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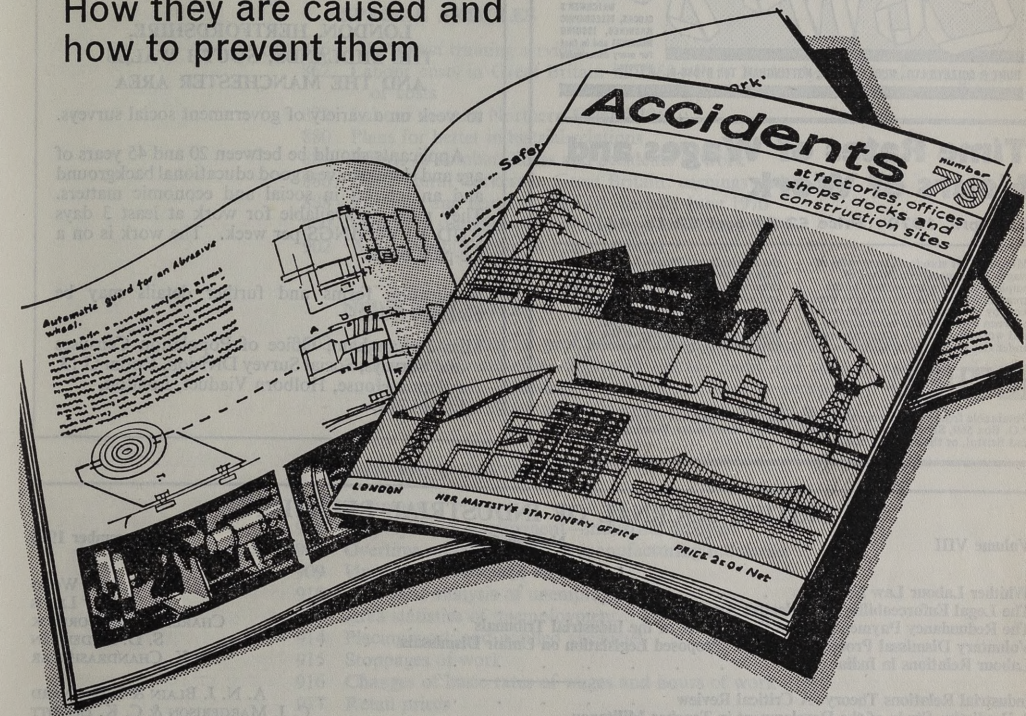
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DEP direct training services

By D. W. J. Orchard, Chief Inspector of Training, Department of Employment

The April issue of this GAZETTE outlined the government's role in industrial training. This article describes in some detail the scope of the direct training services provided by the Department of Employment and Productivity, and how it has tackled the job of providing a greatly increased range of services.

Since 1962 there has been a fourfold increase in government training centre places, a sevenfold increase in output from instructor training service, and a near fivefold increase in the output of supervisors and training officers under the Training Within Industry scheme. But the period has been notable also for an unprecedented need to adapt training to meet technological change, and the recommendations of the increasing number of industrial training boards. The accent now is on providing a flexible training service in the interests of improved industrial efficiency which is complementary to industry's own training effort under the stimulus of the industrial training boards.

Government training centres

The present phase of expansion of these centres commenced in 1962-63. Starting from a base of 13 centres with 2,500 places in that year, there are now 45 centres, with well over 10,000 places providing basic training in the skills of 50 different trades. The mounting of such an ambitious programme, which will continue under present plans to expand to 54 centres providing over 12,000 places, called for a major planning exercise involving not only DEP specialist staff, but also the comprehensive services of Ministry of Public Building and Works. The problems of locating suitable sites for the centres, obtaining planning consents, securing competitive tenders for building contracts, progressing the work and equipping the centres were tackled as a co-ordinated operation by both departments. In the siting of centres priority was given to the needs of the development areas.

Acquiring basic skills

It is necessary for anyone coming to GTCs for training to have the potential to acquire the basic skills of a trade. As long as the applicant is not at an age where he would be eligible to undertake an apprenticeship—in general this means that he would be over 18—and does not possess a useable skill he is acceptable for training

subject to interview by a selection panel comprising representatives of local panels of employers and trade unionists, together with a DEP official. For some trades where the training involves considerable figure work or theory, potential trainees are required to take a written test.

Applicants themselves usually choose their training trade, but sometimes vocational counselling is desirable to match their aspirations more closely with their potential. When they have been accepted they are called forward in turn as vacancies occur. The first three weeks of their courses constitute an assessment period to determine whether they are likely to succeed in the trade of their choice. If there are good reasons to doubt this they are offered training in alternative trades or other forms of assistance.

Improving career prospects

It is of interest that nationally over half of the entrants to GTCs leave unskilled jobs to undertake training: in the more prosperous regions this proportion rises to over 80 per cent. In the latter case not only is the applicant himself able to improve his own industrial career prospects, but he makes way also for a lesser skilled man on the unemployed register who would frequently be difficult to place in employment unless unskilled work, which is often in short supply, is available. Included in the normal GTC intake are those of the right calibre who are disabled, some of whom have previously attended DEP industrial rehabilitation units, where they have been recommended for GTC courses, or who are ex-regular servicemen needing training to enable them to be resettled in civilian life.

The need to provide a training course can emerge in a variety of ways. The DEP Manpower Research Unit defines a general area of skills shortage in industry; the DEP regional organisation identifies particular training needs in specific areas; industry itself sometimes approaches DEP to ask for the development of a training course; industry training boards may identify training problems appropriate to DEP. To follow up such proposals, experienced DEP technical staff carry out intensive research over as wide an area as possible to establish the particular training needs. If no existing training provision is available a specific training objective, acceptable to the particular industry, is determined and an outline syllabus devised to achieve it. This is discussed and agreed with the employers and unions mainly concerned in consultation, as appropriate, with the associated industrial training board. Once the details of

training are determined schedules of the necessary supporting plant, equipment, hand tools, materials and documentation are prepared to enable the syllabus requirements to be met at minimum cost. Careful attention to detail of this sort enables a new training project to be costed in advance, so that it can be fitted into normal budgetary control procedure. In this way a flexible pattern of training can be sustained by varying priorities within financial sanctions.

Development of technology

Over the years a training technology peculiar to the needs of accelerated vocational training for adults has evolved. It is necessary, for example, not only for the trainee to acquire a sound knowledge of the basic skills of his chosen trade, but also that he should be equipped to take his place in industry alongside others with much more experience than he can acquire during the six to twelve months he is at the centre. Although a full 40 hour week is worked under conditions approximating to those the trainee will later experience in industry, the time available is still short.

The syllabus must, therefore, be carefully structured to produce a developing practical capability supported by the related theoretical knowledge necessary at each progressive stage of the course. The syllabus planning staff are experienced men from industry who have themselves had practical experience in training adults. Progressive practical exercises, including regularly recurring revisionary workpieces, are then fed into the outline syllabus. A trainee does not progress to the next stage of his training until he has mastered the earlier stage. Inbuilt phased testing of this sort, and weekly reports on his progress which are regularly scrutinised by a chief instructor, ensure that the training proceeds along sound lines.

"Staggered" entry

Trainees normally enter training on a continuous or "staggered" basis, and as a result they are not forced to progress through their course at the same rate irrespective of their varying capabilities to absorb training. In the accelerated vocational training field this is important because many adults need to develop a confidence in their own potential particularly since they may not have experienced a sustained "learning" situation since they left school. With the right instructional methods applied to a carefully prepared syllabus a conscientious trainee can achieve a quite remarkable degree of proficiency by these methods.

Staggered entry also reduces the cost of plant, equipment and space, particularly in engineering classes, because a wider variety of machine tools in each class can be provided in the knowledge that only a small proportion of the trainees will need a particular machine tool at any one time. Class occupancy can be maintained at a higher level and recruitment and placing actions are facilitated. In certain classes where the theory content is high, for example, radio, television and electronics servicing, instrument maintenance, electrical installation and maintenance, block entry is, however, necessary.

Programmed texts, especially prepared to suit the needs of GTC trainees, are widely used, and every

centre has education instructor support to bring trainees up to the required standard to complete the course. Modern training aids are used where appropriate, but the main emphasis is on practical training in an industrial atmosphere. This necessitates the mastery of realistic job techniques and adherence to customary factory discipline and safety requirements so that simulated techniques are little used. Industrial visits are organised, and wherever possible outside production work is introduced into the syllabus thus enabling the trainee to identify his own training objective with actual current industrial needs. This is particularly beneficial in raising proficiency to experienced worker standards.

Advantage to employers

Employers are encouraged to visit the centre and select trainees about six weeks before their training is due to terminate. It is then possible to bias the last few weeks of training to their needs. This is of considerable advantage to employers, because the trainees can then become fully effective units shortly after placing, and to the trainees, because it serves to remove apprehension about what they will be required to do in their first job after leaving the centre. The period following the first post-training appointment is critical, and the best results are obtained when employers are prepared to co-operate with the centre by giving the ex-trainees time to gain confidence in utilising their newly acquired skills. In a number of trades formal continued training arrangements exist to develop on-the-job proficiency.

Trainees are paid tax free allowances ranging from £8 5s. to £14 10s. depending on their family responsibility. They also receive free midday meals, free travel to the centre if it is over two miles from their homes, a credit of national insurance contributions, and an earnings related supplement of up to £7 a week depending on their earnings during the tax year preceding their entry into training.

Success in placings

About 90 per cent. of trainees who satisfactorily complete their courses are placed in their training trade either directly from the centre or within a few weeks thereafter. A measure of the success achieved is that since 1962 about 50,000 adults trained in the basic skills of their trades have been added to the nation's stock of skilled workers. From the 50 syllabi available, each centre provides a selection of courses relevant to the identified training needs of nearby industry. Courses are kept under continuous review and changed as necessary. Within the last 12 months new courses have been added in boring setting/machining, fitting/machine tool maintenance, fitting/pneumatics with hydraulics, sheet and plate metal fabrication/welding, numerically controlled machine tools (electronics) and tool-making fitting and machining. All these are trades in which shortages of skills persist. In the near future training in auto-setting will be introduced.

GTCs are, therefore, essentially multi-occupational, and stimulate both staff and trainees to gain an appreciation of skills other than their own. The co-existence of wide-ranging specialities appropriately aligned with the

pattern of local industry also offers local employers a unique source of expertise in the resolution of training problems which is now being tapped to provide free training for their own workers.

Scheme for sponsored employees

This particular development, known as the sponsored training scheme, became possible with the considerable expansion of training capacity that had taken place over the last few years. Early in 1969, after full discussions with the CBI and TUC, free sponsored training courses became generally available at all GTCs to industry's own employees. Each course under this scheme is designed to meet the particular needs of the employee concerned and can be given at any GTC where the required technical capacity is available.

In under two years more than 2,500 workers have been successfully trained on courses tailored to their individual needs in a wide variety of trades ranging, for example, from maintenance of numerically controlled machine tools (electronics), electronic wiring and circuit testing and instrument maintenance to bricklaying and pipe welding. In addition module and other training is being provided to the specific requirements of Engineering Industry Training Board and a number of other boards. Courses of any required length can be arranged to meet particular training needs and can cover training in new skills, upgrading existing skills, conversion training or the imparting of additional but more limited expertise. Any employer wishing to use this scheme has only to contact the manager of his local GTC, or, if more convenient, the manager of his local employment exchange.

As soon as possible an appointment is made for the particular training need to be discussed with a member of the GTC management staff and the instructor concerned, and a special training course is then drawn up. The formalities are limited to an undertaking by the employer to pay the worker's wages during training, to continue to employ him thereafter and to obtain the agreement of the appropriate local full-time union official. Depending on the pressure on training places, courses can often be started within a week or two of the initial application. For special training needs it is sometimes necessary for the employer to supply machines, and perhaps materials.

Satisfaction with standards

Employers who have used the scheme have expressed satisfaction both with the standards achieved by the use of accelerated training methods, and with the simplicity of the formalities involved. Moreover, they are quick to appreciate the advantage of having their workers trained to their needs on up-to-date machinery without the need to take their own plant out of production to provide in-plant training. As a direct result of this service a number of important productivity deals have been concluded, redundancies have been averted, production bottlenecks have been removed, transfers of labour forces facilitated, export orders met and contracts completed when they were in danger of breaking down.

In certain cases it is possible that an employer needs to have his workers trained in more specialised operative

type work, unsuitable for a GTC course. To meet this type of demand DEP retains a limited number of instructors versatile in engineering and allied trades who can be released to provide in-plant training on a firm's premises. The training programme is planned and put into operation by DEP, and it is to the employer's advantage for him to provide someone to be trained as a counterpart instructor so that the DEP officer can be withdrawn as soon as the training programme has been efficiently established. The economic cost of the services of the instructor is recovered except for firms which are setting up, expanding or training to avoid redundancy, in development or intermediate areas.

Recruitment of instructors

For successful training it is essential to recruit the right quality staff and then ensure that they are properly trained and supervised. DEP training division does not advertise for instructors from industry. To do so would mean that an expert already in short supply would, perhaps, merely change his location and someone else would be left with a gap to fill. Departmental policy, therefore, is to recruit craftsmen and specialists who have undergone the apprentice or other formal training appropriate to their speciality and have had at least five years' industrial experience. Detailed application forms are scrutinised, and potentially good applicants are invited to take a comprehensive theoretical test on DEP premises.

Those who pass this test are then invited to attend before a selection panel where their personality and general potential is further tested. Successful candidates at this stage then undertake a full day's practical test in their speciality at Letchworth GTC. Finally those who pass this test are placed on a waiting list for centres of their choice and are appointed as required. This rigorous and comprehensive testing system, in which less than 1 in 10 of those who complete and return application forms receive appointments, goes a long way in maintaining satisfactory training results.

Intensive courses

After appointment and a short familiarisation period at the centre instructors are sent for an intensive two weeks' residential training course on the techniques of instruction. They return to the centre, and take over responsibility for a class of from 8 to 16 trainees, depending on the particular course. During this period they receive guidance and coaching on the job, and are then given further formal training of a procedural nature. After about 9-12 months they return to the instructor training college for an intensive advanced course. There is a healthy technical staff suggestion scheme yielding over 250 suggestions a year, and in the more specialised trades technical seminars are held from time to time so that GTC training can benefit from a free exchange of ideas between GTC instructors and headquarters officers. To keep abreast of technological developments instructors are also sent on external training courses, are encouraged to visit local industrial organisations with their classes and help to devise sponsored training syllabi for employed trainees.

Promotion to the chief instructor grade by selection panel is open to all instructors with the right period of service, who then attend a project-based three weeks residential course at the Letchworth college where practical junior management exercises, integrated in the day to day work of the adjacent centre, follow more formal training sessions in the college.

Promotion to assistant manager grade by selection panel is from the ranks of the chief instructors and here again project-based training is given at Letchworth college and at headquarters. One of the main objectives of this training is to develop an appreciation of the control mechanism of the DEP vocational training scheme. GTC managers are selected from the assistant manager grade.

The creation of an integrated instructor/managerial training hierarchy of some 1,300 individual officers, located at 45 separate centres and at headquarters, responsible for training some 16,000 people a year in 50 specialised training courses has necessitated the development of a whole technology of staff training linked with career planning techniques. Research into the needs of each level of responsibility has led to the planning of training courses based on typical profiles of all the qualities needed for the successful discharge of the varied responsibilities at each level from instructor to top management. In the last 12 months more than 600 staff have received formal internal training.

A team of specialist officers at headquarters carries out regular technical surveys of GTC classes to assess standards, give advice and obtain the feedback which is so important to maintain the constant improvement in standards which a training organisation must seek to achieve.

Instructor training

Since the war DEP training division has organised formal off-the-job training in instructional techniques for its own instructor force at GTCs. The course became widely known, and requests were made for it to be made available to industry's own instructors. This was agreed, and from 1962 it became the department's policy to recover the economic cost of providing this particular service. By the time the Industrial Training Act was passed in 1964 these courses were well established, and since then, following their acceptance by most industry training boards for grant purposes, demand has continued to grow. The numbers trained have risen from 500 in 1963 to 3,500 in 1969.

With the increase in demand it became desirable to provide these courses in more localities. In addition to the two colleges at Letchworth GTC (where residential accommodation is available) and at Glasgow (Hillington) GTC the department now provides non-residential courses in units attached to six government training centres in Liverpool, Killingworth (Northumberland), Leicester, Perivale (Middlesex), Cardiff and Plymouth.

The value of this type of training has been recognised by many countries throughout the world and students sponsored by overseas governments, Council of Europe, and ILO are frequently in attendance. In addition, Letchworth tutors sometimes undertake missions overseas to help developing countries to improve their instructional methods.

The two weeks' course comprises 54 hours tuition spread over 72 sessions, of which 34 are wholly practical. Subjects covered include: why and how people learn; demonstration techniques; the formal lecture; the workshop talk; the use of visual aids; introduction to programmed learning; assessment and reporting on progress. Its contents are continually updated to keep in touch with the developments taking place in industry and commerce. New techniques are introduced as required.

Special courses are mounted to meet the requirements of industry training boards and other organisations, and modified in-plant courses are devised and presented to meet the particular need of any firm. This flexibility of approach has done much to meet the varying demand for this type of training.

Importance of instructional techniques

The importance of good instructional techniques in promoting industrial efficiency cannot be over emphasized. Good quality instructors are in short supply, and in the operative and craft fields particularly the source of supply is normally from the shop floor where those of sound practical experience are selected to instruct others. The DEP instructor training service is particularly important in helping this type of student successfully to achieve acceptable proficiency at this challenging stage in his or her career.

In planning such courses the department's experience over the years has established that firms are reluctant to release their employees for prolonged periods of training. The basic two weeks' course has been developed in recognition of this limitation, but where a firm seeks a longer course suitable arrangements can be made.

It has always been appreciated, however, that instructor training is not a once-for-all operation. With the increased support forthcoming for the department's instructor training service, and following many requests from industry, DEP training division has evolved a tertiary stage of off-the-job training to follow the basic two weeks' course, and a subsequent period of practical experience of instructing "on the job". In 1968 a one week refresher course was introduced experimentally to meet this need. Careful study of this course in operation and of the reactions of students, their employers and industrial training boards led the department into additional research. As a result, this refresher course has been further developed into an advanced training course, still of one week's duration, which is to be introduced this autumn at the Letchworth and Glasgow colleges. Initial reactions to pilot courses and from a number of training boards are encouraging.

Practical sessions

The course itself is necessarily intensive, with 35 sessions of an essentially practical nature, and subjects covered include the revision of demonstration techniques (research has shown this to be one of the instructor's most important needs); skills recognition; the use of "experienced worker standard" as a training target; how to develop a training programme; fault recognition and analysis; use of discovery method in training; programmed learning; counselling techniques. The latest

proven audio-visual aids are used, including closed circuit television for certain sessions.

The tutorial staff at the instructor training colleges and units are selected from the chief instructor grade, who on recruitment from industry were themselves trained by the same methods. On appointment as tutors they undergo further intensive training to equip them to undertake the responsibility of full-time tutors for a period of their careers.

The benefits of a service of this kind are not restricted to the participants and their own improved performance. The practice of good instructional techniques within a firm provokes discussion and encourages others to be more self-critical and seek to improve their own performance. All too often the intelligence, knowledge and sound motivation are there, but without using the right techniques the instructor fails to train others effectively.

Training within industry for supervisors

Although TWI courses were introduced during the last war, the need for the systematic training of supervisors during the post-war years was recognised as necessary to improve industrial efficiency. The basic programmes, which are kept under continuous review, are job instruction and communications (15 hours); job relations (10 hours); job methods (15 hours); and job safety (10 hours). Additional courses are provided for union job relations (10 hours); office supervision (30 hours); certain categories of hospital staff (30 hours) and the retail trade (30 hours).

The value of this type of training is that it enables supervisory staff to be guided along sound principles, using case study material, in the discharge of their responsibilities. The courses, using discussion techniques, seek to highlight the general responsibilities related to supervision as distinct from the more technical aspects. Most supervisors are promoted from production or servicing work where the emphasis has been on individual or collective technical competence. If they are not given an opportunity to separate out, and think about, their new responsibilities for the staff under their control in a suitable training environment there is a danger that they will fail to appreciate some fundamental precepts, and will have had no expert guidance on how to apply them.

Many of the larger firms will wish to train their own training officers to undertake TWI training within their organisations. Intensive two-week courses for such staff are, therefore, conducted by specially trained TWI experts from DEP training division. On the satisfactory completion of these courses, known as "institutes", the training officers are supplied with training manuals and the benefit of this type of training is then spread more quickly throughout an organisation.

Training development service for operator instructors

With the expansion of demand for supervisory training came the realisation that a most important area of in-plant training was in danger of being neglected. Research into firms' training methods indicated that newly recruited production and servicing workers were often left to pick up their skills, however limited, from a conveniently adjacent experienced worker. An experienced worker may be most proficient in his job but how

effective is he at instructing others? Indeed if he himself was similarly trained it is possible that he has never considered in descriptive or analytical terms his particular skill.

With this in mind DEP training division carried out some research and devised a course which aims at inviting management, at a preliminary briefing session, to consider the problem and then select suitable experienced workers to attend an in-plant course. The course, conducted in part on the shop floor, enables the student to analyse his particular job; prepare instructions on the basis of its knowledge and skills content; analyse faults; study the development of production speed and quality; and master the basic techniques of instructing others. The accent throughout is on reducing the subject to its utmost simplicity and avoiding any tendency to introduce irrelevant sophistications. For firms who wish to have their own training officers trained to undertake this work special institutes are run by DEP experts.

Impressive benefit

The benefits from this course have been impressive. Firms have reported the excellent opportunity it provides for line management and industrial staff to understand each other's responsibilities; reductions of 33½ per cent. in the time taken to train new workers; renewed interest on the part of workers in improving their methods of work; a reduction in labour turnover by as much as 60 per cent. arising from a better understanding of the job; the use of the job analysis techniques throughout the whole of their factory's labour force leading to improved productivity; improved job satisfaction leading to higher morale.

Research is now being undertaken to study the application of these principles to office work. For this is another area where the training of new staff is often left to anyone with some knowledge of the work who might be inadequate in passing on such knowledge to others.

Over the years the demand for TWI and TDS services has grown. Since 1962 a charge has been imposed for the service, and the number of supervisors and training officers trained a year has increased from under 6,000 to a current level of 28,000

Export office procedure

The joint committee of industry training boards on export training recently asked DEP training division to prepare a course of training in export office procedure. This request was supported by the Board of Trade, and arose directly from the recommendations of the report TRAINING OF EXPORT STAFF issued by the commercial and clerical training committee of the Central Training Council (see this GAZETTE).

Detailed research into this training need was undertaken by a DEP officer and after an urgent need was established a course was devised to achieve two main objectives. First, to acquire the basic knowledge needed to undertake efficiently the documentation work essential for export. Secondly, to be able to pass on this knowledge to untrained staff in the most effective way.

The syllabus is based on the assumption that most students will have knowledge of clerical work but not necessarily of exporting procedure, but it has also proved

of value to more experienced export office workers and supervisory staff. Subject matter includes terms and conditions of sale and methods of payment: shipping office functions: air freight: documentation: bills of lading: bills of exchange: letters of credit: effective communications. The course is for one week and is

based on continuous project work with full student participation.

Although the course was introduced as recently as January about 350 students have already been trained, mostly at Letchworth instructor training college, and the demand continues to increase.

Table 2. Percentage of employees showing some expenditure under individual items of labour cost in 1967* (Manufacturing and construction industries)

Industry (1967)	WAGES AND SALARIES		OVERTIME		SALARIES		BENEFITS		OTHER	
	%	£/100	%	£/100	%	£/100	%	£/100	%	£/100
All manufacturing industries	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Food, drink and tobacco	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Chemicals and allied products	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Engineering and metal products	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Electrical, electronic and instruments	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Transport and other vehicles	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Other manufacturing industries	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Construction	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1

* The percentages relate to the number of employees who have incurred expenditure under the following items of cost which are included from the 1967-68 survey. The other "Engineering and metal products" industries figures are based on 1966-67 data.

Labour costs in Great Britain in 1968

Part 2—Analyses of main categories of costs

This is the second article in the series presenting the results of the 1968 survey of employers' labour costs. The first summarised the main results for Great Britain, and described the background and methodology of the survey, including industrial coverage and sampling arrangements (see this GAZETTE, August 1970, pages 656-669). Tables 1 to 8 in that article gave average annual and hourly amounts per employee expended by employers on the various items of labour cost and the proportion which each item formed of total labour costs, together with estimates of average annual hours worked per employee.

The present article examines the following categories of costs in greater detail:

- wages and salaries; selective employment tax; provision for redundancy; private social welfare payments; and subsidised services to employees.

Expenditure is again shown as average annual and hourly amounts per employee. A third article to be

published later will provide separate analyses for administrative, technical and clerical workers and for operatives, and other data. The full results will be published subsequently in booklet form.

Qualifications

When considering the results it must be borne in mind (a) that all amounts of labour costs have been expressed in terms of averages per employee, although not all employees were affected by every type of expenditure; and (b) that not all employers incurred expenditure under all categories of cost. Table 9 shows the percentage of employers within industries incurring some expenditure under individual items of labour cost. Non-manufacturing industries and services, other than construction, are not included in table 9 because much of the information was obtained from central sources on a national or composite basis.

Table 9 Percentage of employers showing some expenditure under individual items of labour cost in 1968* (manufacturing and construction industries)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	WAGES AND SALARIES					Payments to redundant employees	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE				
	Overtime	Absence due to sickness and injury	Days at vocational training or technical education classes	Seasonal and holiday bonuses (not directly related to production or profits)	Profit sharing bonuses		Payments into pension funds and direct payments of pensions, death grants, etc.	Group life insurance†	Provision for sickness, etc.		Family allowances, allowances for education of employees' children and marriage gratuities
									Payments into sick funds	Direct payments to sick and injured employees (other than wages and salaries)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All manufacturing industries	92.2	66.8	57.1	39.6	15.8	19.9	71.7	36.9	10.4	4.3	4.7
Food, drink and tobacco	97.0	74.2	38.5	46.0	18.0	21.4	82.1	42.9	8.2	3.2	7.2
Chemicals and allied industries	94.9	77.3	57.1	44.7	16.3	24.9	91.6	51.5	10.5	8.2	15.7
Metal manufacture	96.7	77.3	79.5	43.5	12.3	31.1	79.8	37.9	13.0	3.4	8.5
Engineering and electrical goods‡	97.3	80.8	81.8	35.5	16.4	24.6	79.9	46.3	14.5	5.0	5.4
Engineering§	98.4	78.5	85.8	33.2	17.7	21.9	77.5	48.2	14.9	4.9	4.7
Electrical goods||	95.1	87.2	77.0	41.6	17.2	40.1	89.7	39.2	16.6	6.3	8.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	96.2	67.4	95.8	32.2	11.4	47.7	78.4	36.0	1.1	4.2	0.4
Vehicles	99.4	80.9	89.1	31.8	18.8	40.3	84.7	53.2	21.5	7.6	2.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	94.8	64.2	64.0	40.0	16.9	12.5	59.9	31.5	14.0	8.4	3.0
Textiles	90.1	57.7	38.5	37.2	14.8	17.7	66.9	34.0	5.2	1.6	3.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	82.9	48.3	18.4	50.0	7.7	11.1	48.7	20.1	9.8	—	0.9
Clothing and footwear	69.1	48.5	22.7	37.1	10.5	10.4	42.4	20.0	5.7	0.8	3.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	93.9	72.7	51.4	39.0	16.3	27.3	79.7	45.6	11.3	5.2	6.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	90.1	52.5	59.8	38.5	19.6	14.1	61.5	30.3	9.5	6.1	4.9
Paper, printing and publishing	93.4	62.7	69.7	41.3	16.2	16.2	78.0	33.2	14.1	3.8	5.1
Other manufacturing industries	94.5	68.2	38.5	52.4	19.8	20.2	73.3	27.5	10.7	4.3	1.0
Construction	91.2	78.1	81.6	42.5	18.2	38.2	59.2	26.3	12.2	10.0	1.9

* The percentages relate to the results after grossing up, that is, after multiplication by the sampling factor in the sectors where sampling was used. All employers incurred expenditure on the following items of cost, which are, therefore, excluded from the table—holidays, national insurance, selective employment tax, redundancy fund contributions.

† In a number of cases this type of expenditure was not distinguishable from superannuation and pension funds as many schemes provide life cover.
‡ The order "Engineering and electrical goods" includes Minimum List Headings 351 and 352.
§ Minimum List Headings 331-349.
|| Minimum List Headings 361-369.

The survey aims to measure the composition and distribution of employers' expenditure on labour costs. The most practicable basis, overall, for expressing the results is in terms of cost per head of all employees, and not only of those employees for whom expenditure under any particular category was actually incurred. Average annual figures have been calculated by dividing employers' expenditure by the total number of employees; these averages have been divided by the average hours worked per employee per year to obtain pence per hour. In comparing the figures for different industries and services, it must be remembered that average expenditure will be affected by differences in the composition of the labour force, for example by variations in the proportions of male and female employees, of administrative, technical and clerical workers and of operatives, and (in the tables showing average annual expenditure per employee) in the proportions of full-time and part-time workers. The composition of the labour force as shown by this survey is set out in table 10.

Wages and salaries

Table 11 gives the average expenditure per employee on wages and salaries in pounds per year. In manufacturing industry as a whole the average was £1,035. Included in this amount are averages of £97 for overtime payments, or nearly 9½ per cent. of all expenditure on wages and salaries, and £84, or about 8 per cent., for payment for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury, and attendance at training classes, of which £68, or 6½ per cent. of

total wages and salaries, was devoted to holiday payments. Seasonal and holiday bonuses not directly related to production or profits accounted, on average, for £6, or about one-half per cent. of all expenditure on wages and salaries.

Expenditure on wages and salaries in individual industries in the manufacturing sector ranged from an average of £662 in clothing and footwear, where 73 per cent. of all employees were female, to £1,233 in chemicals and allied industries, where 44 per cent. of all employees were administrative, technical and clerical workers. The latter industry also showed the highest expenditure in the manufacturing sector for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury, and attendance at training classes, with an average of £124 per employee, of which £90 was accounted for by holiday payments. Payment for overtime was highest in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industry, where male operatives predominated, with an average of £181 per employee a year, or 16 per cent. of total wages and salaries.

Expenditure on wages and salaries in the non-manufacturing industries and services covered by the survey ranged from an average of £873 in the group formed by the non-industrial civil service and local authorities to £1,193 in the construction industry. There is, however, a relatively high proportion of part-time workers in local authorities (31 per cent.), and when wages and salaries are expressed in hourly terms the figure for this group is about 11s. 2d. an hour, compared with 10s. 8d. in the construction industry (see table 12). Payments for overtime ranged from an average of £25,

Table 9 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	GREAT BRITAIN												
	PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES						TRAINING	OTHER LABOUR COSTS		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	
	Luncheon vouchers	Other payments in kind	Medical and health services	Canteens, restaurants and other food services	Assistance with housing	Removal and transfer expenses	Recreational, cultural and educational services	Subsidised transport	Provision of clothing	Recruitment	Employers' liability insurance		
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)		(25)
All manufacturing industries	8.7	7.5	43.0	59.2	9.6	16.2	17.6	17.3	48.4	55.7	73.1	91.3	All manufacturing industries
Food, drink and tobacco	12.3	12.7	44.4	54.6	15.6	23.4	19.2	16.0	88.7	43.3	65.8	93.2	Food, drink and tobacco
Chemicals and allied industries	16.2	10.6	54.7	66.9	17.0	33.4	36.1	22.5	80.0	62.0	85.1	95.1	Chemicals and allied industries
Metal manufacture	11.0	12.7	64.8	64.8	11.3	15.4	28.4	12.7	66.3	76.1	79.8	93.0	Metal manufacture
Engineering and electrical goods‡	8.3	9.2	56.1	68.7	8.7	24.2	27.4	16.7	51.1	79.7	80.2	93.2	Engineering and electrical goods‡
Engineering§	8.2	9.9	53.5	66.8	8.6	20.6	25.4	15.4	49.1	82.5	77.2	94.2	Engineering§
Electrical goods||	8.7	9.6	70.3	74.9	9.2	36.2	33.5	25.5	64.9	79.0	90.6	92.8	Electrical goods||
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	14.8	14.8	47.3	62.1	12.5	8.7	15.9	18.2	48.5	65.9	51.1	84.5	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Vehicles	10.0	15.6	68.8	80.3	8.8	22.4	27.4	20.0	68.8	78.8	88.8	97.6	Vehicles
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4.9	5.4	42.2	56.5	5.9	10.0	13.3	9.4	50.4	54.9	69.8	89.1	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
Textiles	7.7	4.7	33.3	56.9	6.7	8.4	8.8	22.7	29.5	46.0	70.2	91.5	Textiles
Leather, leather goods and fur	4.3	1.3	16.7	42.3	9.4	5.1	3.8	6.8	48.7	18.4	52.6	91.0	Leather, leather goods and fur
Clothing and footwear	3.1	3.7	28.5	57.7	4.4	7.8	9.6	20.2	19.6	39.2	75.9	84.6	Clothing and footwear
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	11.7	5.2	40.3	55.2	11.7	16.6	14.5	20.7	74.8	57.5	71.1	89.2	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Timber, furniture, etc.	6.2	5.4	22.6	43.1	4.2	6.4	5.7	13.3	28.4	32.7	51.8	89.2	Timber, furniture, etc.
Paper, printing and publishing	11.1	7.2	37.5	50.0	16.5	20.4	17.1	15.6	28.3	52.0	76.0	93.4	Paper, printing and publishing
Other manufacturing industries	9.1	6.1	48.4	72.5	9.7	12.1	14.2	25.3	59.3	40.7	84.6	92.5	Other manufacturing industries
Construction	4.2	4.6	12.4	16.3	1.8	6.8	3.8	36.0	48.9	46.9	56.3	95.1	Construction

Table 11 Analysis of wages and salaries in 1968 (Average annual amount per employee (see Note below))

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	Total wages and salaries £	WAGES AND SALARIES (INCLUDED IN COL. (2)) PAID FOR:											
		Holidays			Other time off with pay			Absence due to sickness and injury			Attendance at training classes		
		Amount £	col. (2)	% of total labour costs	Amount £	col. (2)	% of total labour costs	Amount £	col. (2)	% of total labour costs	Amount £	col. (2)	% of total labour costs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All manufacturing industries	1,034.5	67.6	6.5	6.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	7.7	0.7	0.7	7.6	0.7	0.7
Food, drink and tobacco	937.8	59.4	6.3	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	8.9	0.9	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.2
Chemicals and allied industries	1,232.5	90.0	7.3	6.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	19.4	1.6	1.4	12.1	1.0	0.9
Metal manufacture	1,107.2	67.3	6.1	5.6	0.5	—	—	6.5	0.6	0.5	11.1	1.0	0.9
Engineering and electrical goods*	1,055.4	71.0	6.7	6.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	8.2	0.8	0.7	10.5	1.0	0.9
Engineering†	1,086.5	70.0	6.4	5.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	6.7	0.6	0.6	9.7	0.9	0.8
Electrical goods‡	1,013.6	71.3	7.0	6.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	9.7	1.0	0.9	11.8	1.2	1.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,109.1	62.1	5.6	5.4	0.2	—	—	3.6	0.3	0.3	7.8	0.7	0.7
Vehicles	1,221.0	76.8	6.3	5.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	11.2	0.9	0.8	13.2	1.1	1.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	949.1	58.3	6.1	5.6	0.5	—	—	4.7	0.5	0.5	6.1	0.6	0.6
Textiles	842.9	57.1	6.8	6.3	0.4	—	—	3.7	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	853.7	52.9	6.2	5.8	0.1	—	—	1.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear	662.0	51.1	7.7	7.2	0.2	—	—	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,067.3	65.2	6.1	5.6	0.4	—	—	5.9	0.6	0.5	6.4	0.6	0.6
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,004.4	56.1	5.6	5.2	0.3	—	—	3.6	0.4	0.3	4.0	0.4	0.4
Paper, printing and publishing	1,124.3	73.1	6.5	6.0	0.3	—	—	6.0	0.5	0.5	3.5	0.3	0.3
Other manufacturing industries	987.6	66.3	6.7	6.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	6.0	0.6	0.6	3.7	0.4	0.3
Non-manufacturing industries													
Mining and quarrying§	1,040.7	87.7	8.4	7.0	0.4	—	—	10.2	1.0	0.8	10.0	1.0	0.8
Construction	1,192.8	55.9	4.7	4.1	0.3	—	—	7.7	0.6	0.6	6.6	0.6	0.5
Gas, electricity and water	1,129.5	85.3	7.6	6.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	28.1	2.5	2.2	22.0	2.0	1.7
Transport and communication||	1,144.2	81.1	7.1	6.2	0.3	—	—	25.4	2.2	1.9	23.7	2.1	1.8
Insurance and banking	1,078.3	87.9	8.1	6.2	16.0	1.5	1.1	20.2	1.9	1.4	6.4	0.6	0.4
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	873.2	77.4	8.9	7.8	0.3	—	—	23.8	2.7	2.4	9.4	1.1	0.9

* † ‡ § || ¶ See footnotes * † ‡ § || ¶ to table 10.

Note: The average figures in £s have been calculated by dividing employers' expenditure by the total number of employees, namely, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives, and both full-time and part-time workers (the latter counted as full units). (These averages have been

divided by the average hours worked per employee per year to obtain pence per hour for example, for table 12.) Not all employees would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure.

** Excluding piecework, production and profit-sharing bonuses and commissions. — = Nil or negligible.

or about 2 per cent. of all expenditure on wages and salaries, in insurance and banking to £180, or nearly 16 per cent., in the transport and communication group.

Except for the construction industry, payment for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury, and attendance at training classes in the non-manufacturing sector was higher than the average for manufacturing industry as a whole. In the gas, electricity and water supply group of industries, and in transport and communication, relatively high costs were shown for days of attendance at training classes. Outside the construction industry, seasonal and holiday bonuses not directly related to production and profits were generally lower in this sector than those for most manufacturing industries.

Comparison with the 1964 survey shows that in manufacturing industry as a whole average annual expenditure per employee on wages and salaries rose by 27 per cent., and payments for holidays by 50 per cent. It is interesting to note that the increase of 27 per cent. in wages and salaries is the same as that shown between 1964 and 1968 by the completely independent monthly enquiry into average wages and salaries (table 127 of this GAZETTE). The proportion of total wages and salaries attributable to holidays increased throughout all industries and services covered. In most cases the proportion devoted to payment for days at training classes increased whilst that for absence due to sickness and injury remained virtually unchanged.

The totals for wages and salaries in column (2) of table 11 include profit-sharing bonuses. On the returns expenditure on these bonuses was shown separately, and in addition, in view of the considerable interest in the subject, employers were asked to show for this item only, the numbers of workers eligible to receive payments. It has thus been possible to calculate the annual average payment per eligible employee as well as the average for all employees. It will be seen from column (24) of the table that 7½ per cent. of all employees in manufacturing industries participated in profit-sharing schemes, while column (25) shows that the average amount paid to each eligible employee was nearly £76. In the non-manufacturing sector, participation in profit-sharing schemes was less significant. Among individual industries and services, chemicals and allied industries, as in 1964, had by far the highest proportion of employees participating in such schemes.

In table 12 average hourly amounts per employee in pence are given for total wages and salaries and for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury, and attendance at training classes.

Selective employment tax

Table 13 is an analysis of tax paid and payments received under the Selective Employment Payments Act. This tax has been payable by employers since 5th September 1966,

Table 11 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	Total wages and salaries £	WAGES AND SALARIES (INCLUDED IN COL. (2)) PAID FOR:												PROFIT-SHARING BONUSES AND PAYMENTS (INCLUDED IN COL. (2))				Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))
		Total for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury and attendance at training classes			Overtime			Seasonal and holiday bonuses (not directly related to production and profits)**			Num- bers eligible to receive pay- ments as % of total em- ployees	Average amount per em- ployee per year £	Average amount per em- ployee (eligible and in- eligible) as % of col. (2)	Average amount per em- ployee (eligible and in- eligible) as % of total labour costs				
		Amount £	col. (2)	% of total labour costs	Amount £	col. (2)	% of total labour costs	Amount £	col. (2)	% of total labour costs					(24)	(25)	(26)		(27)
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)					
All manufacturing industries	83.7	8.1	7.4	97.2	9.4	8.6	6.2	0.6	0.6	7.5	75.9	0.6	0.5	All manufacturing industries				
Food, drink and tobacco	71.4	7.6	6.8	95.2	10.2	9.1	10.8	1.1	1.0	11.4	65.2	0.8	0.7	Food, drink and tobacco				
Chemicals and allied industries	123.7	10.0	8.7	87.8	7.1	6.2	14.4	1.2	1.0	28.4	97.1	2.2	1.9	Chemicals and allied industries				
Metal manufacture	85.4	7.7	7.1	112.6	10.2	9.4	3.7	0.3	0.3	4.4	74.2	0.3	0.3	Metal manufacture				
Engineering and electrical goods*	90.5	8.6	7.8	96.0	9.1	8.3	6.5	0.6	0.6	4.7	76.0	0.3	0.3	Engineering and electrical goods*				
Engineering†	87.2	8.0	7.4	111.4	10.3	9.4	4.9	0.5	0.4	5.4	80.4	0.4	0.4	Engineering†				
Electrical goods‡	93.7	9.2	8.5	81.4	8.0	7.3	5.2	0.5	0.5	4.2	66.4	0.3	0.3	Electrical goods‡				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	73.7	6.6	6.4	180.5	16.3	15.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	141.8	0.2	0.2	Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles	102.5	8.4	7.7	129.7	10.6	9.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.7	119.0	0.1	0.1	Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	69.6	7.3	6.7	93.5	9.9	9.0	5.3	0.6	0.5	5.8	55.1	0.3	0.3	Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	63.7	7.6	7.0	60.1	7.1	6.6	4.6	0.5	0.5	5.6	99.4	0.7	0.6	Textiles				
Leather, leather goods and fur	56.1	6.6	6.2	62.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	293.4	0.7	0.6	Leather, leather goods and fur				
Clothing and footwear	54.2	8.2	7.6	15.2	2.3	2.1	3.6	0.5	0.5	4.5	46.9	0.3	0.3	Clothing and footwear				
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	78.0	7.3	6.7	120.8	11.3	10.3	5.8	0.5	0.5	10.3	81.8	0.8	0.7	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.				
Timber, furniture, etc.	64.0	6.4	5.9	89.7	8.9	8.3	6.0	0.6	0.6	4.1	148.2	0.6	0.6	Timber, furniture, etc.				
Paper, printing and publishing	82.9	7.4	6.8	122.5	10.9	10.0	7.4	0.7	0.6	7.3	85.6	0.6	0.5	Paper, printing and publishing				
Other manufacturing industries	77.6	7.9	7.2	92.7	9.4	8.6	7.7	0.8	0.7	2.9	117.1	0.3	0.3	Other manufacturing industries				
Non-manufacturing industries														Non-manufacturing industries				
Mining and quarrying§	108.2	10.4	8.6	120.0	11.5	9.5	0.2	—	—	1.4	86.6	0.1	0.1	Mining and quarrying§				
Construction	70.5	5.9	5.2	160.6	13.5	11.8	8.7	0.7	0.6	2.2	185.8	0.3	0.3	Construction				
Gas, electricity and water	136.3	12.1	10.5	86.4	7.7	6.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	41.1	—	—	Gas, electricity and water				
Transport and communication||	130.4	11.4	10.0	180.0	15.7	13.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	Transport and communication||				
Insurance and banking	130.4	12.1	9.2	24.9	2.3	1.7	3.6	0.3	0.3	2.4	73.0	0.2	0.1	Insurance and banking				
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	111.0	12.7	11.1	31.7	3.6	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶				

and is collected as a surcharge, according to the age and sex of the employee, on the employer's share of the flat rate class 1 national insurance contribution, in one combined stamp. It must again be emphasised that the average amounts per employee shown are the result of dividing the total annual expenditure and receipts by the aggregate of all employees on the payrolls of employers, irrespective of whether or not any SET paid for them attracted refund and, where appropriate, premiums and additional payments. On this basis the average gross amount of SET paid per employee is shown in pounds per year in column (2) and pence per hour in column (3), premiums and refunds received by eligible establishments are shown in columns (5) and (6), and columns (8) and (9) show additional amounts received by eligible establishments in development areas. It should be noted that in the first three months of 1968, all manufacturing establishments received both refund of tax paid and a premium payment. From 1st April 1968, premium was paid only to eligible manufacturing establishments in development areas, who also continued to receive additional payments (regional employment premium). Total receipts shown in columns (11) and (12) also include refunds for part-time workers in establishments ineligible for refund or premium payments, although these amounts were too small to show separately in the table. The net cost, after allowing for all receipts, is shown in columns (14) and (15).

It will be seen that, in manufacturing industry as a whole, employers paid on an average a gross amount of nearly £62 10s. per employee per year over all employees, whether employed in or outside development areas. Refunds and premiums per employee averaged just over £64 10s., and additional payments in respect of establishments in development areas a further £14 10s., making a total of £79. Thus, there was an average credit of SET to manufacturing industry as a whole of rather more than £16 10s. per employee per year. In contrast, amongst the non-manufacturing industries surveyed, SET represented an annual net cost of nearly £58 10s. per employee in the construction industry and just over £54 in insurance and banking.

Provision for redundancy

Costs incurred under this heading are analysed in table 14. The Redundancy Payments Act established a Redundancy Fund. From 6th December 1965 employers have been required to contribute by way of an appropriate addition to the employer's share of the flat rate class 1 national insurance contribution payable for adult employees (there is no Redundancy Fund contribution for those under 18), in one combined stamp. Expenditure so incurred is shown in columns (2) and (3). As described earlier, all items of cost have been averaged among all employees on the payroll, and not just among those

affected. This applies also to payments made to redundant employees under statutory or voluntary arrangements, and these are shown in columns (5) and (6). Employers making statutory redundancy payments are entitled to claim a rebate from the Redundancy Fund of part of the cost and these amounts are shown in columns (8) and (9). The net cost to employers after allowing for these rebates is shown in columns (11) and (12).

Net costs for redundancy were highest in the mining and quarrying and the transport and communication industries, the annual average per employee being

£12 10s. and £7, respectively. The average for manufacturing industry as a whole was £4.

Private social welfare payments

Table 15 analyses private social welfare payments. In manufacturing industry as a whole these amounted on average to £36 per employee per year. The payments constituting this amount were of two kinds. The first and much larger type, averaging just over £31 per employee,

(continued on page 869)

Table 10 Composition of employees in the survey

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	OPERATIVES		ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS		FEMALE WORKERS	PART-TIME WORKERS
	Total operatives as % of total employees	Female operatives as % of total operatives	Total admin., tech. and clerical workers as % of total employees	Female admin., tech. and clerical workers as % of total admin., tech. and clerical workers		
All manufacturing industries	72	29	28	31	30	5
Food, drink and tobacco	74	43	26	38	42	12
Chemicals and allied industries	56	22	44	32	26	3
Metal manufacture	75	8	25	25	12	2
Engineering and electrical goods*	65	25	35	29	26	4
Engineering†	67	11	33	29	17	2
Electrical goods‡	63	41	37	28	36	6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	80	2	20	18	5	1
Vehicles	70	8	30	23	12	1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	78	32	22	36	33	5
Textiles	82	50	18	38	48	6
Leather, leather goods and fur	81	32	19	40	33	5
Clothing and footwear	85	77	15	52	73	6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	76	20	24	32	22	2
Timber, furniture, etc.	77	14	23	32	18	3
Paper, printing and publishing	72	28	28	37	31	6
Other manufacturing industries	74	37	26	36	37	7
Non-manufacturing industries						
Mining and quarrying§	82	1	18	14	3	1
Construction	80	1	20	22	5	1
Gas, electricity and water	62	4	38	30	14	2
Transport and communication||	71	8	29	40	17	4
Insurance and banking	6	56	94	46	47	7
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	48	62	52	46	53	23

* The Order "Engineering and electrical goods" includes Minimum List Headings 351 and 352.
 † Minimum List Headings 331-349.
 ‡ Minimum List Headings 361-369.
 § Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board.
 ¶ Only part of Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition) Order XIX included, that is, Minimum List Headings 701 Railways, 702 Road passenger transport, 705 Port and inland water transport, 706 Air transport (nationalised part only) and 707 Postal services and telecommunications.

¶ Includes (1) the non-industrial Civil Service (the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank, which is included under Insurance and Banking); (2) local authority employment except teachers, police and the fire service. Local authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group, but included under the appropriate industries. Please see comments on page 863 about the effects of part-time working in local authorities on the figures in this group.

Table 12 Analysis of wages and salaries in 1968 (Average hourly amount per employee)**

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	Total wages and salaries	WAGES AND SALARIES (INCLUDED IN COL. (2)) PAID FOR:					Total for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury and attendance at training classes
		Holidays	Other time off with pay	Absence due to sickness and injury	Attendance at training classes	Total for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury and attendance at training classes	
(1)	Pence per hour (2)	Pence per hour (3)	Pence per hour (4)	Pence per hour (5)	Pence per hour (6)	Pence per hour (7)	
All manufacturing industries	127.66	8.34	0.10	0.95	0.94	10.33	
Food, drink and tobacco	116.20	7.36	0.08	1.10	0.31	8.85	
Chemicals and allied industries	155.05	11.32	0.28	2.44	1.52	15.57	
Metal manufacture	133.22	8.09	0.06	0.78	1.34	10.27	
Engineering and electrical goods*	130.79	8.80	0.11	1.01	1.30	11.22	
Engineering†	131.10	8.44	0.10	0.81	1.17	10.52	
Electrical goods‡	130.05	9.15	0.12	1.24	1.51	12.03	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	128.82	7.21	0.02	0.42	0.91	8.56	
Vehicles	149.51	9.40	0.16	1.37	1.62	12.55	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	117.38	7.21	0.06	0.58	0.76	8.61	
Textiles	105.42	7.14	0.05	0.46	0.32	7.96	
Leather, leather goods and fur	102.88	6.38	0.02	0.23	0.14	6.76	
Clothing and footwear	89.69	6.92	0.03	0.27	0.13	7.35	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	125.13	7.65	0.05	0.70	0.75	9.15	
Timber, furniture, etc.	117.64	6.57	0.04	0.43	0.47	7.50	
Paper, printing and publishing	136.76	8.89	0.04	0.73	0.42	10.08	
Other manufacturing industries	121.70	8.17	0.18	0.74	0.46	9.56	
Non-manufacturing industries							
Mining and quarrying§	146.65	12.36	0.06	1.44	1.41	15.25	
Construction	127.84	5.99	0.03	0.83	0.71	7.56	
Gas, electricity and water	139.21	10.51	0.11	3.46	2.72	16.80	
Transport and communication||	138.34	9.80	0.03	3.07	2.86	15.77	
Insurance and banking	151.95	12.38	2.26	2.84	0.89	18.38	
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	134.47	11.92	0.05	3.67	1.45	17.10	

* † ‡ § || ¶ See footnotes * † ‡ § || ¶ to table 10.

** See Note to table 11.

Table 13 Selective employment tax in 1968 (Average annual and hourly amounts per employee)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX PAID (GROSS)			PAYMENTS RECEIVED FOR									NET COST OF SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX**		
	Average expenditure per employee‡‡			Average receipt per employee‡‡			Average receipt per employee‡‡			Average receipt per employee‡‡			Average expenditure/credit (minus quantity) per employee‡‡		
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	% of total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	% of total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	% of total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	% of total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	% of total labour costs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All manufacturing industries	62.4	7.70	5.5	64.6	7.97	5.7	14.5	1.79	1.3	79.1	9.76	7.0	-16.7	-2.06	-1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	58.4	7.24	5.6	57.5	7.13	5.5	12.3	1.52	1.2	69.9	8.66	6.6	-11.5	-1.43	-1.1
Chemicals and allied industries	64.5	8.11	4.5	64.1	8.06	4.5	21.8	2.74	1.5	86.0	10.81	6.0	-21.5	-2.70	-1.5
Metal manufacture	65.2	7.84	5.5	70.8	8.51	5.9	20.8	2.50	1.7	91.6	11.02	7.7	-26.4	-3.18	-2.2
Engineering and electrical goods*	64.6	8.00	5.6	67.1	8.32	5.8	14.5	1.80	1.3	81.7	10.12	7.1	-17.1	-2.12	-1.5
Engineering†	66.3	8.00	5.6	70.3	8.48	5.9	14.7	1.77	1.2	85.0	10.25	7.2	-18.7	-2.25	-1.6
Electrical goods‡	62.6	8.03	5.7	64.4	8.26	5.8	16.0	2.06	1.4	80.4	10.32	7.3	-17.8	-2.28	-1.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	70.2	8.15	6.1	76.6	8.89	6.6	55.0	6.39	4.8	131.6	15.29	11.4	-61.4	-7.13	-5.3
Vehicles	68.4	8.37	5.1	71.8	8.79	5.4	11.0	1.35	0.8	82.8	10.13	6.2	-14.4	-1.76	-1.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	61.7	7.63	6.0	64.9	8.02	6.3	9.2	1.13	0.9	74.0	9.16	7.1	-12.4	-1.53	-1.2
Textiles	55.6	6.95	6.1	57.9	7.25	6.4	11.6	1.45	1.3	69.6	8.70	7.7	-14.0	-1.75	-1.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	60.2	7.25	6.6	62.0	7.47	6.8	19.5	2.35	2.3	81.4	9.81	9.0	-21.3	-2.56	-2.3
Clothing and footwear	46.4	6.29	6.5	48.5	6.57	6.8	9.3	1.26	1.3	57.8	7.84	8.1	-11.4	-1.55	-1.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	65.2	7.44	5.6	66.1	7.75	5.7	15.0	1.76	1.3	81.1	9.51	6.9	-15.9	-1.86	-1.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	66.9	7.83	6.2	65.6	7.68	6.1	13.6	1.59	1.3	79.2	9.27	7.3	-12.3	-1.44	-1.1
Paper, printing and publishing	62.0	7.54	5.1	63.6	7.74	5.2	10.1	1.23	0.8	73.8	8.97	6.0	-11.7	-1.43	-1.0
Other manufacturing industries	61.3	7.55	5.7	62.6	7.71	5.8	11.3	1.39	1.0	73.9	9.10	6.8	-12.6	-1.55	-1.2
Non-manufacturing industries															
Mining and quarrying§	67.8	9.55	5.4	67.7	9.54	5.4	2.6	0.37	0.2	70.3	9.91	5.6	-2.4	-0.34	-0.2
Construction	72.8	7.80	5.3	12.9	1.38	0.9	1.4	0.15	0.1	14.4	1.54	1.1	58.4	6.26	4.3
Gas, electricity and water	74.2	9.14	5.7	73.9	9.11	5.7	—	—	—	73.9	9.11	5.7	0.2	0.03	—
Transport and communication||	66.8	8.08	5.1	67.0	8.10	5.1	0.4	0.05	—	67.5	8.16	5.2	-0.6	-0.08	—
Insurance and banking	55.8	7.86	3.9	1.1	0.15	0.1	—	—	—	1.6§§	0.23§§	0.1	54.2	7.64	3.8
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	57.8	8.90	5.8	56.7	8.73	5.7	—	—	—	56.7	8.73	5.7	1.1	0.18	0.1

* † ‡ § || ¶ See footnotes * † ‡ § || ¶ to table 10.

** The net cost has been calculated by deducting total premiums and refunds received from gross SET paid.

‡‡ In the first three months of 1968, all manufacturing establishments received both refund of tax paid and a premium payment. As from 1st April 1968, premium was paid only to eligible manufacturing establishments in development areas which also continued to receive additional payments (regional employment premium).

§§ The annual amounts in this table have been obtained by dividing total expenditure and receipts by the total number of employees irrespective of whether they were employed in (a) establishments eligible to receive premiums or refunds and (b) establishments in development areas, qualifying or not qualifying for additional payments. The average annual amounts were then divided by the average hours worked per employee per year to obtain pence per hour.

¶ Includes £0.5 per year (0.07 pence per hour) attributable to payments received in respect of part-time employees at ineligible establishments.

— = Nil or negligible.

Table 14 Provision for redundancy in 1968 (Average annual and hourly amounts per employee)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	STATUTORY PAYMENTS TO REDUNDANCY FUND			PAYMENTS TO REDUNDANT EMPLOYEES EITHER UNDER STATUTORY OR VOLUNTARY ARRANGEMENTS			REBATES RECEIVED FROM REDUNDANCY FUND UNDER REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ACT			NET COST OF PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY††		
	Average expenditure per employee**			Average expenditure per employee**			Average rebate per employee**			Average expenditure per employee**		
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	% of total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	% of total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	% of total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	% of total labour costs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All manufacturing industries	2.0	0.25	0.2	4.2	0.52	0.4	2.3	0.28	0.2	4.0	0.49	0.4
Food, drink and tobacco	1.9	0.23	0.2	3.3	0.41	0.3	1.6	0.20	0.2	3.6	0.44	0.3
Chemicals and allied industries	2.1	0.26	0.1	7.5	0.94	0.5	2.9	0.37	0.2	6.7	0.84	0.5
Metal manufacture	2.1	0.25	0.2	4.0	0.48	0.3	2.3	0.28	0.2	3.7	0.45	0.3
Engineering and electrical goods*	2.0	0.25	0.2	5.5	0.68	0.5	3.2	0.40	0.3	4.3	0.53	0.4
Engineering†	2.1	0.26	0.2	6.1	0.74	0.5	3.8	0.46	0.3	4.4	0.53	0.4
Electrical goods‡	1.9	0.25	0.2	4.7	0.60	0.4	2.6	0.33	0.2	4.0	0.52	0.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.5	0.29	0.2	5.7	0.67	0.5	4.1	0.47	0.4	4.1	0.48	0.4
Vehicles	2.2	0.27	0.2	5.2	0.64	0.4	2.8	0.34	0.2	4.7	0.57	0.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2.0	0.25	0.2	3.9	0.48	0.4	1.8	0.23	0.2	4.1	0.51	0.4
Textiles	1.8	0.22	0.2	2.6	0.32	0.3	1.6	0.21	0.2	2.7	0.34	0.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	1.9	0.23	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	0.24	0.2
Clothing and footwear	1.4	0.20	0.2	1.0	0.14	0.1	0.7	0.09	0.1	1.8	0.24	0.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.1	0.25	0.2	2.9	0.34	0.2	1.7	0.20	0.1	3.3	0.39	0.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	2.1	0.25	0.2	1.6	0.19	0.1	1.3	0.15	0.1	2.4	0.28	0.2
Paper, printing and publishing	2.0	0.25	0.2	3.6	0.44	0.3	1.0	0.12	0.1	4.6	0.56	0.4
Other manufacturing industries	1.9	0.24	0.2	3.0	0.37	0.3	1.8	0.23	0.2	3.1	0.38	0.3
Non-manufacturing industries												
Mining and quarrying§	3.4	0.48	0.3	28.8	4.06	2.3	19.8	2.79	1.6	12.4	1.75	1.0
Construction	2.3	0.25	0.2	2.7	0.29	0.2	1.9	0.20	0.1	3.2	0.34	0.2
Gas, electricity and water	2.4	0.29	0.2	5.5	0.68	0.4	3.2	0.39	0.2	4.7	0.58	0.4
Transport and communication||	2.3	0.28	0.2	6.8	0.82	0.5	1.9	0.23	0.1	7.1	0.86	0.6
Insurance and banking	1.6	0.23	0.1	0.7	0.10	0.1	0.3	0.04	—	2.1	0.29	0.1
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	1.2	0.19	0.1	0.2	0.03	—	0.1	0.02	—	1.3	0.21	0.1

* † ‡ § || ¶ See footnotes * † ‡ § || ¶ to table 10.

** See Note to table 11.

†† The net cost has been calculated by adding together statutory payments to the Redundancy Fund and payments made to redundant employees, then deducting from this total rebates received.

— = Nil or negligible.

Table 15 Analysis of private social welfare payments in 1968—that is mainly amounts paid into funds for future use, but including some direct payments (other than wages and salaries) to employees (Average annual and hourly amounts per employee)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	TOTAL PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		SUPERANNUATION AND PRIVATE PENSION FUNDS				GROUP LIFE INSURANCE**			
	Average expenditure per employee††		Average expenditure per employee††		% of		Average expenditure per employee††		% of	
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col (2)	total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col (2)	total labour costs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All manufacturing industries	35.9	4.44	32.6	4.03	90.8	2.9	2.7	0.33	7.4	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco	47.0	5.82	43.5	5.39	92.5	4.1	2.7	0.33	5.6	0.3
Chemicals and allied industries	98.2	12.36	94.5	11.89	96.2	6.6	3.0	0.38	3.1	0.2
Metal manufacture	31.5	3.79	27.3	3.28	86.6	2.3	3.6	0.43	11.5	0.3
Engineering and electrical goods*	34.3	4.25	30.7	3.80	89.5	2.7	2.9	0.36	8.5	0.3
Engineering†	33.2	4.00	29.0	3.50	87.3	2.4	3.6	0.43	10.9	0.3
Electrical goods‡	33.5	4.30	31.1	3.99	92.6	2.8	1.6	0.21	4.8	0.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	39.2	4.77	36.4	4.44	92.8	3.1	2.2	0.25	11.3	0.2
Vehicles	33.4	4.00	31.1	3.99	92.6	2.8	1.6	0.21	4.8	0.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	19.3	2.41	17.7	2.22	92.0	2.0	1.4	0.17	7.1	0.1
Textiles	17.0	2.04	15.7	1.89	92.2	1.7	1.0	0.12	5.8	0.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.5	1.42	9.5	1.28	90.1	1.3	0.9	0.12	8.3	0.1
Clothing and footwear	32.4	3.80	29.3	3.44	90.4	2.5	2.3	0.27	7.0	0.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	19.8	2.31	16.8	1.96	84.9	1.6	2.5	0.29	12.4	0.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	38.3	4.66	35.2	4.28	91.9	2.9	2.4	0.29	6.2	0.2
Paper, printing and publishing	30.5	3.76	27.2	3.35	89.2	2.5	2.5	0.31	8.3	0.2
Other manufacturing industries										
Non-manufacturing industries										
Mining and quarrying§	71.3	10.05	61.8	8.71	86.7	4.9	0.2	0.03	0.3	—
Construction	19.4	2.08	17.2	1.85	88.9	1.3	1.6	0.17	8.2	0.1
Gas, electricity and water	81.6	10.06	81.4	10.03	99.7	6.3	0.2	0.02	0.2	—
Transport and communication||	76.9	9.29	76.1	9.20	99.0	5.8	0.1	0.01	0.1	—
Insurance and banking	175.9	24.79	172.6	24.33	98.1	12.1	1.8	0.26	1.0	0.1
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	59.0	9.09	58.5	9.01	99.2	5.9	—	—	—	—

* † ‡ § || ¶ See footnotes * † ‡ § || ¶ to table 10.

** In a number of cases this type of expenditure was not distinguishable from superannuation and pension funds as many schemes provide life cover.

†† See Note to table 11.

— = Nil or negligible.

were payments into welfare funds to meet future needs, for example, pensions. The second and smaller type, averaging just under £5, represented welfare payments made directly to the employee. Taking both types of payment together (the basis of table 15), by far the most significant item was expenditure on superannuation and pensions, which averaged nearly £33, or 91 per cent. of total expenditure on private social welfare.

Annual expenditure on private social welfare in the construction industry averaged about £19 10s. per employee. Elsewhere in the non-manufacturing sector, the average was generally higher, ranging from £59 in the group formed by the non-industrial civil service and local authorities to £176 in insurance and banking. As in the manufacturing sector, expenditure on superannuation and pensions was the main constituent item of private social welfare payments.

Employers' payments for group life insurance were generally the second most significant item of expenditure in all industries covered, more particularly in the manufacturing sector. It should be noted, however, that in a number of cases this type of expenditure was not distinguishable from payments into superannuation and pension funds as many schemes provide life cover. Provision for industrial accidents was, as in 1964,

significant in mining and quarrying where it formed 13 per cent. of total expenditure on private social welfare.

Subsidised services to employees

Annual expenditure on this item, including the wages and salaries of persons administering these services, is analysed in table 16. It ranged from an average of £7 10s. per employee in the leather, leather goods and fur industry to £57 10s. in insurance and banking. In manufacturing industry as a whole, the average was about £17 10s., expenditure on canteens and other food services forming the most significant item. Amounts spent on other subsidised services varied according to the nature of the industry or service, for example, transport costs in the construction industry accounted for 67 per cent. of total expenditure on subsidised services and provision of clothing in the transport and communication sector formed 40 per cent. Broadly speaking, the proportions of expenditure on the various subsidised services followed the same pattern as in 1964. A notable change occurred in insurance and banking. The 1968 survey included costs incurred by the granting of loans to bank staffs for housing purposes, either interest free or at reduced rates. Such costs were not included in the 1964 survey.

Table 15 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	PROVISION FOR SICKNESS				PROVISION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS				FAMILY ALLOWANCES, ALLOWANCES FOR EDUCATION OF EMPLOYEES' CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE GRATUITIES			
	Average expenditure per employee††		% of		Average expenditure per employee††		% of		Average expenditure per employee††		% of	
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col (2)	total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col (2)	total labour costs	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col (2)	total labour costs
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
All manufacturing industries	0.6	0.07	1.6	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.01	0.1	—
Food, drink and tobacco	0.8	0.10	1.7	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Chemicals and allied industries	0.4	0.06	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.02	0.2	—
Metal manufacture	0.4	0.05	1.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.02	0.4	—
Engineering and electrical goods*	0.6	0.08	1.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Engineering†	0.6	0.07	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Electrical goods‡	0.8	0.10	2.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.4	0.05	2.3	—	0.2	0.02	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	1.0	0.12	2.6	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.4	0.05	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Textiles	0.2	0.02	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.2	0.02	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.02	1.0	—
Clothing and footwear	0.1	0.02	1.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	0.6	0.08	2.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.02	0.5	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	0.4	0.05	2.2	—	0.1	0.01	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	—
Paper, printing and publishing	0.7	0.09	1.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	0.6	0.08	2.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.01	0.3	—
Non-manufacturing industries												
Mining and quarrying§	—	0.01	0.1	—	9.2	1.30	12.9	0.7	—	—	—	—
Construction	0.5	0.05	2.5	—	0.1	0.01	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	—
Gas, electricity and water	0.1	0.01	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication||	0.5	0.07	0.7	—	0.1	0.01	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and banking	0.1	0.02	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.19	0.8	0.1
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	0.1	0.01	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.06	0.7	—

Table 16 Analysis of subsidised services, including wages and salaries for administration, in 1968
(Average annual and hourly amounts per employee)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	TOTAL SUBSIDISED SERVICES		MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES				CANTEENS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHER FOOD SERVICES				ASSISTANCE WITH HOUSING				Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))
	Average expenditure per employee**		Average expenditure per employee**		% of		Average expenditure per employee**		% of		Average expenditure per employee**		% of		
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col. (2)	total labour cost	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col. (2)	total labour cost	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col. (2)	total labour cost	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(32)
All manufacturing industries	17.4	2.14	2.3	0.29	13.5	0.2	8.9	1.10	51.6	0.8	0.5	0.06	2.9	—	
Food, drink and tobacco	24.7	3.06	2.4	0.30	9.8	0.2	12.0	1.49	48.8	1.1	0.6	0.07	2.3	0.1	
Chemicals and allied industries	43.9	5.53	5.4	0.68	12.3	0.4	20.5	2.57	46.5	1.4	1.3	0.17	3.0	0.1	
Metal manufacture	18.5	2.23	3.6	0.43	19.2	0.3	8.9	1.07	47.9	0.7	0.5	0.06	2.6	—	
Engineering and electrical goods*	15.8	1.96	2.2	0.27	13.7	0.2	8.8	1.09	55.7	0.8	0.4	0.05	2.4	—	
Engineering†	14.6	1.76	2.2	0.26	14.8	0.2	8.3	1.01	57.2	0.7	0.3	0.03	1.8	—	
Electrical goods‡	16.5	2.11	2.0	0.26	12.3	0.2	8.9	1.15	54.2	0.8	0.6	0.07	3.4	0.1	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10.3	1.19	2.0	0.23	19.1	0.2	5.7	0.66	55.8	0.5	0.2	0.03	2.2	—	
Vehicles	15.5	1.89	2.5	0.31	16.2	0.2	7.7	0.94	49.7	0.6	0.3	0.04	2.2	—	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	14.0	1.73	2.4	0.30	17.4	0.2	7.6	0.94	54.6	0.7	0.3	0.04	2.3	—	
Textiles	11.3	1.41	1.4	0.18	12.7	0.2	5.9	0.74	52.5	0.7	0.5	0.06	4.5	0.1	
Leather, leather goods and fur	7.5	0.90	0.7	0.08	8.8	0.1	2.8	0.33	37.0	0.3	1.7	0.21	22.8	0.2	
Clothing and footwear	8.3	1.13	0.9	0.12	10.3	0.1	5.4	0.73	65.0	0.8	0.1	0.01	1.2	—	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	15.8	1.85	1.8	0.21	11.4	0.2	7.2	0.85	45.9	0.6	0.4	0.04	2.3	—	
Timber, furniture, etc.	9.1	1.07	1.0	0.11	10.6	0.1	6.3	0.73	68.6	0.6	0.4	0.04	4.0	—	
Paper, printing and publishing	13.4	1.63	1.6	0.19	11.9	0.1	7.5	0.91	55.5	0.6	1.0	0.12	7.6	0.1	
Other manufacturing industries	17.1	2.10	2.1	0.26	12.5	0.2	8.7	1.08	51.2	0.8	0.3	0.04	1.7	—	
Non-manufacturing industries															
Mining and quarrying§	26.7	3.76	5.2	0.74	19.6	0.4	0.6	0.09	2.3	—	9.6	1.35	35.8	0.8	
Construction	17.8	1.91	0.5	0.05	2.9	—	2.4	0.26	13.4	0.2	0.2	0.02	1.1	—	
Gas, electricity and water	19.8	2.44	2.1	0.26	10.7	0.2	7.4	0.91	37.3	0.6	1.0	0.12	5.1	0.1	
Transport and communication||	20.1	2.42	1.4	0.16	6.8	0.1	6.1	0.74	30.5	0.5	0.3	0.03	1.3	—	
Insurance and banking	57.5	8.10	0.5	0.07	0.9	—	10.4	1.47	18.1	0.7	32.6	4.60	56.8	2.3	
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	13.4	2.07	0.3	0.05	2.5	—	2.5	0.39	18.6	0.3	2.7	0.42	20.3	0.3	

* † ‡ § || ¶ See footnotes * † ‡ § || ¶ to table 10.
** See Note to table 11.

— = Nil or negligible.

Table 16 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	REMOVAL AND TRANSFER EXPENSES		RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES				SUBSIDISED TRANSPORT				PROVISION OF CLOTHING				Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	
	Average expenditure per employee**		Average expenditure per employee**		% of		Average expenditure per employee**		% of		Average expenditure per employee**		% of			
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col. (2)	total labour cost	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col. (2)	total labour cost	£'s per year	Pence per hour	col. (2)	total labour cost		
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
All manufacturing industries	1.2	0.14	6.7	0.1	1.3	0.16	7.5	0.1	0.9	0.12	5.4	0.1	2.2	0.27	12.6	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco	1.5	0.19	6.2	0.1	2.0	0.25	8.1	0.2	1.2	0.15	4.9	0.1	4.9	0.61	19.9	0.5
Chemicals and allied industries	4.7	0.59	10.6	0.3	3.9	0.50	9.0	0.3	0.9	0.11	2.1	0.1	7.2	0.91	16.5	0.5
Metal manufacture	0.6	0.07	3.2	0.1	1.3	0.15	6.8	0.1	0.6	0.07	3.0	—	3.2	0.38	17.2	0.3
Engineering and electrical goods*	1.3	0.16	8.1	0.1	1.2	0.15	7.7	0.1	0.9	0.11	5.4	0.1	1.1	0.14	7.2	0.1
Engineering†	0.7	0.09	5.0	0.1	1.0	0.13	7.2	0.1	1.0	0.12	6.8	0.1	1.1	0.13	7.3	0.1
Electrical goods‡	1.9	0.25	11.8	0.2	1.2	0.15	7.1	0.1	0.7	0.09	4.0	0.1	1.2	0.15	7.1	0.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.3	0.03	2.5	—	0.3	0.03	2.8	—	0.7	0.08	7.0	0.1	1.1	0.12	10.5	0.1
Vehicles	0.9	0.11	5.6	0.1	1.2	0.15	7.8	0.1	0.5	0.07	3.4	—	2.3	0.28	15.0	0.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.6	0.08	4.6	0.1	0.9	0.11	6.4	0.1	0.5	0.06	3.6	—	1.6	0.19	11.2	0.2
Textiles	0.6	0.07	5.0	0.1	0.7	0.08	5.8	0.1	1.6	0.20	13.8	0.2	0.6	0.08	5.7	0.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.1	0.02	1.8	—	0.2	0.02	2.3	—	0.3	0.04	3.9	—	1.8	0.21	23.4	0.2
Clothing and footwear	0.2	0.02	2.1	—	0.3	0.04	3.7	—	1.3	0.17	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.03	2.3	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	0.9	0.11	5.9	0.1	0.9	0.11	5.9	0.1	1.7	0.20	10.7	0.1	2.8	0.33	17.8	0.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	0.3	0.03	3.1	—	0.2	0.03	2.6	—	0.5	0.06	5.9	—	0.5	0.05	5.1	—
Paper, printing and publishing	0.7	0.09	5.3	0.1	1.2	0.15	9.1	0.1	0.7	0.09	5.5	0.1	0.7	0.08	5.1	0.1
Other manufacturing industries	1.1	0.14	6.7	0.1	1.3	0.16	7.4	0.1	1.3	0.17	7.9	0.1	2.2	0.27	12.6	0.2
Non-manufacturing industries																
Mining and quarrying§	1.5	0.20	5.5	0.1	2.3	0.33	8.7	0.2	6.8	0.96	25.4	0.5	0.7	0.10	2.6	0.1
Construction	0.4	0.05	2.5	—	0.3	0.03	1.5	—	11.9	1.28	67.2	0.9	2.0	0.22	11.4	0.1
Gas, electricity and water	2.1	0.26	10.5	0.2	2.1	0.26	10.5	0.2	0.8	0.10	4.2	0.1	4.3	0.53	21.8	0.3
Transport and communication||	1.7	0.20	8.4	0.1	1.0	0.12	5.0	0.1	1.7	0.20	8.2	0.1	8.0	0.96	39.8	0.6
Insurance and banking	10.0	1.40	17.3	0.7	2.7	0.38	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.03	0.3	—	1.1	0.15	1.9	0.1
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities¶	4.3	0.66	31.9	0.4	0.8	0.12	5.7	0.1	0.7	0.10	5.0	0.1	2.1	0.33	15.9	0.2

Labour costs in Northern Ireland in 1968

The 1968 survey of employers' total labour costs was carried out by the Government of Northern Ireland at the same time, and on the same general lines, as the Great Britain survey, the main results of which were published in August (see this GAZETTE August 1970, pages 656-669).

The reference period used was the same as in the Great Britain survey. The Northern Ireland survey was conducted under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949, except for gas, electricity and water and insurance and banking which were approached on a voluntary basis. The main difference in methods used in Northern Ireland was in the sampling procedure. All employers in the industries concerned with more than 25 employees were asked to complete a survey form. Employers were asked to give details of the nine broad categories of labour cost described in the first article on the Great Britain results.

The first results of the Northern Ireland 1968 survey are now available. The main results are summarized in table 1. This table also shows Northern Ireland costs as proportions of the equivalent costs in Great Britain. Comparative rates are included also in tables 2, 3, 4 and 7.

Throughout this article it should be noted that inter-industry comparisons of average costs are affected by the qualifications set out in the footnotes to table 1. In particular, special attention is drawn to the effect of differences in the composition of the labour forces in various industries. From table 1 it will be seen that for all manufacturing industries the average annual cost of one employee to an employer in Northern Ireland in 1968 was £848. Related to hours *actually worked* this represented 8s. 6d. per hour on average. In the largest firms (see table 3), those with 1,000 or more employees, the average annual cost was £1,017 (10s. 4d. per hour) compared with £795 (7s. 11d. per hour) in firms with 250-999 employees and £726 (7s. 3d. per hour) in firms with 25-249 employees.

In the non-manufacturing industries covered by the survey, the average annual cost per employee in insurance and banking was £1,412 (16s. 7d. per hour), in gas, electricity and water £1,147 (11s. 11d. per hour), in construction £1,028 (9s. 7d. per hour) and in mining and quarrying £799 (6s. 9d. per hour).

Throughout the sectors surveyed wages and salaries were the main labour cost item. In the manufacturing

Table 1 Summary of main results

Category of labour cost	NORTHERN IRELAND				
	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER EMPLOYEE*				
	Manufacturing industries	Non-manufacturing industries covered by the survey			
	£	Mining and quarrying £	Construction £	Gas, electricity and water £	Insurance and banking £
Total wages and salaries†	831.9	772.1	905.2	1,008.6	1,061.4
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness and injury and days of attendance at training classes	(59.6)	(42.8)	(55.7)	(111.7)	(95.0)
Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding SET and Redundancy Fund contributions)	48.6	59.9	53.7	48.6	44.1
Selective employment tax (net)‡	-70.6	-64.0	24.6	0.3	50.4
Provision for redundancy (net)§	3.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	1.9
Private social welfare payments	17.6	—	11.4	72.8	222.8
Payments in kind	1.0	—	0.2	—	1.2
Subsidised services (excluding wages and salaries for administration)¶	6.1	—	8.5	6.8	26.8
Subsidised services (including wages and salaries for administration)	(11.3)	(—)	(9.6)	(9.0)	(29.2)
Training (excluding wage and salary elements)††	5.5	6.7	8.7	1.3	1.6
Training (including wage and salary elements)	(13.2)	(6.7)	(12.5)	(10.1)	(5.3)
Other labour costs‡‡	5.3	21.6	12.5	4.9	1.5
Total labour costs	848.4	798.8	1,027.8	1,147.3	1,411.7
Northern Ireland labour costs as percentage of those in Great Britain	74.9	63.5	75.6	88.5	99.1

* Average annual figures were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure by the total number of employees, namely, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives and both full-time and part-time workers (the latter counted as full units). Not all employees would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 5) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared.

† In these lines subsidised services, training and other labour costs exclude the wages and salaries of persons administering these services and of trainees attending classes. These amounts are included under the heading "Total wages and salaries". Figures for training include levies paid to and grants received from industrial training boards.

‡ The net cost after allowance has been made for refunds, premiums and regional payments.

§ The net cost, namely, statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland) plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland).

¶ — Nil or negligible.

sector wages and salaries comprised 98 per cent. of the labour costs, in mining and quarrying the proportion was 97 per cent., in construction 88 per cent., in gas, electricity and water 88 per cent. and in insurance and banking 75 per cent. The exceptionally high proportions in manufacturing and mining and quarrying compared with Great Britain were due largely to the net effect of selective employment tax on these industries in Northern Ireland, which is treated for SET purposes like a development area. Included in these proportions attributable to wages and salaries is about 5-10 per cent. of total costs due to wages and salaries paid during sickness, injury, holidays and attendance at training classes. Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding SET and redundancy fund contributions) accounted for almost 6 per cent. of total labour costs in manufacturing industries and ranged from 3 to 7½ per cent. in other industries.

The effect of the special arrangements for selective employment tax in Northern Ireland is well illustrated in table 1, which shows the result as a net gain of £71 per year for each employee on average in manufacturing industries. This represents a reduction of around 8 per cent. in labour costs. Mining and quarrying also gains, with £64 received for each employee per year, which is also an 8 per cent. reduction in total costs. Other industries shown in the table, however, increased their labour costs through SET. For example, in insurance and banking, employers paid about £50 per employee during the year.

Manufacturing industries

Table 2 shows an analysis of the average expenditure of £848 per employee in manufacturing industries into its main components. The percentage analysis of the various categories is also shown. The annual average of £848 in Northern Ireland compared with £1,133 for Great Britain. Therefore, Northern Ireland's total labour costs in manufacturing industries were about 75 per cent.

Table 2 Analysis of the main items of labour cost in manufacturing industries 1968

Category of labour cost	NORTHERN IRELAND		
	Average expenditure per employee*		Percentage of total labour costs
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	
Total wages and salaries†	831.9	100.46	98.1
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness and injury and days of attendance at training classes	(59.6)	(7.18)	(7.0)
Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding SET and Redundancy fund contributions)	48.6	5.87	5.7
Selective employment tax (net)‡	-70.6	-8.53	-8.3
Provision for redundancy (net)§	3.0	0.36	0.3
Private social welfare payments	17.6	2.12	2.1
Payments in kind	1.0	0.13	0.1
Subsidised services¶	6.1	0.73	0.7
Training††	5.5	0.67	0.7
Other labour costs‡‡	5.3	0.64	0.6
Total	848.4	102.45	100.0
Northern Ireland total as percentage of Great Britain total	74.9	73.3	—

* Average annual figures in £s were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure by the total number of employees; ie both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives, and both full-time and part-time workers (the latter counted as full units). These averages have been divided by the average hours worked per employee per year to obtain pence per hour. Not all employees would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure.

†† See footnotes ††§ to table 1.

of costs in Great Britain. Taking wages and salaries alone, the comparison showed £832 per year in Northern Ireland and £1,035 in Great Britain, a proportion of 80 per cent. The difference between these two proportions is due to a lower expenditure in Northern Ireland on fringe benefits, and to the greater benefit of selective employment tax to Northern Ireland. For example, social welfare payments in Northern Ireland cost £18 on average compared with £36 in Great Britain, subsidised services cost £6 compared with £11, and training cost £6 compared with £9. Selective employment tax in Northern Ireland benefitted manufacturing employers by £71 per employee, compared with the Great Britain average of £17.

In the survey, information was requested on both the gross amount of SET paid during the year and the total premiums and the refunds of tax receivable for the same period of 12 months, with separate analyses for additional premiums and refunds in respect of part-time workers. Initially, manufacturing establishments in Northern Ireland as in Great Britain received a premium comprising a refund of the tax and an additional sum of 7s. 6d. for each male employee aged 18 years and over, 3s. 9d. for each female employee aged 18 years and over and for each male under eighteen, and 2s. 6d. for each female under 18. From 4th September 1967 an additional premium of 30s., 15s. and 9s. 6d., respectively, was paid to all such establishments with only half that amount payable in respect of part-time employees. In Great Britain this additional premium or "regional employment premium" was paid only to manufacturing establishments in development areas; from 1st April 1968, manufacturing establishments in non-development areas ceased to be entitled to the premium and were paid a refund of the tax only. In Northern Ireland payment was made of a partial refund of selective employment tax up to 1st October 1967 and from 2nd September 1968, for male employees for whom premiums or full refund was not payable—this had no counterpart in Great Britain.

Table 3 analyses the main categories of labour cost for manufacturing industry as a whole in three broad size groups, that is, those employing 25-249 employees, 250-999 employees and 1,000 or more employees. The table shows that as in Great Britain both total labour costs and wages and salaries increased on average with the size of firm. The differential in costs between Northern Ireland and Great Britain was narrower for the largest firms. Whereas for firms in the two size groups up to 999 employees total labour costs in Northern Ireland were on average about 75 per cent. of Great Britain costs, those firms with 1,000 or more employees had costs which were 83 per cent. of the costs of their Great Britain counterparts.

Detailed analysis for all sectors

The survey provided detailed information about each category of labour cost and its proportion of the total for each industrial order (including a special breakdown of engineering and electrical goods) in the manufacturing sector, and for the other four groups covered by the survey. Again it is vital to note that averages will be influenced by the different employment structures in various industries. For example, there may be significant

Table 3 Analysis of labour costs in manufacturing industries by size range of firm 1968

Category of labour cost	NORTHERN IRELAND								
	Firms with 25-249 employees			Firms with 250-999 employees			Firms with 1,000 or more employees		
	Average expenditure per employee*	Percentage of total labour costs		Average expenditure per employee*	Percentage of total labour costs		Average expenditure per employee*	Percentage of total labour costs	
(1)	£'s per year (2)	Pence per hour (3)	(4)	£'s per year (5)	Pence per hour (6)	(7)	£'s per year (8)	Pence per hour (9)	(10)
Total wages and salaries†	716.7	86.28	98.7	778.9	93.12	98.0	992.5	121.30	97.6
Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding SET and Redundancy Fund contributions)	48.4	5.82	6.7	45.3	5.41	5.7	51.9	6.34	5.1
Selective employment tax (net)‡	-67.6	-8.14	-9.3	-66.5	-7.95	-8.4	-77.3	-9.44	-7.6
Provision for redundancy (net)§	2.3	0.28	0.3	2.9	0.35	0.4	3.7	0.45	0.4
Private social welfare payments	11.0	1.33	1.5	18.0	2.15	2.3	23.7	2.90	2.3
Payments in kind	0.3	0.04	—	0.4	0.05	0.1	2.3	0.28	0.2
Subsidised services†	4.5	0.54	0.6	7.4	0.83	0.9	6.5	0.79	0.6
Training†	5.4	0.66	0.8	4.3	0.51	0.5	6.7	0.82	0.7
Other labour costs†	5.1	0.61	0.7	4.0	0.48	0.5	6.6	0.81	0.7
Total	726.1	87.42	100.0	794.6	95.01	100.0	1,016.6	124.25	100.0
Northern Ireland total as percentage of Great Britain total	74.6	73.7	—	75.2	73.1	—	83.3	82.1	—

* See footnote to table 2.

†‡§ See footnotes †‡§ to table 1.

— = Nil or negligible.

differences in the proportions of male and female employees, skilled and unskilled, administrative, technical and clerical and operatives, and full-time and part-time employees.

Table 4 enables comparisons between industries to be made, bearing in mind the qualifications mentioned above. Employers' total labour costs are shown in column 2, while the components are shown in the other columns. In the case of subsidised services and training two sets of figures are given. The first set (table 4, column 12 and 14) exclude wages and salaries of persons administering the services and trainees attending the classes, while the second set (table 4, columns 13 and 15) gives the total cost including wages and salaries. In addition to industrial comparisons, table 4 enables a comparison to be made between Northern Ireland total labour costs and wages and salaries with the equivalent Great Britain industries (columns 3 and 5). To avoid disclosure of information about individual enterprises, it was found necessary to combine shipbuilding and marine engineering with engineering and electrical goods, and to exclude separate figures for metal manufacture and leather goods, both of which are included in the figures for all manufacturing. There is only a small number of metal manufacturing firms in Northern Ireland, and they cannot be compared with the large scale metal manufacturing industry in Great Britain. In manufacturing industries the total labour cost proportion varied from 75 per cent. of the Great Britain figures in clothing and footwear and paper printing and publishing to 92 per cent. in chemicals and allied industries. In the same sector the wages and salaries element in Northern Ireland ranged from 80 per cent., again in clothing and footwear and paper, printing and publishing to 98 per cent. in chemicals and allied industries. In the non-manufacturing sector, Northern Ireland total labour costs as a proportion of those in Great Britain ranged from 64 per cent. in mining and quarrying (74 per cent. for wages and salaries) to 99 per cent. in insurance and banking (98 per cent. for wages and salaries). Again the

dangers of unqualified comparisons must be heeded. For example, mining and quarrying in Northern Ireland only included quarries, most of which were fairly small, while the Great Britain figures covered mining, including coal mining.

Within the manufacturing sector the highest average annual total labour cost occurred in chemicals and allied industries where the amount was £1,303. This industry had a high proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers and a low proportion of female workers (see table 5, columns 12 and 13). The lowest average labour costs in this sector were in clothing and footwear, where the figure was £531. This industry had a low administrative, technical and clerical proportion and a high proportion of female workers.

Table 5 shows how the average total labour cost in each industry is broken down into its components in percentage terms. It shows also the composition of the labour force. Insurance and banking has the highest total labour cost of all industries covered in the survey with a total of £1,412. This industry also has the highest proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers (93 per cent.) and the highest private social welfare payments (16 per cent.).

Annual average hours worked and hourly rates of labour cost

Table 6 shows the average annual hours worked per employee for all employees, with separate figures for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical workers. Males and females are shown separately within each category. The averages refer to hours *actually worked*, including overtime, and exclude time lost through meal breaks, short time working, holidays, sickness or attendance at training classes. Table 7 shows the various categories of labour cost in terms of pence an hour for each employee. It is interesting to note that Northern Ireland average hourly rates of both total labour costs and wages and salaries form lower proportions of the

equivalent Great Britain costs than the average annual rates. (The hourly rates comparisons are shown in table 7, columns 3 and 5, and the annual rates comparisons appear in table 4, columns 3 and 5.) The difference between these two sets of proportions is due to a tendency for the average number of hours worked to be greater in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain.

Response

In manufacturing industries 718 enterprises with 25 or more employees were approached, and forms suitable for tabulation were received from 70 per cent. The completed returns gave details for 44,184 employees in enterprises with 1,000 or more employees, for 31,850 in enterprises with 250-999 employees and for 36,990 in enterprises with 25-249 employees, in all, a total of 113,024, or just over 75 per cent. of the estimated total numbers employed in manufacturing industries in 1968 in firms with 25 or more employees.

In the non-manufacturing sector 324 enterprises were approached, and forms suitable for tabulation were received from 74 per cent. The completed returns included

37,908 employees, or 76.6 per cent. of the total estimated numbers employed in 1968 in non-manufacturing industries covered by the enquiry. Of this total, 122 were in mining and quarrying, 23,777 in construction, 8,059 in gas, electricity and water supply and 5,950 in insurance and banking. Transport and communication and the non-industrial civil service and local authorities, unlike the Great Britain survey, were not covered in Northern Ireland.

General

Figures for size ranges in the manufacturing sector as a whole have been obtained from grossed-up sample figures on the assumption that the pattern of labour costs in firms which made returns is representative of all firms in this sector. It should be noted that not all types of labour cost affect every employer. Averages are shown to one or two decimal places, not as an indication of a high degree of precision, but to provide more information about the relative magnitude of the various costs. In the tables each item has been rounded independently and the sum of the components may differ from the totals.

Table 6 Average annual hours worked per employee 1968*

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	NORTHERN IRELAND								
	OPERATIVES			ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES			ALL EMPLOYEES		
	Average hours worked per year			Average hours worked per year			Average hours worked per year		
(1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	All Operatives (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	All A.T.C. (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	All employees (10)
All manufacturing industries†	2,151.7	1,861.5	2,028.3	1,825.4	1,776.7	1,809.5	2,082.5	1,848.8	1,987.4
Food drink and tobacco	2,207.4	1,876.7	2,094.0	1,835.2	1,807.4	1,824.2	2,149.1	1,863.6	2,048.6
Chemical and allied industries	2,149.4	1,734.3	2,130.6	1,840.2	1,857.3	1,843.4	2,053.8	1,819.2	2,031.3
Engineering and electrical goods and shipbuilding and marine engineering**	2,145.7	1,875.3	2,083.3	1,799.1	1,722.1	1,779.1	2,062.5	1,833.9	2,008.1
Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-349)	2,025.1	1,723.5	1,999.5	1,815.1	1,933.4	1,851.3	1,991.2	1,823.8	1,969.6
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)	1,990.8	1,896.2	1,942.2	1,688.8	1,629.4	1,667.1	1,902.3	1,847.7	1,876.0
Vehicles	1,958.1	1,868.3	1,951.4	1,768.7	1,706.6	1,756.8	1,901.6	1,778.2	1,887.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,212.9	1,848.4	2,102.0	1,917.6	1,831.6	1,885.8	2,155.0	1,844.3	2,056.1
Textiles	1,126.9	1,853.0	1,981.7	1,841.1	1,770.0	1,814.6	2,071.9	1,843.7	1,956.4
Clothing and footwear	2,007.8	1,844.3	1,862.2	1,863.8	1,817.1	1,837.2	1,972.8	1,843.0	1,860.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,357.3	1,839.7	2,319.3	1,873.7	1,759.8	1,838.6	2,290.9	1,802.1	2,234.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,136.3	1,902.8	2,116.9	1,906.6	1,822.0	1,871.5	2,107.4	1,860.1	2,071.8
Paper, printing and publishing	2,102.9	1,884.7	2,024.3	1,860.9	1,832.1	1,849.8	2,036.6	1,869.1	1,975.1
Other manufacturing industries	2,302.9	2,077.1	2,230.9	1,942.1	1,958.6	1,946.5	2,220.9	2,054.7	2,169.6
Non-manufacturing industries									
Mining and quarrying	2,382.1	—	2,382.1	1,829.2	—	1,829.2	2,359.4	—	2,359.4
Construction	2,194.4	1,344.9	2,191.7	1,813.0	1,790.6	1,807.2	2,143.5	1,754.8	2,143.5
Gas, electricity and water	2,008.0	1,398.6	1,998.7	1,723.6	1,763.2	1,733.6	1,937.8	1,718.1	1,918.9
Insurance and banking	1,807.5	410.1†	921.5	1,759.6	1,777.6	1,766.4	1,761.8	1,618.0	1,704.8

* These have been calculated by dividing the total numbers of hours worked per year, that is, excluding holidays, sickness, etc. by the average total numbers of employees on the pay-roll for the year. For definition of employee see footnote* to table 4.

† Mainly part-time workers, for example, cleaners.
*** See footnotes *** to table 4.

Table 4 Analysis of total labour costs in 1968 (average annual amount per employee*)

INDUSTRY (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS		WAGES AND SALARIES		Amounts included in col (4) for holidays, sickness and injury and days of attendance at training classes	STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBU- TIONS (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)	SELECTIVE EMPLOY- MENT TAX (net) †	PROVISION FOR REDUN- DANCY (net) ‡			
	As % of Great Britain total labour costs	As % of Great Britain wages and salaries	£	%					£	£	£
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All manufacturing industries ¶	848.4	74.9	831.9	80.4	59.6	48.6	-70.6	3.0			
Food, drink and tobacco	896.6	85.2	864.3	92.2	60.0	57.7	-71.6	2.5			
Chemicals and allied industries	1,302.7	91.6	1,207.8	98.0	95.3	59.8	-94.8	12.8			
Engineering and electrical goods and shipbuilding and marine engineering**	987.3	85.5	968.6	91.4	70.5	51.8	-80.7	4.1			
Engineering (Minimum List Headings) (331-349)	930.5	78.5	918.8	84.6	69.2	44.7	-85.2	2.7			
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings) (361-369)	907.7	82.0	875.5	86.4	70.1	51.0	-64.0	1.8			
Vehicles	1,125.2	84.7	1,078.3	88.3	94.5	51.6	-49.0	2.7			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	943.1	91.0	917.4	96.7	69.2	49.7	-73.2	2.0			
Textiles	740.4	81.4	734.5	87.1	49.7	44.8	-68.3	2.4			
Clothing and footwear	531.1	74.5	527.2	79.6	42.5	35.5	-49.7	1.5			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	980.7	84.2	985.1	92.3	57.3	52.4	-85.8	2.4			
Timber, furniture, etc.	824.7	76.2	833.4	83.0	44.9	50.3	-75.2	2.3			
Paper, printing and publishing	912.8	74.7	903.7	80.4	72.2	45.3	-74.8	2.4			
Other manufacturing industries	942.0	87.2	920.8	93.2	52.3	51.8	-81.8	2.6			
Non-manufacturing industries	798.8	63.5	772.1	74.2	42.8	59.9	-64.0	2.5			
Mining and quarrying	1,027.8	75.6	905.2	75.9	55.7	53.7	24.6	3.0			
Construction	1,147.3	88.5	1,008.6	89.3	111.7	48.6	0.3	4.0			
Gas, electricity and water	1,411.8	99.1	1,061.4	98.4	95.0	44.1	50.4	1.9			
Insurance and banking											

* Average annual figures in £s were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure by the total number of employees, namely, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives, and both full-time and part-time workers (the latter counted as full units); these averages have been divided by the average hours worked per employee per year to obtain pence per hour. Not all employees would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure.

† The net cost after allowance has been made for refunds, premiums, and regional payments.

‡ The net cost, that is statutory contributions made under the Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland) plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland).

Table 5 Analysis by industry and category of labour cost in 1968

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	Total labour costs		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COST				
	Average expenditure per employee*		Wages and salaries		Statutory national insurance contributions (exc. selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)	Selective employment tax (net) †	
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	Total	Amounts included in col. (3) for: holidays, sickness, attendance at training classes				all other wages and salaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
All manufacturing industries ¶	848.4	102.45	98.1	7.0	91.1	5.7	-8.3
Food, drink and tobacco	896.6	105.03	96.4	6.7	89.7	6.4	-8.0
Chemicals and allied industries	1,302.7	153.92	92.7	7.3	85.4	4.6	-7.3
Engineering and electrical goods and shipbuilding and marine engineering**	987.3	118.00	98.1	7.1	91.0	5.2	-8.2
Engineering (Minimum List Headings) (331-349)	930.5	113.06	95.8	8.5	87.3	4.6	-4.4
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings) (361-369)	907.7	110.09	97.3	7.3	90.0	5.3	-7.8
Vehicles	1,125.2	143.06	99.3	8.0	92.5	6.0	-9.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	943.1	110.09	99.2	6.7	93.3	6.7	-9.4
Textiles	740.4	90.83	99.3	8.0	91.3	6.7	-8.8
Clothing and footwear	531.1	68.52	99.3	8.0	91.3	6.7	-9.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	980.7	105.31	100.5	5.8	94.7	5.3	-9.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	824.7	101.11	101.1	5.5	95.6	6.1	-8.2
Paper, printing and publishing	912.8	96.11	99.0	7.9	91.1	5.0	-8.2
Other manufacturing industries	942.0	104.21	97.7	5.6	92.1	5.5	-8.7
Non-manufacturing industries	798.8	81.25	96.7	5.4	91.3	7.5	-8.0
Mining and quarrying	1,027.8	115.08	88.1	5.4	82.7	5.2	2.4
Construction	1,147.3	143.50	87.9	9.7	78.2	4.2	-
Gas, electricity and water	1,411.8	198.76	75.2	6.7	68.5	3.1	3.6
Insurance and banking							

* Average annual figures in £s were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure by the total number of employees, namely, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives, and both full-time and part-time workers (the latter counted as full units); these averages have been divided by the average hours worked per employee per year to obtain pence per hour. Not all employees would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure.

† The net cost after allowance has been made for refunds, premiums and regional payments.

‡ The net cost, namely, statutory contributions made under the Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland) plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland).

Table 4 (continued)

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS	PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (excluding wages and salaries for administration)	SUBSIDISED SERVICES Total cost (including wages and salaries for administration which are also included in col (4))	TRAINING§ (excluding wage and salary elements)	TRAINING§ Total cost (including wage and salary elements which are also included in col (4))	OTHER LABOUR COSTS|| (excluding wages and salaries for administration)	INDUSTRY (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))						
								£	£	£	£	£	£
								(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
17.6	1.0	6.1	11.3	5.5	13.2	5.3	All manufacturing industries ¶						
24.9	3.6	9.9	19.1	1.6	3.4	3.6	Food, drink and tobacco						
51.4	3.1	40.4	51.6	4.4	10.5	17.9	Chemicals and allied industries						
21.0	0.4	5.5	12.1	8.8	19.8	7.6	Engineering and electrical goods and shipbuilding and marine engineering**						
22.3	0.2	7.6	12.2	13.7	24.6	5.7	Engineering (Minimum List Headings) (331-349)						
20.6	—	3.7	12.9	10.0	21.0	9.1	Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings) (361-369)						
11.7	1.5	7.9	14.3	16.2	29.4	4.3	Vehicles						
15.0	0.7	9.6	14.5	16.6	25.9	5.5	Metal goods not elsewhere specified						
15.7	0.5	4.4	7.6	2.7	9.0	3.7	Textiles						
4.3	0.2	2.2	4.3	6.4	13.2	3.4	Clothing and footwear						
12.7	0.1	1.7	2.8	1.2	2.6	10.9	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.						
7.6	—	1.3	2.4	—	0.5	4.9	Timber, furniture, etc.						
25.4	1.2	1.9	5.5	3.3	7.5	4.4	Paper, printing and publishing						
12.5	0.1	13.1	19.2	16.7	63.4	6.3	Other manufacturing industries						
—	—	—	—	6.7	6.7	21.6	Non-manufacturing industries						
11.4	0.2	8.5	9.6	8.7	12.5	12.5	Mining and quarrying						
72.8	—	6.8	9.0	1.3	10.1	4.9	Construction						
222.8	1.2	26.8	29.2	1.6	5.3	1.5	Gas, electricity and water						
							Insurance and banking						

§ Figures relate to net cost of training, that is, including levies paid to and grants received from industrial training boards. The figures in col (14) exclude, and the figures in col (15) include wages and salaries for administration and also wages and salaries of trainees attending classes. All wages and salaries are included under col (4).
|| Other labour costs relate almost entirely to costs of recruitment and to costs incurred under employers' liability insurance. Wages and salaries for administration are very small and, therefore, have not been shown separately, but these have been included in col (4).

¶ All manufacturing industries include leather goods and metal manufacture which cannot be shown separately owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.
** The Order "Engineering and electrical goods" includes Minimum List Headings 351 and 352. This order also includes shipbuilding and marine engineering which cannot be shown separately owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.
— = Nil or negligible.

Table 5 (continued)

Provision for redundancy (net) ‡	Private social welfare payments	Training§	Payments in kind, subsidised services and other labour costs§	COMPOSITION OF LABOUR FORCE			Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))
				Administrative technical and clerical workers as percentage of total employees	Female workers as percentage of total employees	Part-time workers (male and female) as percentage of total employees||	
				(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
0.3	2.1	0.7	1.4	19	41	1	All manufacturing industries ¶
0.3	2.8	0.2	1.9	17	35	1	Food, drink and tobacco
1.0	3.9	0.3	4.7	35	10	1	Chemicals and allied industries
0.4	2.1	0.9	1.4	25	24	1	Engineering and electrical goods and shipbuilding and marine engineering**
0.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	33	11	—	Vehicles
0.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	21	32	—	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
0.3	2.1	0.4	1.2	15	51	1	Textiles
0.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	7	87	1	Clothing and footwear
0.2	1.3	0.1	1.3	17	11	1	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
0.3	0.9	—	0.8	18	14	1	Timber, furniture, etc.
0.3	2.8	0.4	0.8	28	36	2	Paper, printing and publishing
0.3	1.3	1.8	2.1	22	31	—	Other manufacturing industries
0.3	—	0.8	2.7	4	—	—	Non-manufacturing industries
0.3	1.1	0.8	2.0	12	3	2	Mining and quarrying
0.4	6.3	0.1	1.0	30	9	1	Construction
0.1	15.8	0.1	2.1	93	40	6	Gas, electricity and water
							Insurance and banking

§ The figures for the training, subsidised services and other labour costs exclude the wages and salaries of persons administering these services and of trainees attending vocational training classes. These amounts are included under the heading "Total wages and salaries". Figures for training include levies paid to and grants received from industrial training boards.

|| Part-time workers are those who work or are normally expected to work less than 21 hours a week.

¶ In industries where the net gain from SET exceeds labour costs other than wages and salaries the wages and salaries proportion of the total labour costs will exceed 100 per cent.

** See footnotes ¶¶ to table 4.

— = Nil or negligible.

Table 7 Analysis of total labour costs in 1968 (average hourly amount per employee*)

INDUSTRY (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see Footnotes))	NORTHERN IRELAND						
	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS		WAGES AND SALARIES		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contribu- tions)	SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net)†	PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net) ‡
	Pence per hour	Northern Ireland rate as % of Great Britain	Pence per hour	Northern Ireland rate as % of Great Britain			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All manufacturing industries †	102.45	73.3	100.46	78.7	5.87	-8.53	0.36
Food, drink and tobacco	105.03	80.6	101.25	87.1	6.76	-8.39	0.30
Chemicals and allied industries	153.92	86.1	142.70	92.0	7.06	-11.20	1.51
Engineering and electrical goods and shipbuilding and marine engineering**	118.00	82.9	115.76	88.6	6.19	-9.64	0.49
Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-349)	113.38	79.2	111.96	85.4	5.45	-10.38	0.32
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)	116.13	81.7	112.01	86.1	6.53	-8.18	0.24
Vehicles	143.06	87.9	137.10	91.7	6.56	-6.23	0.34
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	110.09	85.9	107.08	91.2	5.80	-8.55	0.23
Textiles	90.83	79.8	90.11	85.5	5.49	-8.38	0.30
Clothing and footwear	68.52	70.9	68.01	75.8	4.59	-6.41	0.20
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	105.31	77.1	105.79	84.5	5.62	-9.22	0.26
Timber, furniture, etc.	96.11	75.9	97.13	82.6	5.87	-8.77	0.27
Paper, printing and publishing	110.92	74.6	109.81	80.3	5.51	-9.09	0.29
Other manufacturing industries	104.21	78.2	101.86	83.7	5.73	-9.05	0.29
Non-manufacturing industries							
Mining and quarrying	81.25	45.9	78.53	53.5	6.09	-6.51	0.25
Construction	115.08	79.0	101.35	79.3	6.01	2.76	0.34
Gas, electricity and water	143.50	89.8	126.14	90.6	6.08	0.04	0.50
Insurance and banking	198.76	99.0	149.42	98.3	6.21	7.09	0.27

*††§||** See corresponding footnotes to table 4.

— = Nil or negligible.

Table 2 (continued)

INDUSTRY (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	COMPOSITION OF LABOUR FORCE							PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COST						
	Part-time workers (as % of total employees)	Female workers (as % of total employees)	Administrative, technical and clerical workers (as % of total employees)	Provision for redundancy (net) ‡	Private social welfare payments (net) ‡	Training (net) ‡	Payments in kind (net) ‡	Subsidised services (net) ‡	Subsidised services (net) ‡	Training (net) ‡	Private social welfare payments (net) ‡	Provision for redundancy (net) ‡		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
All manufacturing industries †	1.0	41.0	12.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.3			
Food, drink and tobacco	1.0	33.0	17.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Chemicals and allied industries	1.0	33.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	3.9	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Engineering and electrical goods and shipbuilding and marine engineering**	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-349)	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Vehicles	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Textiles	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Clothing and footwear	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Timber, furniture, etc.	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Paper, printing and publishing	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Other manufacturing industries	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Non-manufacturing industries														
Mining and quarrying	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Construction	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Gas, electricity and water	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			
Insurance and banking	1.0	34.0	23.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2			

*††§||** See corresponding footnotes to table 4. — = Nil or negligible.

Table 7 (continued)

INDUSTRY (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	NORTHERN IRELAND						
	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS	PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (excluding wages and salaries for administration)	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (Total cost (including wages and salaries for administration which are also included in col. (4))	TRAINING (excluding wage and salary elements)	TRAINING (Total cost (including wage and salary elements which are also included in col. (4))	OTHER LABOUR COSTS (excluding wage and salaries for administration)
	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All manufacturing industries †	2.12	0.13	0.73	1.36	0.67	1.59	0.64
Food, drink and tobacco	2.91	0.43	1.16	2.24	0.19	0.40	0.42
Chemicals and allied industries	6.07	0.36	4.77	6.10	0.52	1.24	2.12
Engineering and electrical goods and shipbuilding and marine engineering**	2.51	0.05	0.66	1.45	1.05	2.37	0.91
Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-349)	2.72	0.02	0.92	1.48	1.67	3.00	0.69
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)	2.63	—	0.47	1.65	1.28	2.68	1.16
Vehicles	1.49	0.19	1.01	1.81	2.07	3.73	0.54
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1.75	0.08	1.12	1.69	1.93	3.02	0.64
Textiles	1.93	0.06	0.54	0.93	0.33	1.10	0.45
Clothing and footwear	0.56	0.03	0.28	0.56	0.83	1.71	0.43
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1.36	0.01	0.18	0.30	0.13	0.27	1.17
Timber, furniture, etc.	0.88	—	0.15	0.28	0.26	0.56	0.57
Paper, printing and publishing	3.09	0.14	0.24	0.67	0.40	0.91	0.53
Other manufacturing industries	1.39	0.01	1.45	2.13	1.84	7.02	0.70
Non-manufacturing industries							
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	0.68	0.68	2.20
Construction	1.27	0.03	0.95	1.08	0.97	1.40	1.40
Gas, electricity and water	9.10	—	0.86	1.12	0.16	1.27	0.61
Insurance and banking	31.37	0.18	3.77	4.11	0.23	0.74	0.21

extended factors, and at the higher level a new National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC) with equivalent status to the High Court. Access to the Court and redress would be available to all workers, including those in the public sector. The NIRC would have a President and other members of the higher judiciary as Chairman and by members with relevant industrial relations experience.

The NIRC would be able to sit in different parts of the country. Right of appeal from it on a point of law would be to the Court of Appeal. The NIRC would generally take appeals on points of law from the High Court. In general, it would deal with issues involving an individual and the NIRC would decide collective issues for the benefit of the industry and other issues of major importance. However, possible it is intended to promote the voluntary settlement of cases by conciliation before they come to the NIRC. The NIRC would be informed of cases lodged on its Office of the Director General of Industrial Relations. It would have an informal procedure and the parties before them would be allowed to represent themselves or be represented by lawyers or others (for example, trade union officials) as they wished, to be heard by a panel of three members.

Neither the NIRC nor the IRB would be able to grant an interim remedy to restrain industrial action without giving those affected an opportunity to put their case. The possibility of anything directly resembling an ex parte injunction would thus be excluded in these circumstances. Both bodies would be able to award compensation to determine the rights of a party, make orders to restrain from unfair industrial actions and have a limited discretionary power to award costs. The NIRC would have power to enforce these orders. Collection of debts arising out of cases would be the responsibility of the county courts.

Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR): The document makes clear that the CIR would continue to be primarily concerned to help employers and unions voluntarily to reform industrial relations institutions and procedures by acting on references

Plan for better industrial relations

Detailed proposals for an Industrial Relations Bill, which Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, intends to present to Parliament towards the end of the year, are set out in a consultative document issued by the DEP recently. The document is intended to form the basis for consultations with the TUC and CBI on the contents of the Bill, and comments are also invited from other interested organisations and individuals.

The document stresses the economic and social importance of remedying the widespread shortcomings of industrial relations in Britain and the collective responsibility which managements, unions, employees and Government share for bringing about an improvement. It makes clear that the Government attaches great importance to voluntary action to improve industrial relations, for example, by improving and strengthening the machinery for negotiation and consultation. But it says that more is required of the Government than simply encouraging better industrial relations by the example it sets as an employer itself, and by the help available through its specialist services.

The Government has a responsibility to make clear on behalf of the country as a whole the standards to which it expects the conduct of industrial relations to conform; to establish safeguards for the individual and the community; and to provide the means for resolving disputes. The proposed legislation would be the Government's main instrument in achieving those objectives. It is seen as complementary and essential to the necessarily long-term exercise in the reform and improvement of human relations in the factory, shop and office.

The proposals are not presented, however, as an instant or self-sufficient solution to the country's deteriorating industrial relations. Nor are they framed with any wish to encourage litigation on industrial relations questions as anything but a last resort. But the Government believes that, by clearly stating fundamental rights and obligations, its proposals will have an essential and positive role to play in persuading managements and unions to adopt fairer and more constructive methods of conducting their relations and resolving their differences.

The document sets out a wide range of proposals for:

- (i) encouraging good industrial relations practice by setting national standards;
- (ii) protecting individual rights in employment and as a member of a trade union;
- (iii) safeguarding those who conform to the new standards by enabling them to go, as a last resort, to a new system of courts and tribunals for industrial relations questions which would enforce their rights and uphold those standards;
- (iv) providing new methods of resolving disputes over the machinery of industrial relations;
- (v) protecting the public interest when it is severely threatened by a breakdown in industrial relations.

Code of Practice: The proposed Bill would require the Secretary of State to prepare and present a Code of Industrial Relations Practice to Parliament within a year of its becoming law.

The code would have five objectives—to (i) encourage the development of free and responsible collective bargaining; (ii) encourage effective means of communication between management and employees to involve employees more fully in their firm's operations; (iii) encourage the development and observance of orderly, peaceful procedures; (iv) promote the freedom and security of individual employees; and (v) develop trade unions and employers' associations as responsible and effective representative bodies.

The code would not be directly enforceable, but compliance or non-compliance with it would be taken into account in cases before the proposed new system of courts—for example in determining liability or assessing compensation.

STATUTORY AGENCIES

National Industrial Relations Court and Industrial Tribunals: structure and jurisdiction: A new system of informal and expert courts is proposed to handle industrial relations cases. At the lower level would be the existing Industrial Tribunals (ITs) with extended functions, and, at the higher level, a new National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC) with equivalent status to the High Court. Access to the Court and tribunals would be easy. Their members would include people with practical experience of industrial relations from both sides of industry, with a lawyer as chairman. Thus the NIRC would have a president and other members of the higher judiciary as chairmen, and lay members with relevant industrial relations experience.

The NIRC would be able to sit in different parts of the country. Right of appeal from it on a point of law would be to the Court of Appeal. The NIRC would generally take appeals on points of law from ITs. In general, ITs would deal with issues involving an individual and the NIRC would decide collective issues, for example, about enforcement of bargaining rights or legally enforceable agreements, and other issues of major importance.

Wherever possible it is intended to promote the voluntary settlement of cases by conciliation before they come to the NIRC or ITs. Officers of the DEP would be informed of cases lodged with ITs so that they might seek a voluntary settlement before any hearing. The NIRC and ITs would have an informal procedure, and the parties before them would be allowed to represent themselves, or be represented by lawyers or others (for example, trade union officials) as they wish.

Neither the NIRC nor the ITs would be able to grant an interim remedy to restrain industrial action without giving those affected an opportunity to put their case. The possibility of anything directly resembling an *ex parte* injunction would thus be excluded in these circumstances. Both bodies would be able to award compensation; determine the rights of a party; make orders to refrain from unfair industrial actions; and have a limited discretionary power to award costs. The NIRC would have power to enforce these orders. Collection of debts arising out of cases would be the responsibility of the county courts.

Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR): The document makes clear that the CIR would continue to be primarily concerned to help employers and unions voluntarily to reform industrial relations institutions and procedures by acting on references from the Secretary of State. But it is also proposed to put it on

a statutory basis, and to give it additional functions concerned with recognition and representational rights, the improvement of procedure agreements and the abolition of wages councils.

Registration of trade unions and employers' associations: A new Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations is proposed to take over the functions under trade union law of the existing Registrar of Friendly Societies. The Registrar's main responsibility would be to ensure that the rules of trade unions and employers' associations conform to certain standards, and are observed; and that trade unions and employers' associations are properly administered to safeguard the public interest, and to protect the rights of union members and applicants for membership. The Registrar would be able to initiate inquiries, and, if he failed to resolve the matter by such an inquiry, he would be able to take a case to the NIRC for adjudication, as would a registered organisation or an individual dissatisfied with any ruling given by the Registrar.

Courts of inquiry: The document proposes that the Secretary of State should retain his existing powers in industrial disputes to arrange for conciliation, to refer matters to arbitration and to commission inquiries. To avoid confusion, the present Industrial Court would be renamed the Arbitration Board.

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

Trade union membership: The document proposes to establish a statutory right for the individual to belong to a trade union, and to take part in the union's activities. Equally, he would have a right not to belong. The proposals would include provisions for the individual to seek redress for any action seeking to penalise or discriminate against him for exercising these rights. Claims would be dealt with by the ITs.

Unfair dismissal: The Government proposes to include protection against unfair dismissal in the Bill because Britain, unlike most other countries, provides no redress in these circumstances, and because here—again contrary to the experience of most other countries—dismissals are a frequent cause of strikes. ITs will handle appeals against unfair dismissal. But, because there are limits on the rate at which they can be expanded to discharge their new responsibilities, the right of appeal will be confined initially to those with at least two years' service in their job, except where dismissal was for trade union membership or activity.

A dismissal would be fair if the employer had acted reasonably and had dismissed an employee because, for example, of redundancy, conduct or capability. Voluntary arrangements which provide adequate protection against unfair dismissal could be exempted from the statutory machinery.

Longer notice: At present the longest period of notice required under the Contracts of Employment Act 1963 is four weeks after five years' service. The Government proposes to increase it to a minimum of six weeks' notice after 10 years' service, and to eight weeks after 15 years' service. It also proposes to reduce from 26 to 13 weeks the period of employment after which both sides are required to give a week's notice.

Rights under the law: The Government proposals are designed to restrain the promotion of industrial action which is defined as being "unfair". But the Bill would lay down that in no circumstances should any court or other body have the power to compel an individual who is on strike to return to work or to compel an individual to take industrial action.

Immunities etc: Existing immunities for trade unions and employers' associations are derived from a series of laws going back to 1871. No change is contemplated in the substance of the following provisions:

- section 2 of the Trade Union Act 1871 which protects *trade unions* from criminal proceedings for being in unlawful restraint of trade;
- section 3 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act (143073)

1875 and section 1 of the Trade Disputes Act 1906, which protect *individuals* from actions for criminal or civil conspiracy for combining together to do something which would not be unlawful if done by a single person; the second part of section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act 1906 which protects an *individual* from civil suit on the ground that his action is an interference with an employer's trade or business.

The Government proposes, however, to redefine the effective scope of sections 3 and 4 of the 1906 Act.

Section 3 provides: "An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment". Whilst this protection would continue to apply in the *existing courts* (which would, in general, not have jurisdiction in civil cases arising from industrial disputes), it would be limited in proceedings *before the NIRC* to registered organisations and their officials. In other words, any unregistered organisation or individual would be liable to legal action for inducing or threatening to induce others to break their contracts of employment.

Section 4 protects trade unions from any action for tort, whether or not committed in the circumstances of a trade dispute. The Government proposes that this immunity should no longer be available for torts not related to an industrial dispute. This would mean that actions which have nothing to do with an industrial dispute could be brought against trade unions and employers (and also other organisations of employees and employers) *in the existing courts*.

For acts done in furtherance of an industrial dispute (including, of course, actions alleging inducement of, or any threat to induce, the breach of contracts of employment), registered unions and employers' associations would, however, continue to be protected from legal actions—provided that the act was not an "unfair industrial action".

"Unfair industrial actions": The new concept of an "unfair industrial action" is an important feature of the Government's proposals. Actions which fall into this category are those which are considered seriously contrary to the standards which should be observed in the conduct of industrial relations and are identified throughout the document. For "unfair industrial actions" there would be no protection from liability. Proceedings could be brought before the NIRC or ITs (but not in the ordinary courts) against a registered organisation or anyone else for committing any unfair industrial action. There would be upper limits on any awards of compensation against registered trade unions, but not unregistered.

Secondary strikes: The Government intends that certain forms of secondary strike or boycott should become unfair industrial actions:

- (i) it would be unfair for a registered union or any other person to induce secondary action in support of a strike or other industrial action which was itself unfair;
- (ii) it would also be an unfair industrial action for anyone to induce industrial action to persuade an employer not directly involved in a dispute not to supply goods, etc to one who was.

It would not, however, be an "unfair industrial action" for a union which had a legitimate claim against an employer to strike against a second employer who had a direct interest in resisting the union's claim. These principles would extend to the leaders of any unofficial secondary action who would, in addition, commit an unfair industrial action (in these cases as in others) if they induced employees to go on strike in breach of their contracts of employment.

One effect of the above proposals will be to permit the Trade Disputes Act 1965 to be replaced by a provision that would protect the right of a registered trade union or its officials to threaten, as well as induce, industrial action, provided that that action was not itself unfair.

TRADE UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Registration and rights: Registered trade unions and employers' associations which, by virtue of their registration, accept statutory minimum standards in relation to members' rights and to their rules, would be granted certain rights and privileges. As has already been made clear, certain important rights and privileges would be confined to registered organisations. Moreover, only registered organisations (in addition to an individual or employer) could commence proceedings or make any claim before any of the proposed new agencies—for example over recognition and bargaining rights.

To acquire registration, the document proposes that the Registrar would have to be satisfied that the following basic principles were embodied in the rules of the organisation:

- (i) no arbitrary exclusion from membership of an individual who is reasonably qualified to do work ordinarily done by members of the particular union;
- (ii) no restriction on the right of an individual to resign from an organisation if he has met his obligations—for example paid his subscription;
- (iii) the equal right of every member to hold office, nominate candidates, vote in elections or ballots, and attend and participate in meetings;
- (iv) the equal right of members to vote without interference or constraint, and to vote secretly when a ballot is used;
- (v) the right of the individual to have written notice of any charge against him, a reasonable time to prepare his defence, a full and fair hearing and a written statement of the findings before he may be disciplined, suspended, expelled or have his membership of an organisation ended (except for non-payment of subscriptions);
- (vi) no limit on the right of a member to institute proceedings in any court or tribunal or to appear as a witness;
- (vii) no right for an organisation to discipline, expel or discriminate against a member who refused to take part in any unfair industrial action.

The document proposes that these basic principles should apply to unregistered organisations with a similar purpose involved in industrial relations, so that members would be able to lodge claims for violation of the principles against them in the NIRC or ITs. Existing, prospective and past members of both registered and unregistered organisations who wished to seek redress for any infringement of the basic principles or breach of rules would be able to lodge a complaint with the Registrar, the IT or the NIRC and the Registrar would be able to initiate inquiries himself to safeguard the interests of individuals and the public.

Audit and superannuation: The document proposes that all but the smallest registered trade unions should be required to appoint professionally qualified auditors and that all registered trade unions should submit accounts and their auditors report to the Registrar. Registered trade unions and employers' associations would also be required to keep any superannuation funds separate from ordinary funds and to have their superannuation schemes examined by a qualified actuary at stated intervals.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Legal status of agreements: The Government proposes to introduce a presumption that collective agreements made after a given future date are legally binding. Its decision is based on three essentials:

- (i) the need to end the present doubtful status in law of collective agreements and to make their legal status clear and unambiguous;
- (ii) the desirability of expressing agreements in language which makes it clear what the parties have agreed to; and
- (iii) the desirability that parties should regard—or come to regard—the signing of agreements as a responsible act which binds them in law to honour their commitments.

The presumption could be rebutted only by a clear written statement to the contrary in the agreement itself. It also proposes to repeal legislation which prevents the courts from directly enforcing an agreement between a trade union and an employers' association as distinct from an individual employer.

Selective introduction of enforceable procedures: The absence of any satisfactory procedure agreement, or of a legally enforceable procedure agreement, is a serious cause of poor industrial relations in some sectors of industry. It is, therefore, proposed that an employer, a recognised registered trade union, or the Secretary of State should be able to apply to the NIRC for a reference to the CIR about the existing procedures, or absence of them.

If satisfied that industrial action had seriously impeded the development or maintenance of orderly industrial relations the NIRC would refer the matter for investigation by the CIR. The CIR would try to secure agreement on new or improved procedures, and would make a report indicating suitable agreed procedures and recommending any other provisions, not agreed by the parties, that should be included in the procedure. If either the employer or the union applied, and the NIRC considered that it was necessary for orderly industrial relations to make these procedures and provisions binding, it could do so.

Notification of procedure agreements: The document proposes a reserve power for the Secretary of State to require notification to the DEP of procedure agreements and arrangements. Notification, which operates at present on a voluntary basis, is intended to identify areas where procedures can be improved.

Recognition and bargaining rights: The document says that it is of prime importance to healthy industrial relations that there should be a stable and effective bargaining structure. It says that such a structure requires a readiness by employers to negotiate seriously and responsibly with unions which represent and enjoy the support of a substantial body of their employees, as well as workable arrangements and machinery for communication, negotiation and the resolution of disputes.

It makes clear that disputes about bargaining rights and structures can most satisfactorily be resolved by the parties themselves, with the help of conciliation. But it says that sometimes they are unable to settle their differences—for example because of the unwillingness of the employer to concede recognition to one or more unions or because of fragmentation of bargaining caused, for example, by multi-unionism—and independent consideration by the NIRC and CIR is, therefore, proposed as a means of securing a stable bargaining structure.

The NIRC would be able to refer any application which came before it to the CIR for investigation and recommendation if satisfied that the parties could make no further progress. The CIR, following its investigation, would recommend bargaining arrangements which would specify one bargaining agent for each bargaining unit that it defined. The bargaining agent would be one union, or consist of a joint negotiating panel of a number of unions. A bargaining unit would be the employees whose terms and conditions of employment should be determined in the same negotiations.

The CIR, in making its recommendations, would take into account the extent to which the union or joint panel had the support (not necessarily membership) of a substantial proportion of the employees affected and the resources and organisation effectively to represent the employees. Its objective would be to secure a durable solution.

The employer or the recommended bargaining agent could apply to the NIRC to have the CIR's recommendations made enforceable. The application would be granted if the employees concerned endorsed the CIR's recommendations by a majority in a secret ballot. There would be provisions for recognition orders to be re-examined (and possibly modified or revoked) when necessary—for example, if after a certain minimum period a large proportion of the employees were dissatisfied with the bargaining agent.

Disclosure of information: The document proposes that the Code of Industrial Relations Practice should include guidance on the disclosure by employers to trade union representatives of information for the purposes of negotiation. If an employer refused to disclose information in accordance with the code, the NIRC could grant the union the right unilaterally to refer its claim for better terms and conditions to the Arbitration Board. The board's award would be binding.

The document also proposes powers for the Secretary of State to require larger employers to disclose specified information to all the employees at stated intervals as an acknowledgement of the interest they have, as well as shareholders, in the progress of the undertaking. In both cases there would be protection against disclosure of confidential personal information and of information which would seriously prejudice the interest of the undertaking.

Closed shop: The document makes it clear that the Government is opposed to a "pre-entry closed shop" in which an individual can be excluded from taking up a job if he does not hold a union card. The Government considers that an employer should be free to employ anyone who has the necessary skills. It, therefore, proposes to include in the Bill provisions making any "pre-entry closed shop" agreement or arrangement void.

Agency shop: Agency shops are those where a registered union represents, and is financially supported by, all the employees in a particular undertaking, or part of it (except for any exempted conscientious objectors). The document proposes that their introduction or continued operation in favour of a registered trade union (but not an unregistered organisation) should be permitted. But it says that employees should have the opportunity, if 20 per cent. of them request it, to call for a ballot (to be conducted by the CIR) to establish whether a majority favours the agency shop.

It is also proposed that it should be open to an employer resisting a union's claim to an agency shop, or a registered union pressing a claim, to request a secret ballot to determine the wishes of employees. If the ballot showed a majority in favour of the agency shop, the employer would be required to introduce or continue one. If there was no majority, it would be an unfair industrial action for an employer to introduce an agency shop, or for the union to take industrial action to force the employer to do so, for a period of two years; then a ballot could once more be demanded. It would also be unfair for either union or employer to threaten or take industrial action while the CIR was organising and conducting a ballot.

In an agency shop it would be a condition of employment for

the employees concerned to join the trade union after a certain period, or to pay a regular contribution to it for its services in lieu of a subscription. The appropriate contribution would be equal to the basic subscription of the ordinary member, without any optional extras. Its payment would not entitle an employee as of right to all the benefits of membership of the trade union and would not constitute a contract of membership.

An employee with a conscientious objection both to trade union membership, and to making a contribution towards a union's funds, would be able to contribute the same amount to an appropriate charity.

Disputes over these matters would be dealt with by the ITs.

Wages councils: The document proposes that the only condition to be satisfied before a wages council can be abolished should in future be that it is no longer necessary in order to maintain reasonable standards of remuneration among the employees within its scope. It also proposes to amend the Wages Councils Act to allow a registered trade union which represents a substantial proportion of the employees concerned to apply unilaterally for abolition of the council.

The CIR will replace the existing *ad hoc* commissions of inquiry into applications for abolition of wages councils.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND STRIKE BALLOTS

The document says that disputes sometimes arise where the Government's prime duty is to safeguard the public interest. One limitation in the existing emergency powers, however, is that they cannot be invoked solely because the national economy is endangered. The Government, therefore, proposes that the Secretary of State should have the additional power to intervene through the NIRC in disputes which could disrupt the life of the nation.

He would be able to apply to the NIRC for an order, effective for up to 60 days, restraining any union, employer or employers' association, or any individual, from taking steps to call, induce or finance industrial action. But the order could not compel individuals to return to or remain at work.

Secondly, the Secretary of State could apply to the NIRC for an order requiring a secret ballot to be held where there is doubt whether industrial action which would seriously affect the life of the community is supported by the majority of employees involved. The order would indicate who was to be balloted and on what issues. It would also prohibit calling or inducing industrial action over the matter at issue until the ballot was held. The result of the ballot would be published, but would not be binding.

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 606,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 10th August 1970, it is estimated that about 226,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 60,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 143,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 178,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table opposite.

The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was explained in an article in the *MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE* (November, 1960, page 423) when these details were published in this form for the first time. This article also commented on the various categories concerned, but the term "supplementary allowance" should now be substituted for all references to "national assistance".

Entitlement to Benefit

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	188	17	13	7	226
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	53	3	1	2	60
Total receiving unemployment benefit	241	20	14	10	286
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	119	13	2	9	143
Others registered for work	106	15	11	46	178
Total	466	48	28	64	606

* Formerly termed national assistance.
Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Efforts to combat illness and accidents at work

Efforts to combat industrial disease and the rise in the number of accidents at work are outlined by Mr. W. J. C. Plumbe, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, in his annual report for 1969 published recently (HC. 74 HMSO, or through any booksellers, price 13s. (65p) net).

"It is now clear", Mr. Plumbe writes, "that in many areas, because measurement is more difficult, because for some groups of worker the risk of injury or death from industrial disease is much greater than that from accidents, because the dangers are insidious so that the worker is less well able to protect himself, and because the effects are so often cumulative over a long period of exposure, at least as much effort must be put into the control of toxic contaminants in the atmosphere as into the elimination of the physical causes of accidents.

"This the Inspectorate is doing, both through its Industrial Hygiene Section operating from headquarters, and by increased attention, often involving the use of the measuring and monitoring devices with which the General Inspectorate is now equipped, throughout the country", the Chief Inspector adds.

Reported accidents at work in 1969, according to the report, rose to a total of 322,390, including 649 fatalities. This represents a 3.2 per cent. increase over the corresponding total for 1968. Mr. Plumbe draws attention to the fact that these are a small proportion of all the accidents in industry "which result in injury, of severity from a fatality to a scratch, of severity often quite arbitrary and bearing no relation to the gravity of the circumstances in which it occurred. A very small change in the cut off point at which the individual decides to absent himself from work will have a disproportionate effect on the total of reported accidents."

Possible courses of action

The Chief Inspector outlines two possible courses of action to reduce this high toll. "First, we should know more of the underlying reasons for the very high incidence rates in some factories and some localities to which I have referred in recent reports; we should know too more of the reasons why some factories and some industries have been much more successful than others in keeping down or even reducing their incidence rates".

The Inspectorate, he points out, has already learned much from the inquiry, on a random basis, into a small sample of reported accidents, which was described in the 1968 annual report (see this GAZETTE, October 1969, page 930). He has also detached from normal inspection duties a senior inspector, who will head a small Accidents Studies Unit to make a study in depth of a number of factories in both categories.

Secondly, if these studies are successful, increased expertise may be made available to the Industrial Safety Advisory Council and advice offered to industry on the action which may be taken to reduce the disruption and time lost through accidents from all causes.

On the problems of noise in industry, Mr. Plumbe considers that the control of noise, or the protection of workers from its effects, will involve many difficult and intractable problems, but this is a subject the inspectorate has been giving increasing attention. "The knowledge which is now accumulating both

about deafness and its origins and the clear correlation between deafness and certain noisy industrial processes has focused attention on the real damage to health which noise is capable of producing", the report states.

The report discusses the problem in a special chapter, which sets out the basic facts about noise and noise measurement, and examines the methods by which the risk of industrial workers being exposed to harmful noise levels may be reduced. Basic changes of process and environmental control are discussed, and emphasis is placed on the important role that the Inspectorate and industry must play in gathering facts about levels of exposure in the working environment and in seeking methods of preventing exposures to excessive noise by all means possible.

Control of noise-induced deafness

"The control of noise-induced deafness in the long run will be achieved only in so far as the community as a whole becomes conscious of the need to achieve control, industry accepts the burden both of the cost and of the responsibility for providing control measures, and ordinary people accept where necessary the inconvenience and unsightliness of wearing equipment to prevent themselves going deaf", the report concludes.

Mr. Plumbe expresses his satisfaction at the dramatic improvement in recruitment to the factory Inspectorate in districts and divisions throughout the country. For a number of years wastage through deaths, retirements and resignations had been barely compensated by recruitment, but in the latter part of 1969 and the first half of 1970 the Inspectorate was able to recruit candidates of a high quality at a rate commensurate with its ability to train and assimilate. "An improvement in recruitment to the Inspectorate augurs well for the future" he comments, "but is not of course all short term gain: the training of the recruits, much of which must necessarily be on-the-job, takes a good deal of time and effort of experienced inspectors at all levels".

"An improvement in recruitment also focuses attention on the very fundamental question of the proper size for the Inspectorate. We have considered very carefully possible patterns of inspection and the numbers of inspectors needed to carry them out over various fields of employment. They all depend, as I think they must, given our present system of laws placing obligations in relation to safety, health and welfare primarily on employers, on enforcement by a process of dipping into each establishment from time to time to see what is going wrong".

Basis of better compliance

Enforcement by sampling cannot ensure rigid compliance all the time, the Chief Inspector states. In his view better compliance for most of the time can be secured in most premises if the occupier sees the need for compliance as a matter of good practice, rather than as avoidance of conflict with the law.

Developing this theme, he discusses the question of legal proceedings and expresses the opinion that whilst goodwill is not damaged when an inspector takes legal proceedings which are clearly well merited, it can be damaged if cases are taken which appear to be vindictive or are taken without giving the employer an opportunity to rectify the matter.

"If a situation ever arose in which the Inspectorate were to attempt rigid enforcement of everything that could be driven through the courts, so that industry ceased to turn to it for advice and guidance, the standards of safety, health and welfare set over the years in the great majority of workplaces would indeed suffer". Prosecution, he explains, is only one of the sanctions open to an inspector—"prosecution is one tool of enforcement: the success of an enforcement policy is measured not in terms of numbers of prosecutions, but in real improvement in safety, health and welfare".

From the numerous hazards which engaged the Inspectorate's attention in 1969, the report comments in particular on those arising from developments in shipbuilding, in electricity and the docks; and it deals with technical advances to combat hazards which arise.

In a section dealing with explosion and fire, the hazards which arise from epoxy painting and polyurethane application in shipbuilding, and the explosion hazards in large scale plants in the wood and timber industry are detailed, together with oxygen enrichment dangers in industry.

Fire risk inspections

In a section on high fire risk premises, the report reveals that inspectors are now making annual visits to factories which have been identified as having a high fire risk. This follows a recommendation from the jury at the inquiry which followed the tragic death of 22 people in a fire at a Glasgow upholstery factory in November 1968. During these annual inspections, apart from checking compliance with all the fire provisions of the Factories Act 1961, the inspectors are able to impress upon the occupier the particular importance of these provisions as they apply to his premises, and to ensure that any changed circumstances have not produced a dangerous situation.

The report gives a detailed description of the principal activities directed towards the promotion of safety, health and welfare in 1969, and includes accounts of the activities of the Industrial Safety Advisory Council and the Industrial Health Advisory Committee.

Reference is made to the valuable work of the more specialised joint advisory committees concerned with construction, foundries, potteries, cotton and allied fibres, wool textiles, paper mills, power presses, wire drawing and wire rope making, flour mills and rubber manufacture, and to the activities of the voluntary safety organisations. Accident prevention efforts in the construction industry and the steel industry receive special mention.

The activities of the Civil Engineering Branch of the Inspectorate, set up in 1967, are featured in the report for the first time in a special chapter. The introduction of new techniques and machines, it notes, virtually revolutionising the construction

industry, has produced many new safety and health problems which have become the concern of this new branch of the Inspectorate. But the report emphasises "The Inspectorate can enforce the statutory provisions and give much advice beyond this, but it is hoped that with continuing development and expansion the construction industry itself will give proper weight to safety at all stages of planning and execution".

Developments in the construction industry which affect the branch and some of the problems confronting the civil engineering inspectors are discussed in the chapter. Methods of combating different types of accidents prevalent on building sites are also described, and other sections of the chapter deal with aspects of construction work such as tunnelling, work in compressed air, exposure to dust and fumes, the use of electricity and industrialised building which present special hazards to workers and which are commanding the attention of the Inspectorate.

Surveys on health

Dr. T. A. Lloyd Davies, the Senior Medical Inspector, deals with the activities of the medical branch of the Inspectorate. His contribution contains details of surveys made by medical inspectors on the health of workers in various industries, including cotton, printing, lead accumulator and other lead using industries, and the manufacture of scouring powders, enzyme washing powders and rock wool. Sections on toxicology and cancer contain a number of detailed case studies likely to be of particular interest to those closely concerned with the medical aspects of occupational health.

Of the 322,390 accidents reported during 1969, 271,008 were to men, 35,786 to women, 12,167 to boys under 18 and 3,429 to girls under 18. The corresponding figures for 1968 were 261,718 to men, 34,614 to women, 12,508 to boys and 3,590 to girls.

There were 649 fatal accidents in 1969 compared with 625 in 1968. Of these 357 occurred in factory processes, with the main causes being falls of persons (71), fires and explosions (51), falls and other movements of objects (47) and non-rail transport (46). The report examines the major factory accidents during the year.

Of the 265 fatal accidents on construction sites, the most marked increase was in fatalities associated with transport, which almost doubled from 18 in 1968 to 35 in 1969. But yet again falls of workpeople accounted for almost half the deaths. The circumstances of transport accidents on construction sites are analysed in the report.

Other sections deal with fatal electrical accidents and accidents at power presses. The report gives details of accidents in both groups and examines the accident trend in recent years.

A total of 409 cases of industrial poisoning or disease (including 7 fatalities) was notified during the year. This compares with 408 (5 fatal) in 1968 and 353 (2 fatal) in 1967.

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 30 September 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†	39,361	1,591	3,285	44,237
Double day shifts‡	42,069	3,185	3,220	48,474
Long spells	9,261	483	801	10,545
Night shifts	20,373	1,437	—	21,810
Part-time work§	20,312	12	12	20,336
Saturday afternoon work	5,867	256	281	6,404
Sunday work	25,431	904	727	27,062
Miscellaneous	2,987	390	133	3,510
Total	165,661	8,258	8,459	182,378

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

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

‡ Includes 17,160 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.

Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

In the year ended 31st March 1970, the average total weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time male adult agricultural workers in Great Britain was 350s. 11d., according to figures produced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Similar information for the previous year was published in this GAZETTE for October 1969.

Within this overall figure, average weekly earnings for different agricultural occupations ranged from 328s. 6d. for general farm workers to 410s. 1d. for dairy cowmen. Total average weekly earnings for youths were 210s. 9d. and for women 219s. 4d.

For the year April 1969 to March 1970, average weekly earnings were highest in the July-September quarter for general farm workers, other stockmen, tractor drivers, horticultural workers and 'other farm workers'. Bailiffs, foremen and grieves and dairy cowmen received their highest weekly earnings in the January-March quarter. In England and Wales, during the year ended 31st March, 6.1 per cent. of men received part payment of their wages in kind by board and/or lodging; 50.0 per cent. by the provision of a cottage and 18.2 per cent. received milk. In Scotland 6.6 per cent. of men received board and/or lodging; 71.5 per cent. a cottage and 43.7 per cent. milk.

In Great Britain regular whole-time men worked an average of 48.4 total hours a week in the year ended 31st March 1970. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen—54.0 hours a week; and the shortest by horticultural workers—46.2 hours a week.

The total hours worked a week include both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men the average basic hours worked in a week was 42.8; in addition 1.9 hours contract overtime and 3.7 hours seasonal overtime were worked. Youths worked an average of 47.2 hours a week, including 1.7 hours contract overtime and 2.8 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 43.3 average weekly hours, including 0.9 and 1.1 hours contract and non-contractual overtime, respectively.

Under the Agricultural Wages Acts, minimum wages are determined by the Agricultural Wages Boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard number of hours to which it relates; they define hours of work which qualify for overtime payment and fix an hourly overtime rate for them, and they prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

Normal seasonal variations in earnings and hours between the four quarters of the year are masked to a certain extent by the effects of increases in the statutory minimum wage rates. On 2nd February 1970 the statutory minimum weekly wage for men in England and Wales was raised from 248s. 0d. to 263s. 0d., and the number of hours in the standard week was reduced from 44 to 43. There were comparable increases in hourly and overtime rates and in the rates applicable to youths, women and

girls. In Scotland, from 26th May 1969 there was an increase in the statutory minimum weekly wage for men from 231s. 6d. to 246s. 6d., and from 16th February 1970 the number of working hours a week were arranged over five days instead of 5½. There was also an increase in the weekly minimum wage from 246s. 6d. to 266s. 6d.

To secure observance of Wages Board Orders departmental officers are authorised to enter farms and to require employers and workers to inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected as statistically random samples. These samples cover about 6,000 farms annually in Great Britain, and this article is based on the results of these visits.

In the following tables, which relate to hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers carry out a variety of duties the classification is somewhat arbitrary, as few of the occupational groups are likely to be homogeneous.

Definitions of terms

Hours.—Basic hours are the hours which it is agreed between the employer and worker, shall be worked for the minimum wage. They cannot be more than the standard number of hours prescribed in Agricultural Wages Boards' Orders although they may be less.

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours. Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours.

Non-contractual overtime hours are hours worked in excess of contract hours. They consist mainly of overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

Total hours are defined for England and Wales as all hours actually worked plus statutory holidays only. For Scotland all paid absences are included.

Earnings.—Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash, and partly in allowable payments in kind.

Allowable payments in kind are specified benefits and advantages which are legally reckonable as valued by Agricultural Wages Boards' Orders, as part-payment of prescribed wage.

Other earnings comprise chiefly earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece work and bonuses, and are net of any deductions for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed by Agricultural Wages Boards' Orders for total hours.

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed wage.

Composition of average weekly earnings—year ended 31st March, 1970

	MEN								Youths	Women and girls
	General farm workers	Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers	Averages (all men)		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Standing wage:										
(a) Cash and insurance	285 4	367 1	371 7	319 5	289 2	290 10	328 4	304 9	184 5	199 7
(b) Payments in kind	9 7	10 4	16 6	10 4	10 4	8 10	9 5	9 6	9 8	8 0
Other earnings	33 7	29 11	22 0	32 0	50 9	41 7	46 1	36 8	16 8	11 9
Total earnings of which:	328 6	407 4	410 1	361 9	348 9	334 0	383 10	350 11	210 9	219 4
(a) Prescribed wage	290 2	285 6	342 3	303 6	302 5	277 5	290 2	297 0	186 5	186 5
(b) Premium	38 4	121 10	67 10	58 3	46 4	56 7	93 8	53 11	24 4	32 11

Range of weekly earnings (men)

	General farm workers	Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers	per cent. of workers	
								All men	
July-September 1969									
Under 190s.	0.9	—	0.9	—	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.6	0.1
190s.-199s. 11d.	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
200s.-219s. 11d.	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	—	0.6	1.4	—	0.4
220s.-239s. 11d.	0.6	—	—	—	0.2	1.2	—	—	0.4
240s.-259s. 11d.	11.0	—	—	1.0	3.2	10.9	3.2	6.3	6.3
260s.-279s. 11d.	11.1	0.9	1.4	2.7	4.0	11.7	5.8	7.1	10.6
280s.-299s. 11d.	13.3	3.4	1.8	5.7	12.5	16.8	3.2	10.7	10.6
300s.-319s. 11d.	11.9	6.4	3.5	12.8	11.5	11.5	5.3	10.3	10.2
320s.-339s. 11d.	9.9	10.2	6.7	15.7	10.5	7.5	7.2	10.3	10.2
340s.-359s. 11d.	8.3	10.7	11.5	15.5	11.5	8.5	7.0	10.2	10.2
360s. and over	32.9	68.1	74.2	46.2	32.9	30.6	64.6	43.5	43.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January-March 1970									
Under 190s.	1.8	—	1.4	2.0	1.3	0.6	3.0	1.4	0.2
190s.-199s. 11d.	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
200s.-219s. 11d.	0.7	—	1.0	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.3
220s.-239s. 11d.	0.5	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.3
240s.-259s. 11d.	6.3	0.7	—	0.6	2.5	8.4	3.0	4.0	11.4
260s.-279s. 11d.	17.6	0.3	—	0.4	11.0	20.0	6.7	11.4	11.9
280s.-299s. 11d.	15.6	1.7	—	6.5	16.1	11.2	15.8	11.9	12.5
300s.-319s. 11d.	14.2	6.2	1.2	13.2	16.7	11.6	5.9	11.7	11.7
320s.-339s. 11d.	12.8	7.3	5.1	12.7	14.8	10.3	4.2	10.4	10.4
340s.-359s. 11d.	11.1	7.2	4.3	16.8	10.8	5.7	9.3	10.4	10.4
360s. and over	19.0	76.6	86.7	47.7	26.2	32.2	52.1	35.8	35.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Average weekly earnings by quarters

Type of job	April-June 1969	July-Sept. 1969	Oct.-Dec. 1969	Jan.-March 1970
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men:				
General farm workers	327 10	338 7	329 9	317 10
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	398 10	412 3	394 2	424 1
Dairy cowmen	410 2	402 0	405 3	422 10
Other stockmen	359 2	364 5	363 0	360 3
Tractor drivers	351 6	365 0	347 7	330 9
Horticultural workers	345 9	347 7	309 6	333 4
Other farm workers	378 7	408 6	387 10	360 4
All hired men	351 0	360 1	347 11	344 6
Youths	201 0	213 6	203 1	216 0
Women and girls	219 10	214 4	218 0	229 3

Payments in kind (men)—year ended 31st March, 1970

Type of payment in kind	Percentage of workers receiving	Average weekly value	
		Per worker receiving	All workers
		s. d.	s. d.
England and Wales:			
Board and/or lodging	6.1	41 10	2 6
Cottage	50.0	6 4	3 2
Milk	18.2	6 3	1 2
Scotland:			
Board and/or lodging	6.6	64 8	4 2
Cottage	71.5	13 3	9 6
Milk	43.7	12 11	5 7

Average weekly total hours by quarters

Type of job	April-June 1969	July-Sept. 1969	Oct.-Dec. 1969	Jan.-March 1970	Annual Average
Men:					
General farm workers	49.8	50.0	47.3	45.2	47.8
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	47.8	48.5	45.7	44.8	46.7
Dairy cowmen	55.3	53.7	54.0	52.8	54.0
Other stockmen	49.8	50.0	49.8	46.9	49.1
Tractor drivers	50.0	51.8	47.9	45.8	48.9
Horticultural workers	47.7	47.1	44.4	45.4	46.2
Other farm workers	48.4	49.6	46.6	44.5	47.2
All hired men	49.5	50.3	47.8	46.1	48.4
Youths	47.6	48.4	46.6	46.3	47.2
Women and girls	44.3	44.1	43.5	41.3	43.3

Average basic hours and overtime—year ended 31st March, 1970

Type of job	Basic hours	Contract overtime	Non-contractual overtime	Total hours
Men:				
General farm workers	42.7	1.6	3.5	47.8
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	43.1	1.2	2.4	46.7
Dairy cowmen	43.4	8.3	2.3	54.0
Other stockmen	43.4	2.5	3.2	49.1
Tractor drivers	42.8	0.8	5.3	48.9
Horticultural workers	42.5	0.4	3.3	46.2
Other farm workers	42.6	0.4	4.2	47.2
All hired men	42.8	1.9	3.7	48.4
Youths	42.7	1.7	2.8	47.2
Women and girls	41.3	0.9	1.1	43.3

Earnings of manual workers, by occupation; June 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 June 1970 in broad occupational groups in selected manufacturing industries, namely engineering and metal-using industries including vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture.

Estimates are given separately for workers paid on a time basis and those paid by results and also of earnings both including and excluding overtime premium payments. The June 1970 figures are compared with those for January 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) (or 1968 SIC) only (see the article on page 792 of the September 1970 issue of this 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 June 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 2,420 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the second pay-week in June 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. 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 2,140 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

The results of the enquiry are based on returns which are representative of about 1,015,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 73,000 in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and 78,000 in chemical manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 10th June, 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.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
Engineering:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	673	643,800
Firms with 100-499 employees	917	131,790
Firms with 25-99 employees	261	10,750
Shipbuilding:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	41	59,380
Firms with 100-499 employees	34	5,410
Firms with 25-99 employees	7	310
Chemical manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	71	40,910
Firms with 100-499 employees	109	13,650
Firms with 25-99 employees	24	940

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 1970 is given in tables 2 to 4. Figures are given for average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, and for average hourly earnings, excluding overtime 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 they are included with payment-by-result workers.

Engineering

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 549,850, consisting of 267,180 skilled men, 225,030 semi-skilled and 57,740 labourers; payment-by-result workers 465,030 of whom 216,360 were skilled, 232,150 were semi-skilled and 16,520 were labourers.

For each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 2 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in January 1970. The increases ranged from 40s. 2d. (7.8 per cent.) for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers to 58s. 0d. (11.9 per cent.) for semi-skilled timeworkers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 7.8d. (7.9 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 12.9d. (10.6 per cent.) for semi-skilled timeworkers.

During the period under review, that is January-June 1970, there were no changes in nationally negotiated rates of wages in the engineering and allied industries. In the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, however, two large firms increased their basic rates by 2s. 0d. an hour.

Table 2 All engineering industries covered*

	January 1970		June 1970		January 1970-June 1970	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:						
Timeworkers	558 3	609 2	+50 11	+ 9.1		
Skilled	488 0	546 0	+58 0	+ 11.9		
Semi-skilled	391 8	438 4	+46 8	+ 11.9		
Labourers	512 8	565 5	+52 9	+ 10.3		
All timeworkers						
Payment-by-result workers						
Skilled	572 10	623 4	+50 6	+ 8.8		
Semi-skilled	513 8	553 10	+40 2	+ 7.8		
Labourers	410 5	455 5	+45 0	+ 11.0		
All payment-by-result workers	537 2	582 8	+45 6	+ 8.5		
All skilled workers	564 8	615 6	+50 10	+ 9.0		
All semi-skilled workers	501 2	550 0	+48 10	+ 9.7		
All labourers	396 1	442 1	+46 0	+ 11.6		
All workers covered	523 11	573 4	+49 5	+ 9.4		

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:

	d.	d.	d.	
Timeworkers	142.9	153.0	+ 10.1	+ 7.1
Skilled	122.4	135.3	+ 12.9	+ 10.6
Semi-skilled	98.8	106.6	+ 7.8	+ 7.9
Labourers	130.0	140.8	+ 10.8	+ 8.3
All timeworkers				
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	156.2	167.2	+ 11.0	+ 7.0
Semi-skilled	140.8	150.1	+ 9.3	+ 6.5
Labourers	103.9	113.1	+ 9.2	+ 8.8
All payment-by-result workers	146.5	156.7	+ 10.2	+ 6.9
All skilled workers	148.7	159.2	+ 10.5	+ 7.1
All semi-skilled workers	131.6	142.6	+ 11.0	+ 8.3
All labourers	100.0	108.0	+ 8.0	+ 8.0
All workers covered	137.4	147.9	+ 10.5	+ 7.6

* See footnote to table 5.

Average hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns were 44.2 compared with 43.4 in January 1970.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 20,710, consisting of 11,190 skilled men, 5,610 semi-skilled and 3,910 labourers; payment-by-result workers 52,610, of whom 34,500 were skilled, 11,920 semi-skilled and 6,190 were labourers.

Table 3 Shipbuilding and ship repairing*

	January 1970		June 1970		January 1970-June 1970	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:						
Timeworkers	531 4	525 7	-5 9	- 1.1		
Skilled	454 2	421 11	-32 3	- 7.1		
Semi-skilled	442 10	443 6	+ 0 8	+ 0.2		
Labourers	494 5	482 0	-13 5	- 2.7		
All timeworkers						
Payment-by-result workers						
Skilled	546 1	636 4	+90 3	+ 16.5		
Semi-skilled	430 2	491 8	+61 6	+ 14.3		
Labourers	406 7	477 7	+71 0	+ 17.5		
All payment-by-result workers	506 6	584 10	+78 4	+ 15.5		
All skilled workers	543 3	609 2	+65 11	+ 12.1		
All semi-skilled workers	436 0	469 4	+33 4	+ 7.7		
All labourers	418 7	464 5	+45 10	+ 11.0		
All workers covered	504 1	555 10	+51 9	+ 10.3		

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:

	d.	d.	d.	
Timeworkers	133.9	137.4	+ 3.6	+ 2.7
Skilled	104.2	105.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
Semi-skilled	104.3	108.7	+ 4.4	+ 4.2
Labourers	120.7	123.1	+ 2.4	+ 2.0
All timeworkers				
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	153.7	160.3	+ 6.6	+ 4.3
Semi-skilled	112.8	117.4	+ 4.6	+ 4.1
Labourers	101.4	108.9	+ 7.5	+ 7.5
All payment-by-result workers	138.8	144.1	+ 5.3	+ 3.8
All skilled workers	149.7	154.9	+ 5.2	+ 3.5
All semi-skilled workers	110.6	113.7	+ 3.1	+ 2.8
All labourers	102.3	108.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.3
All workers covered	134.6	138.3	+ 3.8	+ 2.8

* See footnote to table 5.

Between January and June 1970, average weekly earnings, including overtime premium rose for all categories of workers shown separately in table 3 except for skilled and semi-skilled timeworkers whose earnings fell by 5s. 9d. (-1.1 per cent.) and 32s. 3d. (-7.1 per cent.), respectively. The increases ranged from 8d. (0.2 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 90s. 3d. (16.5 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium were, however, higher for all classes of workers. The increases ranged from 1.3d. (1.2 per cent.) for semi-skilled timeworkers to 7.5d. (7.5 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers.

During the period under review, that is January-June 1970, there were no changes in the nationally negotiated rates of wages in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry.

In June 1970 average hours worked in the industry were 44.4 compared with 41.9 in January 1970.

Chemical manufacture

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 52,060 consisting of 40,310 general workers and 11,750 craftsmen; payment-by-result workers 25,510 of whom 19,250 were general workers and 6,260 craftsmen.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in January 1970 for all categories of workers shown separately in table 4. The increases ranged from 47s. 6d. (9.3 per cent.) for general workers on timework to 81s. 7d. (14.6 per cent.) for craftsmen on timework. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 13.9d. (10.5 per cent.) for general workers on timework to 21.2d. (14.1 per cent.) for payment-by-result craftsmen.

Table 4 Chemical manufacture*

	January 1970		June 1970		January 1970-June 1970	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:						
Timeworkers	511 5	558 11	+47 6	+ 9.3		
General workers	559 9	641 4	+81 7	+ 14.6		
Craftsmen	522 9	577 6	+54 9	+ 10.5		
All timeworkers						
Payment-by-result workers						
General workers	518 0	591 5	+73 5	+ 14.2		
Craftsmen	582 10	660 6	+77 8	+ 13.3		
All payment-by-result workers	534 3	608 4	+74 1	+ 13.9		
All general workers	514 3	569 5	+55 2	+ 10.7		
All craftsmen	570 2	648 0	+77 10	+ 13.7		
All workers covered	527 9	587 8	+59 11	+ 11.4		

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:

	d.	d.	d.	
Timeworkers	133.7	147.6	+ 13.9	+ 10.5
General workers	144.4	160.2	+ 15.8	+ 10.8
Craftsmen	136.0	150.4	+ 14.4	+ 10.6
All timeworkers				
Payment-by-result workers				
General workers	136.6	154.0	+ 17.4	+ 12.7
Craftsmen	149.1	170.3	+ 21.2	+ 14.1
All payment-by-result workers	139.7	157.8	+ 18.1	+ 13.0
All general workers	134.8	149.6	+ 14.8	+ 11.0
All craftsmen	146.6	163.6	+ 17.0	+ 11.6
All workers covered	137.6	152.8	+ 15.2	+ 11.1

* See footnote to table 5.

As a result of an agreement by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council the basic time rates of most workers were increased by 8d. an hour during the period. For these workers a minimum earnings level of 300s. for a 40-hour week was introduced. For skilled maintenance engineers and building trade craftsmen there was an increase of 10d. an hour and the introduction of a minimum earnings level of 375s. for a 40-hour week.

Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. received an increase of 8d. an hour. A gross earnings level of 320s. a week was also introduced. Maintenance workers had an increase in basic time rates of 10d. an hour.

In the drug and fine chemical branch of the industry minimum rates were increased by 26s. 6d. a week.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 44.9 in June 1970 compared with 44.7 in January 1970.

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 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.

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 (1968 S.I.C.)

Engineering

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

Shipbuilding and ship repairing
MLH 370.1.

Chemical manufacture

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

General note

To keep the number of statistical enquiries to a minimum it has been decided, after consultation with the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, to curtail the earnings by occupation enquiries as follows:

- (i) the enquiries for iron and steel manufacture and construction, have been discontinued. The last such enquiries were held in January 1970 and the results published in the issues of this GAZETTE for May and June 1970 respectively;
- (ii) the enquiry for engineering and other metal-using industries will be held only in June in 1971;
- (iii) further consultations are due to take place about the future of the enquiry for the chemical industries.

Table 5 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of over-time worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*						
Timeworkers†	s. d. 609 2	s. d. 573 8	45.0	6.4	d. 162.5	d. 153.0
Skilled	546 0	510 8	45.3	7.1	144.7	135.3
Semi-skilled	438 4	408 2	45.9	7.8	114.5	106.6
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	623 4	600 6	43.1	4.5	173.6	167.2
Skilled	553 10	534 7	42.8	4.4	155.5	150.1
Semi-skilled	455 5	428 3	45.4	7.1	120.2	113.1
Labourers						
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*						
Timeworkers	525 7	487 8	42.6	6.3	148.1	137.4
Skilled	421 11	383 1	43.6	8.4	116.2	105.5
Semi-skilled	443 6	407 4	45.0	7.1	118.3	108.7
Labourers						
P-B-R workers‡	636 4	592 0	44.3	6.6	172.3	160.3
Skilled	491 8	445 4	45.5	8.8	129.6	117.4
Semi-skilled	477 7	426 0	46.9	9.5	122.1	108.9
Labourers						
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*						
Timeworkers†	558 11	547 5	44.5	5.5	150.6	147.6
General workers	641 4	610 1	45.7	6.6	168.3	160.2
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers	591 5	578 9	45.1	6.0	157.2	154.0
General workers	660 6	632 11	44.6	6.0	177.7	170.3
Craftsmen						
SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY GROUPS*						
Mechanical engineering						
Timeworkers†	s. d. 574 3	s. d. 538 1	45.4	6.7	d. 151.7	d. 142.1
Skilled	487 0	453 10	45.6	7.3	128.1	119.3
Semi-skilled	426 1	395 6	46.2	7.8	110.7	102.8
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	602 0	575 5	43.8	5.2	164.9	157.7
Skilled	519 3	495 4	44.1	5.5	141.3	134.8
Semi-skilled	444 4	414 4	45.8	7.5	116.3	108.5
Labourers						
Electrical engineering						
Timeworkers†	576 9	543 1	45.0	6.2	154.0	145.0
Skilled	482 6	448 9	45.5	7.3	127.2	118.3
Semi-skilled	417 1	388 1	45.6	7.5	109.8	102.2
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	583 8	560 4	43.5	4.7	160.9	154.5
Skilled	524 2	502 0	43.3	4.6	145.4	139.2
Semi-skilled	424 7	402 8	43.6	5.9	116.9	110.9
Labourers						
Motor vehicle manufacturing						
Timeworkers†	735 9	697 2	44.5	6.1	198.5	188.1
Skilled	649 9	611 5	44.5	6.5	175.4	165.1
Semi-skilled	518 3	488 1	45.7	7.5	136.1	128.2
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	716 8	701 4	42.0	3.1	204.7	200.3
Skilled	636 0	625 7	40.5	2.5	188.3	185.3
Semi-skilled	515 5	493 4	44.9	5.8	137.6	131.7
Labourers						
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing						
Timeworkers†	619 0	593 1	42.9	4.6	173.3	166.1
Skilled	492 1	463 8	44.5	6.1	132.6	124.9
Semi-skilled	430 9	403 8	44.9	7.2	115.1	107.9
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	612 10	596 1	41.4	3.3	177.6	172.8
Skilled	509 3	490 11	42.4	4.2	144.2	139.0
Semi-skilled	458 9	427 4	46.3	8.3	118.9	110.7
Labourers						

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1.
 Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.
 Mechanical engineering: 331-349; 390.
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 380-382.
 Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.
 † Includes lieu workers.
 ‡ Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

Table 6 Regional analysis by skill: all engineering industries covered*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of over-time worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East						
Timeworkers†	s. d. 606 7	s. d. 568 3	45.1	6.5	d. 161.2	d. 151.0
Skilled	578 2	539 6	45.1	6.8	153.8	143.5
Semi-skilled	455 5	421 8	46.1	8.1	118.6	109.8
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	612 2	589 8	43.2	4.6	170.1	163.9
Skilled	565 1	546 10	42.5	4.2	159.4	154.3
Semi-skilled	484 3	457 7	45.8	7.2	126.9	119.9
Labourers						
East Anglia						
Timeworkers†	609 10	571 1	45.1	6.7	162.4	152.1
Skilled	536 11	514 6	43.3	5.1	148.9	142.7
Semi-skilled	441 10	410 4	46.3	7.9	114.5	106.3
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	581 10	556 2	44.0	4.9	158.8	151.8
Skilled	492 6	465 5	43.9	5.3	134.7	127.3
Semi-skilled	390 11	372 5	42.4	5.6	110.6	105.3
Labourers						
South Western						
Timeworkers†	581 6	551 5	45.0	5.6	155.2	147.2
Skilled	469 0	439 11	45.2	6.6	124.4	116.7
Semi-skilled	394 8	368 11	45.0	6.7	105.3	98.5
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	592 8	566 9	43.7	5.1	162.8	155.6
Skilled	508 3	490 5	43.6	4.6	139.8	134.9
Semi-skilled	421 3	403 8	43.7	5.3	115.7	110.3
Labourers						
West Midlands						
Timeworkers†	658 6	631 0	43.9	5.4	179.9	172.4
Skilled	554 1	526 3	45.4	6.8	146.4	139.1
Semi-skilled	451 10	426 11	45.5	7.4	119.2	112.6
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	700 0	682 5	42.5	3.7	197.9	192.9
Skilled	618 3	604 9	41.2	3.2	180.0	176.0
Semi-skilled	495 8	469 5	46.1	7.6	129.1	122.3
Labourers						
East Midlands						
Timeworkers†	571 10	536 11	45.4	6.7	151.0	141.8
Skilled	478 7	443 6	46.5	7.8	123.6	114.5
Semi-skilled	399 7	372 5	46.4	7.7	103.4	96.4
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	590 3	570 4	42.6	4.1	166.2	160.6
Skilled	490 9	471 5	43.2	4.8	136.4	131.0
Semi-skilled	422 6	400 11	44.4	6.1	114.1	108.3
Labourers						
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers†	s. d. 548 0	s. d. 511 7	46.3	7.4	d. 141.9	d. 132.5
Skilled	466 0	429 8	47.5	8.8	117.8	108.6
Semi-skilled	398 11	368 2	46.3	8.4	103.4	95.4
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	575 6	548 0	44.1	5.8	156.6	149.1
Skilled	511 7	487 4	44.6	5.9	137.6	131.0
Semi-skilled	416 4	387 8	46.3	8.1	107.8	100.4
Labourers						
North Western						
Timeworkers†	591 2	554 5	45.4	6.7	156.2	146.5
Skilled	565 6	531 2	45.0	7.0	150.8	141.6
Semi-skilled	418 6	388 6	46.0	7.7	109.2	101.4
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	594 4	571 11	43.1	4.3	165.6	159.4
Skilled	511 10	489 5	43.1	5.1	142.4	136.1
Semi-skilled	436 8	413 9	44.1	6.0	118.7	112.5
Labourers						
Northern						
Timeworkers†	593 3	559 1	45.1	6.4	157.9	148.8
Skilled	513 6	474 9	46.9	8.6	131.3	121.4
Semi-skilled	444 2	410 0	46.1	8.1	115.6	106.7
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	639 11	609 7	43.9	5.4	175.0	166.7
Skilled	522 11	492 2	45.0	6.3	139.4	131.2
Semi-skilled	454 0	420 8	46.2	7.4	117.8	109.2
Labourers						
Scotland						
Timeworkers†	612 10	564 11	45.4	7.2	162.1	149.5
Skilled	548 6	506 7	44.7	7.1	147.2	135.9
Semi-skilled	470 3	433 6	46.9	8.3	120.4	111.0
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	604 5	578 2	42.7	4.5	169.7	162.3
Skilled	543 1	519 1	43.2	4.9	150.9	144.2
Semi-skilled	459 4	425 6	46.0	7.4	119.8	111.0
Labourers						

Table 7 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and shiprepairing*

	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
South East						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	489 5	458 2	41.0	5.6	143.3	134.1
Semi-skilled	393 4	358 0	42.2	8.3	111.9	101.9
Labourers	487 3	441 0	44.1	8.1	132.5	119.9
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	598 1	560 6	42.8	5.8	167.8	157.2
Semi-skilled	481 0	440 8	44.5	8.3	129.7	118.8
Labourers	521 3	469 9	45.9	8.2	136.3	122.8
South Western‡						
Timeworkers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	598 10	551 11	42.6	6.3	168.5	155.3
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers						
Skilled	626 11	579 3	46.2	8.1	163.0	150.6
Semi-skilled	462 3	422 11	48.0	9.3	115.6	105.8
Labourers	495 7	457 4	46.4	8.6	128.0	118.2
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	638 0	587 11	46.3	7.6	165.5	152.5
Semi-skilled	395 3	366 1	39.8	5.6	119.3	110.5
Labourers	564 0	484 1	51.7	12.8	130.8	112.3
North Western						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	643 7	581 11	47.2	7.5	163.7	148.1
Semi-skilled	485 3	454 5	44.2	4.8	131.8	123.4
Labourers	378 9	360 1	41.2	2.9	110.3	104.8
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	684 3	618 10	47.7	10.2	172.1	155.7
Semi-skilled	534 11	470 8	48.7	11.7	131.9	116.0
Labourers	504 6	435 0	49.5	12.9	122.4	105.6
Northern§						
Timeworkers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled	536 1	483 2	51.5	11.2	125.0	112.7
Semi-skilled	427 4	396 6	46.2	7.2	110.9	102.9
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	640 7	599 6	44.2	5.9	173.9	162.7
Semi-skilled	478 4	435 9	45.9	8.2	125.2	114.0
Labourers	439 6	398 0	46.3	8.2	113.9	103.2
Scotland						
Timeworkers						
Skilled	519 2	473 10	43.0	5.8	144.8	132.1
Semi-skilled	469 2	418 4	46.2	9.4	121.8	108.6
Labourers	438 6	401 2	46.4	7.7	113.3	103.7
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	641 8	601 9	43.9	6.0	175.4	164.5
Semi-skilled	494 0	454 4	44.9	7.7	131.9	121.3
Labourers	433 10	401 7	43.4	6.7	120.0	111.1

*† See footnotes to table 5.
 § 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 8 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture*

	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
South East						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
General workers	515 0	495 6	45.7	7.0	135.3	130.1
Craftsmen	608 6	579 0	46.2	6.6	158.1	150.4
P-B-R workers						
General workers	544 4	534 9	44.3	4.6	147.5	144.9
Craftsmen	580 8	563 8	43.4	4.3	160.7	155.9
East Anglia‡						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	583 2	561 2	46.2	6.3	151.6	145.8
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
P-B-R workers						
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Western‡						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	559 5	560 4	43.6	5.2	153.9	154.2
Craftsmen	613 6	615 10	41.5	2.0	177.3	178.1
P-B-R workers						
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Midlands						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	560 0	549 0	44.0	5.4	152.7	149.7
Craftsmen	599 8	574 3	44.6	5.6	161.3	154.5
P-B-R workers						
General workers	576 9	576 8	43.3	4.6	159.8	159.8
Craftsmen	610 8	573 3	47.2	8.2	155.3	145.7
East Midlands‡						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	506 7	447 2	48.4	9.7	125.7	110.9
Craftsmen	532 3	491 6	45.5	5.6	140.5	129.6
P-B-R workers						
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
General workers	518 1	499 5	46.7	6.7	133.1	128.3
Craftsmen	581 0	550 4	47.7	7.2	146.3	138.4
P-B-R workers						
General workers	624 2	609 10	47.5	7.9	157.6	154.1
Craftsmen	685 8	661 5	45.5	6.8	181.0	174.4
North Western						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	613 8	603 0	44.5	5.8	165.6	162.6
Craftsmen	702 4	658 6	46.2	8.3	182.3	171.0
P-B-R workers						
General workers	611 3	590 2	46.0	6.9	159.3	154.0
Craftsmen	674 10	645 4	44.3	5.7	182.8	174.8
Northern§						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	549 6	545 1	43.4	4.2	152.0	150.7
Craftsmen	648 1	628 4	44.8	5.4	173.6	168.3
P-B-R workers						
General workers	576 4	567 4	43.6	4.8	158.6	156.1
Craftsmen	659 3	629 0	44.3	5.9	178.7	170.4
Scotland						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	601 10	594 1	43.1	4.3	167.7	165.4
Craftsmen	691 3	664 10	46.3	7.4	179.2	172.3
P-B-R workers						
General workers	562 0	557 8	42.0	1.9	160.7	159.3
Craftsmen	637 1	614 5	43.9	5.0	174.0	167.9
Wales‡						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	543 9	538 1	42.6	2.6	153.1	151.6
Craftsmen	609 0	590 5	43.1	2.9	169.6	164.4
P-B-R workers						
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—

*† See footnotes to table 5.
 ‡ 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 9 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	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
All engineering industries covered†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	44,650	589 0	553 6	44.8	6.5	157.8	148.3	48,050	624 9	602 5	43.1	4.5	173.9	167.7
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	33,360	576 10	546 11	44.1	5.5	156.8	148.7	60,640	619 2	597 8	42.8	4.3	173.7	167.6
(b) rated below fitters' rate	10,000	517 6	489 3	44.3	6.1	140.1	132.4	49,120	548 2	533 1	41.8	3.6	157.5	153.2
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	35,000	649 6	617 8	44.1	5.3	176.7	168.0	7,400	637 8	612 8	43.3	4.5	176.8	169.9
Skilled maintenance fitters	16,920	655 3	603 10	47.4	8.6	165.8	152.8	3,690	660 1	614 7	46.9	8.0	168.9	157.3
Skilled maintenance electricians	11,230	688 7	630 10	47.8	9.2	172.8	158.3	2,320	688 8	639 6	47.3	8.4	174.6	162.1
Other skilled maintenance classes	11,510	659 1	604 6	47.1	8.8	167.9	154.0	2,570	634 7	594 5	45.6	7.0	167.0	156.4
Patternmakers	2,550	626 2	594 10	44.5	5.4	168.9	160.4	1,550	591 10	576 3	42.5	3.5	167.1	162.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	6,860	571 8	540 5	44.1	5.8	155.6	147.1	8,990	649 3	631 8	42.0	3.5	185.4	180.4
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	1,310	532 9	512 4	43.4	4.6	147.1	141.5	2,970	581 10	566 9	42.1	3.2	166.0	161.7
Platers, riveters and caulkers	5,020	566 5	529 6	45.4	6.4	149.7	140.0	6,600	614 7	583 9	44.0	5.7	167.6	159.2
All other adult skilled grades	98,680	597 6	565 10	44.8	6.0	160.2	151.7	71,600	620 1	598 2	43.0	4.4	173.1	166.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	215,030	547 4	511 8	45.3	7.1	144.9	135.5	183,030	555 4	535 0	43.0	4.6	154.9	149.2
Labourers	57,740	438 4	408 2	45.9	7.8	114.5	106.6	16,520	455 5	428 3	45.4	7.1	120.2	113.1
(a) Firms with between 25 and 99 manual employees‡														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	9,190	516 3	483 10	44.6	6.7	138.8	130.1	2,370	598 8	566 8	45.8	6.4	157.0	148.6
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	8,860	522 10	491 8	45.1	6.4	139.3	131.0	4,410	563 4	534 6	44.8	6.0	150.8	143.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,680	450 6	425 3	44.3	5.9	121.9	115.1	1,220	512 6	485 1	45.0	6.5	136.5	129.2
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	4,860	585 7	549 0	45.7	6.7	153.6	144.0	200	553 0	527 0	45.6	5.7	145.5	138.7
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,920	564 0	515 11	47.8	8.8	141.5	129.4	350	658 3	614 10	48.7	8.8	162.3	151.5
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,400	580 5	532 2	48.3	8.8	144.1	132.2	100	614 0	576 0	47.0	8.1	156.8	147.1
Other skilled maintenance classes	910	529 0	480 0	48.5	9.2	130.9	118.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	330	586 8	538 2	46.2	7.4	152.4	139.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet														

Table 9 (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	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		
(c) Firms with 500 or more manual employees†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	21,290	632 10	600 0	43.8	5.7	173.2	164.2	34,640	638 11	618 6	42.6	4.1	180.0	174.3
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	12,280	622 10	597 8	42.6	4.2	175.4	168.3	39,170	637 3	617 10	42.3	3.8	180.7	175.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	4,380	541 3	520 1	43.2	4.6	150.4	144.5	38,600	557 5	544 3	41.2	3.1	162.3	158.5
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	21,560	685 6	655 6	43.5	4.8	189.3	181.0	5,380	649 10	627 9	42.8	4.1	182.0	175.9
Skilled maintenance fitters	10,180	691 1	640 9	46.7	8.3	177.4	164.5	2,370	669 7	625 8	46.2	7.6	174.1	162.6
Skilled maintenance electricians	6,950	735 5	675 8	47.2	9.0	187.0	171.9	1,670	697 6	648 8	46.9	8.2	178.3	165.8
Other skilled maintenance classes	8,110	701 8	644 7	46.6	8.7	180.7	166.0	2,030	642 3	601 5	45.8	7.1	168.4	157.7
Patternmakers	1,520	654 6	627 8	43.6	4.5	180.0	172.6	1,060	608 9	594 3	42.3	3.2	172.9	168.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,960	623 3	591 1	43.3	5.2	172.7	163.8	4,840	669 10	655 9	41.2	2.8	195.1	191.0
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	400	598 6	578 1	43.2	4.4	166.2	160.5	1,560	599 0	585 1	41.7	3.0	172.4	168.4
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,170	580 3	560 3	41.2	3.3	168.8	163.0	3,550	645 8	613 3	43.9	5.7	176.4	167.5
All other adult skilled grades	55,600	630 5	602 5	43.4	5.0	174.1	166.4	44,770	644 0	623 2	42.8	4.1	180.7	174.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	149,250	579 8	543 10	44.9	6.8	155.1	145.5	131,540	571 6	552 9	42.6	4.2	161.0	155.7
Labourers	28,400	464 0	434 4	45.6	7.5	122.2	114.4	9,590	469 11	444 4	45.2	6.6	124.8	118.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing††														
Platers								3,810	631 3	593 2	42.6	5.2	177.8	167.0
Welders								5,690	669 9	627 10	42.8	5.7	187.6	175.9
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.)								4,110	652 6	605 2	44.4	6.7	176.2	163.4
Shipwrights								4,320	649 4	606 1	44.3	6.3	176.1	164.3
Joiners								3,460	602 11	572 11	43.0	5.0	168.3	159.9
Plumbers								2,170	578 11	543 1	43.0	5.3	161.5	151.5
Electricians								2,690	666 9	607 5	46.2	8.9	173.1	157.7
Fitters								3,350	681 6	615 1	47.9	9.7	170.7	154.0
Turners								600	674 7	610 5	46.2	9.3	175.3	158.6
Chemical manufacture†														
General workers engaged in production														
Day workers	14,780	471 2	450 3	45.2	6.7	125.2	119.5	6,940	536 11	514 7	45.8	7.3	140.8	134.8
Continuous 3-shift workers	20,310	618 10	612 3	43.5	4.1	170.7	168.9	8,640	624 0	615 11	44.0	4.3	170.1	168.0
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	2,060	579 1	563 2	46.0	6.4	151.0	146.9	2,080	608 3	598 3	43.4	4.3	168.2	165.4
2-shift workers	2,500	570 1	544 3	46.9	8.0	145.8	139.3	1,180	631 3	605 1	51.3	13.3	147.5	141.5
Others including night workers	670	575 1	540 6	47.7	8.7	144.8	136.0	410	625 9	588 8	49.5	8.5	151.8	142.7
Craftsmen														
Fitters	6,030	645 4	614 7	46.1	6.8	167.9	160.0	2,780	667 2	640 3	44.7	6.1	179.0	171.9
Other engineering craftsmen	2,640	650 11	617 0	45.3	6.5	172.5	163.4	1,880	665 1	632 0	45.1	6.5	176.8	168.2
Electricians	1,700	651 7	623 0	45.6	6.6	171.3	163.9	930	667 11	645 9	43.9	5.8	182.6	176.5
Building craftsmen	1,390	593 3	562 10	45.0	5.8	158.1	150.1	670	610 0	587 4	43.6	4.7	168.0	161.7

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
 † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
 †† Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

Table 10 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 including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	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		
Mechanical engineering†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	20,640	554 8	518 2	45.5	7.0	146.4	136.7	20,090	607 3	580 4	43.9	5.3	165.8	158.5
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	19,420	552 1	521 5	44.4	5.9	149.1	140.8	31,970	597 4	573 6	43.3	4.8	165.5	158.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	6,300	499 1	468 0	44.6	6.5	134.3	126.0	24,850	520 8	502 6	42.7	4.3	146.3	141.2
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	11,180	611 8	577 9	44.7	5.9	164.1	155.1	3,430	618 3	590 2	43.6	5.1	170.2	162.5
Skilled maintenance fitters	5,880	617 5	567 4	47.3	8.5	156.7	144.0	1,920	635 7	591 0	46.9	8.0	162.5	151.2
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,530	640 4	588 11	47.7	8.9	161.1	148.2	1,280	667 3	617 9	47.8	8.7	167.4	155.0
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,260	591 3	543 2	47.7	8.8	148.8	136.7	1,240	626 5	582 7	46.4	7.6	161.9	150.6
Patternmakers	1,130	580 3	548 1	45.2	6.0	154.0	145.4	950	578 7	561 8	43.0	4.0	161.4	156.6
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,780	542 9	513 4	43.8	5.8	148.6	140.5	2,260	602 0	575 2	43.5	5.1	165.9	158.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	1,010	526 6	506 8	43.2	4.6	146.3	140.8	2,200	576 0	559 10	42.1	3.4	164.3	159.7
Platers, riveters and caulkers	4,110	560 10	524 0	44.9	6.4	149.8	140.0	4,960	622 5	590 5	44.2	5.8	169.2	160.5
All other adult skilled grades	32,850	576 0	540 2	45.7	6.6	151.2	141.8	25,890	593 10	567 6	43.9	5.2	162.4	155.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	64,040	485 10	452 5	45.7	7.3	127.5	118.7	59,180	488 8	492 5	44.7	6.1	139.2	132.2
Labourers	22,430	426 1	395 6	46.2	7.8	110.7	102.8	7,600	444 4	414 4	45.8	7.5	116.3	108.5
Electrical engineering†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	7,370	574 3	539 7	44.7	6.3	154.0	144.7	6,110	580 1	558 0	43.6	4.6	159.7	153.7
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,580	580 4	552 7	43.8	4.9	158.9	151.4	5,940	588 2	565 9	43.1	4.6	163.6	157.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,160	478 8	454 0	43.8	5.4	131.1	124.3	6,000	509 11	494 9	41.8	3.6	146.4	142.1
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	6,520	615 8	590 2	43.3	4.5	170.5	163.4	1,040	613 5	589 10	43.5	4.4	169.3	162.8
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,580	641 6	589 6	47.8	8.3	161.0	148.0	470	652 4	608 11	46.6	7.8	167.8	156.6
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,690	624 4	571 9	47.6	8.5	157.3	144.1	300	667 7	623 6	47.3	8.4	169.4	158.2
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,180	576 10	533 5	46.1	7.6	150.2	138.9	260	585 1	550 5	43.9	6.7	159.8	150.3
Patternmakers	160	552 2	537 7	42.4	3.0	156.2	152.1	200	614 1	602 8	41.5	2.7	177.5	174.2
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,220	529 2	501 6	43.9	5.4	144.7	137.1	920	591 4	564 4	44.5	5.3	159.6	152.3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	100	542 10	532 7	41.1	2.2	158.5	155.5	290	601 9	588 8	42.3	3.1	170.7	167.0
Platers, riveters and caulkers	240	509 1	485 9	44.0	5.5	138.7	132.4	220	616 11	588 4	41.2	5.2	179.5	171.2
All other adult skilled grades	21,960	552 8	521 3	44.9	6.3	147.6	139.2	9,490	570 11	548 4	43.5	4.7	157.5	151.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	37,690	482 8	448 7	45.6	7.3	127.1	118.1	35,770	526 7	503 3	43.5	4.8	145.2	138.8
Labourers	8,990	417 1	388 1	45.6	7.5	109.8	102.2	1,820	424 7	402 8	43.6	5.9	116.9	110.9

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
 † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1.
 Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.
 Mechanical engineering: 331-349; 390.
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.
 ‡ The comparable figures of average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, and average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, for platers, riveters and caulkers on timework in January 1970 on the basis of the 1968 SIC are as follows: 516s. 9d.; 123.0d.

Table 10 (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 including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Motor vehicle manufacturing††														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	5,970	s. d. 754 4	s. d. 712 3	44.9	6.4	d. 201.6	d. 190.3	7,730	s. d. 768 7	s. d. 751 10	42.9	3.8	d. 214.9	d. 210.2
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,920	745 6	708 9	44.0	5.1	203.5	193.5	9,720	706 4	693 8	41.5	2.6	204.1	200.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,220	680 10	658 7	42.9	4.4	190.4	184.2	13,710	618 10	611 10	39.6	1.8	187.6	185.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	9,800	751 4	716 2	43.9	5.3	205.2	195.6	12,400	729 0	709 6	42.3	3.1	207.0	201.5
Maintenance men (skilled)	3,260	779 8	726 7	47.2	8.9	198.4	184.9	440	734 3	687 0	46.6	7.7	189.2	177.1
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,760	840 9	768 2	47.8	10.0	211.0	192.8	380	786 5	735 3	45.7	7.2	206.4	193.0
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,720	818 0	744 11	47.5	10.1	206.7	188.3	520	696 1	652 10	46.2	7.0	180.8	169.6
Patternmakers	730	751 9	714 8	44.5	5.6	202.7	192.7	110	694 7	682 10	42.5	3.0	196.0	192.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,120	679 7	652 11	42.9	4.5	190.0	182.5	3,150	713 11	705 1	40.6	1.8	211.1	208.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, riveters and caulkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	612 7	595 7	41.7	2.8	176.3	171.4
All other adult skilled grades	20,540	689 5	662 4	43.3	4.8	191.0	183.5	19,300	701 5	686 8	41.8	3.0	201.2	197.0
All other adult semi-skilled grades	79,790	649 4	610 8	44.5	6.5	175.2	164.8	52,730	640 5	629 2	40.8	2.6	188.5	185.2
Labourers	9,940	518 3	482 1	45.7	7.5	136.1	128.2	3,380	515 5	493 4	44.9	5.8	137.6	131.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing††														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,770	s. d. 584 2	s. d. 560 4	42.5	4.4	d. 164.9	d. 158.2	10,120	s. d. 591 8	s. d. 576 10	41.1	3.0	d. 172.6	d. 168.2
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,550	619 6	597 3	42.3	3.9	175.7	169.4	6,820	641 4	622 6	41.6	3.4	185.2	179.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	480	499 5	479 6	42.9	4.4	139.9	134.3	2,600	517 4	500 4	41.5	3.7	149.6	144.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,720	644 9	621 10	42.4	4.1	182.4	175.9	680	606 1	590 7	42.1	3.5	172.8	168.3
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,340	630 2	590 6	45.2	6.8	167.2	156.6	180	644 5	614 2	45.0	6.3	171.8	163.7
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	930	682 1	632 6	46.6	8.3	175.5	162.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	990	616 11	581 5	44.6	6.5	166.0	156.5	230	582 5	567 2	41.6	3.2	167.9	163.5
Patternmakers	170	605 10	590 8	41.8	2.8	173.7	169.4	140	624 4	617 1	40.3	1.3	186.0	183.9
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	470	632 7	601 1	42.3	5.0	179.4	170.5	1,790	647 3	633 9	40.8	3.0	190.3	186.3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, riveters and caulkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other adult skilled grades	11,950	626 7	601 6	42.7	4.3	176.1	169.1	5,340	605 6	587 3	41.7	3.6	174.4	169.1
All other adult semi-skilled grades	11,260	491 10	463 0	44.6	6.2	132.3	124.5	8,290	506 9	487 11	42.7	4.4	142.5	137.3
Labourers	4,670	430 9	403 8	44.9	7.2	115.1	107.9	530	458 9	427 4	46.3	8.3	118.9	110.7
Marine engineering††														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	1,760	s. d. 533 3	s. d. 490 9	42.8	7.8	d. 149.7	d. 137.7	2,280	s. d. 595 5	s. d. 562 2	43.0	6.2	d. 166.0	d. 156.7
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	630	573 8	536 2	44.1	6.7	156.1	145.9	1,780	617 0	584 5	43.7	5.7	169.2	160.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	140	552 2	525 3	46.4	6.7	142.9	135.9	580	575 6	543 1	44.8	6.6	154.0	145.3
Toolroom fitters and turners	120	568 7	542 3	43.8	5.0	155.9	148.7	160	670 11	635 6	45.7	6.6	176.0	166.7
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	120	587 6	546 8	46.4	7.6	152.1	141.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians	130	621 4	576 8	47.3	8.4	157.8	146.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	200	582 0	544 3	44.3	6.2	157.6	147.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	613 7	598 8	41.1	2.8	178.9	174.6
Platers, riveters and caulkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	660	620 10	591 2	43.8	5.6	170.1	161.9
All other adult skilled grades	1,460	589 7	554 7	44.7	7.2	158.1	148.7	1,930	632 0	595 10	44.2	6.2	171.5	161.7
All other adult semi-skilled grades	3,630	502 11	456 8	46.9	10.6	128.6	116.8	1,680	470 2	438 9	44.2	7.7	127.7	119.2
Labourers	1,150	430 0	395 1	46.5	9.2	111.0	102.0	810	437 9	405 11	46.0	7.2	114.3	106.0

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
 † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 380-382.
 Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.
 Marine engineering: 370.2.

‡ 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 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	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	12,610	s. d. 582 10	s. d. 546 0	44.9	6.7	d. 155.6	d. 145.8	9,290	s. d. 604 1	s. d. 582 9	42.9	4.5	d. 168.9	d. 162.9
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	9,430	584 5	551 1	44.6	5.8	157.2	148.2	8,810	612 8	588 7	43.6	4.9	168.8	162.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	2,430	486 5	462 4	43.3	5.8	134.8	128.1	5,560	524 10	507 7	42.9	4.5	146.9	142.1
Toolroom fitters and turners	9,970	659 1	621 7	44.5	5.7	177.9	167.8	1,110	632 3	603 9	42.6	4.6	177.9	169.9
Maintenance men (skilled)	4,110	664 9	612 3	47.2	8.2	168.8	155.5	670	678 8	643 1	45.6	6.4	178.6	169.2
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,070	697 10	632 2	47.5	9.1	176.2	159.6	340	711 11	668 5	46.0	7.4	185.6	174.3
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,680	692 10	628 9	47.4	9.2	175.5	159.3	490	653 9	620 10	44.1	5.8	177.8	168.9
Patternmakers	670	720 6	673 10	45.7	6.9	189.4	177.1	100	655 9	637 8	42.8	3.4	183.7	178.6
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,760	565 11	530 2	44.9	6.7	151.3	141.7	2,440	635 5	621 1	42.0	3.0	181.6	177.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, riveters and caulkers	210	591 7	560 5	46.0	6.2	154.4	146.3	270	634 5	614 7	43.4	4.0	175.2	169.8
All other adult skilled grades	390	570 7	532 11	46.3	7.4	147.8	138.0	380	606 9	577 5	44.5	5.9	163.5	155.6
All other adult semi-skilled grades	27,740	577 11	545 3	44.8	6.2	154.8	146.1	13,530	603 7	582 0	43.1	4.6	168.1	162.1
Labourers	68,010	581 5	542 3	45.2	6.9	154.4	144.1	38,570	570 11	552 6	42.5	4.2	161.3	156.1
	12,590	455 5	421 8	46.1	8.1	118.6	109.8	2,520	484 3	457 7	45.8	7.2	126.9	119.9
East Anglia‡														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	830	s. d. 607 0	s. d. 565 6	46.0	7.0	d. 158.2	d. 147.4	950	s. d. 578 11	s. d. 552 9	43.3	4.5	d. 160.5	d. 153.3
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	830	535 0	508 3	45.7	6.3	140.4	133.3	1,130	600 3	572 7	44.2	5.4	163.1	155.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	610	454 5	442 8	42.4	3.4	128.6	125.3	640	472 2	454 2	42.9	4.4	132.2	127.3
Toolroom fitters and turners	400	613 11	577 8	43.9	6.1	167.8	157.9	190	587 1	559 6	45.1	5.3	156.1	148.8
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	260	700 8	633 6	48.4	9.7	173.6	157.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians	160	682 0	618 7	46.4	9.0	176.3	159.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	180	622 6	573 0	44.1	7.6	169.6	156.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	130													

Table 11 (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	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
West Midlands		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	9,400	624 4	596 2	43.4	5.3	172.6	164.8	9,700	738 6	721 2	43.0	3.9	206.2	201.4
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	7,150	632 1	605 6	43.5	5.1	174.2	166.9	15,310	688 7	672 6	41.8	3.3	197.8	193.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,550	649 7	625 1	43.4	4.9	179.8	173.0	15,550	623 2	615 5	39.6	2.0	189.0	186.7
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	9,930	680 0	658 8	43.0	4.1	189.8	183.9	1,100	697 1	675 7	43.4	4.6	192.9	187.0
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,710	706 10	660 7	47.6	9.0	178.2	166.6	690	682 0	639 0	46.4	7.5	176.2	165.1
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,570	753 4	702 11	47.9	9.3	188.7	176.0	370	727 9	681 9	47.5	8.2	183.8	172.2
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,390	690 4	645 7	46.9	8.7	176.8	165.3	400	696 6	649 11	46.3	7.8	180.5	168.4
Patternmakers	400	657 7	634 7	43.6	4.5	180.9	174.6	110	644 0	627 0	41.8	3.6	185.0	180.1
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	700	668 10	647 8	43.3	4.6	185.3	179.5	2,200	761 0	750 1	40.8	2.3	223.6	220.4
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	270	508 0	494 4	41.6	3.5	146.7	142.7	410	589 1	580 5	42.7	2.4	165.6	163.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	800	599 3	564 8	47.1	6.5	152.6	143.8	960	558 11	534 0	44.4	4.9	151.1	144.4
All other adult skilled grades	25,290	653 8	630 4	43.3	4.9	181.0	174.5	19,400	692 10	675 7	42.4	3.8	195.9	191.0
All other adult semi-skilled grades	35,930	549 11	522 0	45.5	6.9	145.1	137.7	49,290	616 8	601 5	41.7	3.6	177.3	172.9
Labourers	14,190	451 10	426 11	45.5	7.4	119.2	112.6	2,990	495 8	469 5	46.1	7.6	129.1	122.3

East Midlands‡

Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
East Midlands‡		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,960	563 11	529 5	44.8	6.3	150.9	141.7	4,990	610 5	592 2	42.8	4.0	171.3	166.2
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,950	555 11	526 2	44.7	6.6	149.2	141.2	5,920	589 2	569 8	42.1	3.7	167.8	162.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	540	438 0	407 11	45.4	6.8	115.8	107.9	3,750	503 1	486 3	42.6	3.9	141.6	136.9
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,480	593 7	563 8	44.5	5.7	159.9	151.8	670	633 2	613 8	42.7	3.9	177.9	172.4
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,620	600 6	549 9	47.4	8.9	152.0	139.2	280	667 8	622 10	46.4	7.7	172.8	161.2
Skilled maintenance electricians	870	619 4	572 3	47.5	8.5	156.3	144.4	190	663 6	614 3	47.5	9.3	167.6	155.2
Other skilled maintenance classes	780	557 8	519 1	46.7	7.6	143.2	133.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	160	566 11	553 6	42.4	2.9	160.4	156.6	130	648 0	632 11	42.9	3.6	181.4	177.2
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	670	565 6	540 0	42.1	4.7	161.1	153.9	630	613 4	591 5	42.1	3.8	175.0	168.7
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	571 10	558 4	41.7	3.1	164.5	160.6
Platers, riveters and caulkers	140	607 6	550 9	47.9	8.9	152.2	138.0	480	592 2	577 0	42.2	3.7	168.4	164.0
All other adult skilled grades	6,570	560 3	526 7	45.7	6.8	147.0	138.2	4,770	552 3	532 2	42.8	4.3	155.0	149.4
All other adult semi-skilled grades	11,500	480 6	445 2	46.5	7.9	123.9	114.8	13,430	487 3	467 4	43.3	5.1	135.0	129.4
Labourers	3,270	399 7	372 5	46.4	7.7	103.4	96.4	660	422 6	400 11	44.4	6.1	114.1	108.3

Yorkshire and Humberside

Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Yorkshire and Humberside		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,130	526 2	490 9	46.4	7.5	136.0	126.9	4,140	574 8	542 2	44.8	6.4	153.9	145.2
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,220	521 11	490 10	45.2	6.1	138.6	130.4	8,810	588 3	562 0	43.8	5.6	161.2	154.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate	740	440 9	411 9	45.4	7.3	116.6	108.9	7,220	516 7	496 8	43.3	4.7	143.0	137.5
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	1,980	598 7	562 11	46.2	7.1	155.5	146.2	690	568 3	544 2	44.9	5.6	152.0	145.6
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,130	604 6	558 10	48.0	9.0	151.0	139.6	520	606 0	556 8	48.8	10.0	148.9	136.7
Skilled maintenance electricians	640	616 3	558 9	48.8	9.9	151.6	137.5	310	613 0	568 3	47.4	8.7	155.4	144.0
Other skilled maintenance classes	820	543 7	501 9	46.8	8.2	139.4	128.7	240	563 9	531 8	45.2	6.8	149.8	141.3
Patternmakers	240	565 0	540 3	44.7	5.1	151.7	145.1	200	548 5	536 7	41.7	2.5	157.9	154.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	520	534 0	483 8	47.3	8.7	135.5	122.7	960	563 4	542 11	42.7	4.6	158.3	152.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	170	507 11	480 9	45.8	6.8	133.0	125.8	390	522 3	506 8	41.0	3.0	152.7	148.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	300	523 0	471 0	48.8	10.7	128.7	115.9	950	602 9	568 11	44.3	6.2	163.3	154.1
All other adult skilled grades	4,810	531 0	499 0	45.9	7.0	138.7	130.3	5,880	555 7	531 1	43.8	5.5	152.1	145.4
All other adult semi-skilled grades	10,860	467 9	430 11	47.6	8.9	117.9	108.6	13,420	508 11	482 3	45.3	6.5	134.8	127.7
Labourers	5,010	398 11	368 2	46.3	8.4	103.4	95.4	1,910	416 4	387 8	46.3	8.1	107.8	100.4

* † ‡ See footnotes on page 897.

Table 11 (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	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
North Western		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,410	598 7	559 5	46.3	7.5	155.1	144.9	9,210	571 6	552 2	42.4	4.0	161.7	156.3
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	5,250	543 8	517 5	43.6	5.3	149.5	142.3	8,210	584 4	564 4	43.1	4.1	162.7	157.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	990	473 4	451 7	44.0	5.1	129.1	123.2	8,910	513 1	495 2	42.4	4.1	145.3	140.2
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	3,550	614 5	577 10	44.3	5.8	166.5	156.6	1,940	637 11	616 1	42.8	3.9	179.0	172.9
Skilled maintenance fitters	2,150	624 0	574 11	47.6	8.3	157.3	144.9	580	652 9	603 9	46.7	8.2	167.6	155.0
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,410	669 0	617 5	46.8	8.5	171.4	158.1	410	702 3	644 10	46.8	8.5	180.0	165.3
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,800	672 5	616 11	46.7	8.7	172.8	158.5	660	620 6	579 1	44.7	6.3	166.4	155.3
Patternmakers	310	558 8	534 7	44.3	4.9	151.2	144.7	490	584 7	573 1	42.0	3.1	166.9	163.6
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	870	533 4	509 10	42.8	4.5	149.4	142.9	1,190	615 3	594 11	42.6	4.2	173.3	167.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	350	530 9	514 3	41.7	3.5	152.6	147.8	510	565 11	554 11	41.6	2.6	163.1	159.9
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,340	534 0	502 6	44.6	5.1	143.7	135.2	850	584 11	557 1	43.5	5.5	161.4	153.7
All other adult skilled grades	10,020	586 4	550 9	45.7	6.9	153.8	144.5	9,760	606 2	582 1	43.4	4.6	167.6	161.0
All other adult semi-skilled grades	35,160	568 1	533 5	45.0	7.0	151.4	142.2	25,560	511 5	487 6	43.4	5.4	141.4	134.8
Labourers	8,920	418 6	388 6	46.0	7.7	109.2	101.4	3,560	436 8	413 9	44.1	6.0	118.7	112.5

Northern

Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Northern		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,320	591 6	557 2	45.3	6.7	156.6	147.6	2,670	654 3	624 3	44.0	5.3	178.6	170.4
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,200	600 2	567 3	44.5	5.3	161.7	152.8	3,120	605 5	579 8	43.0	4.8	169.0	161.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	670	514 9	493 8	43.0	4.6	143.8	137.9	2,520	507 9	484 6	43.1	4.8	141.5	135.0
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (

Table 11 (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 including overtime	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 including overtime	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	
Wales‡		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	410	560 2	518 2	45.5	7.4	147.7	136.6	620	592 1	561 6	43.7	5.2	162.5	154.1
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	110	504 11	473 0	42.1	4.6	143.8	134.7	990	544 6	522 10	41.8	4.2	156.2	150.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate														
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,270	651 0	601 5	45.1	6.5	173.2	160.0	520	516 2	508 11	39.1	1.5	158.5	156.3
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	740	636 8	581 6	46.3	7.8	164.9	150.6							
Skilled maintenance electricians	380	681 4	615 9	47.0	8.6	174.1	157.3							
Other skilled maintenance classes	340	600 2	537 5	47.3	8.5	152.4	136.5							
Patternmakers														
Sheet metal workers (skilled)														
Moulders (loose pattern-skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers														
All other adult skilled grades	3,980	565 8	532 4	44.5	5.3	152.5	143.5	600	617 3	587 9	43.3	5.0	171.2	163.0
All other adult semi-skilled grades	8,460	499 3	455 0	44.0	7.8	136.1	124.0	7,880	548 4	528 9	43.7	3.9	150.5	145.1
Labourers	2,580	436 3	407 1	45.0	6.5	116.3	108.5	360	443 9	415 5	44.7	7.4	119.2	111.6

*†‡ See footnotes on page 897.

Quarterly statistics of total employment March 1970

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in March 1970 were 16,140,000 males and 9,004,000 females, a total of 25,145,000. Between December 1969 and March 1970 there was a decrease in the working population of about 64,000 (a decrease of 75,000 males and an increase of 11,000 females). There was a decrease in civil employment of about 98,000 (a decrease of 107,000 males was partially offset by an increase of 9,000 females). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was an increase of about 43,000 in the working population (41,000 males and 2,000 females). The number in civil employment rose by 22,000 (all males).

In the twelve months from March 1969 to March 1970 the working population decreased by about 48,000, a decrease of 101,000 males was partially offset by an increase of 52,000 females. The number in civil employment fell by about 74,000; there were 124,000 fewer males but 50,000 more females. The

numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures and the corresponding changes since March 1969 and December 1969 are given in table 1.

Standard regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in March 1970 are given in table 2, and the changes since December 1969 and March 1969 in tables 3 and 4.

The regional estimates for March 1970 are provisional; they are not so reliable as those for June 1969 because of changes from quarter to quarter in the number of national insurance cards exchanged by employers centrally in regions different from those in which the persons are employed. They are subject to revision, by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of the GAZETTE, when the June 1970 figures are available.

Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain

	THOUSANDS								
	March 1970			Changes December 1969 to March 1970			Changes March 1969 to March 1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations									
Working population	16,140	9,004	25,145	- 75	+ 11	- 64	- 101	+ 52	- 48
H.M. Forces	360	14	374	- 2	-	- 2	- 10	-	- 10
Employers and self-employed	1,383	361	1,744	-	-	-	+ 16	-	+ 16
Employees	14,397	8,629	23,027	- 73	+ 11	- 62	- 107	+ 52	- 54
Wholly unemployed	517	85	602	+ 34	+ 3	+ 36	+ 33	+ 3	+ 36
Total in civil employment	15,263	8,906	24,169	- 107	+ 9	- 98	- 124	+ 50	- 74
Employees in employment	13,880	8,545	22,425	- 107	+ 9	- 98	- 140	+ 50	- 90
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population	16,202	9,015	25,217	+ 41	+ 2	+ 43	- 113	+ 49	- 64
Total in civil employment	15,359	8,921	24,280	+ 22	-	+ 22	- 130	+ 46	- 84
Employees in employment	13,975	8,560	22,535	+ 21	-	+ 21	- 147	+ 46	- 101

Note: Each series has been rounded in thousands separately, and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

The regional estimates for March 1970 take account of the improved information about the location of the employees in employment in the distributive trades which was first included in the June 1969 employment estimates. The changes between March 1969 and March 1970 have been obtained by taking the difference between the estimates for March 1969 and for June 1969 excluding the improved information together with the change between the June 1969 estimate including the improved

information and the March 1970 estimate. Between December 1969 and March 1970 civil employment decreased by 21,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside and by 19,000 in South East Regions. In the twelve months from March 1969 to March 1970, there were decreases in civil employment of 24,000 in the South East and 19,000 in West Midlands Regions, and 18,000 in Scotland. There was a small increase of 6,000 in the Northern Region.

Table 2 Civilian Labour Force, March 1970: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
THOUSANDS											
Employees in employment											
Males	4,721	390	794	1,417	873	1,246	1,758	800	616	1,257	13,880
Females	3,012	230	478	833	516	741	1,130	457	325	820	8,545
Total	7,733	620	1,272	2,251	1,389	1,987	2,888	1,258	940	2,077	22,425
Total in civil employment											
Males	5,187	443	934	1,533	954	1,360	1,917	862	694	1,368	15,263
Females	3,122	240	510	866	540	773	1,187	475	347	843	8,906
Total	8,309	683	1,444	2,400	1,494	2,133	3,104	1,338	1,040	2,211	24,169
Wholly unemployed											
Males	122	13	34	38	29	53	68	56	33	72	517
Females	17	2	7	6	4	7	10	8	7	17	85
Total	138	15	41	44	33	59	78	64	40	89	602
Total employees											
Males	4,843	403	828	1,455	902	1,298	1,826	856	649	1,329	14,397
Females	3,029	232	485	840	520	748	1,140	465	331	837	8,629
Total	7,872	635	1,313	2,295	1,422	2,046	2,966	1,322	980	2,166	23,027
Total civilian labour force											
Males	5,309	456	968	1,571	983	1,412	1,985	918	727	1,440	15,780
Females	3,140	242	517	873	544	780	1,197	483	353	860	8,990
Total	8,448	698	1,485	2,444	1,527	2,192	3,182	1,402	1,080	2,300	24,771

Table 3 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, December 1969–March 1970: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
THOUSANDS											
Employees in employment											
Total in civil employment	+ 2	- 14	- 16	- 12	- 7	- 18	- 2	+ 10	- 8	- 21	- 107
Males	+ 2	- 14	- 16	- 12	- 7	- 18	- 2	+ 10	- 8	- 21	- 107
Females	- 19	+ 2	+ 10	+ 14	- 8	- 4	- 10	- 7	+ 1	+ 8	+ 9
Total	- 19	- 12	- 6	+ 3	- 15	- 21	- 12	+ 4	- 7	- 14	- 98
Wholly unemployed											
Males	+ 12	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 1	-	+ 5	+ 34
Females	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4	+ 1	-	-	+ 1	+ 3
Total	+ 12	+ 2	+ 1	+ 3	+ 4	+ 3	+ 5	-	-	+ 6	+ 36
Total employees											
Total civilian labour force	- 8	- 13	- 15	- 8	- 3	- 15	+ 2	+ 10	- 8	- 17	- 73
Males	- 8	- 13	- 15	- 8	- 3	- 15	+ 2	+ 10	- 8	- 17	- 73
Females	+ 3	+ 2	+ 10	+ 15	- 8	- 4	- 9	- 7	-	+ 9	+ 11
Total	- 6	- 10	- 5	+ 7	- 11	- 19	- 7	+ 4	- 8	- 8	- 62

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, March 1969–March 1970: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
THOUSANDS											
Employees in employment											
Males	- 49	- 4	- 16	- 37	- 9	- 16	+ 5	+ 6	+ 2	- 22	- 140
Females	+ 18	+ 3	+ 5	+ 16	- 1	+ 11	- 8	-	+ 3	+ 5	+ 50
Total	- 31	- 2	- 11	- 21	- 11	- 6	- 4	+ 6	+ 4	- 18	- 90
Total in civil employment											
Males	- 42	- 4	- 14	- 35	- 9	- 14	+ 7	+ 6	+ 1	- 22	- 124
Females	+ 18	+ 3	+ 5	+ 16	- 1	+ 11	- 8	-	+ 3	+ 5	+ 50
Total	- 24	- 2	- 9	- 19	- 11	- 4	- 2	+ 6	+ 3	- 18	- 74
Wholly unemployed											
Males	+ 7	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 5	-	-	+ 8	+ 33
Females	+ 6	+ 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	-	-	+ 3	+ 3
Total	+ 6	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 5	-	-	+ 8	+ 36
Total employees											
Males	- 41	- 3	- 13	- 35	- 6	- 12	+ 10	+ 7	+ 2	- 14	- 107
Females	+ 18	+ 3	+ 5	+ 16	- 1	+ 11	- 8	- 1	+ 3	+ 5	+ 52
Total	- 25	-	- 8	- 17	- 7	- 1	+ 2	+ 7	+ 4	- 10	- 54
Total civilian labour force											
Males	- 34	- 3	- 11	- 33	- 6	- 10	+ 12	+ 7	+ 1	- 14	- 91
Females	+ 19	+ 3	+ 5	+ 16	- 1	+ 11	- 8	- 1	+ 3	+ 5	+ 52
Total	- 18	-	- 6	- 15	- 7	+ 1	+ 4	+ 7	+ 3	- 10	- 38

* The Great Britain figures include civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually, so regional figures do not necessarily add up to the national figures.

† The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to be unchanged.

Note: Because of changes from quarter to quarter in the numbers of national insurance cards exchanged by head offices etc. in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for March 1970 are not so reliable as for June 1969. They are, therefore, provisional, and subject to revision when June 1970 estimates are available.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 18th August 1970 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 18th August 1970	Average price 18th August 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.
Chuck	851	78.1	70 - 84
Sirloin (without bone)	829	110.6	96 - 126
Silverside (without bone)*	878	102.4	94 - 114
Back ribs (with bone)*	725	69.8	60 - 84
Fore ribs (with bone)	767	69.3	60 - 80
Brisket (with bone)	765	45.2	36 - 66
Rump steak*	884	141.1	110 - 168
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	75	65.0	58 - 72
Silverside (without bone)*	54	84.3	72 - 100
Rump steak*	95	112.0	90 - 138
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	726	85.8	72 - 96
Breast*	726	25.6	18 - 36
Best end of neck	683	65.6	42 - 84
Shoulder (with bone)	716	60.9	52 - 72
Leg (with bone)	731	83.3	74 - 96
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	626	63.7	54 - 72
Breast*	612	15.5	10 - 20
Best end of neck	595	52.4	42 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	623	46.1	42 - 52
Leg (with bone)	629	69.4	64 - 74
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	845	67.9	56 - 78
Belly*	842	43.8	38 - 48
Loin (with bone)	887	81.1	72 - 90
Pork sausages	861	45.5	40 - 51
Beef sausages	766	38.0	32 - 44
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	664	40.9	36 - 45
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, 5 lb. oven ready	335	47.3	40 - 56
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	591	50.7	42 - 56
Haddock fillets	609	60.7	50 - 72
Haddock, smoked, whole	530	55.9	48 - 66
Plaice fillets	554	77.8	60 - 96
Halibut cuts	332	109.5	90 - 144
Herrings	495	26.9	20 - 32
Kippers, with bone	627	37.2	32 - 42
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	838	21.8	20 - 23
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	701	21.2	20 - 22
White, 14 oz. loaf	756	12.4	11 - 13
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	717	14.6	14 - 15
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	865	23.9	19 - 28

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 18th August 1970	Average price 18th August 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	650	5.0	4 - 6
Red	149	5.8	5 - 6
Potatoes, new, loose			
Tomatoes	871	21.2	15 - 30
Cabbage, greens	418	8.9	6 - 12
Cabbage, hearted	586	8.5	6 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	666	15.1	10 - 20
Brussels sprouts			
Carrots	517	12.6	10 - 18
Runner beans	826	8.2	6 - 12
Onions	606	15.3	10 - 20
Mushrooms, per ¼ lb.	851	12.8	10 - 16
Mushrooms, per ½ lb.	737	15.2	12 - 18
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	797	13.8	10 - 18
Apples, dessert	871	21.1	16 - 26
Pears, dessert	785	22.2	18 - 26
Oranges	821	16.9	12 - 24
Bananas	846	19.2	16 - 22
Bacon			
Collar*	673	56.8	48 - 64
Gammon*	722	83.0	72 - 92
Middle cut*, smoked	495	75.3	64 - 88
Back, smoked	455	81.0	74 - 90
Back, unsmoked	461	78.5	72 - 86
Streaky, smoked	443	52.8	46 - 62
Ham (not shoulder)	794	133.4	120 - 144
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	773	32.9	27 - 38
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	880	66.4	60 - 72
Milk, ordinary, per pint		11.0	
Butter, New Zealand	821	41.7	40 - 44
Butter, Danish	849	48.6	46 - 52
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ¼ lb.	174	13.0	12 - 14
Margarine, lower priced per ¼ lb.	156	10.7	10 - 11
Lard	893	21.0	18 - 24
Cheese, cheddar type	877	44.8	38 - 52
Eggs, large, per doz.	769	53.2	50 - 60
Eggs, standard, per doz.	782	44.7	42 - 50
Eggs, medium, per doz.	414	37.8	36 - 42
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	906	18.2	18 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	819	62.1	54 - 70
Tea, per ¼ lb.			
Higher priced	335	24.7	24 - 26
Medium priced	1,928	20.1	18 - 23
Lower priced	756	19.0	18 - 20

News and Notes

DIAGNOSING INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

The pressures of wage demands are undoubtedly making management in industry much more cost conscious and emphasising the need to monitor labour costs fairly closely.

This is illustrated by the frequency with which problems connected with pay, productivity and work measurement feature in the terms of reference of diagnostic surveys which the DEP's Manpower and Productivity Service is increasingly being asked to carry out.

In this diagnostic survey work, experienced advisory staff undertake detailed investigations of a firm's problems to identify their root causes and recommend how management can put things right. Nearly 25 per cent. of MPS resources are now being put into this work, and so far this year 197 surveys have been completed, compared with 143 for the whole of last year.

Some recent examples illustrate the variety of this work:

Reviewing the wages system in an aircraft component manufacturer:

Improving the management structure in a small local authority:

Developing industrial relations on a large power station construction site:

Reducing labour turnover and absenteeism in a large electrical firm:

Improving working methods and pay systems in a wholesale clothing manufacturer.

Most of this diagnostic work has arisen because management is responding to trade union pressures, to rising costs, to production difficulties and has turned to MPS in a crisis situation. An encouraging aspect recently, however, has been the way that some firms have started to look ahead and anticipate potential problem areas. It is perhaps one indication that management is becoming more professional in its approach, is thinking ahead and is keen to develop appropriate policies in advance of serious trouble.

One telling point which is emerging from MPS experience in this diagnostic work is the frequency with which terms of reference have to be altered or changed in emphasis as the true basis of the problems in industrial situations become apparent. It seems clear that in many cases symptoms and causes are often confused, and it is only after a close study that the true situation is apparent.

For example a high rate of labour turnover is usually symptomatic of a number of deep seated problems, solutions to which need to take in wide ranging structural reforms. Two recent cases, which started from a labour turnover base, have spotlighted serious weaknesses in lower and middle management and in the wages structure. Other cases concerned initially with pay structures have led to a comprehensive examination of company objectives,

management organisation and control systems.

In addition to this diagnostic work MPS undertakes about 5,000 short advisory visits a year discussing immediate problems with management. Perhaps it is not surprising that problems of pay and productivity feature highly amongst the questions discussed during these visits.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1968

An extensive range of analyses of earnings and other information obtained by the DEP through its New Earnings Survey 1968 is included in a comprehensive report published recently (NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1968, HMSO or through any bookseller, price £2 net).

This survey was the first of its kind to be held in Great Britain, and the main results were published in six instalments in this GAZETTE between May and October last year. These instalments, and much new information are now brought together in one volume. It includes analyses of earnings not previously published giving more detailed information, for example, by occupation within industry groups, by industry within regions; by age within occupational groups; distinguishing workers paid by results; hourly earnings of manual workers excluding the effect of overtime premium.

Information is also provided on the number of working days a week; the length of service of the employee with the current employer; paid holiday entitlements; numbers of apprentices and others under training; the incidence of additional income in kind, and the extent to which workers were reported by other employers to be affected by wages boards and councils, national collective agreements and company, district and other kinds of agreement.

A similar survey, using a doubled sample recommended by an expert group which considered the 1968 enquiry, has been carried out this year. It is hoped that the first results will appear in this GAZETTE next month.

COST-BENEFIT ASPECTS OF MANPOWER RETRAINING

Further research is required to compare the benefit-cost ratios of institutional training with those of on-the-job training, according to a study prepared for the Department of Employment by James J. Hughes, Lecturer in Economics at the University of Kent.

Only when the results of further research are available to them, says Mr. Hughes, can policy-makers be sure that the retraining effort is being channelled in those directions that will yield the greatest return. This is especially so in the United Kingdom, where a two-tier system of training and retraining

already exists, with government training centres operating side by side with industrial training boards.

The study, published recently (Manpower Papers No. 2 COST-BENEFIT ASPECTS OF MANPOWER RETRAINING, HMSO, or through booksellers, price 4s. 6d. net [22½p]), brings together in manageable form the extensive literature on the subject, and discusses the need for, and advantages of, retraining; the provisions for retraining made in the United States and Sweden; and possible approaches to cost-benefit analysis of retraining. It is hoped that the study will prove of value to all who have a responsibility for, or interest in, industrial education and training.

Cost-benefit analyses of investment in manpower retraining that have been undertaken in the United States and Sweden show a considerable variation in the results obtained, but even the least favourable studies show that, for the individual, manpower retraining is well worthwhile in that it leads to considerable gains in employment and income, while such investment is even more worthwhile for the government and the economy.

In addition to the beneficial effect upon total employment and output, manpower retraining can help alleviate labour bottlenecks if directed towards reducing the shortage of skilled manpower. This will not only help in the fight against inflation; it will also lead to a more general expansion of the economy. This is particularly so in any country where a general weakness in the balance of payments has acted as a constraint on economic expansion. Here, selective expansion brought about by manpower retraining leads to considerable benefits and also helps towards a more general expansion of the economy.

The study concludes that, ideally, a programme of manpower retraining should be sufficiently flexible and adaptable to meet changing labour market needs. The emphasis of the programme is thus likely to vary with the state of labour demand.

In a tight market, those who remain unemployed will increasingly represent the "hard core" of the unemployed. Retraining should, therefore, be aimed at increasing their employability so that they can be re-absorbed into the system, and thus facilitate upgrading through private on-the-job training. Therefore, in a tight market, labour policy should also encourage an expansion in on-the-job training and upgrading, which will help meet higher skill shortages.

In a slack labour market, job vacancies can still be filled, especially if retraining courses are geared to the needs of individual employers. However, it is in a depressed market that large-scale preparations can be made for future expansion. This means that the retraining effort should be directed towards any shortages of skilled labour that are likely to occur when expansion gets under way again.

SAFETY IN OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

Recommendations for safety in the design and use of office machines and data processing equipment have been prepared by the British Standards Institution following representations from manufacturers and users. These recommendations will relate to common mechanical, chemical, heat, fire and explosion hazards, but will not deal in detail with specific machines.

This is stated in the report for 1969 on the operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (HMSO price 3s. 6d.), presented to Parliament recently.

Designers and users, it adds, will be able to find out how best to meet the statutory requirements relating to the safety of such machines and equipment, and the enforcing authorities will be helped to apply common standards in determining whether office machines and data processing equipment are suitably safeguarded.

The report says that the Act is proving an effective instrument for securing improvements in the working conditions of workers covered by the Act who now number about 8 million. Most employers were well aware of the requirements, and occupiers and owners were co-operating more readily in complying with their obligations.

Contraventions found by inspectors in 1969 dealt less with the provision of basic amenities than with their cleanliness, maintenance and repair. One authority however found that a firm specialising in central heating had their own premises inadequately heated. In a chemist's shop the occupier considered the dispensing sink suitable as a wash-basin for his employees.

Although the previously reported improvements in lighting were maintained, poorly lit passages, staircases and infrequently used parts of premises were still found. Where subdued lighting was provided intentionally, for example in restaurants or boutiques, occupiers were often reluctant to improve it to the standards required to enable the employees to carry out their duties safely.

While occupiers were becoming more aware of the need for guarding dangerous machines inspectors had to refute claims that guards on food slicing machines slowed up trade.

The widespread identification of unsafe lifts indicated the extent to which the Hoists and Lifts Regulations, which came into force in May 1969, were removing hazards and introducing safer working conditions. Most occupiers were willing to make necessary improvements but proceedings were taken against one who was not prepared to improve the interlock device on lift gates.

A code of practice to draw attention to the toxic hazards of solvents used in coin-operated dry cleaning machines, and to advise owners and occupiers on safe methods of operation is being prepared by the DEP and the Home Office.

On the fire provisions of the Act the report says several authorities mentioned that insufficient attention was paid by

employers to planning escape routines and to the training of staff in the procedures to be followed in the event of fire. Authorities continued their work on certification of premises and giving advice on fire precautions. While they preferred to use persuasion more proceedings over contraventions of the fire provisions were taken in 1969 than in the previous year; fines up to £300 for one offence were imposed.

During the year 19,018 accidents, of which 20 were fatal, were notified—8,801 to men, 8,263 to women, 903 to boys and 1,051 to girls. Once again more accidents (7,031) were due to falls than to any other single cause, and only among boys were falls not the main cause of accidents.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

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

Distributive trade industry: 0.5 per cent. of the total payroll in the year ended 5th April 1970. The first £2,500 of the employers' total payroll is ignored for assessment purposes, and those whose total payroll is less than £5,000 are excluded (17th September).

Clothing and allied products industry: 0.25 per cent. of the total payroll (less 10,000) in the year ended 5th April 1970. Where levy payable is less than £10, this will not be collected (16th September).

Hotel and Catering industry: 1.25 per cent. of the total payroll (less £2,400) in the year ended 5th April 1970. Employers whose total payroll is less than £4,000 are exempt (17th September).

Chemical and allied products industry: 1.7 per cent. of the total payroll in the year ended 5th April 1970. The first £10,000 of the total payroll is ignored for assessment purposes, and employers with payrolls of less than £10,058 will not be required to pay levy (23rd September).

Ceramic glass and minerals products industry: In the pottery, glass and associated products industries 1½ per cent. of the total payroll in the year ended 5th April 1970: in the other main industries covered by the board ¾ per cent. of the payroll. Establishments concerned with the manufacture of wall tiles, vitreous enamel frit and glass aggregates, or the preparation of materials for pottery manufacture will pay 1 per cent. Employers whose total payroll is less than £5,000 will be exempt.

Gas industry: 1.5 per cent. of the payroll in the year ended 31st March 1970. This compares with a rate of 1.62 per cent. for the previous levy (30th September).

Rubber and plastics industry: 0.75 per cent. of the payroll in the year ended 5th April 1970. Employers with fewer than 10 employees will be exempt.

Central Training Council reconstituted

The Central Training Council has been reconstituted by Mr. Carr for a further three years from 1st October. He has reappointed Mr. Frank Cousins as chairman, and named 32 other members.

New chairman for air transport board

Mr. John Arkell has been appointed by Mr. Carr as chairman of the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board in succession to the late Mr. A. M. A. Majendie. Mr. Arkell, who recently retired from the post of Director of Administration of the British Broadcasting Corporation, is a director of Boots Pure Drug Company.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In September, 46 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 43 in August. This total included 26 arising from factory processes, 19 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included nine in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 26th September, compared with 13 in the five weeks ended 29th August. These nine included six underground coal mine-workers and none in quarries, compared with 11 and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were four fatal accidents in September and six in the previous month.

In September, five seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were lost or fatally injured, compared with two in August.

In September, 29 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised nine of chrome ulceration, seven of lead poisoning, six of aniline poisoning, and seven of epitheliomatous ulceration.

EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS BY OCCUPATION: SURVEYS IN 1971

To keep the number of statistical enquiries to a minimum it has been decided, after consultation with the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, to curtail the earnings by occupation enquiries as follows:

- (i) the enquiries for iron and steel manufacture and construction, have been discontinued. The last such enquiries were held in January, 1970 and the results published in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, and June, 1970, respectively;
- (ii) the enquiry for engineering and other metal-using industries will be held only in June in 1971;
- (iii) further consultations are due to take place about the future of the enquiry for the chemical industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 4th September 1970 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £32,763,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 5th June 1970, the corresponding figure was £36,988,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 5th September 1969 it was £26,604,000.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

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

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,808,700 in August (7,962,700 males, 2,846,000 females). The total included 8,668,800 (5,994,200 males 2,674,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,341,200 (1,252,100 males, 89,100 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 4,000 higher than that for July 1970 and 247,000 lower than in August 1969. The total in manufacturing industry was 1,000 higher than in July 1970 and 120,000 lower than in August 1969. The number in construction was 5,000 higher than in July 1970 and 94,000 lower than in August 1969.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 14th September 1970 in Great Britain was 558,551. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 588,900 representing 2.6 per cent. of employees compared with about 592,800 in August.

In addition, there were 20,696 unemployed school-leavers and 48,704 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 627,951, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees. This was 22,156 more than in August when the percentage rate was 2.6.

Among those wholly unemployed in September, 247,051 (42.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 268,813 (45.2 per cent.) in August; 111,694 (19.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 104,046 (17.5 per cent.) in August.

Between August and September the number temporarily stopped rose by 40,123 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 15,626.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 9th September 1970 was 191,562, 2,137 more than on 5th August. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 186,800, compared with about 183,700 in August. Including 69,334 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 9th September was 260,896; 11,466 less than on 5th August.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 15th August 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 1,767,200. This is about 30 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 21,000 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 12 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th September 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 199.2 and 220.5 compared with 198.1 and 219.3 (revised figures) at 31st August.

Index of Retail Prices

At 22nd September the official retail prices index was 141.5 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 140.8 at 18th August and 132.2 at 16th September 1969. The index for food was 140.6 compared with 139.5 at 18th August.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 326, involving approximately 130,600 workers. During the month, approximately 165,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month and 768,000 working days were lost, including 397,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-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)	August 1969*			June 1970*			July 1970*			August 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,149.0	2,906.7	11,055.7	7,949.9	2,847.3	10,797.2	7,958.6	2,845.9	10,804.5	7,962.7	2,846.0	10,808.7
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,050.6	2,737.4	8,788.0	5,973.6	2,676.4	8,650.0	5,992.9	2,675.0	8,667.9	5,994.2	2,674.6	8,668.8
Mining and quarrying	417.7	19.2	436.9	400.0	19.2	419.2	398.3	19.2	417.5	397.6	19.2	416.8
Coal mining	364.0	13.8	377.8	346.3	13.8	360.1	344.6	13.8	358.4	343.9	13.8	357.7
Food, drink and tobacco	506.3	367.8	874.1	488.2	359.8	848.0	500.8	366.0	866.8	499.5	364.4	863.9
Grain milling	27.9	8.0	35.9	26.8	7.6	34.4	27.1	7.6	34.7	27.2	7.6	34.8
Bread and flour confectionery	32.3	68.4	100.7	31.8	68.7	100.5	31.8	68.7	100.5	31.8	68.7	100.5
Biscuits	19.6	32.6	52.2	19.2	31.8	51.0	19.4	32.3	51.7	19.4	32.4	51.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	59.3	51.5	110.8	56.6	51.0	107.6	58.3	51.5	109.8	58.4	51.0	109.4
Milk and milk products	35.9	18.7	54.6	35.1	18.5	53.6	35.7	19.2	54.9	34.8	19.2	54.0
Sugar	11.1	3.8	14.9	10.8	3.4	14.2	10.8	3.5	14.3	10.9	3.4	14.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	39.0	51.1	90.1	37.1	47.4	84.5	38.0	47.6	85.6	38.0	47.6	85.6
Fruit and vegetable products	37.7	41.5	79.2	34.7	40.0	74.7	39.1	42.6	81.7	38.0	42.3	80.3
Animal and poultry foods	20.1	5.3	25.4	20.5	5.3	25.8	20.3	5.2	25.5	20.4	5.3	25.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.8	1.8	8.6	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.9	1.8	8.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.8	19.9	45.7	25.6	19.9	45.5	25.9	19.9	45.8	26.0	19.8	45.8
Brewing and malting	71.0	18.1	89.1	69.4	17.9	87.3	70.6	18.2	88.8	70.8	18.3	89.1
Soft drinks	22.5	12.3	34.8	21.0	12.3	33.3	22.6	13.2	35.8	22.2	12.6	34.8
Other drink industries	20.2	14.1	34.3	20.0	13.9	33.9	20.2	14.1	34.3	20.4	14.2	34.6
Tobacco	17.0	20.7	37.7	16.8	20.9	37.7	17.0	21.4	38.4	17.1	21.9	39.0
Coal and petroleum products	51.2	7.1	58.3	51.6	7.2	58.8	51.9	7.2	59.1	52.0	7.2	59.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.5	8	24.5	16.6	8	24.6	16.8	8	24.8	16.9	8	25.0
Mineral oil refining	27.2	4.2	31.4	27.9	4.4	32.3	27.9	4.4	32.3	27.9	4.4	32.3
Lubricating oils and greases	7.5	2.2	9.7	7.1	2.1	9.2	7.2	2.1	9.3	7.2	2.1	9.3
Chemicals and allied industries	335.3	142.6	477.9	333.9	140.0	473.9	333.2	140.3	473.5	334.3	141.0	475.3
General chemicals	119.4	25.3	144.7	118.8	25.7	144.5	116.6	24.6	141.2	116.8	24.7	141.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	39.1	32.0	71.1	39.8	31.8	71.6	40.2	32.3	72.5	40.6	32.6	73.2
Toilet preparations	9.0	18.0	27.0	8.5	16.8	25.3	8.6	17.5	26.1	8.6	17.6	26.2
Paints	24.9	11.1	36.0	23.2	10.4	33.6	23.6	10.4	34.0	23.8	10.6	34.4
Soap and detergents	15.9	9.2	25.1	15.6	9.2	24.8	15.6	9.3	24.9	15.6	9.3	24.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	48.5	9.4	57.9	49.4	9.4	58.8	49.7	9.4	59.1	49.9	9.4	59.3
Dyestuffs and pigments	21.1	4.2	25.3	21.9	4.2	26.1	22.1	4.3	26.4	22.2	4.3	26.5
Fertilizers	10.2	2.9	13.1	10.4	2.9	13.3	10.4	3.0	13.4	10.4	3.0	13.4
Other chemical industries	47.2	30.5	77.7	46.3	29.6	75.9	46.4	29.5	75.9	46.4	29.5	75.9
Metal manufacture	514.1	72.0	586.1	514.3	70.6	584.9	516.1	70.8	586.9	515.9	71.0	586.9
Iron and steel (general)	254.9	23.8	278.7	24.1	279.4	257.0	24.4	281.4	257.7	24.7	282.4	
Steel tubes	44.1	8.0	52.1	44.2	8.1	52.3	44.1	8.1	52.2	43.8	8.2	52.0
Iron castings, etc.	97.6	12.4	110.0	97.7	11.8	109.5	97.4	11.7	109.1	97.3	11.7	109.0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.9	10.0	55.9	45.1	9.6	54.7	45.4	9.6	55.0	45.1	9.5	54.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	47.1	12.0	59.1	47.1	11.9	59.0	47.1	11.8	58.9	46.9	11.8	58.7
Other base metals	24.5	5.8	30.3	24.9	5.1	30.0	25.1	5.2	30.3	25.1	5.1	30.2
Mechanical engineering	986.9	202.6	1,189.5	990.0	202.4	1,192.4	991.1	201.6	1,192.7	991.0	201.7	1,192.7
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	28.9	4.8	33.7	28.8	4.7	33.5	28.9	4.7	33.6	28.9	4.7	33.6
Metal-working machine tools	83.2	14.6	97.8	84.3	14.6	98.9	84.7	14.7	99.4	85.0	14.7	99.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	57.4	13.3	70.7	59.9	14.2	74.1	59.9	14.2	74.1	59.9	14.2	74.1
Industrial engines	27.7	4.8	32.5	26.7	4.8	31.5	26.5	4.8	31.3	26.3	4.8	31.1
Textile machinery and accessories	39.5	7.5	47.0	38.7	7.1	45.8	38.6	7.2	45.8	38.2	7.1	45.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	38.1	5.0	43.1	37.7	5.0	42.7	37.7	5.1	42.8	37.6	5.1	42.7
Mechanical handling equipment	57.3	8.7	66.0	60.1	8.8	68.9	59.8	8.7	68.5	59.7	8.7	68.4
Office machinery	38.5	15.5	54.0	39.2	16.3	55.5	39.5	16.2	55.7	39.6	16.2	55.8
Other machinery	238.9	49.2	288.1	235.8	48.6	284.4	234.9	48.3	283.2	234.6	48.4	283.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	167.8	20.2	188.0	167.6	20.0	187.6	168.3	20.2	188.5	168.4	20.2	188.6
Ordnance and small arms	18.0	5.7	23.7	17.7	5.3	23.0	17.6	5.2	22.8	17.6	5.1	22.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	191.6	53.2	244.8	193.5	53.0	246.5	194.7	52.3	247.0	195.4	52.5	247.9
Instrument engineering	94.4	55.0	149.4	93.5	55.9	149.4	93.6	56.1	149.7	93.7	56.0	149.7
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.1	5.0	14.1	8.8	4.7	13.5	8.9	4.7	13.6	9.0	4.7	13.7
Watches and clocks	6.1	8.2	14.3	6.7	8.0	14.7	6.7	8.3	15.0	6.8	8.3	15.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	15.9	11.6	27.5	16.0	12.1	28.1	16.0	12.1	28.1	16.2	12.2	28.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	63.3	30.2	93.5	62.0	31.1	93.1	62.0	31.0	93.0	61.7	30.8	92.5
Electrical engineering	550.9	351.1	902.0	548.4	352.8	901.2	548.5	351.8	900.3	549.2	352.3	901.5
Electrical machinery	144.3	52.0	196.3	138.5	50.5	189.0	138.4	50.1	188.5	138.2	50.5	188.7
Insulated wires and cables	36.8	16.3	53.1	36.6	15.8	52.4	36.6	15.7	52.3	36.6	15.7	52.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	48.1	36.9	85.0	49.2	38.5	87.7	48.9	38.3	87.2	49.0	38.2	87.2
Radio and electronic components	68.8	74.7	143.5	69.4	77.2	146.6	69.3	77.1	146.4	69.4	77.0	146.4
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	25.5	30.0	55.5	25.7	31.3	57.0	26.2	31.7	57.9	26.5	31.7	58.2

* See footnote * on page 907.
† Industries included in the Index of Production, namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
‡ Order III—XIX.
§ Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	August 1969*			June 1970*			July 1970*			August 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued)	35.0	14.0	49.0	37.3	14.4	51.7	37.4	14.4	51.8	37.7	14.8	52.5
Electronic computers	70.7	32.0	102.7	68.5	31.1	99.6	68.7	31.1	99.8	68.6	31.1	99.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	38.2	23.2	61.4	39.7	22.8	62.5	40.1	22.7	62.8	39.9	22.8	62.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	83.5	72.0	155.5	83.5	71.2	154.7	82.9	70.7	153.6	83.3	70.5	153.8
Other electrical goods	175.7	12.6	188.3	172.7	12.6	185.3	171.7	12.5	184.2	172.5	12.5	185.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	142.9	9.2	152.1	140.3	9.2	149.5	139.5	9.2	148.7	140.0	9.2	149.2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	32.8	3.4	36.2	32.4	3.4	35.8	32.2	3.3	35.5	32.5	3.3	35.8
Vehicles	715.9	109.4	825.3	710.8	106.4	817.2	709.6	105.8	815.4	709.2	105.5	814.7
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	19.7	1.7	21.4	20.7	1.7	22.4	20.6	1.7	22.3	20.5	1.7	22.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	64.9	6.9	71.8	64.9	6.9	71.8	64.9	6.9	71.8	64.9	6.9	

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 15th August 1970, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,767,200 or about 30 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 21,300 or 0.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 12 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 940.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 15th August 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week			Total			
			Total	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Total	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Total	Average per operative on short-time
(000's)	(percent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(percent.)	(000's)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco	190.2	32.1	1,943	10.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	3.7	10.3	0.4	0.1	5.9	14.3
Bread and flour confectionery	38.1	34.1	377	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5.0	15.4	51	10.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	64.5	24.1	642	10.0	—	1.1	—	0.9	31.1	0.1	—	2.0	35.5
Metal manufacture	115.8	27.1	1,040	9.0	0.1	3.0	2.3	30.2	13.2	2.4	0.6	33.2	14.1
Iron and steel (general)	33.1	16.3	336	10.1	0.1	3.0	0.3	2.7	8.8	0.4	0.2	5.7	15.0
Iron castings, etc.	35.1	40.8	308	8.8	—	—	1.1	9.4	8.9	1.1	1.2	9.4	8.9
Mechanical engineering (inc. marine engineering)	359.3	45.2	3,033	8.4	—	2.0	0.1	0.9	10.3	0.1	—	2.8	21.2
Instrument engineering	31.6	33.1	221	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	155.2	28.2	1,141	7.4	—	0.2	0.4	4.3	9.9	0.4	0.1	4.5	10.3
Vehicles	169.4	29.5	1,201	7.1	—	—	2.0	18.9	9.4	2.0	0.3	18.9	9.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	112.2	29.4	768	6.8	—	—	2.0	18.4	9.4	2.0	0.5	18.4	9.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	42.3	34.8	312	7.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	165.0	35.7	1,300	7.9	—	1.1	1.3	11.7	8.8	1.4	0.3	12.8	9.4
Textiles	105.8	19.7	871	8.2	1.5	58.4	6.2	60.6	9.8	7.6	1.4	118.9	15.6
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	19.2	15.1	154	8.0	0.1	6.4	0.7	6.3	9.0	0.9	0.1	12.8	14.2
Woollen and worsted	27.6	24.0	229	8.3	0.5	19.7	1.5	16.6	11.3	2.0	1.7	36.2	18.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	10.1	9.5	68	6.7	0.2	7.0	3.0	27.6	9.2	3.2	3.0	34.6	10.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.3	25.7	82	8.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.6	13.8	0.2	0.4	3.9	22.7
Clothing and footwear	28.2	7.3	142	5.1	0.1	3.3	4.4	23.3	5.3	4.5	1.2	26.7	6.0
Footwear	8.2	10.2	41	5.0	—	1.8	3.9	18.5	4.8	3.9	4.9	20.3	5.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	77.2	32.0	796	10.3	—	0.5	0.9	6.5	7.0	0.9	0.4	7.0	7.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	74.5	37.6	593	8.0	0.2	6.9	0.4	3.8	9.3	0.6	0.3	10.7	18.4
Timber	31.0	44.2	241	7.8	0.1	5.2	—	0.1	7.8	0.1	0.2	5.3	35.9
Paper, printing and publishing	146.5	34.7	1,258	8.6	—	0.3	0.1	3.4	29.4	0.1	—	3.7	30.0
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	65.8	38.0	555	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	68.8	28.4	632	9.2	0.1	2.1	0.5	4.9	9.0	0.6	0.2	7.0	11.7
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,767.2	30.1	14,948	8.5	2.1	83.4	19.2	174.8	9.1	21.3	0.4	258.2	12.1

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 14th SEPTEMBER 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 14th September 1970 was 558,551; 473,563 males and 84,988 females, and was 2,341 lower than on 10th August 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure was 588,900 or 2.6 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.6 per cent. in August and 2.4 per cent. in September 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 3,900 in the five weeks between the August and September counts, and increased by about 9,300 per month on average between June and September.

Between August and September, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 15,626 to 20,696, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 40,123 to 48,704. The total registered unemployed rose by 22,156 to 627,951, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees compared with 2.6 per cent. in August. The total registered included 29,969 married women and 2,159 casual workers.

Of the 577,088 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 111,694 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 54,313 from 2 to 4 weeks, 81,044 from 4 to 8 weeks and 330,037 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 28.8 per cent.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 14th September 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	39,420	6,316	9,678	3,626	59,040
Over 1, up to 2	36,070	5,307	8,303	2,974	52,654
Up to 2	75,490	11,623	17,981	6,600	111,694
Over 2, up to 3	18,708	2,458	4,225	1,407	26,798
Over 3, up to 4	19,635	2,344	4,249	1,287	27,515
Over 2, up to 4	38,343	4,802	8,474	2,694	54,313
Over 4, up to 5	16,931	1,889	3,564	1,100	23,484
Over 5, up to 8	40,972	5,862	7,815	2,911	57,560
Over 4, up to 8	57,903	7,751	11,379	4,011	81,044
Over 8	281,669	7,394	36,882	4,092	330,037
Total	453,405	31,570	74,716	17,397	577,088
Up to 8—per cent.	37.9	76.6	50.6	76.5	42.8

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 14th September 1970

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	129,029	59,733	13,034	36,025	71,427	33,740	61,484	85,744	63,139	40,118	94,211	627,951	37,680	665,631	83,376	58,687
Men	106,444	49,518	10,476	28,952	59,019	27,144	49,218	68,758	48,535	30,622	72,080	501,248	25,920	527,168	68,395	48,252
Boys	5,894	2,679	718	1,354	2,815	1,351	3,452	5,009	4,226	2,361	4,547	31,727	2,332	34,059	4,115	2,497
Women	13,785	6,309	1,533	4,945	7,722	4,370	6,749	9,805	7,793	5,618	15,114	77,434	8,553	85,787	8,979	6,339
Married Women*	4,227	1,805	551	1,888	3,052	1,766	2,704	3,913	2,875	1,979	7,014	29,969	4,841	34,810	2,671	2,107
Girls	2,906	1,227	307	774	1,871	875	2,065	2,172	2,585	1,517	2,470	17,542	1,075	18,617	1,887	
Percentage unemploy†																
Total	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.9	4.8	4.1	4.3	2.7	7.2	—	1.4	2.1
Males	2.3	1.9	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.1	4.0	4.1	6.2	5.1	5.7	3.7	8.8	—	2.1	2.8
Females	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.1	4.8	—	0.5	0.7
Temporarily stopped																
Total	8,489	626	83	1,208	23,318	1,647	3,427	4,377	1,144	3,149	1,862	48,704	546	49,250	746	7,826
Males	8,402	595	67	1,181	22,452	1,329	3,073	3,973	1,072	2,901	1,582	46,032	275	46,307	714	7,755
Females	87	31	16	27	866	318	354	404	72	248	280	2,672	271	2,943	32	71
Wholly unemployed																
Total	120,540	59,107	12,951	34,817	48,109	32,093	58,057	81,367	61,995	36,969	92,349	579,247	37,134	616,381	82,630	50,861
Males	103,936	51,602	11,127	29,125	39,382	27,166	49,597	69,794	51,689	30,082	75,045	486,943	27,977	514,920	71,796	43,267
Females	16,604	7,505	1,824	5,692	8,727	4,927	8,460	11,573	10,306	6,887	17,304	92,304	9,157	101,461	10,834	7,594
Males wholly unemployed‡																
Total Men	98,044	48,923	10,412	27,775	36,618	25,819	46,162	64,806	47,470	27,723	70,537	455,366	25,656	481,022	67,683	40,773
Total Boys	5,892	2,679	715	1,350	2,764	1,347	3,435	4,988	4,219	2,359	4,508	31,577	2,321	33,898	4,113	2,494
Casual Workers	1,125	841	25	138	6	7	82	242	111	19	213	1,968	657	2,625	994	156
Under 2 weeks	24,334	12,454	2,251	5,454	7,304	4,089	8,241	12,587	7,105	4,991	10,757	87,113	2,906	90,019	16,787	9,798
2-4 weeks	9,665	4,965	1,026	2,376	3,956	1,973	4,210	6,412	3,745	2,495	7,287	43,145	2,493	45,638	6,677	4,014
4-8 weeks	15,294	7,606	1,482	3,649	5,917	3,142	6,831	9,822	6,331	3,891	9,295	65,654	3,682	69,336	10,606	6,170
Over 8 weeks	53,518	25,736	6,343	17,508	22,199	17,955	30,233	40,731	34,397	18,686	47,493	289,063	18,239	307,302	36,732	23,129
Females wholly unemployed‡																
Total Women	13,699	6,278	1,518	4,918	6,882	4,089	6,433	9,420	7,725	5,376	14,847	74,907	8,120	83,027	8,947	6,270
Total Girls	2,905	1,227	306	774	1,845	838	2,027	2,153	2,581	1,511	2,457	17,397	1,037	18,434	1,887	1,324
Casual Workers	76	51	—	17	—	—	16	49	2	—	27	191	43	234	63	13
Under 2 weeks	6,200	2,914	569	1,772	2,124	1,200	2,219	3,404	2,343	1,625	3,125	24,581	1,522	26,103	4,130	2,639
2-4 weeks	2,228	1,076	219	697	1,020	595	953	1								

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 14th September 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM				
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Total, all industries and services*	486,943	92,304	46,032	2,672	532,975	94,976	627,951	561,227	104,404	665,631	
Total, Index of Production industries	264,321	27,194	44,679	2,563	309,000	29,757	338,757	323,621	33,110	356,731	
Total, manufacturing industries	142,940	26,121	44,544	2,563	187,484	28,684	216,168	192,854	31,925	224,779	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,675	1,037	1,024	21	11,699	1,058	12,757	14,099	1,127	15,226	
Agriculture and horticulture	7,921	1,008	44	21	7,865	1,029	8,894	9,599	1,096	10,695	
Forestry	466	2	1		467	22	489	929	23	952	
Fishing	2,388	7	979		3,367	7	3,374	3,571	8	3,579	
Mining and quarrying	23,850	157	11		23,861	157	24,018	24,001	165	24,166	
Coal mining	22,538	120	1		22,539	120	22,659	22,534	121	22,664	
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	554	11			554	11	565	568	16	584	
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	285	10	10		295	10	305	305	12	317	
Petroleum and natural gas	117	2			117	2	119	117	2	119	
Other mining and quarrying	356	14			356	14	370	368	14	382	
Food, drink and tobacco	15,527	4,038	40	68	15,567	4,106	19,673	16,447	4,615	21,062	
Grain milling	637	56			637	56	693	693	64	757	
Bread and flour confectionery	3,340	649			3,340	649	3,990	3,529	684	4,213	
Biscuits	701	316			701	316	1,022	715	329	1,044	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,003	688	32	35	2,035	723	2,758	2,162	2,934	5,092	
Milk and milk products	938	199	1		939	199	1,138	1,024	252	1,276	
Sugar	421	58			421	58	479	483	57	540	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,060	453			1,060	453	1,516	1,091	486	1,577	
Fruit and vegetable products	1,132	578	3	1	1,135	579	1,714	1,282	680	1,962	
Animal and poultry products	915	86			915	86	1,001	974	96	1,070	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	309	25			310	25	335	313	26	339	
Food industries not elsewhere specified	542	192			542	192	734	547	199	746	
Brewing and malting	1,447	158			1,447	158	1,606	1,464	168	1,632	
Soft drinks	812	184			812	184	998	859	196	1,055	
Other drink industries	646	234	2	20	648	254	902	680	259	939	
Tobacco	624	162			625	162	787	689	346	1,035	
Coal and petroleum products	1,323	75			1,323	75	1,398	1,337	80	1,417	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	214	4			214	4	218	214	4	218	
Mineral oil refining	1,010	59			1,010	59	1,069	1,024	62	1,086	
Lubricating oils and greases	99	12			99	12	111	99	14	113	
Chemicals and allied industries	7,071	1,128	5	4	7,076	1,132	8,208	7,231	1,148	8,379	
General chemicals	2,891	243			2,891	243	3,134	2,958	248	3,206	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	616	125		4	616	125	825	625	211	836	
Toilet preparations	236	83			236	83	337	239	126	365	
Paint	754	183			754	183	837	763	83	846	
Soap and detergents	390	93			390	93	483	392	93	485	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	888	90	5		893	90	983	912	92	1,004	
Dyestuffs and pigments	338	18			338	18	356	338	18	356	
Fertilizers	232	16			232	16	248	265	16	281	
Other chemical industries	726	255			726	255	981	739	261	1,000	
Metal manufacture	11,532	675	4,054	55	15,586	730	16,316	15,724	736	16,460	
Iron and steel (general)	5,393	235	259	6	5,652	241	5,893	5,697	243	5,940	
Steel tubes	982	42	551	6	1,533	48	1,581	1,541	48	1,589	
Iron castings, etc.	2,858	171	2,620	27	5,478	198	5,676	5,530	200	5,730	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	851	106	602	8	1,453	114	1,567	1,465	114	1,579	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	924	77	7	8	931	85	1,016	943	86	1,029	
Other base metals	524	44	15		539	44	583	548	45	593	
Mechanical engineering	19,976	1,756	886	104	20,862	1,860	22,722	21,408	1,934	23,342	
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	543	41	33		576	41	617	601	41	642	
Metal-working machine tools	1,284	96	2		1,286	97	1,383	1,300	99	1,399	
Pumps, valves and compressors	959	110	138	5	1,097	115	1,212	1,108	118	1,226	
Industrial engines	822	49	1		823	52	875	827	53	880	
Textile machinery and accessories	800	52	3	19	803	71	874	973	96	1,069	
Construction and earth-moving equipment	464	59	23		487	59	546	497	60	557	
Mechanical handling equipment	946	59	5		951	59	1,010	958	59	1,017	
Office machinery	575	151	375	64	950	215	1,165	964	224	1,188	
Other machinery	6,114	579	50		6,164	579	6,743	6,321	592	6,913	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,665	134	79		3,744	134	3,878	3,797	139	3,936	
Ordnance and small arms	292	40			292	40	332	294	41	335	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,512	386	177	12	3,689	398	4,087	3,768	412	4,180	
Instrument engineering	1,363	411	1	1	1,364	412	1,776	1,401	451	1,852	
Photographic and document copying equipment	329	56			329	56	385	335	63	398	
Watches and clocks	160	124			161	124	285	164	126	290	
Surgical instruments and appliances	177	59			177	60	237	194	84	278	
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	697	172			697	172	869	708	178	886	
Electrical engineering	10,456	3,003	174	142	10,630	3,145	13,775	10,869	3,342	14,211	
Electrical machinery	2,750	444	138		2,888	444	3,332	2,942	453	3,395	
Insulated wires and cables	957	136			958	136	1,094	987	154	1,141	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,014	389		4	1,015	393	1,408	1,058	488	1,546	
Radio and electronic components	1,505	738	15	59	1,520	797	2,317	1,546	512	2,358	
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	552	218		2	552	220	772	591	241	832	
Electronic computers	285	111			285	111	396	293	127	420	
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	641	109	2		643	109	752	648	112	760	
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	993	278			995	278	1,273	1,013	294	1,307	
Other electrical goods	1,759	580	15	77	1,774	657	2,431	1,791	661	2,452	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,179	122	179		7,358	122	7,480	7,770	128	7,898	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,611	99	84		6,695	99	6,794	7,062	105	7,167	
Marine engineering	568	23	95		663	23	686	708	23	731	
Vehicles	12,269	1,010	35,301	663	47,570	1,673	49,243	47,874	1,714	49,588	
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	155	10	1,928		2,083	12	2,095	2,087	14	2,101	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7,884	619	33,097	661	40,981	1,280	42,261	41,072	1,292	42,364	
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	422	65	43		465	65	530	469	65	534	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,900	282	233		3,133	282	3,415	3,334	308	3,642	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	476	21			476	21	497	478	22	500	
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	432	13			432	13	445	434	13	447	

* See footnote on page 913.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM				
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12,327	1,965	748	67	13,075	2,032	15,107	13,261	2,079	15,340	
Engineers' small tools and gauges	709	111	1		710	111	821	732	112	844	
Hand tools and implements	531	61	16		547	61	608	559	63	622	
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	257	92			257	92	349	261	100	361	
Boils, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	529	117	1		530	117	647	534	117	651	
Wire and wire manufactures	696	81	28	5	724	86	810	732	87	819	
Cans and metal boxes	481	174			481	174	655	491	181	672	
Jewellery and precious metals	454	63			455	63	518	458	65	523	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,670	1,266	701	62	9,371	1,328	10,699	9,494	1,354	10,848	
Textiles	12,075	3,838	2,433	972	14,508	4,810	19,318	15,896	5,968	21,864	
Production of man-made fibres	780	129	13		793	168	961	1,001	271	1,272	
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,557	392	33	33	1,590	425	2,015	1,889	585	2,474	
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	979	339	269	104	1,248	443	1,691	1,444	632	2,076	
Woolen and											

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

and certain local areas, together with their estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969 and percentage rates of unemployment.

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 14th September 1970

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1969 (000's)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	4,455	766	282	5,503	136.0	4.0
Merseyside	28,610	3,337	3,756	35,703	806.0	4.4
Northern	49,246	8,047	6,951	64,244	1,357.0	4.7
Scottish	66,109	14,480	6,708	87,297	1,938.0	4.5
Welsh	21,907	4,430	2,687	29,024	631.0	4.6
Total all Development Areas	170,327	31,060	20,384	221,771	4,867.0	4.6
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North East Lancashire	3,158	966	239	4,363	207.4	2.1
Yorkshire Coalfield	14,492	2,020	2,443	18,955	415.3	4.6
North Humberside	6,731	717	681	8,129	187.4	4.3
Notts./Derby Coalfield	2,692	219	129	3,040	67.5	4.5
South East Wales	6,725	852	965	8,542	287.9*	4.2*
Plymouth	2,650	540	298	3,488	97.1	3.6
Leith	1,369	131	—	1,500	—	—*
Total all Intermediate Areas	37,817	5,445	4,755	48,017	1,255.7	3.8
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
Greater London	49,518	6,309	3,906	59,733	4,412.9	1.4
†Aldershot	307	71	86	464	32.0	1.5
†Aylesbury	254	33	26	313	32.0	1.0
†Basingstoke	235	60	41	336	30.5	1.1
†Bedford	795	147	82	1,024	55.3	1.9
†Bournemouth	2,878	366	79	3,323	112.0	3.0
†Braintree	408	86	43	537	29.2	1.8
†Brighton	2,532	370	214	3,116	120.9	2.6
†Canterbury	1,034	122	59	1,215	32.6	3.7
†Chatham	1,372	283	249	1,904	72.1	2.6
†Chelmsford	544	111	43	698	53.6	1.3
†Chichester	649	104	98	851	41.8	2.0
†Colchester	851	182	128	1,161	47.2	2.5
†Crawley	774	125	108	1,007	122.0	0.8
†Eastbourne	814	55	12	881	36.0	2.4
†Gravesend	1,174	167	199	1,540	66.8	2.3
†Guildford	551	120	94	765	57.3	1.3
†Harlow	556	103	114	773	53.1	1.5
†Hastings	1,098	128	51	1,277	44.4	2.9
†Hertford	165	22	18	205	29.5	0.7
†High Wycombe	648	133	61	842	78.0	1.1
†Letchworth	297	50	16	363	40.8	0.9
†Luton	3,775	287	84	4,146	119.3	3.5
†Maidstone	627	62	88	777	63.8	1.2
†Newport, I.O.W.	765	94	59	918	35.8	2.6
†Oxford	6,890	352	243	7,485	143.1	5.2
†Portsmouth	3,889	544	414	4,847	151.7	2.9
†Ramsgate	927	132	75	1,134	25.1	4.5
†Reading	1,163	211	96	1,470	133.8	1.1
†St. Albans	617	94	30	741	87.7	0.8
†Slough	900	128	56	1,084	110.8	1.0
†Southampton	3,109	460	306	3,875	155.3	2.5
†Southend-on-Sea	4,079	471	346	4,896	165.5	3.0
†Stevenage	264	49	23	336	31.7	1.1
†Tunbridge Wells	844	113	66	1,023	66.4	1.5
†Watford	1,170	110	42	1,322	110.2	1.3
†Weybridge	691	103	126	920	81.8	1.1
†Worthing	955	117	52	1,124	46.3	2.4
East Anglia						
Cambridge	537	98	39	674	76.3	0.9
†Great Yarmouth	809	79	79	967	32.7	3.0
†Ipswich	1,340	224	134	1,698	84.6	2.0
†Lowestoft	457	16	43	516	27.7	1.9
†Norwich	2,185	242	176	2,603	111.3	2.3
†Peterborough	670	80	111	861	55.6	1.5
South Western						
Bath	631	158	71	860	35.4	2.4
†Bristol	5,993	728	292	7,013	280.6	2.5
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South Western—continued						
Cheltenham	949	235	93	1,277	47.7	2.7
†Exeter	1,643	272	84	1,999	54.3	3.7
†Gloucester	925	301	124	1,350	58.5	2.3
†Plymouth	2,650	540	298	3,488	97.1	3.6
†Salisbury	519	138	140	797	31.6	2.5
†Swindon	1,432	154	123	1,709	67.9	2.5
†Taunton	557	91	36	684	34.9	2.0
†Torbay	2,308	242	132	2,682	60.5	4.4
†West Wiltshire	392	118	36	546	44.9	1.2
†Yeovil	558	136	41	735	33.4	2.2
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	15,543	1,964	1,122	18,629	684.4	2.7
†Burton-on-Trent	487	87	23	597	32.8	1.8
†Cannock	522	70	140	732	22.8	3.2
†Coventry	16,890	1,531	791	19,212	229.2	8.4
†Dudley	2,464	296	68	2,828	147.7	1.9
†Hereford	537	91	183	811	29.8	2.7
†Kidderminster	680	161	47	888	37.7	2.4
†Leamington	1,381	113	60	1,554	45.3	3.4
†Oakenfold	1,068	389	137	1,594	40.2	4.0
†Redditch	448	72	16	536	24.7	2.2
†Rugby	1,394	97	44	1,535	23.3	5.4
†Shrewsbury	650	70	80	800	36.3	2.2
†Stafford	552	114	184	850	44.1	1.9
†Stoke-on-Trent	4,103	710	584	5,397	202.4	2.7
†Tamworth	650	121	28	799	30.4	2.6
†Walsall	2,074	356	185	2,615	120.5	2.2
†West Bromwich	2,874	186	163	3,223	136.8	2.4
†Wolverhampton	3,514	710	395	4,619	142.0	3.3
†Worcester	661	92	45	798	48.7	1.6
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,755	327	278	3,360	74.6	4.5
†Coalville	301	72	14	387	31.3	1.2
†Corby	445	158	85	688	27.8	2.5
†Derby	2,281	468	106	2,855	119.3	2.4
†Kettering	392	46	25	463	27.0	1.7
†Leicester	2,499	375	79	2,953	207.6	1.4
†Lincoln	1,403	312	149	1,864	53.6	3.5
†Loughborough	352	100	22	474	38.0	1.2
†Mansfield	1,189	225	255	1,669	59.2	2.8
†Northampton	711	100	61	872	74.3	1.2
†Nottingham	6,086	655	501	7,242	269.1	2.7
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	942	59	72	1,073	31.1	3.5
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,877	288	299	3,464	71.6	4.8
†Bradford	4,376	505	386	5,267	165.0	3.2
†Castleford	1,989	233	368	2,590	55.9	4.6
†Dewsbury	1,481	291	88	1,860	70.4	2.6
†Doncaster	3,445	558	738	4,741	99.8	4.8
†Grimsby	1,161	133	2,290	72.8	3.1	
†Halifax	676	137	118	931	65.1	1.4
†Harrogate	512	98	53	663	26.9	2.5
†Huddersfield	3,038	360	111	3,509	94.3	3.7
†Hull	6,392	626	631	7,649	175.5	4.4
†Keighley	484	111	77	672	29.9	2.2
†Leeds	6,262	651	440	7,353	296.8	2.5
†Mexborough	1,336	250	206	1,792	31.9	5.6
†Rotherham	1,575	260	307	2,142	55.1	3.9
†Scunthorpe	902	483	149	1,534	54.9	2.8
†Sheffield	4,450	558	379	5,387	282.0	1.9
†Wakefield	985	68	105	1,158	51.6	2.2
†York	1,503	198	157	1,858	72.9	2.6
North Western						
†Accrington	395	107	31	533	29.6	1.8
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,623	229	129	1,981	86.4	2.3
†Blackburn	1,029	316	67	1,412	67.8	2.1
†Blackpool	2,308	369	129	2,806	90.7	3.1
†Bolton	1,949	253	122	2,324	111.5	2.1
†Burnley	727	170	63	960	47.6	2.0
†Bury	846	228	47	1,121	59.8	1.9
†Chester	837	117	84	1,038	44.7	2.3
†Crewe	811	234	132	1,177	46.7	2.5
†Furness	711	254	140	1,105	41.7	2.7
†Lancaster	1,246	205	88	1,539	42.8	3.6
†Leigh	956	142	87	1,185	42.0	4.9
†Liverpool	26,191	2,954	3,394	32,539	660.5	4.9
†Manchester	13,797	1,599	1,131	16,527	709.8	2.3
†Nelson	503	180	39	722	26.0	2.8
†Northwich	762	148	112	1,022	33.1	3.1
†Oldham	1,489	253	58	1,800	86.8	2.1
†Preston	2,538	404	237	3,179	138.4	2.3
†Rochdale	949	198	45	1,192	52.1	2.3
†St. Helens	1,425	178	221	1,824	58.3	3.1
†Southport	1,044	121	113	1,278	30.1	4.2
†Warrington	955	238	176	1,369	73.3	1.9
†Widnes	994	205	141	1,340	48.4	2.8
†Wigan	1,852	264	169	2,285	68.7	3.3

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 14th September 1970 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1969 (000's)	Percentage rate
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,283	225	279	2,787	44.2	6.3
†Carlisle	808	142	65	1,015	44.2	2.3
†Chester-le-Street	1,701	226	278	2,205	38.0	5.8
†Consett	1,473	226	176	1,875	31.7	5.9
†Darlington	1,964	291	86	2,341	54.1	4.3
†Durham	1,047	132	119	1,298	27.9	4.6
†Hartlepool	1,722	299	265	2,286	39.3	5.8

PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

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

At 9th September 1970, 260,896 vacancies remained unfilled, 11,466 less than at 5th August 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 186,800 in September, compared with 183,700 in August and 186,900 in June 1970 (see table 119 on page 939).

At 9th September 1970, 69,334 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 13,603 less than at 5th August.

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 9th September 1970. The

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

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 9th September 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	47,411	13,307	38,389	15,828	114,935
Greater London	20,749	7,146	21,280	8,326	57,501
East Anglia	2,724	898	2,432	1,114	7,168
South Western	5,715	1,968	6,450	2,500	16,633
Midlands	15,309	5,372	10,204	3,365	36,337
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,270	3,159	7,542	3,365	22,336
North Western	10,042	2,699	11,403	3,980	28,124
Northern	5,239	1,118	3,351	1,642	11,350
Wales	4,275	1,248	2,317	1,366	9,206
Scotland	5,222	1,752	5,267	2,566	14,807
Great Britain	104,207	31,521	87,355	37,813	260,896
London and South Eastern	28,746	9,848	27,053	11,674	77,321
Eastern and Southern	21,389	4,357	13,768	5,268	44,782

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th September 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	104,207	31,521	87,355	37,813	260,896
Total, Index of Production industries	65,484	14,925	34,365	15,871	130,645
Total, all manufacturing industries	48,268	10,965	33,425	15,183	107,841
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	937	1,065	375	306	2,683
Mining and quarrying	3,892	878	86	45	4,901
Coal mining	3,689	815	22	30	4,556
Food, drink and tobacco	2,153	635	3,920	1,157	7,865
Coal and petroleum products	161	14	60	15	250
Chemicals and allied industries	1,817	461	1,367	496	4,141
Metal manufacture	3,607	865	601	298	5,371
Mechanical engineering	12,211	1,690	2,286	683	16,870
Instrument engineering	1,329	329	753	277	2,688
Electrical engineering	5,436	851	4,188	1,125	11,600
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,004	320	86	14	1,424
Vehicles	5,766	407	902	234	7,309
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,161	1,493	2,382	928	9,964
Textiles	1,748	658	3,343	2,093	7,842
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	606	143	874	448	2,071
Woolen and Worsted	237	124	615	470	1,446

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th September 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	181	168	456	372	1,177
Clothing and footwear	960	554	7,956	4,669	14,139
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,336	398	727	404	2,865
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,068	892	805	488	4,253
Paper, printing and publishing	1,528	752	1,577	1,305	5,162
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	699	242	752	436	2,129
Printing and publishing	749	463	789	830	2,831
Other manufacturing industries	1,802	478	2,016	625	4,921
Construction	12,365	2,670	615	464	16,114
Gas, electricity and water	959	412	239	179	1,789
Transport and communication	9,238	946	1,925	632	12,741
Distributive trades	7,443	6,882	12,077	9,862	36,264
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,503	1,869	1,894	1,749	8,015
Professional and scientific services	5,595	2,062	15,927	2,499	26,083
Miscellaneous services	8,738	2,633	17,733	5,974	35,078
Entertainments, sports, etc.	493	141	997	195	1,826
Catering (MLH 884-888)	3,357	676	9,094	1,064	14,191
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	233	157	1,135	597	2,122
Public administration	4,269	1,139	3,059	920	9,387
National government service	2,087	492	1,832	494	4,905
Local government service	2,182	647	1,227	426	4,482

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

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

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

The number of stoppages* beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Department, was 326. In addition, 62 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 165,400, consisting of 130,600 involved in stoppages which began in September and 34,800 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 6,800 workers involved for the first time in September in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 130,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in September, 114,300 were directly involved and 16,300 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 768,000 working days lost in September includes 397,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during September

The stoppage of work at a Wellington plant engaged on the manufacture of components for cars and commercial vehicles which began on 10th August ended on 18th September, with a return to work effective from 21st September (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 803). The terms of settlement provide for pay increases of between £2 and £7 a week by 1st December, with a new standard of 15s. an hour.

Municipal and company bus services throughout England (excepting London), Wales and Scotland, were disrupted during the month by a series of token stoppages, overtime bans and standing passenger embargoes by drivers and conductors. These began on 5th September, and were in support of a national pay claim for a minimum of £20 a week. The dispute was still unresolved at the end of the month.

Sewing machine manufacture at Clydebank was affected when about 4,900 hourly-paid workers stopped work on 27th August. The dispute was linked to redundancies announced earlier by the company which led to an overtime ban by workers. A demand that this ban be lifted was the immediate cause of the stoppage. Following further discussions a suitable formula was agreed and normal working was resumed on 9th September.

On 28th August, 120 assembly workers at an Oxford motor plant stopped work in support of a demand for an increase in pay rates for a new production model. A further 4,000 assembly workers joined the dispute on 4th September, and as a result 3,000 other workers were laid-off. No settlement was reported by the end of the month.

A stoppage by 90 maintenance engineers employed by a vehicle component manufacturer at Liverpool, which began on 3rd

August, still continued throughout September. As a result about 1,000 production workers were laid-off from 19th August. The stoppage was in support of a demand for an increase of £5 a week, and was still in progress at the end of the month.

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

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to September 1970		January to September 1969		No. of working days lost
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4	1,400	4	1,400	61,000
Coal mining	124	14,200	150	28,000	68,000
All other mining and quarrying	5	200	5	200	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	119	39,700	75	17,300	57,000
Coal and petroleum products	7	2,800	2	500	2,000
Chemicals and allied industries	65	28,100	34	12,300	23,000
Metal manufacture	273	68,700	165	66,600	438,000
Engineering	710	251,100	457	183,300	745,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	99	31,500	67	45,600	171,000
Motor vehicles	278	218,300	197	211,900	1,276,000
Aerospace equipment	55	45,700	58	25,300	80,000
All other vehicles	40	21,400	11	6,600	9,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	150	33,000	81	17,400	58,000
Textiles	79	28,100	53	14,100	93,000
Clothing and footwear	23	29,100	10	2,700	6,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	67	23,200	31	6,400	20,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	44	4,800	23	4,300	13,000
Paper and printing	66	36,400	37	12,600	59,000
All other manufacturing industries	82	48,000	65	21,800	64,000
Construction	259	39,600	219	34,900	193,000
Gas, electricity and water	19	2,900	20	3,500	10,000
Port and inland water transport	201	156,200	272	153,900	314,000
All other transport and communication	261	126,600	119	180,500	228,000
Distributive trades	60	8,300	24	2,300	9,000
Financial, administrative and professional services	83	66,700	60	45,600	60,000
Miscellaneous services	23	2,500	13	1,600	6,000
Total	3,196	1,328,400	2,248†	1,100,400	4,064,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in September 1970		Beginning in the first nine months of 1970	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	189	69,600	1,848	681,300
—other wage disputes	22	6,100	236	71,700
Hours of work	5	1,200	22	2,800
Employment of particular classes or persons	49	23,700	397	130,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	42	11,000	486	128,900
Trade union status	15	1,300	143	31,700
Sympathetic action	4	1,500	64	18,600
Total	326	114,300	3,196	1,065,700

Duration of stoppages—ending in September

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	68	38,600	34,000
2 days	62	13,400	23,000
3 days	29	5,800	16,000
4-6 days	63	10,100	45,000
Over 6 days	64	27,000	472,000
Total	286	94,900	590,000

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

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

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

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

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

Indices

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

Date	31 January 1956 = 100					
	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1969 September	180.1	90.5	198.9	177.3	90.4	196.1
1970 August	198.1	90.3	219.3	196.4	90.4	217.2
1970 September	199.2	90.3	220.5	197.4	90.4	218.2

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

Principal changes reported in September

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

Dressmaking and women's light clothing—England and Wales: Increases of 35s. a week for cutters and 31s. 8d. for all other men 21 and over; 28s. 4d. to 33s. 4d. for women, with proportional amounts for young workers (7th September).

Electrical contracting industry—England, Wales and Northern Ireland: Increases of 11d. to 1s. 4d. an hour according to JIB grade and 9d. for labourers (7th September).

Wholesale mantle and costume making—Great Britain: Increases ranging from 5½d. to 11½d. an hour for adult males 21 and over and 8d. to 9½d. for adult females with proportional amounts for young workers (1st September).

Laundering—Great Britain: Increases of 5d. an hour for adult males, of 5½d. for adult females with proportional amounts for young workers (9th September).

Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade—United Kingdom: Increases in minimum rates of 5d. or 6d. an hour for men and 4d. for women. (First full pay week in September.)

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include footwear manufacture and wire and wire rope 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 September indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 875,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,085,000 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 September with operative effect from earlier months (70,000 workers, £160,000 in weekly rates of wages).

The reports made during September did not include any changes in normal weekly hours. Of the total increase of £1,085,000 about £505,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £350,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £180,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, 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 September, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365 000	260 000	325 000	325 000
Mining and quarrying	28 000	64 000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	375 000	605 000	25 000	37 000
Coal and petroleum products	6 000	1 000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	205 000	450 000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	500 000	830 000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	505 000	905 000	11 000	19 000
Leather, leather goods and fur	46 000	95 000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	380 000	715 000	1 000	1 000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	190 000	380 000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	160 000	215 000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	335 000	675 000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	105 000	110 000	—	—
Construction	1 360 000	2 010 000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	65 000	135 000	—	—
Transport and communication	1 160 000	2 090 000	5 000	20 000
Distributive trades	1 300 000	1 820 000	3 000	3 000
Public administration and professional services	260 000	590 000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	595 000	570 000	180 000	180 000
Totals—January–Sept. 1970	7,940,000	12,520,000	550,000	585,000
Totals—January–Sept. 1969	4,090,000	2,730,000	525,000	690,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	increases (000's)	decreases (000's)			
1969					
September	1,390	—	1,350	—	—
October	415	1	360	—	—
November*	795	—	865	7	7
December	3,265	—	2,885	135	180
1970					
January	1,275	—	1,360	70	70
February	1,800	—	2,245	325	325
March	1,095	—	1,485	5	20
April	750	—	885	—	—
May	810	—	1,655	30	40
June*	730	—	870	75	75
July*	820	—	1,670	45	45
August*	940	—	1,425	7	15
September	805	—	925	—	—

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 22nd SEPTEMBER 1970

At 22nd September 1970 the general* retail prices index was 141.5 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 140.8 at 18th August and with 132.2 at 16th September 1969.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices or charges for milk and many other goods and services.

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 129.4 and that for all other items of food was 143.5.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average prices of milk, cakes, tomatoes and runner beans were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of apples, potatoes and onions. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 30th August. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations fell by 2 per cent, to 129.4, compared with 132.0 in August. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than one per cent, to 140.6, compared with 139.5 in August.

Housing: There were rises in the average levels of prices of materials used for house repairs and decoration and of rents of dwellings let unfurnished. The index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent, to 159.8, compared with 159.3 in August.

Fuel and light: Mainly as a result of rises in the prices of electricity and coke in some areas, the index for the fuel and light group taken as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent, to 143.9, compared with 143.1 in August.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most items of clothing and footwear, and the group index figure rose by nearly one per cent, to 125.7, compared with 124.6 in August.

Transport and vehicles: A rise in the average level of car insurance premiums was largely responsible for the rise of rather less than one-half of one per cent, in the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole. The group index figure was 135.1 in September, compared with 134.7 in August.

Miscellaneous goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many articles included in this group and the group index rose by about one-half of one per cent, to 145.0, compared with 144.1 in August.

Services: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for services such as laundering, shoe repairing and hairdressing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent, to 157.6, compared with 157.1 in August.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	140.6
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	147
Meat and bacon	154
Fish	151
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	121
Milk, cheese and eggs	133
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	120
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	156
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	136
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	113
Other food	140

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	143.6
III Tobacco	136.0
IV Housing: Total	159.8
Rent	165
Rates and water charges	161
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	138
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	143.9
Coal and coke	156
Gas	126
Electricity	146
VI Durable household goods: Total	127.1
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	139
Radio, television and other household appliances	112
Pottery, glassware and hardware	132
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	125.7
Men's outer clothing	132
Men's underclothing	132
Women's outer clothing	124
Women's underclothing	122
Children's clothing	126
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	119
Footwear	128
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	135.1
Motoring and cycling	124
Fares	163
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	145.0
Books, newspapers and periodicals	191
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	128
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	124
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	139
X Services: Total	157.6
Postage and telephones	151
Entertainment	157
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	159
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	148.1†
All Items	141.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earnings and wage rates. The average weekly and hourly earnings of 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; a comparative table of annual percentage changes of hourly earnings and hourly wage rates in table 126, and average earnings in index form by industry in table 127, and by occupation in manufacturing industry in table 128. The next table, 129, shows, in index form, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and earnings and normal and actual weekly hours of work, and in salaried earnings. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131 show indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, and normal weekly hours for all industries and services, for manufacturing industries and by industry group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which	
								Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1964	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	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
March	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
June	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
September	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
December	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
1966	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
March	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
June	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
September	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
December	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
1967	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
March	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
June	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
September	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
December	22,701	1,697	24,398	535	24,932	395	25,327	16,342	8,986
1968	22,647	1,713	24,360	540	24,900	390	25,290	16,354	8,936
March	22,515	1,728	24,243	566	24,809	384	25,193	16,241	8,952
June	22,600	1,744	24,344	483	24,827	380	25,207	16,191	9,016
September	22,619	1,744	24,363	540	24,903	377	25,280	16,236	9,044
December	22,523	1,744	24,267	566	24,833	376	25,209	16,215	8,993
1969	22,425	1,744	24,169	602	24,771	374	25,145	16,140	9,004
March	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
September	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
December	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
1965	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
March	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
June	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
September	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
December	23,310		24,922				25,613	16,598	9,015
1966	23,292		24,904				25,617	16,568	9,048
March	23,234		24,863				25,624	16,562	9,062
June	23,000		24,646				25,506	16,500	9,006
September	22,845		24,508				25,420	16,445	8,975
December	22,825		24,506				25,427	16,475	8,952
1967	22,803		24,484				25,445	16,511	8,935
March	22,803		24,484				25,445	16,511	8,935
June	22,825		24,506				25,427	16,475	8,952
September	22,721		24,403				25,345	16,405	8,940
December	22,681		24,363				25,308	16,343	8,965
1968	22,641		24,321				25,265	16,304	8,961
March	22,595		24,292				25,246	16,307	8,939
June	22,635		24,348				25,252	16,295	8,957
September	22,636		24,364				25,281	16,315	8,966
December	22,597		24,340				25,238	16,211	9,027
1969	22,524		24,268				25,203	16,199	9,004
March	22,514		24,258				25,174	16,161	9,013
June	22,535		24,280				25,217	16,202	9,015
September									
December									
1970									
March									

† 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

Standard Regions	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
1967	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	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	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,619
September*	7,753	632	1,286	2,275	1,398	2,010	2,910	1,262	957	2,126	22,523
December*	7,752	632	1,278	2,248	1,404	2,008	2,900	1,254	947	2,091	22,523
1970	7,733	620	1,272	2,251	1,389	1,987	2,888	1,258	940	2,077	22,425
March*											

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

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

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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)												
1960 June	22,036	11,222.5	100.4	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	101.6	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	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2				
1967 June	22,645	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5				
1968 June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8				
1969 June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9				
(b)	22,828	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				
1967 April	22,828	11,276.3	99.9	8,762.1	100.3	556.1	818.0	810.0	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	810.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3				
June	22,828	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	189.1	802.8				
July	22,701	11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	480.6	826.1	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	814.0	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	441.1	817.9	814.0	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9				
(b)	22,828	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	814.0	58.1 475.1	586.1	1,185.5 149.6 901.2	188.6	825.3				
August	22,619	11,055.7	97.1	8,788.0	99.9	436.9	874.1	814.0	58.3 477.9	586.1	1,189.5 149.4 902.0	188.3	825.0				
September	22,619	11,036.9	96.9	8,791.3	99.9	435.6	862.8	814.0	58.2 476.9	587.4	1,197.1 150.0 906.3	189.2	829.0				
October	22,523	11,052.1	96.9	8,815.2	100.0	433.1	868.6	814.0	58.6 479.5	588.1	1,200.4 150.1 910.3	190.1	831.1				
November	22,523	11,050.8	96.8	8,822.8	100.0	431.2	869.6	814.0	58.7 479.8	589.1	1,205.2 149.6 914.5	191.5	830.5				
December	22,523	11,018.9	96.6	8,821.3	100.0	430.1	866.8	814.0	58.9 479.5	590.1	1,207.9 150.0 916.8	191.8	831.6				
1970 January	22,425	10,908.0	96.4	8,741.3	99.8	428.7	846.4	814.0	58.7 475.1	587.4	1,203.7 149.9 912.2	189.3	828.2				
February	22,425	10,885.4	96.3	8,727.5	99.7	427.2	840.8	814.0	58.7 474.9	588.0	1,204.0 149.8 909.7	190.3	828.5				
March	22,425	10,866.3	96.2	8,709.5	99.6	425.1	840.1	814.0	58.6 475.9	588.5	1,200.1 149.7 909.4	189.0	825.2				
April	22,425	10,855.7	96.0	8,709.1	99.5	423.4	841.7	814.0	58.6 476.3	588.4	1,200.4 150.1 908.0	188.5	823.6				
May	22,425	10,832.9	95.6	8,682.2	99.2	421.3	842.2	814.0	58.7 474.8	587.3	1,197.6 149.6 904.5	187.0	820.9				
June	22,425	10,797.2	95.4	8,650.0	99.0	419.2	848.0	814.0	58.8 473.9	584.9	1,192.4 149.4 901.2	185.3	817.2				
July	22,425	10,803.8	95.3	8,667.9	99.0	417.5	866.8	814.0	59.1 473.5	586.9	1,192.7 149.7 900.3	184.2	815.4				
August	22,425	10,808.7	95.0	8,668.8	98.6	416.8	863.9	814.0	59.2 473.3	586.9	1,192.7 149.7 901.5	185.0	814.7				

Note: The Order Groups of the Standard Industrial Classification are presented in the format of the SIC (1968). However, estimates for June 1969 (a) and earlier months are classified according to the SIC (1958) and are not fully comparable therefore with the estimates for June 1969 (b) and later months which are classified on the basis of the SIC (1968).
* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. For June 1960 to June 1964 (a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.

† The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XVIII of the SIC (1958) and Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).
‡ 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 were published for the first time in the May 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence													
																	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
1960 June	544.7	840.9	62.9	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,733.6	538.1	1,973.0	1,965.1	1,242.9													
1961 June	558.0	835.6	62.6	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	556.4	2,052.3	1,978.5	1,262													

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	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
Monthly averages								
1966	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	2.0
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	2.2
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	2.3
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	2.3
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	2.4
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	2.4
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	2.3
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	2.3
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	2.3
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	2.4
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	2.4
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	2.3
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	2.2
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	2.4
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	2.4
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	22.1	599.6	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	23.2	586.0	2.5
	May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	24.5	549.9	2.4
	June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	22.9	521.0	2.4
	July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	18.4	542.1	2.6
	August 10	605.8	2.6	597.2	36.3	8.6	560.9	2.6
	September 14	628.0	2.7	579.2	20.7	48.7	558.6	2.6

* 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	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.1		3.2
Monthly averages								
1966	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	2.2
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	2.4
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	2.5
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	2.5
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	2.6
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	2.8
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	2.8
	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	2.9
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	2.9
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	3.0
	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	3.0
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	3.0
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	3.1
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	3.1
	March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	3.1
	April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	3.1
	May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	3.1
	June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	3.1
	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	3.1
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	3.2
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	3.1
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	3.1
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	3.1
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	10.5	494.6	3.1
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	3.1
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	3.2
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	3.0
	June 9	428.5	3.0	414.9	1.6	13.6	413.3	3.0
	July 14	435.3	3.0	428.2	6.2	7.1	422.0	3.2
	August 11	476.9	3.3	463.2	23.0	13.7	440.3	3.2
	September 8	472.2	3.3	454.7	13.6	17.5	441.1	3.2
	October 13	483.8	3.4	456.0	5.0	27.8	451.0	3.2
	November 10	484.3	3.4	466.5	2.8	17.9	463.7	3.2
	December 8	489.5	3.4	483.0	1.9	6.5	481.1	3.3
1970	January 12	541.2	3.7	526.5	2.6	14.7	523.9	3.3
	February 9	535.5	3.7	520.2	2.0	15.3	518.2	3.3
	March 9	536.9	3.7	517.0	1.4	19.8	515.6	3.4
	April 13	528.2	3.7	508.3	5.1	20.0	503.1	3.4
	May 11	495.0	3.4	473.3	2.4	21.7	471.0	3.3
	June 8	470.5	3.3	450.0	1.8	20.3	448.5	3.3
	July 13	486.1	3.4	469.8	5.7	16.3	464.2	3.5
	August 10	508.2	3.5	501.5	23.7	6.6	477.9	3.5
	September 14	533.0	3.7	486.9	13.4	46.0	473.6	3.5

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

(14,442,000) 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
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9		0.9	
Monthly averages									
1966	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.0	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.8	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	90.6	1.1
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	93.2	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	94.1	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.9	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	98.8	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	100.7	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	102.4	1.2
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	99.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.4	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	95.3	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	93.7	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	93.1	1.1
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	90.8	1.1
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	89.1	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	87.7	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.7	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	84.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	83.6	1.0
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	86.0	1.0
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	83.0	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.3	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	80.7	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	79.3	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	79.3	0.9
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	77.7	0.9
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	77.6	0.9
	April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	77.0	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.6	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	76.3	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	82.0	0.9
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	83.6	1.0
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	81.2	0.9
	October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9	80.8	0.9
	November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	1.5	84.7	79.3	0.9
	December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	1.3	81.5	78.4	0.9
1970	January 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9	77.5	0.9
	February 9	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	2.4	85.1	78.2	0.9
	March 9	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	2.3	84.0	79.7	0.9
	April 13	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	3.2	82.9	81.3	0.9
	May 11	82.8	1.0	80.0	1.1	2.8	78.9	80.7	0.9
	June 8	76.0	0.9	73.4	0.8	2.6	72.6	81.1	0.9
	July 13	83.5	1.0	81.3	3.4	2.1	78.0	88.6	1.0
	August 10	97.6	1.1	95.7	12.7	1.9	83.0	90.1	1.0
	September 14	95.0	1.1	92.3	7.3	2.7	85.0	89.3	1.0

* 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: South East Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	68.3	..	66.3	1.1	2.1	65.2		..	
1955	50.9	..	48.1	0.8	2.8	47.3		..	
1956	58.7	..	54.0	0.7	4.8	53.3		..	
1957	74.8	..	71.6	1.0	3.2	70.6		..	
1958	97.7	..	95.2	1.5	2.4	93.7		..	
1959	94.4	..	92.8	1.8	1.5	91.0		..	
1960	73.2	..	71.3	1.5	1.9	69.8		..	
1961	75.0	..	71.4	1.4	3.6	70.0		..	
1962	98.3	..	96.8	2.4	1.6	94.4		..	
1963	118.6	..	109.9	2.6	8.7	107.3		..	
1964	77.2	..	76.7	1.6	0.6	75.1		..	
1965	69.5	0.9	68.1	1.4	1.4	66.7		0.8	
1966	80.1	1.0	75.6	1.2	4.5	74.3		0.9	
1967	131.9	1.7	127.8	1.4	4.2	126.4		1.6	
1968	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	2.0	127.2		1.6	
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	2.4	121.1		1.5	
Monthly averages									
1966	October 10	102.2	1.3	87.8	1.5	14.4	86.3	86.9	1.1
	November 14	125.9	1.6	108.7	0.5	17.2	108.2	103.9	1.3
	December 12	132.7	1.6	115.8	0.3	16.8	115.5	111.0	1.4
1967	January 9	145.0	1.8	133.2	0.6	11.8	132.6	112.3	1.4
	February 13	146.9	1.8	138.5	0.4	8.5	138.1	114.9	1.4
	March 13	137.1	1.7	132.4	0.3	4.7	132.1	116.6	1.5
	April 10	133.8	1.7	131.3	1.3	2.5	130.0	119.2	1.5
	May 8	128.6	1.6	123.3	0.5	5.3	122.8	126.2	1.6
	June 12	117.5	1.5	114.2	0.3	3.3	113.9	131.0	1.6
	July 10	114.3	1.4	112.7	0.3	1.5	112.4	134.4	1.7
	August 14	126.0	1.6	124.4	6.9	1.7	117.5	132.5	1.7
	September 11	126.0	1.6	124.3	3.9	1.7	120.4	132.5	1.7
	October 9	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.6	1.9	127.0	129.6	1.6
	November 13	138.8	1.7	134.8	0.6	3.9	134.2	131.7	1.6
	December 11	138.8	1.7	135.7	0.4	3.0	135.4	131.5	1.6
1968	January 8	148.2	1.9	146.4	0.5	1.8	145.8	130.9	1.6
	February 12	148.1	1.9	146.5	0.4	1.6	146.1	131.3	1.6
	March 11	142.2	1.8	139.2	0.4	3.1	138.8	129.7	1.6
	April 8	137.2	1.7	136.0	1.4	1.1	134.7	129.1	1.6
	May 13	128.4	1.6	126.9	0.6	1.5	126.2	127.9	1.6
	June 10	118.9	1.5	117.9	0.4	1.1	117.5	127.4	1.6
	July 8	116.2	1.5	114.9	0.5	1.3	114.4	128.6	1.6
	August 12	124.6	1.6	123.4	6.5	1.2	116.8	127.7	1.6
	September 9	123.3	1.5	119.5	3.8	3.8	115.7	125.2	1.6
	October 14	123.9	1.6	122.8	1.4	1.1	121.5	123.4	1.5
	November 11	126.5	1.6	125.2	0.6	1.3	124.6	122.4	1.5
	December 9	128.7	1.6	124.2	0.4	4.6	123.8	120.8	1.5
1969	January 13	137.2	1.7	135.9	0.5	1.3	135.4	121.7	1.5
	February 10	137.9	1.7	135.4	0.4	2.5	135.0	121.6	1.5
	March 10	138.7	1.8	132.4	0.3	6.3	132.1	123.6	1.6
	April 14	128.6	1.6	127.6	1.6	1.1	126.0	121.0	1.5
	May 12	117.5	1.5	115.4	0.5	2.0	114.9	116.8	1.5
	June 9	111.1	1.4	108.0	0.3	3.0	107.7	116.8	1.5
	July 14	108.3	1.4	107.5	0.4	0.8	107.1	120.2	1.5
	August 11	119.0	1.5	118.5	5.6	0.5	112.9	123.3	1.6
	September 8	118.9	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.2	114.3	123.7	1.6
	October 13	130.5	1.7	121.8	1.3	8.7	120.6	122.5	1.6
	November 10	124.0	1.6	123.3	0.7	0.8	122.6	120.4	1.5
	December 8	126.5	1.6	125.7	0.4	0.8	125.3	122.2	1.5
1970	January 12	141.3	1.8	138.5	0.6	2.8	137.9	123.9	1.6
	February 9	142.4	1.8	138.9	0.4	3.5	138.5	124.6	1.6
	March 9	144.8	1.8	138.3	0.3	6.5	138.0	129.0	1.6
	April 13	138.4	1.8	132.8	1.3	5.6	131.5	126.2	1.6
	May 11	123.8	1.6	121.5	0.5	2.3	121.0	122.8	1.6
	June 8	114.7	1.5	114.2	0.4	0.5	113.8	123.4	1.6
	July 13	120.0	1.5	114.7	0.5	5.3	114.2	128.4	1.6
	August 10	124.5	1.6	124.0	5.6	0.5	118.3	129.0	1.6
	September 14	129.0	1.6	120.5	8.5	8.5	117.0	126.2	1.6

* See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for this series have been revised from April 1964.

Excluding Dorset other than Poole. Tables 107 and 108, which have formerly referred to the Department of Employment and Productivity administrative regions, London and South Eastern, and Eastern and Southern, have been replaced by tables for the standard regions South East and East Anglia.

UNEMPLOYMENT
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	7.1	..	6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	..	..
1955	5.6	..	5.4	0.1	0.2	5.3	..	..
1956	6.4	..	6.0	0.1	0.4	5.9	..	..
1957	9.1	..	8.9	0.2	0.2	8.7	..	..
1958	11.6	..	11.1	0.2	0.4	10.9	..	..
1959	10.2	..	9.9	0.4	0.2	9.6	..	..
1960	8.0	..	7.9	0.3	0.1	7.6	..	..
1961	7.4	..	7.3	0.2	0.1	7.1	..	..
1962	9.8	..	9.6	0.4	0.2	9.2	..	..
1963	12.8	..	11.0	0.4	1.8	10.5	..	..
1964	8.7	..	8.5	0.2	0.1	8.3	..	..
1965	7.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	7.6	1.3	..	
1966	8.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	8.4	1.4	..	
1967	12.7	2.1	12.4	0.2	0.3	12.2	2.0	..	
1968	12.3	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..	
1969	12.5	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.1	1.9	..	
Monthly averages									
1966	October 10	9.9	1.6	9.8	0.2	0.1	9.6	10.6	1.7
	November 14	11.7	1.9	11.5	0.1	0.2	11.4	11.8	1.9
	December 12	12.9	2.1	12.6	0.1	0.3	12.5	11.9	1.9
1967	January 9	14.6	2.4	14.1	0.1	0.5	14.0	11.4	1.9
	February 13	15.1	2.4	14.7	0.1	0.3	14.7	11.5	1.9
	March 13	14.7	2.4	14.2	—	0.5	14.2	11.8	1.9
	April 10	14.2	2.3	13.7	0.2	0.5	13.7	11.7	1.9
	May 8	13.3	2.2	12.9	0.1	0.5	12.8	12.6	2.0
	June 12	10.7	1.7	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.4	12.0	1.9
	July 10	10.0	1.6	9.8	—	0.3	9.7	11.7	1.9
	August 14	11.7	1.9	11.4	0.9	0.4	10.5	12.3	2.0
	September 11	11.1	1.8	10.8	0.4	0.2	10.4	11.7	1.9
	October 9	11.6	1.9	11.5	0.2	0.1	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 13	12.2	2.0	12.1	0.1	0.1	12.0	12.1	2.0
	December 11	12.9	2.1	12.7	—	0.2	12.6	12.3	2.0
1968	January 8	13.9	2.2	13.6	0.1	0.3	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 12	14.3	2.3	14.2	—	0.2	14.1	12.2	2.0
	March 11	13.5	2.2	13.3	—	0.2	13.3	11.8	1.9
	April 8	13.6	2.2	13.5	0.6	0.2	12.9	11.8	1.9
	May 13	12.4	2.0	12.2	0.1	0.2	12.1	12.0	1.9
	June 10	11.2	1.8	11.1	—	0.1	11.1	12.3	2.0
	July 8	10.4	1.7	10.3	0.1	0.1	10.3	12.0	1.9
	August 12	11.8	1.9	11.6	1.0	0.1	10.7	12.3	2.0
	September 9	11.1	1.8	11.0	0.4	—	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 14	11.5	1.9	11.5	0.1	—	11.4	12.1	2.0
	November 11	11.6	1.9	11.6	0.1	—	11.5	11.6	1.9
	December 9	12.0	1.9	11.9	—	—	11.9	11.6	1.9
1969	January 13	13.8	2.2	13.6	—	0.2	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 10	14.3	2.2	13.9	—	0.4	13.9	12.0	1.9
	March 10	14.4	2.3	14.1	—	0.3	14.1	12.6	2.0
	April 14	13.5	2.1	13.4	0.3	0.1	13.2	12.1	1.9
	May 12	12.1	1.9	12.0	0.1	0.1	11.9	11.8	1.8
	June 9	10.7	1.7	10.6	—	0.1	10.6	11.7	1.8
	July 14	10.4	1.6	10.4	0.3	—	10.1	11.8	1.8
	August 11	11.8	1.8	11.7	1.3	—	10.5	12.1	1.9
	September 8	11.4	1.8	11.2	0.6	0.1	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 13	11.5	1.8	11.5	0.2	—	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 10	12.3	1.9	12.3	0.1	0.1	12.2	12.3	1.9
	December 8	13.4	2.1	13.3	—	0.1	13.2	12.8	2.0
1970	January 12	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.1	0.3	14.4	12.7	2.0
	February 9	15.2	2.4	15.1	—	0.1	15.0	12.9	2.0
	March 9	15.5	2.4	15.3	—	0.2	15.3	13.6	2.1
	April 13	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.2	0.4	14.2	13.0	2.0
	May 11	13.5	2.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.2	13.0	2.0
	June 8	11.9	1.8	11.7	—	0.2	11.7	12.9	2.0
	July 13	11.8	1.8	11.8	0.1	0.1	11.6	13.5	2.1
	August 10	13.0	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.1	12.9	13.9	2.2
	September 14	13.0	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.1	12.6	14.6	2.3

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5	
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	..	2.5	
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2	..	2.6	
Monthly averages									
1966	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.5	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.3	2.2
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.5	2.3
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.3	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.4	2.3
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.1	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.9	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	33.1	2.5
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	33.6	2.5
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	33.5	2.5
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	33.0	2.5
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.3	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	33.5	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	33.2	2.5
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	33.2	2.5
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	33.2	2.5
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	32.6	2.4
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	33.0	2.5
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	32.6	2.4
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	32.4	2.4
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	32.8	2.4
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	33.8	2.5
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	33.0	2.5
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.2	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.9	2.5
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	32.7	2.4
1969	January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	32.8	2.5
	February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	33.4	2.5
	March 10	38.0	2.9	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	34.5	2.6
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4	34.2	2.6
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	0.4	33.1	34.7	2.6
	June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	0.5	29.6	34.0	2.5
	July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	0.2	30.3	36.2	2.7
	August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	—	32.2	37.2	2.8
	September 8	34.1	2.6	34.0	0.8	0.1	33.2	37.3	2.8
	October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	0.2	36.6	36.5	2.7
	November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	0.5	39.1	36.4	2.7
	December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	0.1	39.7	36.5	2.7
1970	January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.2	0.3	42.1	36.5	2.7
	February 9	42.4	3.2	42.1	0.1	0.4	41.9	36.9	2.8
	March 9	41.8	3.1	40.8	0.1	1.0	40.7	37.4	2.8
	April 13	39.1	2.9	38.9	0.3	0.2	38.6	37.2	2.8
	May 11	36.5	2.7	35.6	0.1	0.9	35.4	37.0	2.8
	June 8	32.0	2.4	31.9	0.1	0.1	31.8	36.5	2.7
	July 13	33.5	2.5	32.8	0.2	0.6	32.7	39.1	2.9
	August 10	34.8	2.6	34.7	1.1	—	33.6	37.8	2.8
	September 14	36.0	2.7	34.8	0.7	1.2	34.1	37.6	2.8

* 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 III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0		1.7
Monthly averages								
1966	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	22.9	1.0
1966	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.7	30.7	1.3
1966	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.4	34.3	1.4
1967	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	32.5	1.4
1967	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.4	1.5
1967	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.7	1.6
1967	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	38.8	1.7
1967	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	42.0	1.8
1967	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	44.4	1.9
1967	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	45.4	1.9
1967	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	44.8	1.9
1967	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	46.5	2.0
1967	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.4	2.0
1967	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.7	2.0
1967	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	47.0	2.0
1968	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	45.5	2.0
1968	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	47.5	2.1
1968	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	47.0	2.0
1968	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	46.5	2.0
1968	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	46.0	2.0
1968	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	45.4	2.0
1968	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	43.8	1.9
1968	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	45.0	1.9
1968	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	44.1	1.9
1968	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	43.3	1.9
1968	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	42.5	1.8
1968	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	40.8	1.8
1969	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	40.4	1.7
1969	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	39.6	1.7
1969	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	40.0	1.7
1969	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	39.3	1.7
1969	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	37.9	1.6
1969	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	37.8	1.6
1969	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	40.3	1.7
1969	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	41.7	1.8
1969	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	41.0	1.8
1969	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.3	40.7	1.8
1969	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4	40.0	40.2	1.7
1969	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9	40.6	40.9	1.8
1970	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	42.2	1.8
1970	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	42.0	1.8
1970	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7	44.2	43.1	1.9
1970	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	4.1	43.8	43.5	1.9
1970	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	9.6	41.0	41.7	1.8
1970	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	15.3	40.3	41.7	1.8
1970	49.5	2.1	43.6	0.3	5.9	43.3	45.0	1.9
1970	52.2	2.3	50.2	4.6	2.0	45.6	45.9	2.0
1970	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	23.3	45.8	46.1	2.0

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

(2,314,000) 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 III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	17.9	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1		1.9
Monthly averages								
1966	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.1	1.3
1966	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	19.7	1.4
1966	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	20.4	1.4
1967	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.0	1.4
1967	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
1967	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.6	1.5
1967	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
1967	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	23.1	1.6
1967	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.6	1.6
1967	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.5	1.7
1967	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	24.4	1.7
1967	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	24.4	1.7
1967	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.3	1.7
1967	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	24.5	1.7
1967	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	24.7	1.7
1968	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	25.1	1.8
1968	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	24.9	1.8
1968	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	25.1	1.8
1968	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	25.4	1.8
1968	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.9	1.8
1968	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	25.7	1.8
1968	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	26.1	1.8
1968	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	26.5	1.9
1968	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	26.4	1.9
1968	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	27.1	1.9
1968	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	26.6	1.9
1968	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	26.4	1.9
1969	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	26.5	1.9
1969	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	26.7	1.9
1969	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	27.6	1.9
1969	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	26.6	1.9
1969	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	26.1	1.8
1969	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	26.4	1.9
1969	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	27.6	1.9
1969	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	27.3	1.9
1969	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	27.2	1.9
1969	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	1.1	26.4	27.4	1.9
1969	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	2.0	27.9	27.5	1.9
1969	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.8	28.8	28.2	2.0
1970	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	29.1	2.0
1970	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	29.6	2.1
1970	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	1.8	32.8	31.0	2.2
1970	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	2.1	32.7	31.8	2.2
1970	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	2.4	30.7	31.4	2.2
1970	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	1.8	29.6	31.5	2.2
1970	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	0.7	31.0	34.5	2.4
1970	33.7	2.4	33.4	1.4	0.3	32.0	33.8	2.4
1970	33.7	2.4	32.1	0.9	1.6	31.2	32.9	2.3

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

(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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	2.5	
Monthly averages								
1966	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	27.0	1.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	1.4
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	1.4
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	1.6
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	1.7
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	1.8
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	37.1	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	1.8
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	1.9
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	2.0
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	2.1
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	2.1
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	44.3	2.1
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	2.2
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	2.3
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	2.4
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	2.4
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	2.4
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	50.3	2.5
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	2.5
	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	2.5
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	2.6
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	2.5
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	2.5
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	2.4
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	2.5
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	2.5
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	2.5
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	2.5
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	2.4
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	2.4
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	2.5
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4	2.6
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5	2.6
	October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	1.0	53.3	2.6
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7	2.6
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9	2.6
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	2.7
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4	2.7
	March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	1.1	59.3	2.7
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.3	1.3	58.7	2.8
	May 11	56.3	2.7	55.3	0.4	0.9	54.9	2.7
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	0.6	52.3	2.7
	July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	0.8	54.7	2.9
	August 10	62.0	3.0	61.1	4.5	1.0	56.5	2.9
	September 14	61.5	3.0	58.1	2.7	3.4	55.3	2.8

* 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

(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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	2.4	
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.6	2.4	
Monthly averages								
1966	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	53.1	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	1.9
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	2.0
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	2.1
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	2.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	2.2
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	67.6	2.3
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	2.3
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	2.4
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	2.4
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	2.4
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	2.4
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	2.4
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	2.4
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	2.5
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	2.5
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	2.4
	April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	2.4
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	2.4
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	2.3
	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	2.4
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	2.4
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	2.4
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	2.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	2.3
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	2.3
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	2.3
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	2.4
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	2.3
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	2.3
	June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	1.2	65.1	2.3
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	0.7	67.2	2.4
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	0.7	70.5	2.5
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.3	70.1	2.5
	October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	3.8	71.5	2.4
	November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	2.2	72.9	2.4
	December 8	74.1	2.5	73.1	0.2	1.0	72.8	2.5
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	1.1	78.5	2.5
	February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	1.3	78.0	2.5
	March 9	79.3	2.7	78.0	0.2	1.4	77.8	2.5
	April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	2.3	78.4	2.6
	May 11	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.4	2.3	75.3	2.6
	June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	1.4	71.9	2.5
	July 13	78.6	2.7	77.4	0.7	1.2	76.7	2.8
	August 10	85.1	2.9	83.7	4.5	1.4	79.1	2.8
	September 14	85.7	2.9	81.4	2.6	4.4	78.7	2.8

* 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

(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	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.4
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.6
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.2	0.8	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.9	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
1969	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1		4.6
Monthly averages								
1966	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8	36.4	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6	41.6	2.9
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8	41.6	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	49.9	44.3	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9	44.4	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8	45.7	3.4
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.2	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7	49.5	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4	50.2	3.8
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	50.6	3.8
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8	52.9	4.0
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9	53.0	4.0
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	52.8	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	53.6	4.0
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	54.8	4.1
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	60.5	57.1	4.4
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	56.5	4.3
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1	56.6	4.3
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	58.0	57.5	4.4
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	57.4	58.3	4.4
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4	57.8	4.4
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4	59.7	4.6
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1	61.8	4.7
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	59.7	61.8	4.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4	61.8	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0	61.8	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7	60.6	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1	63.4	4.8
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9	62.0	4.7
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4	61.8	4.7
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8	61.2	4.7
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	57.8	58.7	4.5
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7	58.1	4.4
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	57.8	61.1	4.6
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	0.6	65.9	62.6	4.8
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	60.5	62.6	4.8
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	59.8	60.1	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	60.8	59.7	4.5
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	63.3	61.2	4.7
1970	January 12	67.9	5.2	66.8	0.6	66.2	62.6	4.8
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	64.7	61.8	4.7
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	63.6	61.9	4.7
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	62.8	62.2	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.8	59.4	0.7	58.7	59.6	4.5
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	55.8	58.2	4.4
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	57.5	60.8	4.6
	August 10	65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	58.6	60.7	4.6
	September 14	63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	58.6	59.9	4.6

* 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	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	2.9	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3		3.9
Monthly averages								
1966	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	40.3	35.4	3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	40.5	35.0	3.5
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	39.6	35.8	3.6
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	39.2	37.0	3.7
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	37.2	39.0	4.0
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	34.6	39.0	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2	39.8	4.0
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	0.3	37.0	39.7	4.0
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1	39.0	4.0
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4	38.4	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2	39.0	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9	39.2	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3	39.0	4.0
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0	38.3	3.9
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6	38.1	3.9
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.2	38.6	3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	37.0	38.0	3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	35.1	37.8	3.8
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9	38.6	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3	37.8	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	41.0	37.8	3.9
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	39.8	38.3	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5	37.9	3.9
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6	37.6	3.8
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	34.5	37.2	3.8
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	36.7	38.8	4.0
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	37.9	39.6	4.1
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	38.9	38.9	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	39.4	38.3	3.9
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	40.0	38.5	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	41.4	38.1	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.2	40.9	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	39.4	38.0	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	38.9	38.3	3.9
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	35.9	36.9	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	32.6	35.2	3.6
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	33.8	36.9	3.8
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	34.9	36.9	3.8
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	35.3	36.5	3.7

* 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(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 (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		3.4
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2		3.6
1966	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	68.4	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	3.4
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	3.4
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	3.5
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	3.6
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	3.7
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	3.7
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	3.8
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	3.8
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	3.7
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	3.8
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	3.9
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	3.8
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	3.7
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	3.7
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	3.6
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	3.6
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	3.8
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	3.6
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	3.7
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	3.6
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	3.6
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	3.4
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	3.5
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	3.6
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	3.9
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	3.8
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	1.7	83.8	3.9
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	2.4	81.3	3.9
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.8	86.6	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	2.7	90.1	4.3
	September 14	94.2	4.3	92.3	2.5	1.9	89.9	4.4

* 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

(2,169,000) 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				
		All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130	
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131	
1968	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	133	
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	133	
	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	132	
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	135	
	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	134	
	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	132	
	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	131	
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	123	
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	116	
	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	130	
	August†	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	133	
	September†	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	134	
	October†	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	135	
	November†	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	137	
	December†	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	136	
1970	January†	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	138	
	February†	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	138	
	March†	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	137	
	April†	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	138	
	May†	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	130	
	June†	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	124	
	July†	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	146	
	August†	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	149	
	September†	559	292	169	91	12	34	55	144	
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1968	October	539	281	148	102	13	34	56	131	
	November	531	276	146	99	13	35	55	129	
	December	525	269	141	95	13	34	55	129	
1969	January	532	277	146	100	13	34	55	129	
	February	529	275	144	101	13	34	54	129	
	March	534	282	144	107	13	34	55	129	
	April	525	276	143	101	13	34	54	129	
	May	515	270	140	98	13	33	53	125	
	June†	517	267	139	96	13	34	52	124	
	July†	541	274	144	98	12	35	54	137	
	August†	553	280	151	100	13	36	56	138	
	September†	548	282	148	102	13	36	56	137	
	October†	543	282	147	103	13	35	54	133	
	November†	538	279	145	102	13	35	54	133	
	December†	550	287	146	108	13	35	54	133	
1970	January†	558	299	153	114	13	34	54	132	
	February†	557	295	154	110	14	34	55	132	
	March†	567	305	159	115	14	35	56	134	
	April†	567	305	163	109	13	35	56	136	
	May†	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	132	
	June†	561	297	161	103	13	36	55	132	
	July†	593	303	167	104	13	36	57	154	
	August†	593	307	172	103	13	37	57	151	
	September†	589	309	174	103	13	37	57	145	

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118

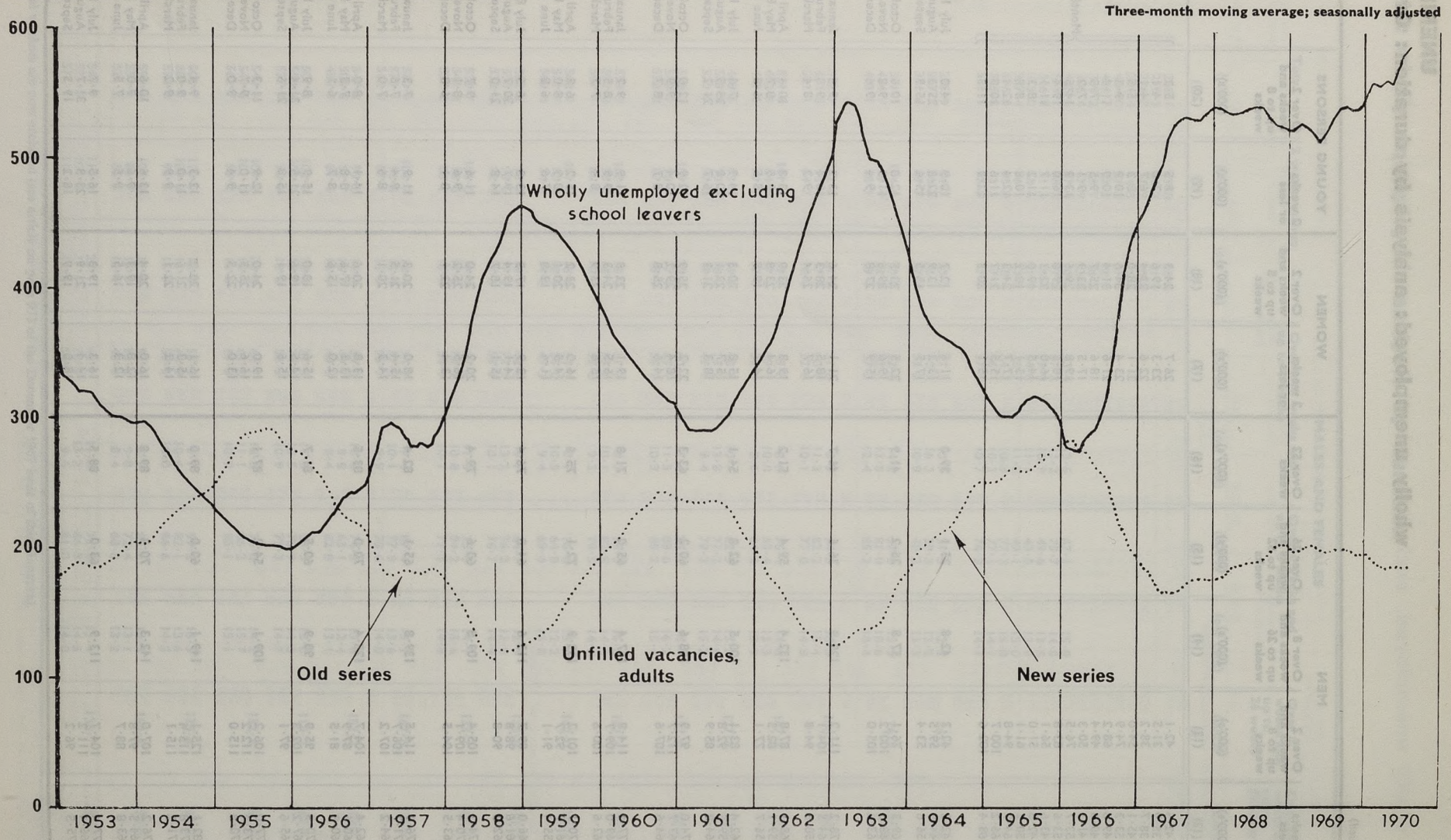
TABLE 118 (continued)

		MALES AND FEMALES										
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1954-1969	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0								
		210.3	66.2	31.5								
		226.7	67.9	30.0								
		291.4	74.5	25.6								
		404.0	87.5	21.7								
		436.7	82.3	18.9								
		339.2	68.7	20.3								
		306.4	67.9	22.2								
		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
1966	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8	
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8				
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3				
1966	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	
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1				
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2				
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8	
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5				
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0				

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

Total	MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS		
	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	Monthly averages
128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	
440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	
191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	July 11
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
410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8	February 13
402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4	March 13
398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	April 10
380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7	May 8
361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8	June 12
363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	July 10
382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	August 14
390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2	September 11
404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	October 9
429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	November 13
441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	December 11
476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8
476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	February 12
458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	March 11
452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	April 8
432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	May 13
414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8	June 10
410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted†			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
Monthly averages								
1966	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.4	118.0	259.2	158.8
	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	137.6	118.0	257.0	136.6
	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	128.6	109.7	238.3	103.9
	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.1	102.9	221.5	83.9
	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	109.9	93.2	203.8	67.5
	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	111.0	90.4	200.2	60.9
1967	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	104.4	86.9	192.2	59.8
	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	103.5	85.5	188.9	68.0
	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.2	83.4	181.9	82.1
	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.7	80.1	172.5	81.0
	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.7	78.0	167.3	81.7
	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	88.1	77.8	165.7	94.7
	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
1968	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	88.9	93.5	182.1	92.7
	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	90.4	95.0	185.5	93.5
	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	91.4	95.7	187.4	100.4
	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	92.5	97.1	190.1	107.8
	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	91.3	94.6	186.2	93.5
	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	93.3	97.6	191.2	81.3
	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.4	99.1	193.0	76.4
	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.1	202.6	73.2
	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	106.6	104.7	210.4	71.5
1969	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.4	201.3	97.3
	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.6	99.1	201.8	95.4
	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	103.7	98.2	201.9	103.9
	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.1	94.0	196.4	107.0
	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.1	94.7	199.1	95.2
	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	106.3	97.2	203.8	81.6
	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	105.1	94.3	199.2	74.4
	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	105.2	92.2	197.3	67.9
	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	108.5	92.5	200.4	62.8
1970	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.2	87.1	188.4	81.3
	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	101.2	86.8	186.8	83.5
	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	101.0	87.4	186.9	91.7
	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	101.6	84.8	185.6	94.9
	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.8	183.7	82.9
	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	102.5	84.2	186.8	69.3

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

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME				Total				
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked	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	Hours lost	Average per operative on short-time	
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)			
1961 June 24	1,982	31.9	15,879	8	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962 June 23	1,770	28.8	13,820	8	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963 June 15	1,749	29.4	13,825	8	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964 June 20	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965 June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966 June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(a)													
(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967 June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1968 June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969 June 14	2,139	36.3	18,589	8½	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(a)													
(b)	2,171	36.5	18,909	8½	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1967 April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
July 15	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
August 19	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
September 16	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
October 14	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
December 16	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 13	2,023	34.8	17,608	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17	1,867	31.9	15,892	8½	1	59	18	147	8	19	0.3	206	11
September 14	2,055	35.1	17,699	8½	9	360	20	175	9	28	0.5	535	19
October 19	2,131	36.3	18,538	8½	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	207	10
November 16	2,196	37.3	18,805	8½	1	58	21	183	8½	22	0.4	241	11
December 14	2,176	36.9	18,922	8½	1	43	23	210	9	24	0.4	253	10½
1969 January 18	2,094	35.7	18,003	8½	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262	12
February 15	2,102	35.8	17,873	8½	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284	12
March 15	2,075	35.4	17,877	8½	2	86	28	267	9½	30	0.5	353	12
April 19	2,121	35.9	18,304	8½	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278	11
May 17	2,169	36.8	18,850	8½	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333	11½
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	18,589	8½	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	18,909	8½	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
July 19½	2,049	34.3	18,255	9	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½
August 16½	1,914	32.0	16,554	8½	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½
September 13½	2,120	35.4	18,466	8½	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13
October 18½	2,210	36.8	19,309	8½	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20
November 15½	2,236	37.2	19,359	8½	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10
December 13½	2,229	37.1	19,460	8½	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970 January 17½	2,060	34.6	17,802	8½	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14½	2,085	35.1	18,018	8½	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
March 14½	2,068	34.9	17,754	8½	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18½	2,076	35.3	17,885	8½	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16½	2,080	35.4	17,766	8½	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13½	2,069	35.3	17,658	8½	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18½	1,965	33.5	17,161	8½	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15½	1,767	30.1	14,948	8½	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12

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

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June(a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June(b) and later months.

‡ Figures for dates after June 1969 are still provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1970.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical, goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical, goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	102.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	102.4	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	94.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1969	92.3	96.1	88.1	83.6	90.6	95.5	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	98.9
1966 October 15	98.3	102.4	89.1	92.4	97.4	100.9	96.8	96.6	92.0	97.7	97.6	97.8
November 19	97.0	101.6	84.9	91.3	96.6	99.8	96.4	96.4	90.9	97.4	97.4	97.4
December 17	96.8	101.6	86.2	90.5	96.2	99.2	96.7	96.6	92.2	97.6	98.4	97.5
1967 January 14	94.7	99.5	86.3	88.2	92.0	97.2	95.9	95.7	93.0	96.7	96.6	96.7
February 18	94.3	99.3	86.7	87.2	91.0	97.2	96.4	96.6	93.9	96.9	96.8	97.2
March 18	94.4	99.3	87.9	87.2	91.7	97.2	97.0	96.5	95.5	97.3	97.5	97.7
April 15	94.6	99.1	89.0	87.7	92.0	97.4	97.1	96.6	96.1	97.3	97.7	98.0
May 13	94.4	98.9	88.4	87.0	92.8	97.3	96.6	96.6	95.9	97.2	97.7	98.2
June 17	94.3	98.4	88.5	86.7	93.5	96.9	97.3	96.7	95.9	97.5	98.1	98.5
July 15	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.2	92.2	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	98.3
August 19	77.5	80.5	75.5	67.8	85.6	79.5	98.0	97.4	95.8	97.2	99.1	99.1
September 16	94.2	98.4	87.0	85.5	95.1	97.4	97.0	96.3	94.8	97.1	98.4	98.3
October 14	93.7	98.5	88.5	85.2	95.8	95.0	97.2	96.3	96.2			

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1968 Oct.	£ s. 22 2	£ s. 23 13	£ s. 24 8	£ s. 23 2	£ s. 23 19	£ s. 26 9	£ s. 22 19	£ s. 21 7	£ s. 20 8	£ s. 20 5
1969 April	£ s. 23 2	£ s. 24 19	£ s. 25 12	£ s. 24 2	£ s. 25 7	£ s. 28 6	£ s. 23 18	£ s. 21 18	£ s. 20 14	£ s. 20 12
1969 Oct.	£ s. 24 3	£ s. 25 13	£ s. 26 11	£ s. 25 1	£ s. 26 3	£ s. 28 13	£ s. 24 16	£ s. 22 17	£ s. 21 9	£ s. 21 9
Average hours worked										
1968 Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46.1	45.6	42.4
1969 April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0
1969 Oct.	47.6	45.8	45.7	45.5	45.3	43.6	46.1	45.9	45.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings										
1968 Oct.	s. d. 9 3.4	s. d. 10 3.6	s. d. 10 7.5	s. d. 10 1.4	s. d. 10 5.7	s. d. 12 0.6	s. d. 9 11.6	s. d. 9 3.0	s. d. 8 11.5	s. d. 9 6.7
1969 April	s. d. 9 8.8	s. d. 10 9.5	s. d. 11 2.3	s. d. 10 6.7	s. d. 11 0.5	s. d. 12 9.7	s. d. 10 5.1	s. d. 9 6.2	s. d. 9 1.6	s. d. 9 9.8
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 1.7	s. d. 11 2.4	s. d. 11 7.5	s. d. 11 0.2	s. d. 11 6.4	s. d. 13 1.8	s. d. 10 9.2	s. d. 9 11.5	s. d. 9 6.1	s. d. 10 2.8

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

1958 Standard Industrial Classification WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

* Working full-time.

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

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1968 Oct.	£ s. 23 8	£ s. 22 3	£ s. 26 19	£ s. 23 12	£ s. 23 12	£ s. 22 14	£ s. 22 17	£ s. 20 14	£ s. 24 4	£ s. 19 8	£ s. 17 9	£ s. 23 0
1969 April	£ s. 24 1	£ s. 21 17	£ s. 27 15	£ s. 24 9	£ s. 24 13	£ s. 23 10	£ s. 23 10	£ s. 21 19	£ s. 24 16	£ s. 20 6	£ s. 18 9	£ s. 23 18
1969 Oct.	£ s. 24 18	£ s. 23 7	£ s. 29 2	£ s. 25 6	£ s. 25 11	£ s. 24 17	£ s. 24 9	£ s. 22 12	£ s. 25 18	£ s. 21 1	£ s. 18 9	£ s. 24 16
Average hours worked												
1968 Oct.	47.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	45.8	51.1	47.8	43.9	50.4	44.6	43.7	46.4
1969 April	47.8	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.1	44.1	46.4
1969 Oct.	47.9	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.7	51.9	48.2	44.5	50.7	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1968 Oct.	s. d. 9 9.2	s. d. 9 7.8	s. d. 11 8.0	s. d. 10 1.2	s. d. 10 3.8	s. d. 10 5.5	s. d. 9 6.8	s. d. 9 5.1	s. d. 9 7.2	s. d. 8 8.3	s. d. 7 11.9	s. d. 9 10.9
1969 April	s. d. 10 0.8	s. d. 9 10.6	s. d. 12 1.1	s. d. 10 6.5	s. d. 10 9.3	s. d. 9 2.0	s. d. 9 10.1	s. d. 9 10.6	s. d. 9 9.9	s. d. 9 1.1	s. d. 8 4.3	s. d. 10 3.7
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 4.8	s. d. 10 2.5	s. d. 12 7.6	s. d. 10 11.6	s. d. 11 2.1	s. d. 9 6.9	s. d. 10 1.6	s. d. 10 1.9	s. d. 10 2.7	s. d. 9 5.2	s. d. 8 5.2	s. d. 10 8.1

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

1958 Standard Industrial Classification WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

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

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

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
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; 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)
1965	278,000	£ s. d. 16 3 1	130.7	406,000	£ s. d. 12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	£ s. d. 25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	£ s. d. 15 13 11	141.7	
1966	279,000	16 8 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5	
1967	276,000	17 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155.8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5	
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155.1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165.6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158.8	
1969	270,000	20 9 2	165.6	480,000	15 9 6	166.7	1,153,000	31 14 5	178.4	1,208,000	18 19 11	171.5	

* The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking; insurance; British Transport Docks; British Waterways; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail and Air Transport. The figures from 1966 include British Road Services. Separate figures for clerical and analogous

grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123 (continued)

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

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

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

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

TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Difference (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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 full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122). The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the 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 figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
1966											
November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8
December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7
1967											
January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4
February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2
March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1
April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6
May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1
June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4
July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4
August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2
September	109.1	105.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8
October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1
November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0
December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2
1968											
January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8
February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6
March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5
April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7
May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6
June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4
July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0
August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4
September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0
October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7
November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	118.2	117.0	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	121.1	116.7	120.1	122.3
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	123.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	124.1
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3
1970											
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
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Standard Industrial Classification 1968

1970														
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	103.3	100.7
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	100.1
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	104.7	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	107.3	109.3
August	111.9	106.7	110.2	110.0	107.3	108.7	108.2	102.3	107.4	106.4	108.1	107.5	105.2	109.4

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

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

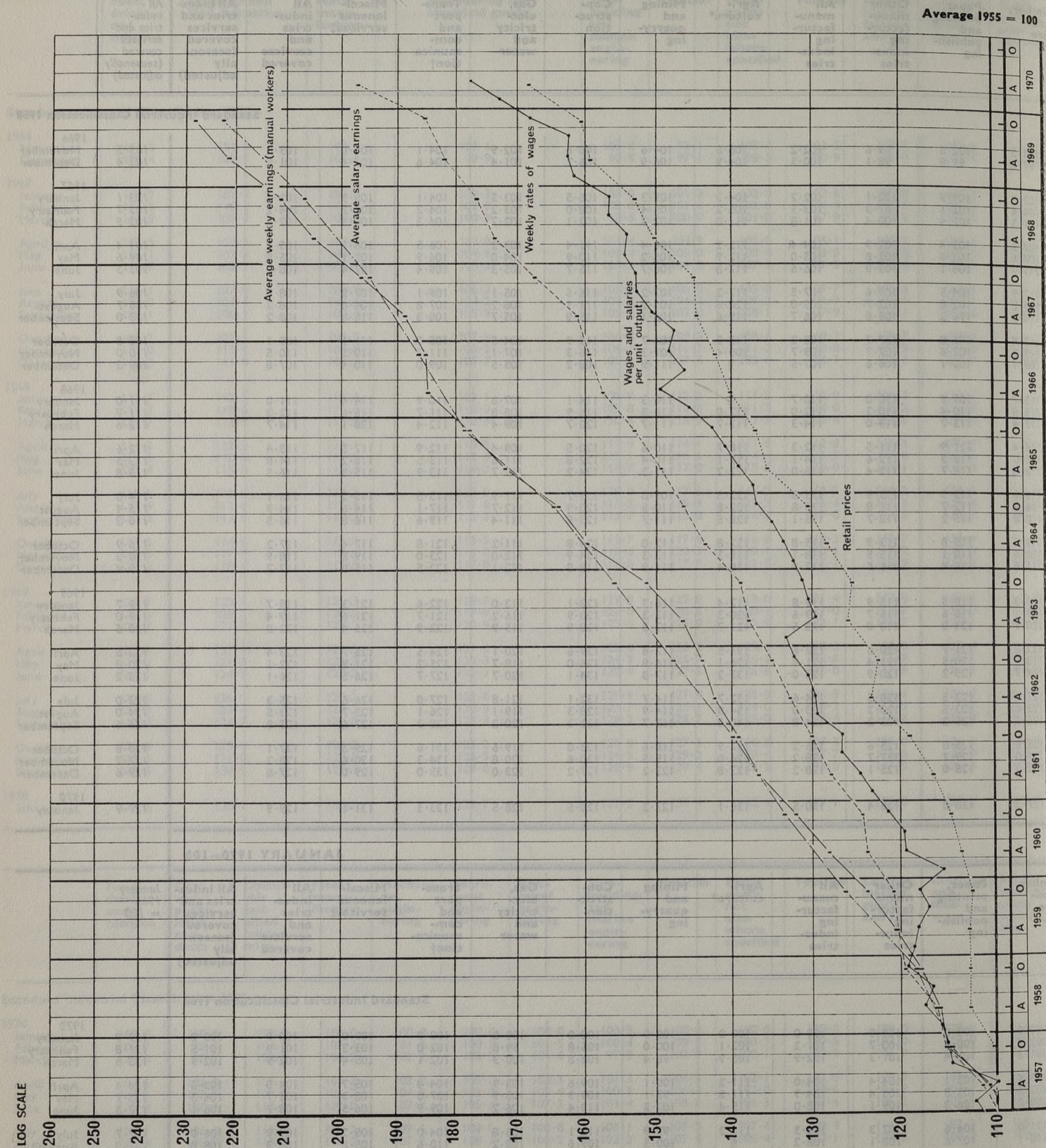
EARNINGS
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)
Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
1966											
November	103.5	102.8	99.6	102.2	108.8	104.6	108.6	102.9	104.1	104.6	103.5
December	97.0	99.8	98.1	100.3	104.9	106.9	106.2	101.4	104.6	103.4	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
February	104.4	102.1	101.3	103.5	105.2	105.4	108.0	103.2	104.2	105.2	104.2
March	101.3	102.4	100.4	101.8	111.0	107.3	102.1	102.7	104.3	106.3	102.5
April	107.3	103.4	102.9	104.4	112.2	106.4	111.4	103.2	106.5	108.1	105.7
May	107.6	103.8	102.8	105.0	112.9	105.2	110.9	104.0	106.9	107.1	105.8
June	111.7	106.1	103.9	106.5	117.8	106.7	115.7	105.3	109.4	107.4	108.1
July	112.9	104.5	107.6	107.5	117.2	107.2	116.5	105.1	109.1	107.9	108.8
August	109.2	102.8	102.7	105.0	120.6	105.2	111.1	106.2	107.8	104.6	106.2
September	114.1	106.2	105.8	106.7	119.6	106.1	115.9	105.7	108.3	110.8	108.2
October	113.4	106.8	107.2	108.2	115.2	106.7	115.9	104.5	108.0	111.1	109.1
November	115.2	107.8	107.7	109.7	109.4	109.3	116.3	107.1	111.7	110.5	110.5
December	105.1	108.1	106.6	107.5	§	111.9	108.2	105.5	109.0	110.4	107.8
1968											
January	113.7	109.9	110.0	110.7	§	110.3	114.1	107.8	110.9	114.4	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
March	117.4	113.7	113.0	114.3	117.7	111.7	120.7	109.4	112.4	120.1	114.7
April	116.4	111.9	111.5	112.3	118.7	110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	113.4
May	118.0	113.3	112.6	114.1	117.1	110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	114.8
June	118.4	116.7	113.4	116.0	123.2	111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	116.5
July	119.0	113.9	113.9	115.8	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	116.1
August	116.5	112.7	111.8	113.8	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	114.9
September	118.8	115.2	112.7	115.1	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	116.5
October	119.8	115.8	113.9	115.8	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	117.2
November	120.6	118.1	115.5	118.1	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	118.9
December	111.6	116.4	116.5	117.9	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	117.7
1969											
January	119.3	118.5	115.9	119.8	117.4	116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	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
March	120.5	124.0	118.8	122.5	121.7	117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	122.8
April	122.8	121.7	120.6	122.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	123.4
May	118.1	120.5	121.4	121.8	126.1	116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	122.1
June	124.7	125.2	120.9	125.0	137.2	117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	126.1
July	127.1	123.5	120.5	124.6	132.7	114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	125.3
August	123.6	123.5	120.3	123.0	134.9	114.9	128.3	119.1	123.7	123.5	123.5
September	126.3	126.2	123.2	124.8	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	1	

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



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					
	SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)		SIC (1958)		SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)		SIC (1968)	
	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	June 1970	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	June 1970
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	133.5	139.7	143.2	143.2	156.3	609 2	138.8	143.8	153.0	153.0	163.8	153.0
Semi-skilled	132.4	138.9	141.2	141.2	158.0	546 0	134.4	141.8	149.5	149.5	165.2	135.3
Labourers	131.0	137.6	139.9	139.9	156.5	438 4	136.7	141.8	150.6	150.6	162.5	106.6
All timeworkers	133.7	140.0	143.3	143.3	158.1	565 5	137.7	143.7	152.6	152.6	165.3	140.8
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	133.3	140.0	142.7	142.7	155.3	623 4	139.1	145.0	152.4	152.4	163.2	167.2
Semi-skilled	129.7	133.9	138.1	138.1	148.9	553 10	134.1	139.7	147.3	147.3	157.0	150.1
Labourers	127.8	135.3	138.0	138.0	153.1	455 5	133.0	139.2	146.5	146.5	159.5	113.1
All payment-by-result workers	131.2	136.8	140.1	140.1	152.0	582 8	136.2	142.1	149.6	149.6	160.0	156.7
All skilled workers	133.2	139.7	142.8	142.8	155.6	615 6	138.4	143.9	152.0	152.0	162.8	159.2
All semi-skilled workers	130.8	136.1	139.3	139.3	152.9	550 0	133.9	140.2	147.9	147.9	160.2	142.6
All labourers	130.3	137.2	139.6	139.6	155.8	442 1	136.1	141.4	149.9	149.9	161.9	108.0
All workers covered	132.3	138.2	141.5	141.5	154.9	573 4	136.9	142.7	150.8	150.8	162.3	147.9
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	138.9	149.9	156.5	156.5	154.8	525 7	150.4	159.6	169.7	169.7	174.1	137.4
Semi-skilled	139.5	154.9	162.9	162.9	151.4	421 11	142.0	155.0	161.6	161.6	163.6	105.5
Labourers	138.9	152.8	166.3	166.3	166.6	443 6	150.3	160.9	176.5	176.5	183.9	108.7
All timeworkers	141.3	154.7	163.3	163.3	158.9	482 0	151.7	163.0	173.9	173.9	177.4	123.1
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	145.8	156.4	148.6	148.6	173.2	636 4	149.0	158.1	166.9	166.9	174.1	160.3
Semi-skilled	145.3	159.0	146.5	146.5	167.4	491 8	147.4	155.3	162.1	162.1	168.7	117.4
Labourers	138.1	139.9	129.4	129.4	152.0	477 7	139.6	143.0	147.2	147.2	158.1	108.9
All payment-by-result workers	145.3	155.0	146.3	146.3	168.9	584 10	148.3	155.9	164.3	164.3	170.5	144.1
All skilled workers	144.1	155.0	149.9	149.9	168.1	609 2	148.5	157.9	166.9	166.9	172.7	154.9
All semi-skilled workers	143.3	157.8	150.4	150.4	161.9	469 4	145.4	155.2	161.9	161.9	166.5	113.7
All labourers	139.8	146.6	143.3	143.3	159.0	464 5	144.9	151.1	158.9	158.9	168.9	108.8
All workers covered	144.1	155.1	150.1	150.1	165.5	555 10	148.7	157.7	166.8	166.8	171.4	138.3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	139.5	145.8	150.8	150.8	164.9	558 11	149.6	155.0	167.7	167.7	185.1	147.6
Craftsmen	140.6	146.5	148.7	148.7	170.4	641 4	143.1	150.8	159.8	159.8	177.3	160.2
All timeworkers	139.7	145.9	150.4	150.4	166.1	577 6	148.2	154.2	166.1	166.1	183.6	150.4
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	135.5	142.6	145.7	145.7	166.3	591 5	135.2	142.8	148.4	148.4	167.3	154.0
Craftsmen	136.6	144.7	145.8	145.8	165.3	660 6	133.3	141.1	145.4	145.4	166.0	170.3
All payment-by-result workers	135.8	143.6	146.2	146.2	166.4	608 4	134.5	142.5	147.7	147.7	166.9	157.8
All general workers	138.0	144.6	148.7	148.7	164.6	569 5	143.7	150.0	159.3	159.3	176.8	149.6
All craftsmen	139.2	146.2	147.8	147.8	168.0	648 0	139.1	147.1	153.6	153.6	171.4	163.6
All workers covered	138.2	145.1	148.6	148.6	165.5	587 8	142.5	149.4	158.0	158.0	175.4	152.8
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	128.9	135.4	142.3	—	—	—	125.9	131.1	143.2	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (skilled)	135.6	147.5	150.9	—	—	—	147.1	155.5	158.4	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	137.0	146.7	152.6	—	—	—	130.8	145.4	150.3	—	—	—
Service workers	130.5	139.9	152.6	—	—	—	129.3	137.6	147.6	—	—	—
Labourers	128.6	141.8	154.9	—	—	—	126.2	136.8	150.4	—	—	—
All timeworkers	134.8	146.8	154.4	—	—	—	135.3	145.8	154.0	—	—	—
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	129.4	136.1	144.9	—	—	—	130.7	136.4	145.0	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (skilled)	130.4	143.3	149.1	—	—	—	130.0	141.4	148.4	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	126.0	132.1	145.1	—	—	—	127.3	131.8	140.3	—	—	—
Service workers	129.7	140.8	152.2	—	—	—	130.6	137.5	145.0	—	—	—
Labourers	136.5	144.6	150.9	—	—	—	132.8	140.0	151.7	—	—	—
All payment-by-result workers	129.9	137.6	147.0	—	—	—	130.4	136.9	146.2	—	—	—
All process workers	129.8	136.5	145.0	—	—	—	130.9	136.5	145.3	—	—	—
All maintenance workers (skilled)	131.2	143.1	147.8	—	—	—	133.1	142.8	147.9	—	—	—
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	128.3	134.9	146.2	—	—	—	129.2	134.7	141.6	—	—	—
All service workers	130.0	140.5	152.5	—	—	—	130.0	137.4	146.1	—	—	—
All labourers	135.1	144.5	152.6	—	—	—	132.3	140.1	150.8	—	—	—
All workers covered	131.3	139.5	148.2	—	—	—	132.3	139.0	147.5	—	—	—

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification.
 SIC (1968): * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
 † 370.1.
 ‡ 271-273; 276-278.
 § SIC (1958).
 § 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	—
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	206.9
1969	184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5	222.9
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
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	196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—	—
1970 April	197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—	—
1970 May	199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 June	200.6	222.1	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 July	202.2	223.9	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 August	204.2	226.1	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 September	205.3	227.3	90.3	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.6	122.5	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 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	90.4	90.4	208.5	206.4	234.5	209.4
1970 March	189.7	189.4	214.1	190.8	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	209.8	209.7	237.0	211.1
1970 April	190.2	190.1	214.6	191.4	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	210.4	210.6	237.6	211.8
1970 May	192.2	193.7	217.1	193.6	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	212.7	214.6	240.4	214.3
1970 June	193.0	196.1	218.6	194.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	213.5	217.4	242.1	215.4
1970 July	194.5	197.5	220.6	196.2	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	215.1	218.9	244.3	217.1
1970 August	196.3	199.9	222.5	198.1	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	217.2	221.6	246.4	219.3
1970 September	197.1	202.2	225.4	199.2	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	218.0	224.1	249.6	220.5
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	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	122.9	122.8	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	95.0	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.6	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.0	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	90.5	90.6	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 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	90.0	90.4	90.4	203.6	205.8	239.3	205.7
1970 February	184.8	186.1	216.8	186.5	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	203.9	206.7	240.0	206.2
1970 March	186.7	187.9	218.5	188.4	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	206.0	208.8	241.9	208.3
1970 April	187.1	189.0	219.3	188.9	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	206.4	209.9	242.7	208.8
1970 May	189.4	193.8	222.8	191.7	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	209.0	215.3	246.6	211.9
1970 June	190.1	196.7	224.4	192.8	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	209.8	218.6	248.4	213.2
1970 July	191.9	198.4	226.6	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	211.8	220.4	250.8	215.2
1970 August	193.7	200.5	228.7	196.4	90.6	90.0						

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	118	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	124	124	124	125
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	161	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	167	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
1969	December	187	184	185	167	158	168	172	189
1970	January	187	184	186	167	160	170	172	191
	February	189	184	187	168	160	170	172	193
	March	199	184	187	189	160	170	175	193
	April	199	186	187	189	160	170	175	200
	May	199	186	191	190	179	170	175	202
	June	199	187	192	190	187	170	175	207
	July	199	187	199	190	190	190	175	220
	August	199	187	202	191	190	190	175	220
	September	199	187	203	191	192	190	184	220
Normal weekly hours*									
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	100.0	98.7	99.2
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	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	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	92.2	92.2	91.4	91.2	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	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1969	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.4	90.5	90.6
1969	December	93.0	93.1	89.2	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970	January	93.0	93.1	89.2	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	February	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	March	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	April	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	May	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	June	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	July	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	August	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	September	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
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	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1969	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200
1969	December	201	198	207	182	178	189	190	209
1970	January	201	198	208	182	180	191	190	210
	February	218	198	209	183	180	191	190	213
	March	218	198	209	206	180	191	193	213
	April	218	199	210	206	181	191	193	221
	May	218	199	215	207	214	202	193	223
	June	218	200	215	207	214	211	193	228
	July	218	200	224	207	215	213	193	243
	August	218	200	227	208	216	213	193	243
	September	218	200	228	208	216	213	203	243

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
† Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

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

months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.
2. Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	125	129
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179
1969	178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191
1969	December	179	186	184	177	198	181	203
1970	January	190	186	184	177	207	200	203
	February	190	186	184	195	207	200	203
	March	191	186	194	195	207	201	203
	April	191	186	196	195	207	203	203
	May	191	191	196	195	207	208	203
	June	191	191	197	195	207	208	203
	July	191	191	198	195	207	212	207
	August	194	206	198	195	207	219	207
	September	194	209	198	196	207	219	207
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.7
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	97.4	97.4	99.0	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	88.8
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	88.8
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	88.8
	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
Basic hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182
1967	176	176	174	182	187	184	180	192
1968	188	185	199	194	193	199	187	202
1969	196	192						

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

ALL ITEMS	FOOD†										All items except food
	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All	All items except food	
				Primarily from home produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100											
Weights	1,000	350									650
1956	102.0	102.2									102.0
1957	105.8	104.9									106.3
1958	109.0	107.1									110.0
1959	109.6	108.2									110.4
1960	110.7	107.4									112.5
1961	114.5	109.1									117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100											
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	
1966	1,000	298	52.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	
1968§	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.8 (provisional)	207.2-209.0 (provisional)	38.3-39.5 (provisional)	64.5-65.1 (provisional)	102.8-104.6 (provisional)	48.7	55.7	745	
17th January 1956 = 100											
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	
July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7	126.1	
August 20	125.7	123.2	117.5	124.7	120.6	127.1	124.8	131.5	118.8	126.6	
September 17	125.8	122.6	113.9	124.8	120.3	127.1	124.7	132.0	119.0	127.0	
October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6	
November 12	126.7	123.9	119.0	125.2	120.3	127.9	125.1	131.8	119.6	127.8	
December 10	128.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	120.5	128.3	125.5	132.2	120.0	129.5	
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	
February 18	129.8	128.2	132.2	127.6	122.1	131.5	128.1	133.4	121.6	130.5	
March 18	130.3	129.4	138.4	127.7	122.2	132.0	128.4	133.4	121.4	130.7	
April 22	131.7	132.1	152.4	128.0	122.6	132.3	128.7	134.2	121.4	131.6	
May 20	131.5	131.6	147.5	128.5	123.7	132.5	129.3	134.7	121.6	131.6	
June 17	132.1	133.3	148.4	130.3	126.5	132.9	130.6	137.5	123.6	131.8	
July 22	132.1	132.0	138.3	130.9	127.8	133.3	131.4	137.7	124.2	132.1	
August 19	131.8	130.5	131.7	130.5	128.5	133.7	131.9	134.8	124.4	132.3	
September 16	132.2	131.3	129.0	132.1	128.6	133.8	132.0	134.8	125.1	132.6	
October 21	133.2	131.8	129.2	132.6	128.9	134.6	132.6	140.3	126.1	133.7	
November 18	133.5	132.0	128.4	133.0	129.5	134.7	132.9	140.7	126.7	134.1	
December 16	134.4	133.4	134.4	133.4	129.7	134.6	132.9	141.0	127.8	134.9	
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	
February 17	136.2	136.3	142.7	135.1	131.0	138.9	136.1	140.3	128.9	136.3	
March 17	137.0	137.6	147.7	135.7	131.5	139.6	136.7	140.8	129.4	136.9	
April 21	139.1	140.1	157.2	136.7	132.6	141.3	138.1	141.5	129.8	138.9	
May 19	139.5	141.0	159.2	137.3	132.8	141.9	138.6	143.4	130.6	139.1	
June 16	139.9	141.6	156.9	138.6	134.8	142.6	139.8	143.4	132.3	139.4	
July 21	140.9	142.1	150.0	140.6	137.2	144.3	141.8	145.0	134.5	140.5	
August 18	140.8	139.5	132.0	141.5	138.3	145.1	142.7	135.6	135.6	141.4	
September 22	141.5	140.6	129.4	143.5	139.4	145.5	143.3	151.6	136.7	141.9	

* See footnote on page 917.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

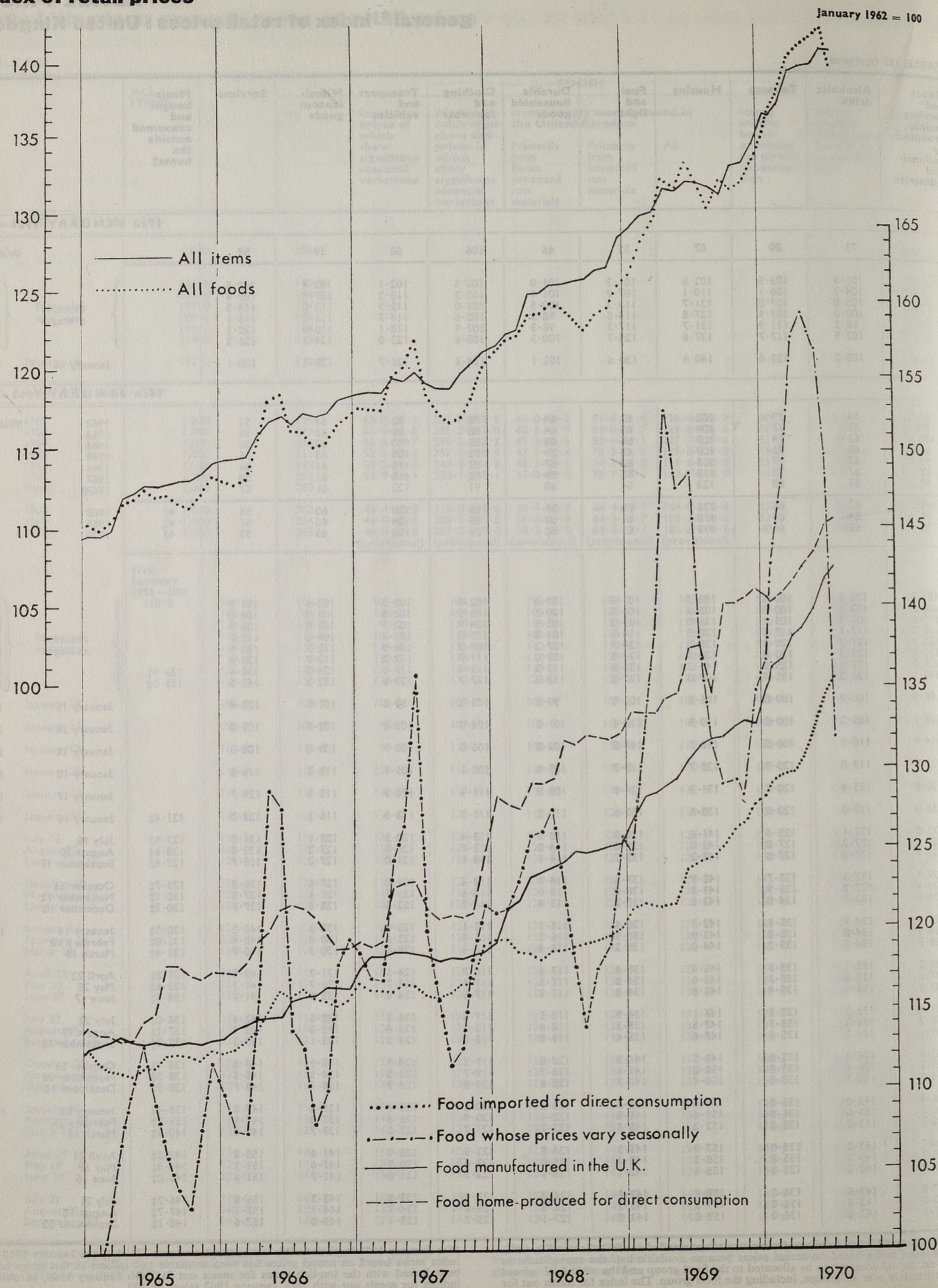
§ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote † opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Weights
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100											
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		Weights
	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		Monthly averages 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 January 16 1962
	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4		
	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5		
	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1		
	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1		
	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2		
	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100											
97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		Weights 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§
98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		
100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		
98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		
99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		
97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		
98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968 1969 1970
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	
101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9		
106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0		
110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9		
116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		
123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		
126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.2	109.0	112.2	112.2	113.7	126.4		
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4		
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5		
05.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4		
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0		
114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3		
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6		
126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7		
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3			

Index of retail prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	6,592	514	6,592	44	84	44	998	
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	125	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	October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
	November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
	December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	42	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	12	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	148	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	337	374	144	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	463	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	161	193	874	4	455	13	16	214	172
	April	431	504	149	176	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	127	164	907	12	456	33	9	58	338
	June	369	445	194	224	964	6	481	9	27	59	382
	July	232	322	114	156	1,105	1	303	3	38	529	230
	August	282	345	101	121	529	3	371	21	24	33	77
	September	326	388	137	165	768	1	569	33	14	46	105

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1970 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

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

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

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

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

		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969†
(1963 = 100)										
I WHOLE ECONOMY										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	Gross domestic product	95.5	96.8	100.0	105.8	108.6	110.5	112.2	116.6	119.3
1b	Employed labour force*	99.5	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.2
1c	GDP per person employed*	96.0	96.9	100.0	104.4	106.3	107.9	111.1	116.2	119.1
Costs per unit of output										
1d	Total domestic incomes	94.7	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.8	110.5	114.6	117.7	121.8
1e	Wages and salaries	95.6	99.5	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.3	115.0	118.5	124.8
1f	Labour costs	95.1	99.2	100.0	102.5	107.2	114.6	117.3	121.9	129.0
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	Output	95.7	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9
2b	Employment	101.4	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	(98.4)
2c	Output per person employed	94.4	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	(124.9)
Costs per unit of output										
2d	Wages and salaries	97.9	100.5	100.0	101.5	106.6	111.5	112.3	113.9	118.8
2e	Labour costs	97.3	100.2	100.0	101.4	107.1	114.0	112.3	115.3	120.5
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	Output	95.7	96.1	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6
3b	Employment	101.9	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	(100.4)
3c	Output per person employed	93.9	95.0	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	(125.1)
Costs per unit of output										
3d	Wages and salaries	98.9	101.2	100.0	100.9	106.6	112.0	113.3	115.0	121.3
3e	Labour costs	98.2	100.8	100.0	100.9	107.1	114.5	111.6	114.9	121.1
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	Output	97.5	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3
4b	Employment	107.3	104.2	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	(64.8)
4c	Output per person employed	90.9	96.1	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	(123.9)
Costs per unit of output										
4d	Wages and salaries	102.0	99.9	100.0	101.3	104.8	110.0	111.0	109.8	112.6
4e	Labour costs	101.5	99.9	100.0	101.2	105.6	112.1	113.9	116.1	120.6
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	Output	101.1	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5
5b	Employment	105.7	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	(97.7)
5c	Output per person employed	95.6	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	(117.2)
Costs per unit of output										
5d	Wages and salaries	98.9	102.0	100.0	99.9	104.6	113.2	118.1	117.4	124.9
5e	Labour costs	98.1	101.7	100.0	99.9	105.0	115.6	116.9	117.9	125.4
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	Output	96.1	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3
6b	Employment	99.4	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	(107.1)
6c	Output per person employed	96.7	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	(128.2)
Costs per unit of output										
6d	Wages and salaries	98.1	100.6	100.0	100.9	108.1	109.3	109.2	111.1	115.7
6e	Labour costs	97.4	100.2	100.0	100.9	108.5	112.1	107.5	111.0	115.7
7 VEHICLES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	Output	90.7	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	118.6
7b	Employment	102.6	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	(95.9)
7c	Output per person employed	88.4	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	(123.7)
Costs per unit of output										
7d	Wages and salaries	104.2	103.6	100.0	102.2	104.0	107.6	112.2	113.6	125.0
7e	Labour costs	103.5	103.1	100.0	102.3	104.5	110.0	110.8	114.0	125.4
8 TEXTILES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	Output	97.3	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5
8b	Employment	106.5	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	(89.7)
8c	Output per person employed	91.4	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	(137.7)
Costs per unit of output										
8d	Wages and salaries	101.3	101.9	100.0	103.4	108.1	116.8	114.6	112.6	118.2
8e	Labour costs	100.5	101.6	100.0	103.7	108.7	119.7	112.9	112.7	119.9
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	Output	86.9	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2
9b	Employment	95.5	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	(99.4)
9c	Output per person employed	91.0	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	(137.0)
Costs per unit of output										
9d	Wages and salaries	98.7	99.0	100.0	102.8	107.5	110.2	109.2	105.3	103.1
9e	Labour costs	98.1	98.3	100.0	102.5	107.9	110.5	109.9	106.7	104.1

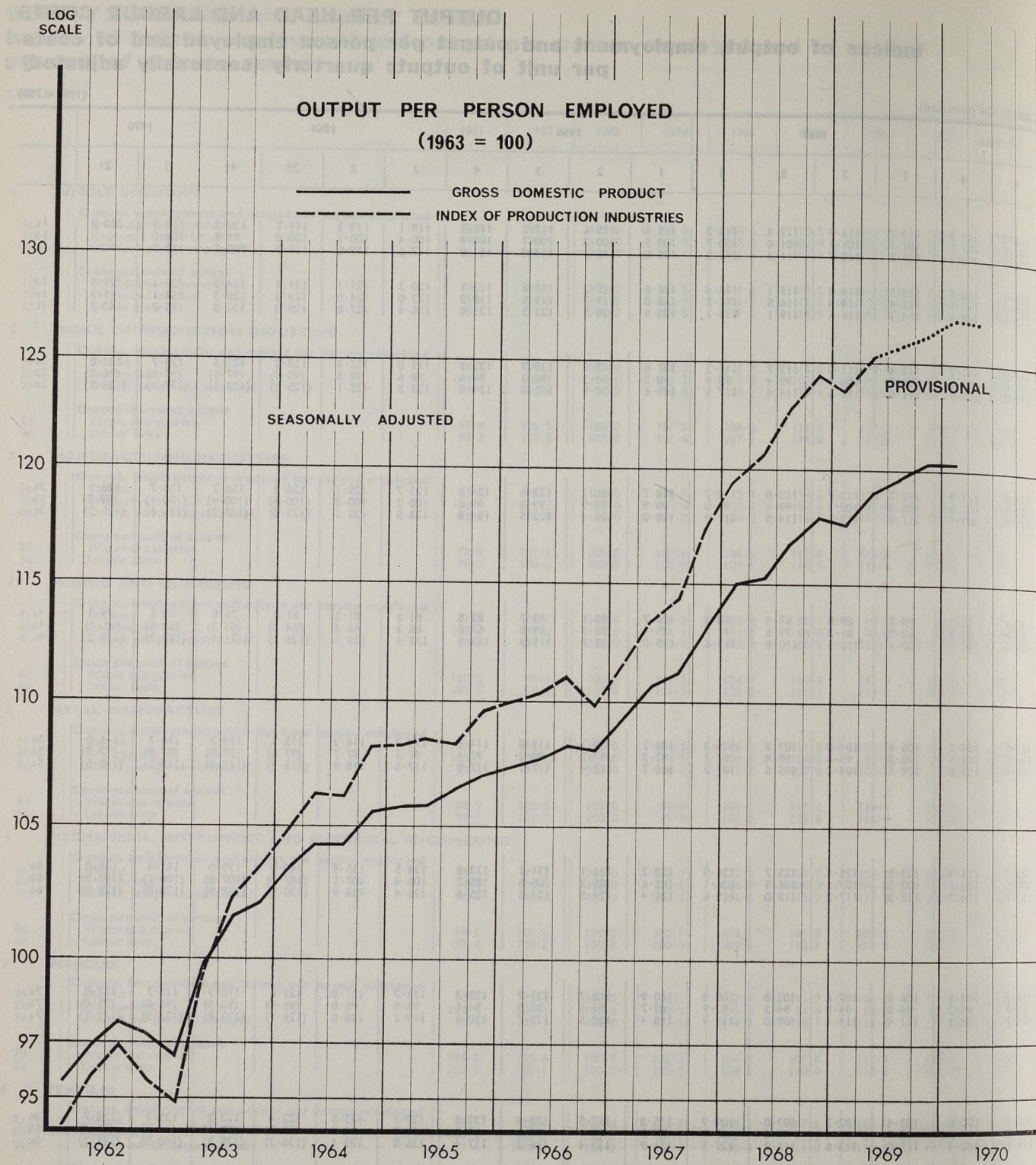
* Civil employment and HM Forces.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

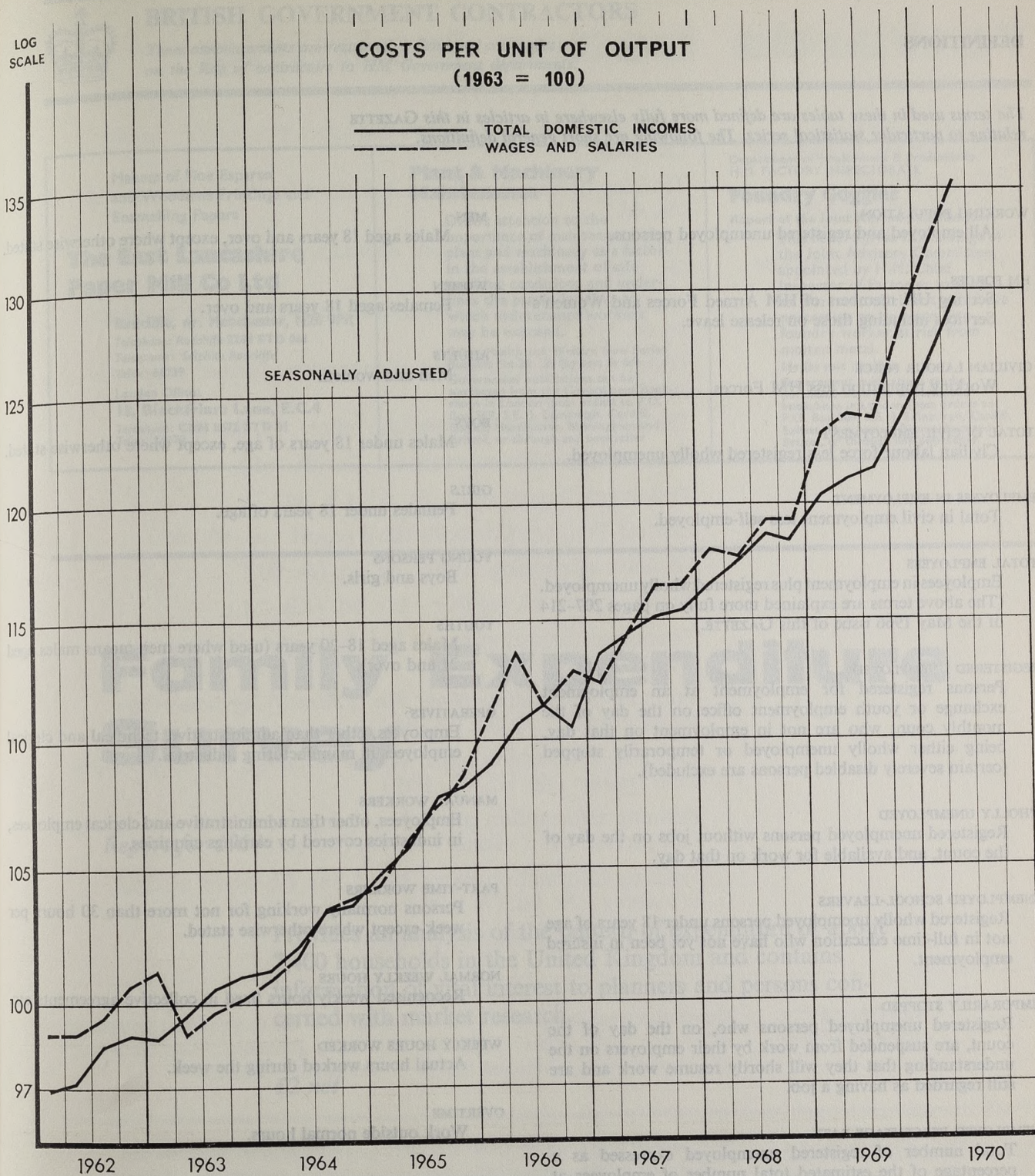
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

		1966				1967				1968				1969				1970	
		3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†		
(1963 = 100)																			
1a	Gross domestic product	110.9	109.9	110.7	111.9	112.4	114.0	115.6	115.6	117.2	118.2	118.1	119.3	119.7	120.2	120.3	120.8	1a	
1b	Employed labour force*	102.5	101.7	101.1	101.1	101.0	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	1b	
1c	GDP per person employed*	108.2	108.1	109.5	110.7	111.3	113.2	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.6	119.0	119.7	120.3	120.3	120.8	1c	
Costs per unit of output																			
1d	Total domestic incomes	111.4	110.5	113.5	114.5	115.1	115.4	116.6	117.2	118.6	118.3	120.3	121.1	121.5	124.2	126.1	129.5	1d	
1e	Wages and salaries	111.6	112.9	112.4	114.4	116.5	116.5	118.0	117.7	119.2	119.2	123.0	124.0	123.8	128.3	132.1	135.3	1e	
1f	Labour costs	113.6	118.6	114.3	116.5	119.1	119.1	120.5	120.5	123.2	123.6	126.4	127.8	129.0	132.8	136.3	140.2	1f	
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES																			
Output, employment and output per person employed																			
2a	Output	113.9	111.7	112.4	113.6	113.7	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.7	122.3	121.8	123.3	123.2	123.5	123.7	122.8	2a	
2b	Employment	102.6	101.6	100.7	100.1	99.4	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.3	98.6	97.4	96.8	2b	
2c	Output per person employed	111.0	109.9	111.6	113.5	114.4	117.5	119.6	120.9	122.8	124.2	123.5	125.1	(125.3)	(126.1)	(127.0)	(126.9)	2c	
Costs per unit of output																			
2d	Wages and salaries	114.9	111.9	112.7	113.7	113.8	116.7	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	123.7	125.7	126.3	126.7	126.7	126.1	3a	
2e	Labour costs	102.9	101.8	100.8	100.1	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.2	100.5	(100.4)	(100.4)	(100.1)	(99.7)	3b	
3c	Output per person employed	111.7	109.9	111.8	113.6	114.5	117.9	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.5	125.1	(125.8)	(126.2)	(126.6)	(126.5)	3c	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING																			
Output, employment and output per person employed																			
4a	Output	89.2	88.2	89.7	89.8	88.4	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.8	81.2	81.2	76.9	80.5	79.1	4a	
4b	Employment	83.7	82.9	82.0	81.3	79.8	77.7	75.4	72.3	69.8	67.8	66.3	65.3	(64.2)	(63.3)	(62.5)	(61.7)	4b	
4c	Output per person employed	106.6	106.4	109.4	110.5	110.8	113.6	115.0	117.7	119.9	123.2	123.4	124.3	(126.5)	(121.5)	(128.8)	(128.2)	4c	
Costs per unit of output																			
4d	Wages and salaries	111.0	106.2	105.6	104.0	103.9	105.3	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.7	116.2	112.5	114.3	116.7	116.0	5a	
4e	Labour costs	106.7	103.6	104.8	104.4	105.6	107.8	109.7	112.4	117.1	117.9	117.6	118.9	(115.3)	(116.9)	(119.2)	(118.5)	5b	
5c	Output per person employed	106.7	103.6	104.8	104.4	105.6	107.8	109.7	112.4	117.1	117.9	117.6	118.9	(115.3)	(116.9)	(119.2)	(118.5)	5c	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING																			
Output, employment and output per person employed																			
6a	Output	122.3	123.4	123.9	125.5	125.7	126.9	128.2	131.1	131.1	132.8	134.5	135.9	140.0	139.0	141.4	139.0	6a	
6b	Employment	108.5	108.1	107.5	107.1	106.5	106.1	105.6	105.3	105.5	105.7	106.4	107.1	(107.3)	(107.8)	(108.1)	(107.9)	6b	
6c	Output per person employed	112.7	114.2	115.3	117.2	118.0	119.6	121.4	124.5	124.3	125.6	126.4	126.9	(130.5)	(128.9)	(130.8)	(128.8)	6c	
Costs per unit of output																			
6d	Wages and salaries	118.2	104.1	106.1	107.6	102.8	108.8	110.9	112.7	121.7	123.3	113.7	121.0	121.6	118.3	118.7	117.0	7a	
6e	Labour costs	120.7	96.3	95.2	94.9	94.3	93.9	93.7	93.5	93.8	94.6	95.5	96.0	(96.0)	(96.3)	(95.8)	(95.0)	7b	
7c	Output per person employed	120.7	108.1	111.4	113.4	109.0	115.9	118.4	120.5	129.7	130.3	119.1	126.0	(126.7)					



See footnote † to table 134.



Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

less than one day, except in the aggregate number involving fewer than 10 workers and those which are of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those of stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or industrial disputes.

A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange or youth employment office which is notified at the date of the monthly count.

VACANCY

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

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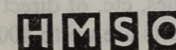
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