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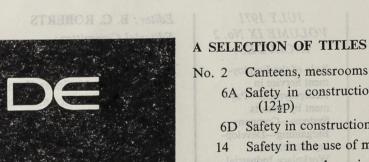
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Code of Industrial Relations Practice

The initial proposals for a Code of Industrial Relations Practice are outlined in a consultative document circulated recently by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment. Copies of the document are available from all employment exchanges throughout the country, and from the department's regional and headquarters offices. Comments should be submitted not later than 18 October 1971 by national organisations to the Department of Employment (IRC2), 8 St James's Square, SW1, and by local organisations and other individuals to senior manpower advisers at the department's regional offices.

In a foreword, Mr. Carr says that the purpose of the code is to set standards and give practical guidance on the conduct of industrial relations and the development of policies to improve human relations in all types of employment. He will welcome the fullest possible discussion and consultation with those concerned with industrial relations, and in the light of this discussion and the comments received will prepare a further version which he hopes to submit to Parliament for approval before the end of the year.

Fundamental principle

"The fundamental principle underlying the code," he writes, "is that industrial relations in a free society with a complex industrial structure are best conducted by collective bargaining between employers and strong representative trade unions supported by orderly procedures for the settlement of disputes, and adequate safeguards for the free association of workers and employers and for the freedom and security of workers. Collective bargaining requires a reasonable and constructive approach by both sides; both must be prepared to co-operate in working out solutions to their problems to make a real effort to understand each other's point of view and to abide by agreements which have been made."

Since the code has to cover all sizes of establishment and all forms of employment the proposals have inevitably been framed to give adequate guidance for larger establishments. Greater simplicity may well be possible and desirable in small units, but, adds Mr. Carr, "I want to stress that in principle the provisions in this code are applicable whatever the size of the establishment."

RESPONSIBILITIES

Management

Management has the primary responsibility for good industrial relations and should take the initiative in creating and maintaining them.

The first need is for management at the highest level to accept the same degree of responsibility for industrial relations as for other essential functions such as finance marketing and production.

Management's task is to conduct its business efficiently. Good industrial relations need to be developed within that framework and will in turn help management to carry out its task successfully. A major objective of management must therefore be to develop fair and effective personnel and industrial relations policies which command the confidence of employees.

Good industrial relations depend upon good organisation of work. Management should therefore take all reasonable steps to ensure that:

- a. responsibility for each group of workers is clearly defined in the organisational structure;
- b. all members of management understand their responsibilities and what is required of them, and have the authority and training necessary to do their job;
- c. individual employees or work-groups know what their objectives are and are kept informed of progress towards achieving them;
- d. work is organised so that the individual employee has the chance to achieve a sense of satisfaction in his job.

All members of management who have a major responsibility for collective bargaining should be given training in industrial relations.

Where trade unions are recognised, management should:

- a. take the initiative in seeking to establish, jointly with the trade unions concerned, effective procedures for negotiation, consultation, communication and the settlement of grievances and disputes;
- b. take all reasonable steps to ensure that members of management observe agreements and use agreed procedures:
- c. encourage employees to join a recognised union and to play an active part in its work.

The supervisor is a key member of management and special attention should be given to his appointment and his needs on the job. Senior management should ensure that the supervisor:

- a. is technically proficient and adequately trained and possesses the personal qualities required to exercise supervision;
- b. has charge of a work-group of a size that he can supervise effectively;
- c. is an effective link in the interchange of information and views between senior management and members of his work-group;
- d. is briefed about innovations and changes before they happen so that he may explain management's policies to his work-group.

Trade unions*

The principal aim of trade unions is to promote their members' interests. They can do this effectively only if they accept that, in common with management, they have an interest in and a responsibility for the success of the undertaking. † This involves co-operation in promoting efficiency and good industrial relations.

To secure these aims, trade unions should:

- a. co-operate with employers' associations in establishing effective procedures at industry level for the negotiation of terms and conditions of employment and for the settlement of disputes;
- b. co-operate with individual managements in establishing effective procedures for negotiation, consultation, communication and the settlement of grievances and disputes;
- c. take all reasonable steps to ensure that their officials and members observe agreements and use agreed procedures:
- d. make full use of the available procedures for the settlement of disputes between unions.

Trade unions should take all reasonable steps to ensure that their officials, including shop stewards:

- a. clearly understand the organisation, policies and rules of the union:
- b. know the nature and extent of their responsibilities and authority;
- c. are adequately trained to enable them to look after their members' interests in an efficient and responsible way.

To ensure that their organisation is effective, trade unions should also:

- a. have enough officials to maintain regular contact with management and with their members in every establishment[†] where the union is recognised;
- b. maintain a communications system which secures the inter-change of information and views between different levels in the union;
- c. encourage their members to attend union meetings and to participate fully in union activities by holding branch meetings at times and places convenient to the majority; and, where there is a large enough membership, consider basing the branch organisation on the establishment;

d. establish effective procedures for the settlement of disputes between members of the union.

Members of trade unions should be prepared to provide their unions with the authority and resources needed to carry out their functions.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations should:

- a. co-operate with the trade unions concerned in establishing effective procedures at industry level for the negotiation of terms and conditions of employment and for the settlement of disputes;
- b. encourage the development of effective procedures among their members for the settlement of

* For the sake of simplicity the term "trade unions" is used in this code to describe both registered and unregistered workers' organisations. † In this code "establishment" means an individual factory, plant, office, shop etc. in which employees work. "Undertaking" means a business or organisation "Ontrolling one or more establishment. ing one or more establi (153265)

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grievances and disputes at the level of the establishment or undertaking;

- c. take all reasonable steps to ensure that their members observe agreements and use agreed procedures:
- d. collect, analyse and distribute information to keep their members informed about industrial relations matters;
- e. identify trends in industrial relations to help their members to anticipate and keep abreast of change:
- f. provide an advisory service to their members on all aspects of industrial relations.

Members of employers' associations should be prepared to provide their associations with the authority and resources needed to carry out their functions.

The individual employee

The basic relationship between employer and employee is defined in the individual contract of employment. This should be expressed in clear and precise language. It is the employee's responsibility to satisfy himself that he understands the terms of his contract and to abide by them.

The employer and any trade unions concerned should ensure that procedures for dealing with questions that arise on the individual contract of employment are clearly laid down. But it is the responsibility of the employee himself to:

a. familiarise himself with these procedures;

b. make use of them when the need arises.

An employee who belongs to a profession with a recognised code of conduct has an obligation to comply with that code. He should not be called upon by his employer or by any trade union of which he is a member to take any action which would be contrary to it.

EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

Clear and comprehensive employment policies, and in particular soundly based payment systems, are essential to good relations between management and employees. Management is responsible for developing and maintaining them.

Planning and use of manpower

The sound planning and efficient use of manpower are important both for the success of the undertaking, whatever its size, and for the security of those employed in

Planning of manpower consists of:

- a. taking stock of present manpower resources;
- b. working out future manpower needs;
- c. identifying what has to be done to ensure that future manpower resources match those needs.
- It needs to be:

it.

- a. backed by the authority of management at the highest level;
- b. centrally co-ordinated;
- c. based on adequate and up-to-date personnel records:

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 - d. integrated with other aspects of planning in the undertaking.
- In operating its manpower policies management should:
- a. keep fluctuations in manpower requirements to a minimum by means of advance planning;
- b. record information which will help it to identify the causes of, and to reduce, absenteeism and labour turnover;
- c. maintain a system for transferring workers from one job to another within the undertaking so that unavoidable changes in manpower requirements can be handled as smoothly as possible.

Recruitment and selection

Recruitment and selection policies can help good industrial relations by ensuring that people are engaged for jobs suited to their abilities.

Management should, therefore:

- a. define the qualifications and experience needed to do the job to be filled;
- b. ensure that selection is based on suitability for the job and is not restricted by arbitrary conditions relating to age, sex, race or other factors;
- c. consider the desirability of filling the vacancy by transfer or promotion before trying to recruit from outside;
- d. obtain enough information about applicants to enable a reasoned choice to be made;
- e. explain the terms and conditions of employment to applicants before they are engaged;
- f. regularly check methods of selection to see if they are working effectively.

Training

To be successful an undertaking needs adequately trained employees. Training also helps the individual to develop his potential, to increase the satisfaction he finds in his work and to improve his earning capacity.

Newly recruited employees should be given initial instruction covering:

- a. the organisation and rules of the establishment, its employment policies, and any social and welfare facilities available;
- b. specific training in the job, so far as this is needed to supplement previous training and experience.

Young people entering employment for the first time should be given broader initial instruction covering in addition:

- a. a general introduction to working life;
- b. basic training in their general occupation, as well
- as specific training for their particular job.

Further training should be provided as necessary when there is a significant change in the content of the job or in the level of the job being performed. The availability of training should not be restricted by arbitrary conditions relating to age, sex, race or other factors.

Payment systems

The lack of soundly based pay policies and systems is a frequent cause of disputes.

Payment systems inevitably vary according to the nature and organisation of the work, local conditions and other factors, but the following principles apply generally:

- a. payment systems should be as simple as possible:
- b. differences in rates should be related to the requirements of the job which should, wherever possible, be assessed by agreed and objective methods;
- c. pay structures should be reviewed when there are substantial changes in the work or the requirements of the job;
- d. piecework prices, incentive bonuses or similar payment systems should be determined by some form of work measurement.

Status and security of employees

Insecurity of employment and fear of the consequences of redundancy, sickness and retirement have a major influence on attitudes to work and good industrial relations. As far as is consistent with operational efficiency and the success of the undertaking, management should therefore provide:

- a. the greatest possible stability of employment and earnings:
- b. reasonable job security for employees absent through sickness or other causes beyond their control

Management should also, where practicable and where the undertaking is large enough:

- a. offer prospects for advancement and promotion, with the opportunity for any necessary training;
- b. provide occupational pension and sick pay
- schemes to supplement the statutory arrangements.

Any differences in the conditions of employment and status of "white collar" and other employees and in the facilities available to them should be related to the responsibilities of the job; those which are not so related should be progressively removed.

As far as is consistent with operational efficiency and the success of the undertaking, management should seek to avoid redundancies by such means as:

- a. restrictions on recruitment;
- b. retirement of employees who are beyond the normal retiring age;
- c. reductions in overtime working;
- d. short-time working to cover temporary fluctuations in manpower needs;
- e. retraining or transfer to other work.

The ultimate responsibility for deciding the size of the labour force must rest with management. But before any decision is taken to reduce it there should be consultation with employees or their representatives, unless exceptional circumstances make this impossible.

If redundancy becomes necessary, management, in consultation with employees or their representatives as appropriate, should:

- a. give as much warning as is practicable to the employees concerned and to the Department of Employment;
- b. establish which employees are to be made redundant and the order of discharge;
- c. examine the possibility of introducing schemes for voluntary redundancy, retirement, transfer to other establishments within the undertaking and a phased rundown of employment;

- d. offer help to employees in finding other work in co-operation, where appropriate, with the Department of Employment, and allow them reasonable time off for the purpose;
- e, determine the method and timing of the public announcement, taking account of the need to ensure that, unless there are exceptional circumstances, no such announcement is made before the employees and their representatives and the trade unions concerned have been informed.

Working conditions

Good physical working conditions help to achieve good industrial relations. The first need is to ensure that the standards laid down by law are fully complied with. But this is not enough by itself, for most workplaces could be made safer, healthier or pleasanter to work in if more care were taken about the working environment.

Management should therefore take all reasonable steps to:

- a. improve standards of "housekeeping", including the cleanliness, tidiness and general appearance of the workplace;
- b. reduce noise in the workplace;
- c. ensure that the work is done as safely as possible;
- d. reduce strain and monotony involved in the work;
- e. encourage employees and their representatives
- to co-operate in improving working conditions; f. provide for consultation with employees or their
- representatives on these matters.

The legal responsibility for safe and healthy working conditions rests mainly with management. But trade unions also have a responsibility for the physical wellbeing of their members. Employee representatives should:

- a. take all reasonable steps to ensure that employees
- understand the importance of using the protective
- equipment provided by management (for example,
- guards, goggles and ear defenders);
- b. co-operate with management in making the best use of the arrangements for consultation.

COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION

General

It is important for efficiency and for good industrial relations that employees should feel that:

- a. they are kept informed on matters which concern them:
- b. their views are sought on existing practices and on proposed changes which would affect them.

Management is responsible for effective communication and consultation. It should deal with them systematically and not leave them to casual methods. In particular management should:

a. ensure that its members regard it as one of their principal duties to explain to those responsible to them plans and intentions which will affect them and have enough information to do so; it is of great importance that this chain of communication should be effective down to each supervisor and through him to each individual employee;

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- b. encourage its members to give employees responsible to them a sense of personal involvement by providing adequate opportunities for them to discuss matters affecting their particular job;
- c. ensure that arrangements for consultation with employees or their representatives are adequate and are fully used.

Essential information

Management should ensure that each employee is given full information about his rights and obligations. This should include information on:

- a. his terms and conditions of employment, including details of any pension scheme and arrangements during absence through sickness or in case of redundancy:
- b. agreements with trade unions which affect him;
- c. what is required of him in his job and to whom he is directly responsible;
- d. circumstances which can lead to suspension or dismissal:
- e. procedures for making suggestions or taking up grievances and whom he can go to for help or advice on personal problems;
- f. opportunities for promotion and any training which is necessary to achieve it; g. safety rules.

Management should regularly provide employees with as much information as possible on matters affecting them, subject to the limitations on disclosure of information referred to later in this code (see page 528). This should include information on:

- a. the performance and prospects of the undertaking;
- b. organisational and management changes which affect employees;
- c. the conclusions reached through the formal negotiating and consultative processes.

Methods

Methods of communication and consultation should suit the particular circumstances within the undertaking. The most important method is by word of mouth through regular personal contact between managers and employees at all levels. This should be supplemented, where necessary, by:

- a. written information provided through notice boards, house journals, handbooks etc.;
- b. training, particularly induction courses for newly recruited employees;
- c. regular consultation between managers and employee representatives through committees established for the purpose;
- d. meetings arranged for special purposes.

Consultative machinery

Any establishment with more than 250 employees should have a consultative committee with an elected membership representing all sections of the establishment, and sectional sub-committees where appropriate. Management should take the initiative in setting it up, in consultation, as appropriate, with employee representatives and trade unions concerned.

In establishing and operating a consultative committee, management should:

- a. agree a formal constitution which sets out the committee's aims and functions, its composition and that of any sub-committees, arrangements for the election of representatives, and rules of procedure;
- b. ensure that all employees are entitled to vote in the election of representatives and that there is no unreasonable limitation on the right of employees to stand as candidates for election;
- c. enable the committee to discuss the widest possible range of subjects of concern to employees, paying particular attention to matters closely associated with the work situation;
- d. ensure that all members of the committee have enough information to enable them to participate effectively in committee business, and that the committee is used as a medium for a genuine exchange of views and not merely as a channel for passing information on decisions already taken;
- e. take an active part in the consultative process at a senior level;
- f. make arrangements to keep all employees informed about the committee's discussions.

Consultation and negotiation

Consultation and negotiation are distinct but related processes. Both will go on in most undertakings. Changes in terms and conditions of employment are normally negotiated. Other matters may be dealt with either through consultation or by negotiation depending on the circumstances of the undertaking, and may pass from one process to the other.

The formal structure for negotiation and consultation may provide for:

- a. a unified system combining both functions;
- b. separate processes for negotiation and consultation with the same representatives on both; or
- c. separate processes with totally or partially different representatives.

Within each undertaking the machinery best suited to its own circumstances should be set up in consultation with employee representatives and trade unions concerned. Where there is a substantial union membership the first or second of the above procedures is likely to give better results, provided both management and unions are prepared to work together in their common interest. But where there are separate processes with totally or partially different representatives-because for example a high proportion of employees are not union memberssystematic communication between those involved in the two processes is essential.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

General

Collective bargaining may take place at different levels, ranging from the industry to sections of individual establishments. There is advantage in agreeing in industry-level negotiations whatever can effectively be applied over the industry as a whole. But in the end what is agreed has to be made effective at the place of

work; this is why the code concentrates on collective bargaining below industry level.

Bargaining units

The starting point for collective bargaining in the establishment or undertaking is to define groups of employees which can appropriately be covered by one negotiating process. These are referred to in the code as "bargaining units".

Factors which should be taken into account in defining a bargaining unit include:

- a. the nature and organisation of the work;
- b. the training, experience and qualifications needed for it;
- c. the location of the work, hours, working conditions and payment systems;
- d. the matters to be bargained about;
- e. the need to fit the bargaining unit into management and union structure;
- f. the wishes of the employees concerned.

A bargaining unit should cover as wide a group of employees as practicable. Too many small units make it difficult to maintain stability and to ensure consistent treatment of different but related groups of employees. The number of separate units can often be reduced by the formation of a joint negotiating panel representing a number of unions.

Although the interests of employees covered by a bargaining unit need not be identical, there should be a substantial degree of common interest. Decisions on the scope of bargaining units should take account of the need to safeguard the interests of minorities, including professional employees where these form a minority group, as well as the need to avoid unduly small bargaining units.

Agreement on the appropriate bargaining unit is usually reached on a voluntary basis and this should be the first aim of management and unions. Where this proves impossible, either or both parties should, as appropriate:

- a. refer to their employers' association (if they belong to one) or to a higher level within the trade union;
- b. seek advice and conciliation from the Department of Employment;
- c. ask the Secretary of State for Employment to refer the matter for examination to the Commission on Industrial Relations on a voluntary basis.

If all the above procedures have been tried and it has proved impossible to reach a settlement, an application may be made to the National Industrial Relations Court to define the bargaining unit and to decide which union or unions should be given negotiating rights in relation to it.

Recognition of trade unions

In considering a claim for recognition management should take into account:

- a. the structure of the bargaining unit;
- b. the eligibility of the employees for membership of the union or unions concerned;
- c. the experience of the union or unions in representing the categories of the employees concerned and the extent of the support among those employees;

d. the resources and organisation of the union or

unions for representing the employees effectively. Management is entitled to know the number, but not the identities, of its employees who are members of the union or unions making the application. Where there is disagreement about the degree of support a secret ballot should be held under arrangements agreed between the parties.

Where trade unions have not secured negotiating rights management should nevertheless be prepared to consider receiving representations from a union official on behalf of his members about grievances or other matters which can be settled on an individual basis.

Responsibility for avoiding disputes between trade unions about recognition lies principally with the unions themselves, and, in the case of affiliated unions, with the Trades Union Congress. They should make full use of the available procedures.

Claims for recognition should, as far as possible, be settled voluntarily between the parties. If they cannot reach agreement the facilities for securing agreement on the appropriate bargaining unit set out in previous paragraphs should be used.

These principles apply as much to "white collar" workers as to other employees.

After recognition

Where a union or unions have secured recognition management should:

- a. take the initiative in seeking to establish effective procedures for negotiation;
- b. provide reasonable facilities to enable the union effectively to represent the employees concernedfor example, for the appointment of shop stewards, for union meetings within the establishment, where appropriate, and for meetings during working hours between full-time union officials and recognised employee representatives;
- c. encourage employees to join a recognised union and to play an active part in its work.

Senior management should maintain regular contact with officials of trade unions which have been recognised. Similarly, trade unions should keep in touch with management and with their members in every establishment where they are recognised. Contacts should not be left until trouble occurs.

Negotiating procedures

Collective bargaining should be put on a stable basis by establishing formal procedures, which should be as simple as possible, for the negotiation of collective agreements.

It is desirable that employers' associations and trade unions should negotiate certain matters at industry level, including:

- a. those conditions of employment which can be effectively applied throughout the industry;
- b. general guidelines for the negotiation of matters which cannot be decided satisfactorily at industry level;
- c. a procedure for settling disputes, either for the industry as a whole or as a model for their members to adopt if they wish.

The procedure provisions should set out the formal constitution of joint negotiating bodies and should also cover:

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To maintain fair and stable pay structures, agreements reached at the level of the establishment or undertaking should define how and within what limits the more detailed negotiations-for example, the fixing of piecework prices or times for a part of the establishmentshould be conducted.

Collective agreements

Collective agreements deal with matters of procedure and matters of substance, and may cover both in a single document or deal with them separately. Where they deal with them separately there should be provision for regular review of procedure agreements. In either case they should be written down and their provisions precisely defined.

- a. the recognition of particular trade unions and the appointment, status and functions of shop stewards:
- b. the constitution and scope of any subsidiary negotiating bodies;
- c. the matters to be bargained about and the level at which bargaining should take place;
- d. the arrangements for negotiating substantive agreements on terms and conditions of employment, including the period for which the agreements are to run and the arrangements under which either party can give notice of their wish to re-negotiate an agreement;
- e. the procedures for settling collective disputes and individual grievances;
- f. the facilities for trade union activities in the establishment:
- g. the procedures for handling redundancy and temporary lay-offs, discipline and dismissal;
- h. the constitution and scope of consultative committees where these exist alongside negotiating committees.
- The substantive provisions should cover:
- a. wages and salaries, overtime rates, bonuses, piecework and other systems relating earnings to performance;
- b. hours of work; provisions for overtime, and shift working; holiday entitlement and pay.
- Agreements may also cover such matters as:
- a. fringe benefits such as sick pay, pensions and guaranteed pay schemes;
- b. work study and other techniques for determining levels of performance and job grading such as method study, work measurement and job evaluation;
- c. the deduction by management of trade union contributions etc. from the pay of members.

Procedure for settling collective disputes

Disputes are broadly of two kinds:

- a. disputes of right, which relate to the application or interpretation of existing agreements or contracts of employment;
- b. disputes of interest, which relate to claims by employees or proposals by management affecting terms and conditions of employment.

- A procedure for settling collective disputes should:
- a. be in writing and agreed between management and the trade unions concerned;
- b. define the appropriate levels for raising and settling different types of issue;
- c. lay down time limits within which issues should normally be settled or else taken to the next stage of the procedure;
- d. preclude a strike, lock-out or other form of industrial action until all stages of the procedure have been completed and a failure to agree formally recorded.
- It should have the following stages:
- a. employee representatives should raise the issue in dispute with management at the level directly concerned:
- b. failing settlement, it should be referred to a higher level within the establishment, as laid down in the procedure;
- c. if still unresolved the issue should, where appropriate, be referred to the employers' association and the trade union concerned and dealt with in accordance with the industry-wide disputes procedure agreed between them;
- d. independent conciliation or arbitration or both are desirable as the final stage of any disputes procedure.

Arbitration can be used to settle all types of dispute if the parties concerned agree that it should. It is particularly suitable for settling disputes of right, and its wider use for that purpose is desirable. Where it is used, the parties should undertake to be bound by the award.

Disclosure of information

Collective bargaining can be conducted responsibly only if managements and unions have adequate information on the matters being negotiated.

In deciding what information to give, management needs to take into account its obligations, for example under the Companies Acts or to any committee or panel of a Stock Exchange, and the requirements of confidentiality for commercial reasons. Subject to these, management should try to meet all reasonable requests from trade unions for information on matters which are relevant to the negotiations in hand.

As a first practical step management should make available, in the most convenient form, to recognised trade unions the substance of the information which is supplied to shareholders or published in annual reports.

This part of the code will be amended to give fuller guidance about the information which should be made available for purposes of collective bargaining when the Commission on Industrial Relations has completed the inquiry on disclosure of information on which it is currently engaged and there has been opportunity to consider its report.

SHOP STEWARDS*

General

It is important for good industrial relations that the arrangements for the appointment of shop stewards and their status and functions should be clearly defined.

Where there are shop stewards, the rules of trade unions should provide for their election and appointment, their powers and duties and the manner in which they can be removed from office.

Appointment and qualifications

It is desirable that trade unions and management should agree on:

a. the total number of shop stewards in an establishment and their areas of responsibility, both of which will depend on the size and organisation of the establishment and the number of union members employed;

b. any conditions of eligibility for appointment as a shop steward, such as a minimum age or minimum length of service.

Management should offer facilities for the election of shop stewards to be conducted within the establishment. To encourage maximum participation the dates and details of elections should be given publicity by every practicable means.

Status

Trade unions should:

- a. give their shop stewards written credentials setting out their union rights and obligations;
- b. seek agreement with individual managements on the issue of joint credentials which should be in written form, signed by an appropriate full-time trade union official, a senior member of management and the steward himself, and set out the rights and obligations of the steward and the management.

All credentials should state:

- a. the period of office of the steward;
- b. the precise group of employees he represents.

In an establishment where two or more unions are recognised but each has only a small number of members, the unions concerned should consider the appointment of a single steward to represent all the union members.

Functions

A shop steward has responsibilities both to trade union members in the establishment and to the union organisation outside it, as well as to his employer. His functions cover two broad areas:

- a. trade union functions such as recruitment, the maintenance of membership and the collection of dues:
- b. industrial relations functions such as the handling of members' grievances, negotiation and consultation.

Agreements at the level of the industry or undertaking may lay down, or provide guidelines on, some of the functions of shop stewards. Others are best determined in the individual establishment. All the functions of a steward should be clearly defined and those relating to industrial relations agreed between the parties.

It is the responsibility of shop stewards to observe all agreements to which their union is a party. They should take all reasonable steps to ensure that those whom they represent do likewise.

Facilities

The facilities required by shop stewards will depend on their functions. The nature and extent of these facilities are matters for agreement between trade unions and management. As a minimum they should be given:

- a leave from the job to the extent reasonably required for the exercise of their agreed functions; permission should be sought from the immediate supervisor and it should not be unreasonably withheld:
- b. maintenance of pay whilst carrying out these functions.

Management should provide other facilities, such as accommodation and equipment for interviews and office work and access to a telephone according to individual circumstances.

Senior shop stewards and convenors

In an establishment where there are a number of shop stewards of one union one of them should be appointed senior shop steward with the duty of co-ordinating the activities of the others.

In an establishment where there are a number of shop stewards of different unions, the unions should seek to agree on the appointment of a convenor to co-ordinate their activities.

Training

Trade unions and management should:

- a. individually and jointly review the type of training most appropriate for the steward's needs and take all reasonable steps to ensure that stewards receive the training they require;
- b. seek to agree on the arrangements for leave from the job to attend appropriate training courses, with compensation for loss of earnings; c. accept joint responsibility for training in such
- matters as communications and consultation and in the handling of complaints and grievances.

Each union should ensure that its own stewards are provided with adequate information about its policies and organisation and about the agreements to which it is a party. Management should ensure that the stewards are provided with adequate information about the undertaking's aims and employment policies.

INDIVIDUAL GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

All employees should have the right to seek redress for their grievances. Management should ensure that an effective procedure exists for them to do so, whether or not trade unions are recognised.

Individual grievances and collective disputes are often dealt with through the same procedure. Where there are separate procedures they should be linked, so that an issue can, if necessary, pass from one to the other, since a grievance may develop into a dispute.

A procedure for dealing with grievances, whether separately or as part of a disputes procedure, should: (153265)

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- a. be in writing;
- b. be made known in full to each employee;
- c. be as simple and rapid as possible, with prescribed time limits for each stage;

d. be designed to deal with grievances of all kinds. It should also:

- a. set out a procedure for appeals at more than one level wherever practicable:
- b. require an agreed statement in writing, recording the outcome of each stage of the procedure, for reference to the next stage:
- c. give the employee the right to be represented by his employee representative or trade union official.

The aim of the procedure should be to settle the grievance as near as possible to the point of origin. It should operate as follows:

- a. the employee should first discuss the grievance with his immediate superior, accompanied if he so wishes by his employee representative;
- b. if he fails to get satisfaction, he should make use of the agreed appeals procedure.

DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

Management should ensure that a fair and effective procedure exists for dealing with disciplinary matters.

Management should define and make known to each employee the rules of work and the disciplinary action which may follow if they are broken. Penalties should be graduated according to the seriousness of the offence. An employee should not, except in cases of gross misconduct, be dismissed for a first offence.

A disciplinary procedure should:

- a. be in writing;
- b. be made known in full to each employee.

It should also:

- a. specify who has the authority to take various forms of disciplinary action, and ensure that supervisors do not have power to suspend or dismiss without reference to more senior management:
- b. provide for full and speedy consideration by management of all the relevant facts;
- c. give the employee the opportunity to state his case and the right to be represented by his employee representative or trade union official;
- d. in the case of less serious offences, provide in the first instance for an informal warning by the employee's immediate superior;
- e. in the case of more serious offences, provide for a formal warning in writing, setting out the circumstances and the disciplinary action to which the employee will be liable if he commits a further offence and require a copy of this record to be given to the employee, and, if he so wishes, to his employee representative or trade union official;
- f. require that any subsequent action (for example, final warning, suspension without pay or dismissal) should be recorded in writing and a copy given to the employee, and, if he so wishes, to his employee representative or trade union official;
- g. provide for a right of appeal against disciplinary action, wherever practicable to a level of management not previously involved.

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[•] The term "shop steward" covers any representative accredited by a union who acts on behalf of union members in an establishment where he is himself employed.

Programme of action for shop stewards

A programme of action on the functions and facilities for more than 200,000 shop stewards is recommended by the Commission on Industrial Relations in a report published recently (Cmnd 4668, HMSO, or through booksellers, price 40p net). The Commission, which had studied the subject for more than a year, emphasises the need for action at national level and within factories and offices.

Detailed studies were carried out to obtain information about the current situation, attitudes towards the provision of facilities for stewards and about future needs. These studies were undertaken in 38 firms ranging from 50 to 14,500 employees, in 14 industries in the public and private sectors throughout the United Kingdom with differing types of procedures and institutions and varying technologies, and which had undergone change in these aspects in recent years. The industries covered were engineering, food and drink, chemicals, printing, construction, road haulage, road passenger transport, docks, electricity, local authorities, government service, steel and hosiery.

Increased range of functions

The range of the steward's functions, says the report, particularly his negotiating responsibilities, has increased with the expanded activity in establishment level bargaining now taking place in a number of industries. The steward has a role as a negotiator and a communicator, and has certain obligations and responsibilities to his union, to his constituents and to the establishment in which he works. The provisions of appropriate facilities is of importance if he is to fulfil these.

The steward is the main point of union contact for the majority of people at the workplace. There is need for his greater integration into union structure, and unions have a responsibility to regularise his often ill-defined position within their rules.

Management's policy and attitudes towards workplace relations are also of central importance. In the first instance, functions and facilities depend on management's acceptance of union organisation at the place of work. and on their positive acceptance of a positive role for the shop steward.

Joint responsibility

In practical terms it is important that management and trade unions should understand what the steward's job entails. The commission in its programme for action, therefore, says that the first task is to agree on the functions of joint concern he should carry out, and the second to agree on the facilities needed. Once management and trade unions are agreed on the steward's functions they should also endeavour to understand and agree the nature of each other's responsibilities and obligations. both those which are specific to the establishment and those which are of a general nature. Management has a responsibility jointly with the unions for ensuring that the substantive and procedural terms of agreements are known and observed within their establishments, and has a specific responsibility for ensuring that all levels of management observe the agreements.

Written agreements

On the question whether facilities should be contained within the terms of written agreements, the commission says it strongly favours the process of formalisation, because if both parties have reached this stage they must have addressed their minds to the problems of the provision of facilities, whereas reliance on custom and practice more often indicates a reluctance to acknowledge the issues. The practical advantages of jointly agreed written agreements on facilities are that they add clarity and certainty in changing situations. The resultant removal of misunderstandings should diminish the likelihood of grievances arising. Written agreements need not be rigid and inflexible, and indeed it is often easier to change written agreements than to change custom and practice.

Industry level guidelines

The commission recommends that employers and trade unions should jointly review the provisions, and guidelines should be made for the functions and facilities of stewards at industry level. Agreements at industry levels should cover as far as possible the main functions of the steward together with the broad principles which relate to the provision of facilities. The main functions to be covered will normally be those which arise out of the industry's grievance procedure, the steward's responsibility to his union and to the establishment. The broad principles of facility provisions to be covered will normally be leave from the job, payment, elections and credentials. Industry agreements should cover prior conditions for the steward's job, in other words recognition of the union, acceptance of the steward, and some assurance for the individual steward against discrimination. General guidelines should be produced at this level which can form the basis of more detailed agreements at company or establishment level.

It comments on the inadequacies of union rule books in defining the nature of the steward's function and facilities, and also on the absence of standardisation. It recommends a continuation of the TUC's effort to achieve a greater degree of standardisation, and suggests

what rule books should cover. All unions which did not do so at present should consider issuing a steward handbook or manual to serve as a guide in greater detail to the functions the steward should perform.

Even more important than at industry level, the commission says that there is much greater scope for company and establishment agreements which can cover the appropriate activities the steward carries out. Some areas, such as the steward's responsibilities to communicate with his union, management and members may not be well defined. Joint agreements on the steward's functions would not only serve as the basis for deciding what facilities are appropriate, but would also eliminate unnecessary argument about his job. The commission recommends that the parties at company and/or establishment level should seek agreements on the functions to be performed by stewards that are of joint concern, subject to the provisions of any industry agreement.

Leave from work

To carry out his functions, it adds, the steward needs the basic facilities to leave his place of work and of compensation for loss of earnings. If functions and their extent have been agreed they can provide a basis on which the principle of leave from the job and payment can be applied at company and/or establishment level. It is also advisable at this level to include the union responsibilities of the steward in such an agreement, and it can be decided for which of these the steward is able to have leave. It is recommended that as a general principle the shop steward should be given leave from the job to perform his agreed function, that permission for this should be sought from the appropriate management representative and should not be unreasonably refused.

Payment for duties

(153265)

Leave from the job, the commission urges should be granted for business of an industrial relations nature. defined as those concerned with management employee relationships, and might reasonably be given for certain duties of a trade union nature. On the payment for time spent on shop steward duties it recommends that there should be no loss of earnings suffered by the steward as a result of activities agreed to be "industrial relations" business, and that while there is no obligation on management to pay stewards for purely union functions, payment for those activities which are pertinent to the establishment's trade union organisation might help good relationships.

While the report, therefore, sets out a number of recommendations on specific facilities, more important are its main themes, first that the need for facilities arises from the functions performed by stewards, and secondly that these relationships need to be looked at in the light of the particular circumstances of the industry, company and establishment in which the steward works. The main recommendation follows from these themes, namely that the parties should jointly review their existing situation and their arrangements on functions and facilities with a view to reaching an agreement on these matters in the light of their own circumstances.

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There is, in the commission's opinion, a clear need for improvement in both the constitutional aspects of the election of stewards and in election servicing facilities. This is primarily the responsibility of the unions, although there is a degree of management interest involved. It is recommended that the TUC should draw up a guide on election arrangements, covering such matters as voting, election by ballot, periods of office, qualifications and methods of nomination of candidates, and that trade unions should review their existing election and appointments arrangements, and give a clear indication of these procedures in their rule books.

Issue of credentials

The commission makes a number of other recommendations covering the issue of credentials, facilities to collect union dues in the works time, the deduction of dues from the payroll, the provision of access to new entrants as part of a company's induction process, the provision of accommodation for meetings, of offices, office furniture and administrative facilities such as typing, duplicating, the use of telephones and notice boards.

On training, it recommends that management and unions should, individually and jointly, review the type of training considered most appropriate for the needs of the steward, who should be given leave from the job and compensation for loss of earnings when attending acceptable courses. Training in industrial relations, it points out, is not a once for all matter and consideration should be given to making this facility available on a regular basis.

Main themes

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968

The statistics which are compiled by the Department of Employment include those on wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial disputes, membership of trade unions, industrial accidents, labour costs and output per head. Some changes are being made in the method of publication of these statistics. Hitherto, current statistics have been published in the monthly DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE, and, until recently, additional detail has been given in a quarterly publication Statistics on Income, Prices, Employment and Production, In future, the current statistics will continue to appear in the GAZETTE, but the quarterly publication is being replaced by a new yearbook, which will bring together in a single volume all the main statistics relating to a particular calendar year. The first such yearbook will relate to 1969, and it is being preceded by an historical abstract of the statistics up to and including 1968. The title of this volume, which has been published this month, is British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968. (HMSO, or through booksellers, price £7 net). It contains about 380 pages of tables and 50 pages of text.

Response to Commons call

The starting date of 1886 calls for some explanation. This was the year in which the House of Commons resolved that ' ... immediate steps should be taken to ensure in this country the full and accurate collection and publication of labour statistics'. The responsibility for implementing this resolution fell on the Board of Trade, which in 1893 formed a separate Labour Department. Thereafter, the statistics were published in a regular monthly journal, described for brevity as the GAZETTE, which has had a continous history up to the present time under the successive titles of the Labour Gazette (May 1893-January 1905), the Board of Trade Labour Gazette (February 1905-June 1917), the Labour Gazette (July 1917-May 1922), the Ministry of Labour Gazette (June 1922-May 1968), the Employment and Productivity Gazette (June 1968-December 1970) and the Department of Employment Gazette (from January 1971). Summaries of the statistics were also presented to Parliament in a series of Abstracts of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, of which the first was published in 1894 and the last, the twenty-second, in 1937.

Earlier series

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968 is essentially an abstract of the statistics which have appeared in the above publications, together with the associated reports on particular surveys, commencing with the first earnings survey in 1886. However, 1886 has not been treated as a completely rigid starting date: several of the series which have been reproduced from the early Abstracts contain statistics for still earlier years. Nor, in cases where useful supplementary material was known to be available, have the tables been strictly confined to those already published in the GAZETTE. In order to make the historical abstract as complete as possible, several tables have been reproduced from other sources, and a number of new tables have been compiled to fill various gaps.

The opening tables on wage rates contain some very early examples of rates in particular occupations, taken partly from published sources, but also from working documents and from an unpublished report which was compiled by the statistician G. H. Wood while in the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. The earliest entry shows wages in the printing industry in 1780. Examples of basic rates are given for a selection of occupations and years up to 1947. Thereafter, some 150 basic rates in each year from 1947 to 1968 are reproduced for reference purposes. All the official wage rate indices from 1874 onwards are reproduced, together with some additional indices of normal hours and indices of wage rates by industry in the period 1947-1955, which were compiled but not published at the time. There are also new tables which link together into a continuous series the indices for basic wage rates and normal hours from 1920 to 1968. The section concludes with a table on the growth of entitlements to holidays with pay.

Main surveys

The section on earnings covers all the main surveys from 1886 up to the new earnings survey in 1968. It gives the basic data on average earnings and hours, and also the results of the special surveys of the distribution of earnings, showing the extent to which individual earnings departed from the average. (These show, incidentally, that the differentials between higher-paid and lowerpaid manual men changed very little in percentage terms, before tax, between 1886 and 1968. There have, of course, been changes after tax, and also between manual men and non-manual men). There is a table showing that the hours actually worked by men have hardly changed since 1924, despite the big fall in "normal hours" laid down in national collective agreements. Another shows the growth of the national wage and salary bill since 1938. and the fact that gross profits have been a fairly stable proportion of total incomes. The information from the new earnings survey held in 1968 includes tables showing the make-up of pay and reasons for loss of pay (including absenteeism). A comparison between the earnings of those who were reported to be affected by national collective agreements or wages boards and councils and those not so reported, shows that in the case of manual workers there was little difference between them. A new table, containing indices of earnings and comparable wage rates since 1935, has been given in preference to previous calculations of "wage drift". This shows the extent to which the actual earnings of manual workers have been increasing faster than the basic wage rates laid down in national collective agreements; it also shows the corresponding changes in salaries over the period since 1955.

Price indices

The section on retail prices reproduces the official price indices from 1877 onwards. It also gives the average retail prices (in cash, as distinct from index form) of certain articles of food in selected years from 1914 to 1968, together with an even longer series of bread prices in each year since 1800.

A continuous series of employment statistics is available from the Censuses of Population from 1841 onwards. From 1923 onwards there are also employment statistics derived from the

arious national unemployment insurance schemes, but these. s is well known, were not fully comprehensive and were subject minor discontinuities in the years up to 1948 due to changes the insurability provisions. There was a major discontinuity 1948 when the present national insurance scheme was intromed. Since then the statistics for employees have been compreensive but there have been a number of breaks as changes were nade in the standard industrial classification, in the boundaries of regions and in the methods of estimation.

Effect of changes

One result of these changes is that for the years before 1966 the figures for individual industries and regions, as obtained by the methods used at the time, did not always add up to the national total as found by the uniform methods which were ntroduced in 1966. In order to produce what, it is hoped, will now be definitive series, the latest methods have been applied retrospectively to the industry and regional data for the whole of the period from 1948 to 1968, so far as this could reasonably be done. In addition, an appendix gives information about the liscontinuity in 1948, with tables linking the series before and after; and another appendix gives a reconciliation between the employment statistics derived from the national insurance scheme and those obtained from the Censuses of Population in 1951. 1961 and 1966. A new index shows quarterly changes in employment in manufacturing and production industries as a continuous series from 1948 to 1968.

The employment section also includes tables on occupational atistics, the age of employees, engagements and discharges, the ndex of hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries.

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numbers employed in the public sector, numbers of young persons entering employment, and some new analyses of the proportions of manual workers and part-time workers, together with new estimates of activity rates based on the Censuses of Population. The section on unemployment gives the main statistics from 1881 onwards. It includes tables on the duration of unemployment and on expenditure on unemployment benefit. The section on household and family expenditure gives some results of the surveys of 1904, 1937-38 and 1953-54, as well as extracts from the continuing Family Expenditure Surveys which have been held since 1957. The recently introduced indices of costs per unit of output and output per head have now been carried back uniformly to 1950. The remaining sections, on vacancies, industrial disputes, membership of trade unions, industrial accidents, shift working, the size of establishments and the survey of employers' total labour costs are for the most part straightforward reproductions of published material and do not call for special comment.

The extensive introductory notes, which constitute a major feature of the volume, describe the various series, the concepts involved and the methods which are used to compile the statistics. This is the first complete account which has appeared since the Guide to Official Sources: No. 1 Labour Statistics was revised in 1958, and it incorporates the many changes which have occurred since that time.

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Major feature

A glossary of technical terms is given as an appendix. Further appendices give details of changes in the geographical boundaries of the regions, and the weights used to compile the indices of wage rates and average earnings.

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1970

Estimates of weekly expenditure of private households in the United Kingdom on goods and services in 1970, obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey, are given below, together with comparable figures for the two previous years 1968 and 1969. The amount shown for each type of commodity or service is generally the expenditure per week per household averaged over all the households which co-operated in the survey during the year. In the section analysing expenditure on housing, however, figures are given separately for households in unfurnished rented, furnished rented, rent free and owner-occupied accommodation; these figures are averages per household within these different groups. This section also shows, for the first time, expenditure by households in each tenure group on repairs, maintenance and decoration.

The number of households which co-operated in the survey in 1970 was smaller than usual because initial visits were suspended for a few weeks at the time of the general election.

Expenditure of all households 1968, 1969 and 1970

The full report of the 1970 survey, which will also give many other analyses of results for particular groupings of households by composition, income and so on, will be published later in the year. These annual reports contain a general description of the survey and definitions of the terms used in the analyses.

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

The margins of error of the estimates due to sampling are indicated by the standard errors of the 1970 figures, calculated by an approximate formula: for some items the error so obtained is somewhat less than the true standard error. The difference between the estimates for two individual years will have a larger margin of error than the estimate for either of the years.

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

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Housing by type of tenure	1968	1969	1970	Standard error 1970
Number of households				
Rented unfurnished Local authority Other Rented furnished Rent-free Owner-occupied In process of purchase Owned outright	3,447 2,179 1,268 202 221 3,314 1,847 1,476	3,341 2,135 1,206 223 191 3,253 1,839 1,414	3,034 2,001 1,033 229 203 2,927 1,677 1,250	
Expenditure of the households in each tenure group	£	£	£	£
Rented unfurnished Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting Payment by households for repairs, main- tenance and decorations	2·40 0·19	2·51 0·20	2·75 0·20	0·03 0·02
Local authority Payment as defined above Rent, etc. Repairs, etc.	2·51 0·21	2.66 0.19	2·95 0·22	0·02 0·02
Other Payment as defined above Rent, etc. Repairs, etc.	2·22 0·16	2·25 0·21	2·34 0·17	0.07 0.02
Rented furnished Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting Payments by households for repairs, main- tenance and decorations	3·98 0·06	4·52 0·11	4·42 0·12	0·22 0·07
Rent free Payment such as rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment Payment by households for repairs, main- tenance and decorations	1.61 1.46 0.63	I · 56 I · 43 0 · 22	I · 84 I · 67 0 · 12	0 · 10 0 · 08 0 · 07
Owner-occupied Payment such as rates, water, insurance of structure etc., together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from letting Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment Payment by households for repairs, main-	2·87 1·91	3·07 2·03	3·34 2·22	0.03 0.02 0.14
tenance and decorations In process of purchase Payment as defined above Rates etc. Rateable value (weekly equivalent) Repairs, etc. Owned outright	0·89 3·11 2·04 0·91	0.78 3.35 2.20 0.82	0.96 3.62 2.39 0.94	0.04 0.03 0.10
Payment as defined above Rates etc. Rateable value (weekly equivalent) Repairs etc.	2·56 1·74 0·86	2·70 1·81 0·71	2·97 1·99 0·98	0.05 0.03 0.29

ge weekly household expenditure (continued)

Commodity or service	1968	1969	1970	Stand ard error 1970
	£	£	£	£
Housing Payment as defined in preceding section	manufactor	way plant	ano trans	England.
averaged over all households Rent, rates etc. Repairs, maintenance and decorations	2.64 0.52	2.81 0.46	3·05 0·54	0·02 0·06
Total	3.16	3.27	3.59	0.07
The set of	ry docks	1 018 2010	c in ships	101/02 101/02 101/02
uel, light and power Gas and hire of gas appliances Electricity and hire of electric appliances Coal and manufactured fuels	0·35 0·64 0·37	0·42 0·69 0·42	0·44 0·71 0·41	0.01 0.01 0.01
Coke Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.01
Total	1.55	1.75	1.79	0.02
The show		ter init	Non-	162617
Bread, rolls etc.	0.36	0.38	0.40	10000
Flour Biscuits, cakes etc.	0.03 0.37	0.03 0.38	0·03 0·40	=
Breakfast and other cereals Reef and yeal	0·10 0·39	0·11 0·42	0·11 0·45	0.01
Mutton and lamb Pork	0·21 0·12	0.21 0.13	0·22 0·15	
Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.21	0·22 0·07	0·24 0·07	-
Poultry, other and undefined meat	0·56 0·17	0.58	0.63	0.01
Fish Fish and chips	0.05	0.05	0·18 0·05	
Butter Margarine	0·19 0·04	0·18 0·05	0·18 0·06	-
Lard, cooking fats and other fat Milk, fresh	0.05 0.53	0·05 0·55	0.06 0.58	0.01
Milk, dried, canned; cream etc. Cheese	0.07	0.07	0.08 0.13	
ggs	0.20	0.21	0.21	
Potatoes Other and undefined vegetables	0·20 0·38	0·23 0·41	0·25 0·42	- ALTER -
ruit ugar	0.36	0.37	0.37	
yrup, honey, jam, marmalade etc. weets and chocolates	0.05	0.05	0.05	1000
lea Coffee	0.14	0·14 0·06	0·14 0·07	
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.02	0.02	0.02	-
ce cream	0.05	0·15 0·05	0·15 0·05	=
Other food, foods not defined Meals bought away from home	0·24 0·80	0·25 0·86	0·27 1·00	0·01 0·03
Total	6.59	6.89	7.35	0.02
	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	3718259	na kost n	and
coholic drink Beer, cider etc.	0.68	0.75	0.83	0.02
Wines, spirits, etc.	0.31	0·75 0·34	0.41	0.02
Drinks not defined	0.04	0.04	0.04	100000
Total	I·03	1.13	1.27	0.03
bacco Cigarettes	1.18	1.25	1.26	0.02
Pipe tobacco Cigars and snuff	0.07	0.08	0.08	
Total	1.29	1.35	1.37	0.02
E			nin anteres	
thing and footwear en's outer clothing	0.01	n-main be	reaterial o	Sister F
en's underclothing and hosiery	0·36 0·15	0·37 0·16	0·41 0·18	0·02 0·01
Yomen's outer clothing Yomen's underclothing and hosiery	0·52 0·24	0·57 0·26	0·65 0·27	0.03 0.01
pys clothing irls' clothing	0.09	0·10 0·10	0·12 0·13	0.01
ants' clothing	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.01
othing materials and making-up charges.			2 martine martine	0.01
clothing not fully defined otwear	0·07 0·45	0·08 0·44	0·09 0·50	0.01 0.01
	2.21	2.34	2.64	0.05

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Commodity or service	1968	1969	1970	Stand ard error
accor forgectorate. Their metale		H of		1970
Durable household goods	£	£	£	£
Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments,	0·33 0·27 0·20	0·32 0·21 0·21	0·35 0·26 0·21	0.04 0.03 0.01
including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs Appliances other than gas or electric	0·21 0·37	0·21 0·38	0·28 0·41	0·02 0·03
appliances China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01
etc. Insurance of contents of dwelling	0·23 0·04	0·26 0·04	0·27 0·04	0.01
Total	I · 68	1.66	1.82	0.07
Other goods Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, fancy goods etc. Books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals Toys, stationery goods etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods Animals and pets	0.23 0.40 0.23 0.12 0.26 0.10 0.24 0.11 0.14	0.23 0.41 0.24 0.14 0.27 0.10 0.25 0.11 0.16	0·29 0·45 0·25 0·14 0·30 0·12 0·26 0·13 0·17	0.02 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
Total	1.81	1.91	2.12	0.03
Fransport and vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams etc. Railway fares Bus etc. fares Other travel and transport	1 · 22 1 · 35 0 · 05 0 · 14 0 · 39 0 · 13	1 · 35 1 · 51 0 · 06 0 · 16 0 · 39 0 · 19	1 · 38 1 · 64 0 · 07 0 · 20 0 · 43 0 · 19	0.05 0.03 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.05
Total	3.27	3.66	3.91	0.08
ervices	wie we	(alonglas)	A	Side"
Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinema admissions	0.21	0·23 0·05	0.26	=
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment, except betting	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.01
Radio and television licences and rental Domestic help etc. Hairdressing, beauty treatment etc.	0·28 0·12 0·19	0·30 0·14 0·21	0·34 0·15 0·21	0.01
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.08	0.07	0.08	low!!!
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing Educational and training expenses Medical, dental and nursing fees	0·12 0·14 0·05	0·12 0·13 0·07	0·12 0·16 0·06	0·01 0·01
Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services	0.86	0.85	0.97	0.05
Total	2.28	2.34	2.58	0.06
liscellaneous			(actor)	1
Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.01
Total, all above expenditure	24.93	26.37	28.57	0.24
				Line .
Other payments recorded Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds National Insurance contributions	3·23 I·05	4·02 1·08	4·60 1·26	0·09 0·01
Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	1 · 23 1 · 05	2·04 1·16	1·57 1·21	0·09 0·02
Sickness and accident insurance, subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0.03	0.04	0.04	_
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.01
Purchases of savings certificates, sums deposited in savings banks, etc.	0.50	0.47	0.75	0.15
Betting, payments less winnings	0.09	0.15	0.16	

- nil or negligible. .. not available.

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ACCIDENTS AT WORK-1970

Last year 304,595 accidents at work, 556 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 255,907 (325 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 39,823 (203 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 7,639 (23 fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 1,226 (five fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	
Northern	71	34,560	
West Riding and North LincoInshire Midlands (Birmingham)	56 35	39,588 23,944 23,993 18,392	
Midlands (Nottingham)	41	23,993	
London and Home Counties (North)	39	18,392	
London and Home Counties (East)	46	1 22./02	
London and Home Counties (West) South Western	34 24	19.301	
Wales	46	24 309	
North Western (Liverpool)	49	13,586 24,309 28,055	
North Western (Manchester)	41	20,521	
Scotland	74	35,564	
Totals	556	304,595	
Table 2 Analysis by process		and Bally	
Process	Fatal	Total	
Textile and connected processes	and despera the		
Cotton spinning processes Cotton weaving processes	2	2,561	
Weaving of narrow fabrics	Beasta reput	1,336 315	
Woollen spinning processes	an present result	1,159	
worsted spinning processes	2	1,415	
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	and the second second	500	
Flax, hemp and jute processing Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	her notesting bear to	828 1,087	
Carpet manufacture	in protograp bag.	1,475	
Rope, twine and net making	Service - Service - Service -	1,475 343	
Other textile manufacturing processes Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing		855	
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing Laundries	-	1,596 170 584	
Total	10	14,224	
Clay, minerals, etc.	No. Contractor of	000 10 20 300	
Bricks, pipes and tiles	8	2,609	
Pottery	2	1,547	
Other clay products	1	1,071	
Stone and other minerals Lime	6	784	
Cement	3	1,674	
Asphalt and bitumen products	paperator and	120	
Boiler insulation materials Tile slabbing	and a standard and a standard	105	
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	7	23	
Total	29	9.888	
2010 00 100 2010 000000			
Metal Processes	to the state of the	12.24 19.192	
Iron extraction and refining Iron Conversion	8	1,453	
Aluminium extraction and refining	20	6,431 543	
Magnesium extraction and refining	tanca iers wint my	72	
Other metals, extraction and refining Metal rolling:	3	1,755	
Iron and steel	9	5,511	
Non-ferrous metals	í	877	
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	-	397	
Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion	4	3,170	
Iron founding	3	2,538 10,289	
Steel founding	3	2,196	
Die casting	Ĩ	854	
Non-ferrous metal casting		1,553	
Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc.		524 383	
Enamelling and other metal finishing	2	580	
Total	70	39,126	
	and and the second s		

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering	And Georgeses of	
Locomotive building and repairing	2	1,059
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing	4	1,871
Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering	3 9	2,683 2,724
Motor vehicle manufacture	32	4,122 7,930
Non-power vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing	2 20	1.366
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:	13	7,662 8,025
Work in shipyards and dry docks Work in wet docks or harbours	1	717
Aircraft building and repairing Machine tool manufacture	5	1,572
Miscellaneous machine making	52	2,215
Tools and implements Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineer-		2,612
ing Industrial appliances manufacture	3	6,010
Sheet metal working	i	4,110 4,604
Metal pressing Other metal machining	36	2,516 4,476
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	10	5,548
specified)	s lan <u>se</u> s (per	5,281
Railway running sheds Cutlery		98
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	<u> </u>	209 34
Iron and steel wire manufacture Wire rope manufacture	1 -	998 498
Total	98	90,543
	<u>on a shine best a</u>	
Electrical engineering		Tate of
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	ters of other	3,048
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	man 15 ; been	
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instru-	1065 1.18	583
ment manufacture and repair Radio, electronic and electrical component manu-	3	2,934
facture	closes pourse	1,674
Cable manufacture Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and		1,763
repair Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		1,006
		2,925
Total	13	13,933
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	2	1,576
Saw milling for imported timbers Plywood manufacture	-	213
Chip and other building board manufacture	1	127
Wooden box and packing case making Coopering	1	714
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	3	1,549
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making	000	52 215
Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	4	3,590
Total	1	1,169
Iotai	12	9,595
Chemical industries	2-25	passis anotes: C
Heavy chemicals Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	2	2,040
Other chemicals		1,463 1,311
Synthetic dyestuffs Oil refining	2 2 5 2 3	347 994
Explosives	2	467
Plastic material and man-made fibre production Soap, etc.	3	1,906
Paint and varnish	2	736
Coal gas Coke oven operation	63	1,462
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation Patent fuel manufacture	-	254 344
Total	29	12,952
Vearing apparel	banfish yilut	a the survey
Tailoring Other clothing	_	1,048
Other clothing Hatmaking and millinery	_	1,339 37
Footwear manufacture	I	850 30
Footwear repair Total		3,304
hantance and down/ar one	0.28 2.35	
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making Paper staining and coating	6	4,702 709
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	3	2,026
Bag making and stationery Printing and bookbinding	2	1,215 3,396
		60
Engraving	- A Got Maria	
		12,108

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Food and allied trades Flour milling Coarse milling Other milling Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits Sugar confectionery Food preserving Mik processing Edible oils and fats Sugar refining Slauphter houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total Miscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather	2 6 1 5 1 1 5	487 743 152 4,947 2,146 4,143 1,421 478 499 1,168 6,220 3,643 703
Flour milling Carse milling Other milling Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits Sugar confectionery Food preserving Milk processing Edible oils and fats Sugar refining Slaughter houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total Miscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	2	743 152 4,947 2,146 4,143 1,421 478 499 1,168 6,220 3,643
Coarse milling Other milling Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits Sugar confectionery Food preserving Milk processing Edible oils and fats Sugar refining Slaughter houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	ninisciii bas ș and similar v	743 152 4,947 2,146 4,143 1,421 478 499 1,168 6,220 3,643
Other milling Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits Sugar confectionery Food preserving Milk processing Edible oils and fats Sugar refining Slaughter houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	6 	152 4,947 2,146 4,143 1,421 478 499 1,168 6,220 3,643
Bread, flour contectionery and biscuits Sugar confectionery Food preserving Food processing Edible oils and fats Sugar refining Slaghter houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total Fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	6 5 5 5	4,947 2,146 4,143 1,421 478 499 1,168 6,220 3,643
Sugar confectionery food preserving Milk processing Edible oils and fats Sugar refining Slaugher houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning		2,146 4,143 1,421 478 499 1,168 6,220 3,643
Food preserving Milk processing Edible oils and fats Sugar refining Slaghter houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning		1,421 478 499 1,168 6,220 3,643
Edible oils and fats Sugar refining Slaghter houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	5	478 499 1,168 6,220 3,643
Sugar refining Slaughter houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	5	499 1,168 6,220 3,643
Slaugher houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	5	1,168 6,220 3,643
Other road processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	5	6,220 3,643
Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	dana 5 danan dana 1 masan admanan admanan admanan	3,643
Non-alcoholic drink Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	niacini pinalu leccente cachine repui	
Total fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning		Loois and Internet
fiscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning		the section
Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	24	26,750
Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	asthining	Coher metal
Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning		auconalisant
Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco Tanning	3	3,210
Tobacco Tanning	ineria pr	195
Tanning	1	30
	are we have	696
	2	650
(not otherwise specified)	3	1.00
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile	3	143
materials (not otherwise specified)		413
Rubber	3	4.698
Linoleum	<u>an</u> esterra	280
Cloth coating		248
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise	a presenences, ,	CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION
specified) Glass	7	3,712
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other	3	4,278
than high precision work	glupe pinene	1.070
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household	on braisnupps	1,076
textiles	ale bas plat	484
Abrasive and synthetic industrial jewels		300
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	hon how di	672
Processes associated with agriculture Match and firelighter manufacture	and the state	171
Water purification	Jannaispo le	56
Factory processes not otherwise specified	4	79 2,093
Total	28	23,484
Total, all factory processes		255,907

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1970

There were 301 cases of industrial diseases, including 89 of shrome ulceration, 92 of epitheliomatous ulceration and 70 of lead poisoning reported last year under the Factories Act, 1961. Iwo fatal cases of epitheliomatous ulceration were reported. Details are:

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

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 971 issue of this GAZETTE. The most recent figures available are ontained in the table below. Quarterly averages of the monthly

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

Year 1969 1970 1971	January 118-3 127-9 142-5	February 119·1 128·4 145·0	March 119·8 128·9	April 119·6 131·2	May 119·6 132·9	June 119·5 135·0	July 20·3 36·1	August 121·3 136·7	September 122.4 136.5	October 123·7 137·7	November 125.0 139.2	December 126.8 141.1
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Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

355	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
truction Processes under Section 127 of	sanuary a	ACCENT LONG
tories Act 1961		TRE Shering
ilding operations ndustrial building:	and the start	
Construction	39	7,708
Maintenance	15	982
Demolition	8	278
ommercial and public building:		
Construction	10	
Maintenance	19 4	7,507
Demolition	9	1,039
locks of flats:		
Construction		0.007
Maintenance	inelai po o	2,395
Demolition	ann - mar	259
hualling houses		
Owelling houses: Construction	A	
Maintenance	15	5,808
Demolition	anno la	2,118
and a long to the state of the		133
ther building operations: Construction	T BURDOBERS	A SALAN AND
Maintenance	8	1,295
Demolition	2 2	540
Total		105
and a property of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second st	138	30,938
s of engineering construction operations at:		mai
nelling, shaft construction etc.	1	383
ns and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	3	198
ges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	7	600
ks, harbours and inland navigations	2	1,498
terworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	4	601
rks on steel and reinforced concrete structures		83
detence and river works	3	106
rk on roads or airfields er works	25	3,570
er norks	9	1,609
Total	65	8,885
Total, all construction processes	203	39,823
esses under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
rk at docks, wharves and guays (other than ship-		
uliding)	23	7,639
rk at inland warehouses	5	1,226
Total	28	8,865
GRAND TOTAL	556	204 505
	000	304,595

ES	
Lead Poisoning	70
Phosphorus Poisoning	70
Aniline Poisoning	32
Cadmium Poisoning	7
Compressed Air Illness Anthrax	3
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	3
Mercurial Poisoning	92
Chrome Ulceration	2
Beryllium Poisoning	89
Chronic Benzene Poisoning	
And a state of the	100
II, Cases	301
THS	
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	
-prenenomatous ofceration	2
I, Deaths	
	2
	NT STATE
and the second s	

figures in the series are now presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 596).

ACCIDENTS AT WORK-FIRST QUARTER 1971

Between 1st January and 31st March this year 68,054 accidents at work, 135 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 58,086 (85 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 8,026 (46 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 1.660 (four fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 282 (none fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Analysis by division of inspectorate Table 1

Division	Fatal	ents Total accidents
Northern West Riding and North Lincolns Midlands (Birmingham) London and Home Counties (No London and Home Counties (Eas London and Home Counties (Eas London and Home Counties (We South Western Wales North Western (Liverpool) North Western (Manchester) Soctland	rth) t) sst)	7 9,131 0 5,253 3 5,590 8 4,167 8 4,771 3 4,102 0 3,086 1 5,480 8 6,139 7 4,364
Total	1341 and antenna it fill 13	68 054

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	
Textile and connected processes		1.0.00	
Cotton spinning processes		538	
Cotton weaving processes		297	
Weaving of narrow fabrics		61	
Woollen spinning processes		244	
Worsted spinning processes	2	334	
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	10000000000	103	
Flax, hemp and jute processing	2 Distance	145	
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	<u>internet</u>	252	
Carpet manufacture	2003 11 200	363	
Rope, twine and net making		68	
Other textile manufacturing processes	Contraction of the second	191	
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	- Standard	358	
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	and the second	31	
Laundries	the state of the s	145	
Laundries	stantin' anar	145	
Total	4	3,130	
Clay, minerals, etc		549	
Bricks, pipes and tiles	Partition and Longe		
Pottery		373	
Other clay products	-	250	
Stone and other minerals	2	148	
Lime		334	
Cement		83	
Asphalt and bitumen products	Norman Strength	24	
Boiler insulation materials	-	17	
Tile slabbing	-	2	
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc	-	360	
Total	6	2,140	
Metal processes	4	200	
Iron extraction and refining		329	
Iron Conversion	7	1,272	
Aluminium extraction and refining	111 and 198 5	157	
Magnesium extraction and refining	Trans anima i	10	
Other metals, extraction and refining Metal rolling:	- 196 A	317	
Iron and steel	3	1,442	
Non-ferrous metals		189	
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture	-	80	
Metal forging	as hell solve	755	
Metal drawing and extrusion		564	
Iron founding	13	2.273	
Steel founding	2-162	546	
Die casting		170	
Non-ferrous metal casting	1-1-1	345	
Metal plating	1 2-201	117	
Galvanising, tinning, etc		85	
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	144	
		the second se	

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering	and the second	Rectano.
Locomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	274
Engine building and repairing	<u> </u>	499 687
Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering	decidnery an	600 994
Motor vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture		1,831 334
Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:	8	1,779
Work in shipyards and dry docks	5	1,892
Work in wet docks or harbours Aircraft building and repairing	as	140 348
Machine tool manufacture Miscellaneous machine making	1	481 2,667
Tools and implements Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineer-	-	653
ing	-	1,448
Industrial appliances manufacture Sheet metal working		956 985
Metal pressing Other metal machining		591
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	4	1,240
specified)	- 2015	1,145
Railway running sheds Cutlery	avic constants	33 47
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver Iron and steel wire manufacture	_	5 256
Wire rope manufacture	is to studen by	76
Total allows to visite selation	27	21,017
Electrical engineering		
		interesting
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	2	681
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	and the second	144
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instru- ment manufacture and repair	Strew policies	652
Radio, electronic and electrical component manu-	> 10 de gasa	395
facture Cable manufacture	rachene induo	395
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	na dolve bolsi	255
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	nois nois	744
Total	3	3,254
Wood and cork working processes		1000
and the second s	notory pres	333
Saw milling for home grown timbers Saw milling for imported timbers	_	57
Plywood manufacture Chip and other building board manufacture	estimates in march	34 34
Wooden box and packing case making Coopering	1	142 43
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	-	383
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making	TELE BESE	8 42
Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	-	819 267
- The mailenters our easily location in the	3	2,162
Total	CQ collen	
Chemical industries		in poison
Heavy chemicals	D TO KOK	441 333
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals Other chemicals		282
Synthetic dyestuffs Oil refining	_	73 240
Explosives Plastic material and man-made fibre production	4	111 396
Soap, etc	=	142
Paint and varnish Coal gas	=	151 215
Coke oven operation Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	permittant distantik	360 62
Patent fuel manufacture	-	60
Total Total ALANTINOM	11.9	2,866
Wearing apparel		3 30330
Tailoring		248
Other clothing	as i <u>m</u> root	268
Hatmaking and millinery Footwear manufacture	SACTION SAL	191
Footwear repair	sid ut ofit	2
Total		714
aper and printing trades		A STANDARD STAN
Paper making	3	1,063
Paper staining and coating		174 450
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture Bag making and stationery	- Tr 1	286
Printing and bookbinding Engraving	1 - 2	777
Total	3	2,764
10731	3	4,101

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

rocess	Fatal accidents	Total accidents		
ood and allied trades				
Flour milling	-	104		
Coarse Milling	9 g1 y d1 10 1	149		
Other milling	a lo isans	1.066		
Other milling Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits Sugar confectionery	that mani	474		
read preserving	and colle	878		
ATTLE PROCESSING	SOCT CLASSE	307		
Edible oils and fats	stog infinite	117		
Sugar refining Slaughter houses	COI TO HAT	274		
Other food processing	The se	1,501 861		
Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink		134		
Non-alconolic drifte				
		and the second		
		A Present Star Land		
Total	6	6,022		
iscellaneous	er anked	to advise, a		
	1	685		
Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors	13 . <u>1</u> 17	40		
Other use of radioactive materials	a - arki	2		
Tobacco		126		
Tanning Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather		177		
(and athornwise specified)	-	36		
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile		00		
materials (not otherwise specified)	1 7 100	88 1,050		
Rubber	St Lit mal	50		
Linoleum Cloth coating	Console and	55		
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise	A Sumaria	847		
specified)	and service	947		
Glass Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other	and the second	2962Emio?		
than high precision work		257		
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household	ico ante	137		
textiles Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	- Vendos	51		
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	I The	147		
Processes associated with agriculture	and the second	35		
Match and firelighter manufacture Water purification		20		
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	491		
Total	6	5,222		
Total, all factory processes	85	58,086		

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions rom these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employnent in particular factories. The number of women and young ersons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on May 1971, according to the type of employment ermitted* 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 hourst Double day shifts‡ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	28,162 39,264 8,672 20,257 18,275 5,874 25,681 3,225	1,243 2,950 433 1,470 146 277 1,081 295	2,077 2,960 938 — 11 251 1,016 136	31,482 45,174 10,043 21,727 18,432 6,402 27,778 3,656		
Total	149,410	7,895	7,389	164,694		

^{*}The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The clual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may owever vary from time to time. ⁺Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the actories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime. ⁺Includes 14,291 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.

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Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961 Building operations Industrial building:		
	17 1 2	1,583 208 52
Commercial and public building: Construction Maintenance Demolition	3 2 2	1,605 410 34
Blocks of flats: Construction Maintenance Demolition	2 	410 44 4
Dwelling houses: Construction Maintenance Demolition	5 I I	1,126 445 25
Other building operations: Construction Maintenance Demolition	<u> </u>	237 91 26
Total	38	6,300
Vorks of engineering construction operations at Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc	- MOLECCIE	80 26
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling) Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	23	126 320 51
Docks, harbours and inland navigations Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures Sea defence and river works		102 12 33
Work on roads or airfields Other works	2	703 273
Total	8	1,726
Total, all construction processes	46	8,026
rocesses under section 125 of Factories Act 1961 Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than	4	1,660
shipbuilding) Work at inland warehouses	-	282
Total	4	1,942
Grand Total	135	68,054

CORRECTION: STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1970**

The following should be substituted for table 6 on page 430 of the May 1971 issue of this GAZETTE:

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

e Marco de Pi e Addition que de Pi electra devente villa concerte Marco nationalismonto - 55, 6 - 6 -	Num- ber stop- pages begin- ning in 1970	Per cent. of total	Number of wor- kers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
er 250 days	1,719	44.0	125,500	7.0	185,000	1.7
nd under 500	663	17.0	117,600	6·6 8·3	232,000 378,000	2·1 3·5
nd under 1,000 and under 5,000	538 721	13·8 18·5	149,100 480,400	26.8	1,527,000	14.0
and under 000	215	5.5	421,300	23.5	2,190,000	20·I
0 and under 000 0 days and over	21 29	0·5 0·7	50,300 448,200	2·8 25·0	744,000 5,651,000	6·8 51·8
Total	3,906	100.0	1,792,500	100.0	10,908,000	100.0

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

In the same article the following amendments should also be

Page 430, first column, last sentence: for "267" substitute "265"

Page 435, sixth item, sixth column: for "1,100" substitute "5,000".

Page 436, last item, sixth column: for "1,200" substitute "48,000".

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 20 April 1971	Average price 20 April 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
and further and the second sec		p	P
Beef: Home-killed	analitan man D	salah basa sun	Same water
Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brjsket (with bone) Rump steak*	832 804 862 686 741 729 863	36·5 51·3 47·9 33·1 32·6 22·2 65·3	33 -40 42 -60 43 -54 28 -40 28 -38 16 -33 52 -75
Beef: Imported, chilled	areas of reacts	Program Iso	ALCON
Chuck Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak*	52 54 68	31 · 5 40 · 1 49 · 8	27 -38 36 -45 40 -65
Lamb: Home-killed		Considering the second	1111111111111
Loin (with bone) Breast*	586 570	38·8 12·5	33 -45 8 -18
Best end of neck	567	29.6	18 -40
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	581 583	27·8 37·7	23 -35 32 -45
Lamb: Imported			and the second second
Loin (with bone) Breast*	625 619	28·0 7·2	24 -32
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	604 626 632	22·4 20·2 29·9	5 -10 16 -28 18 -23 28 -33
Pork: Home-killed	O side in		valle ods
Leg (foot off) Belly*	823 828	29·3 18·8	25 -35 16 -22
Loin (with bone)	866	35.1	30 -40
Pork sausages Beef sausages	843 739	19·9 17·0	18 -22 14 -20
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	660	18.2	17 -20
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, 4 lb. oven ready	337	20.9	18 -25
Fresh and smoked fish	089		ard .
Cod fillets	583	24.3	20 -28
Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole	614 536	27·0 25·4	23 -30 20 -30
Plaice fillets Halibut cuts	563	34.0	25 -40
Herrings	308 351	50·7 13·8	38 -70 10 -16
Kippers, with bone	610	17.3	15 -20
Bread	015		25,000 846 0
White, 1 ³ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf White, 1 ³ lb. unwrapped loaf	815 682	9·4 9·2	9 -10 9 -10
White, 14 oz. loaf Brown, 14 oz. loaf	718 692	5·6 6·4	5 -6 6 -7
Flour	nended to the		Totalian T *
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	840	10.7	9 -13
			No. On another

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 20 April 1971	Average price 20 April 1971	Price rang within which 80 per cent. o quotations fe!!
Fresh vegetables	(Latitizaria g	Р	P
Potatoes, old, loose White	599	1.8	11.2
Red	446	2.1	$ \frac{1}{2}-2$ 2 - 21
Potatoes, new, loose Tomatoes	803	21.2	
	721	4.2	16 -28
Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	600	3.6	3 - 5 2 - 5
Cauliflower or broccoli Brussels sprouts	668	8.8	5 -13
Peas	WANTER TENTERLED	in comparing the	_
Carrots	813	3.3	21-4
Runner beans Onions		-	-
Mushrooms, per 1 lb.	828 773	4.6	4 - 6 5 - 8
Fresh fruit		and the second s	
Apples, cooking	816	5.6	4 - 7
Apples dessert	837	12.1	10 -14
Pears, dessert Oranges	775	9.8	8 -12
Bananas	785 823	6·8 7·7	5-9 7-9
Bacon			
Collar*	643	21.9	18 -26
Gammon*	698	33.2	28 -38
Middle cut*, smoked	466	29.1	23 -35
Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	430 428	32·0 30·5	27 -36
Streaky, smoked	417	20.2	26 -35
Ham (not shoulder)	764	56-2	50 -64
ork luncheon mest, 12 oz. can	719	14.2	12 -16
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	837	27.4	25 -30
1ilk, ordinary, per pint	now tot a	5.0	5.0
Butter, New Zealand	763	19.6	18 -21
Butter, Danish	802	22.9	21 -24
largarine, standard quality (without added	Special		2 200
butter) per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. largarine, lower priced per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	166 142	6·4 5·3	$5\frac{1}{2}-7$ 5 - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Funda, Martin			A land a land
ard	844	9.4	8 -11
Cheese, cheddar type	831	21.2	19 -24
ggs, large, per doz.	728	27 · 1	25 -30
ggs, standard, per doz.	746 407	24·0 21·7	22 -26 20 -24
sugar a beneficial provide the second particular second second second second second second second second second	South Street Land	and the second second second	
ugar, granulated, 2 lb.	860	8.1	$7\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	759	28.5	25 -34
ea, per ½ lb.	132,255		The Mary Color
Higher priced Medium priced	319	10.8	10 -11
	1,831	8.5	8 -10

News and Notes

NEW OBJECTIVES FOR MPS

The Department of Employment's Manpower and Productivity Service is to concentrate in future on work related to the manpower and industrial relations functions of the department.

This was announced in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment.

The change in objectives is the outcome of a review of the service made by the Secretary of State. He said that, in addition to conciliation in industrial disputes, the service would continue to provide advice to industry on such matters as the efficient use of manpower, labour productivity, abour turnover and absenteeism, payment systems and personnel practices. It would no longer concern itself with questions of general efficiency outside those matters except to the extent necessary to carry out its main tasks.

The work done by the service during the past two and a half years had been widely appreciated, and he was sure it would continue to play an important part in improving industrial relations and in promoting the more efficient use of manower.

MPS was set up in its present form in 1968 to promote higher productivity and greater efficiency in industry. It developed out of the former Ministry of Labour Industrial Relations Service, and manpower and industrial relations have always accounted for the greater part of its work. But it has also undertaken assignments on various matters within the general consultancy sphere, such as production engineering, materials handling and value analysis. It is this type of work which will be discontinued.

The Service is responsible for conciliation in industrial disputes, and carries out advisory work consisting of short visits to irms to advise them on immediate problems, and longer-term diagnostic surveys.

There is evidence from many quarters to show that its guidance and advice has given managements a more purposeful approach to industrial relations and a greater comnitment to positive personnel policies. In addition, there are many individual cases of MPS work resulting in direct improvements to productivity through better labour utilisation and more soundly based industrial relations.

Demands on the service by industry have continued at a high level. Last year shortterm advisory visits totalled 4,288 compared with fewer than 4,000 in 1969, and 292 diagnostic surveys were completed, compared with 143 in the previous year. The principal subjects on which advice has been given were industrial relations; management and personnel policies and organisation, and wage systems and structures. Equal pay also arose in discussion

companies are beginning to prepare the ground for the new legislation.

The service will be concerned with the far reaching changes introduced by the Industrial Relations Bill. Work arising from the Bill is expected to represent a growing commitment during next year.

Labour turnover and absenteeism are problems on which the service is frequently asked to advise, and are usually symptoms of underlying weaknesses in the organisation, for example, in recruitment and training, working conditions and communications. Payments systems have featured prominently and, recently, to an increasing extent, in many diagnostic surveys, either as the major problem under investigation or as a significant factor in the diagnosis when problems of industrial relations have been examined. Common weaknesses identified as contributing to poor labour utilisation have included low basic rates, lack of proper incentives and the misuse of overtime.

In addition to its advisory and diagnostic work, MPS has responsibility for the handling and follow-up of procedure agreements and arrangements which employers have notified to the department on a voluntary basis. This venture stems from a recommendation by the Donovan Commission, and has helped to concentrate the attention of managements on their responsibility for industrial relations, and has helped the department to identify areas where there may be scope for improvement. In the first full year of the operation of the follow-up arrangements at plant level, MPS has completed, practical appraisal work in 52 companies involving 101 establishments. This work has proceeded steadily, and altogether, MPS has now completed, has in hand or has planned work in 162 companies involving 440 establishments-all directed to the assessment and improvement of the procedures and arrangements which govern industrial relations.

EFFECTS OF RAISING THE SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

Employers will find increased difficulty in recruiting young people immediately after the school-leaving age is raised to 16 from the beginning of the 1972-73 academic year, says a memorandum issued recently by the Central Youth Employment Executive.

The memorandum, addressed to all youth employment committees in Great Britain, says that about 277,000 young people who would otherwise have left school in 1972-73 will stay for an extra year, but that the total number of schoolleavers should return to normal in 1973-74. It quotes statistics to show that employers now recruit considerable numbers of 15-year-olds to virtually all categories of employment, and suggests that during

to an increasing extent, and the larger 1972-73 they may have to look to other sources such as young people who are unemployed or under-employed, married women or part-time workers. Employers could also take on more people during 1971-72 and 1973-74.

Among other short-term effects will be that careers officers will have to find jobs for fewer young people in 1972-73. Although this work-load will be offset to some extent by an increase in the number of pupils at school with whom they will have to deal, there should be opportunities for giving more attention to young people with particular problems, and for increased experimentation in vocational guidance methods.

Young people who now stay at school until they are 16 to get better jobs may want to stay for an extra year or more to maintain their advantage. As examinations such as the CSE and GCE O-level (O-grade in Scotland) are frequently taken at the age of 16, more young people will take these examinations, and more will be successful in them, so that the average school-leaver will be better qualified after 1972-73.

It is probable that pre-apprenticeship courses will almost disappear and induction and training programmes will have to be reviewed to take account of the greater maturity and higher educational standards of young people entering employment. There is also likely to be an increased demand for apprenticeships and clerical employment, and a reduced demand for jobs with little or no training. The extra year at school will also provide opportunities for better preparation for the transition from school to work.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF CIR

Mr. Len Neal, member of British Railways Board with special responsibility for industrial relations, has been appointed chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations in succession to Mr. George Woodcock whose intention to resign has already been announced (see this GAZETTE, April 1971, page 365).

Mr. Conrad Heron, a deputy secretary at the Department of Employment, has been appointed as deputy chairman.

Before joining British Railways Board in 1967. Mr. Neal was labour relations adviser to Esso Europe (Incorporated), where he was concerned with labour relations in fourteen European countries.

He was for many years an official of the Transport and General Workers' Union. He studied industrial relations at the London School of Economics, and took a degree in economics at Cambridge.

In 1955 he joined Esso Petroleum Ltd., and, later, as employee relations manager at the Fawley Refinery was closely associated with the Fawley productivity agreements. Immediately before his transfer to Esso Europe (Incorporated) early in 1966 he was deputy employee relations adviser to Esso Petroleum Ltd.

Mr. Heron has been a deputy secretary, responsible for industrial relations, at the Department of Employment since 1968. He entered the department in 1938.

BRITISH WORKERS IN GERMANY

Talks were held in London recently between officials of the Department of Employment and of the German Federal Institute of Labour about ways of securing closer understanding and co-operation in the recruitment of workers in Britain for Germany.

As a result of agreement reached at the talks there will be fuller exchange of information in future between the labour authorities in each country.

All enquiries by or for British workers about employment opportunities in Germany will be directed to the Central Placement Office of the Institute in Frankfurt.

The Department of Employment will be ready to circulate vacancies from German firms to employment exchanges in areas where suitable workers are registered as unemployed.

New leaflets are to be prepared about living and working conditions in Germany for issue to British workers who may be interested in moving there. Steps will be taken to ensure that clear and adequate details about wages, taxes, accommodation and other basic matters are provided in all cases by German employers wishing to recruit in Britain.

In recent years there have been acute labour shortages in Germany, and a relatively small but steady influx of British workers. There are now about 15,000 British workers there, including 5,000 women.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From 1 August next, employers within the scope of the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board will be liable to pay a levy equal to 1.5 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5 April 1971.

This is the effect of proposals by the board approved recently by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1971, No 751, HMSO or through booksellers, price $7\frac{1}{2}$ p net).

The first £25,000 of employers' total payroll is ignored for assessment purposes, and employers with payrolls of less than £25,067 will not be required to pay levy. This compares with a levy rate for 1970 of per cent. on payrolls reduced by £10,000 and exemption for those whose payrolls were less than £10,058.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of a wide range of employment categories including training staff, managers and supervisors, engineers, scientists, technicians, technologists, clerical and commercial staff, operators, craftsmen, instrument mechanics, shop stewards and safety officers. Grant is also available for the employment of training staff, overseas training, research, language training and group training schemes.

Construction industry levy

Proposals by the Construction Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope have been approved by Mr. Carr (SI 1971, No. 837, HMSO or through booksellers, price 10p net). The Order approving the proposals came into operation on 28 May.

This is an occupational levy based on different categories of employee. There are nine different categories, and the levy rates vary from £4 a head to £50 a head, with lower rates for trainees and apprentices, for each employee in those categories. As a means of helping the smaller employer, firms with payrolls of less than £6,000 will be exempt from the levy, and those with payrolls between £6,000 and £15,000 will have their levy assessment reduced by 25 per cent.

The levy will be used to meet the first instalment of the repayment of the board's debt, to discharge previous grant commitments, and to make grants under the provisions of the grant scheme 1970-71, which offers grants for the training, both in-company, and at external courses, of a wide range of employment categories and for other items such as group training, research, and retraining.

Although there have had to be increases to meet liabilities under certain categories, the total levy to be raised is estimated at £22 million, this being $\pounds 2.5$ million less than the estimate for 1970-71. Thus, even during the present adverse financial situation, the board has managed to achieve a first reduction in the levy being raised from the industry.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF NYEC

Mr. Robin J. Elles has been appointed by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, to be chairman of the National Youth Employment Council to succeed the Earl of Longford, who has relinquished the chairmanship after a three year period of service.

Mr. Elles, who has been a member of the council, and chairman of the council's advisory committee on youth employment for Scotland, was educated at Marlborough and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he read natural sciences and gained a rowing blue. He served in the Sudan Political Service from 1929-1934, and then joined the firm of J. & P. Coats Ltd., working mainly in India and Shanghai.

At the outbreak of war he joined the Sudan Defence Force, and later served in Abyssinia and Libya. He reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he returned to J. & P. Coats Ltd., at Glasgow. and became responsible for recruitment and training in this international organisation.

In addition to being chairman of the Scottish Advisory Committee on Youth Employment, Mr. Elles is also chairman of the board of governors of Paisley College of Technology and a member of the Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council. He is actively interested in the Outward Bound Schemes. He is also county director for Dunbartonshire for the British Red Cross Society.

At 20 April, 1970 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 634,336 compared with 645,545 at 21 April 1969.

There were 80,172 disabled persons on the register who were registered as un employed at 5 April, 1971, of whom 71,859 were males and 8,313 females. Those suit able for ordinary employment were 61,746 males and 6,935 females, while there were 11,491 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 31 March 1971. 5.068 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,213 men, 784 women and 71 young persons. In adddition 144 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

At 10 May 1971, there were 80,915 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 72,483 were males and 8,432 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 62,492 males and 7,061 females, while there were 11,362 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In April, 49 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 59 in March. This total included 29 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 15 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 24 April, compared with six in the four weeks ended 27 March. These 15 included 11 underground coal mine-workers and two in guarries, compared with five and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in April and seven in the previous month.

In April, two seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with 11 in March.

In April, 19 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised seven of chrome ulceration, seven of lead poisoning, and five of epitheliomatous ulceration.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 3 March 1971 was 41,409 consisting of 37,341 men and 4,068 women, of whom 18,115 men and 1,654 women were in employment.

During the period 3 December 1970 to 3 March 1971 the number of vacancies filled was 2,929. The number of vacancies unfilled at 3 March was 8,485.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,502,700 in April (7,754,600 males 2,748,100 emales). The total included 8,466,300 (5,885,200 males 2,581,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,252,800 (1,166,500 males 86,300 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 80,500 lower than that for March 1971 and 392,300 lower than in April 1970. The total in manufacturing industry was 81,700 lower than in March 1971 and 305,000 lower than in April 1970. The number in construction was 2,300 higher than in March 1971 and 65,300 lower than in April 1970.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers on 10 May in Great Britain was 708,908. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was bout 731,300 representing $3 \cdot 2$ per cent. of employees compared with about 703,500 in April.

In addition, there were 6,524 unemployed school-leavers and 39,589 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 755,021, representing 3.3 per cent. of employees. This was 18,806 lower than in April when the percentage rate was $3 \cdot 4$.

Among those wholly unemployed in May, 277,857 (39.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 304,306 (41.9 per cent.) in April; 105,889 (14.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 124,311 (17·1 per cent.) in April.

Between April and May the number temporarily stopped ell by 3,973 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell ov 1.074.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 5 May, was 135,496; 4,929 more than on 31 March. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 130,200, compared with about

At 31 May 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31 January 1956=100) were 217.7 and 214.5 compared with 215.3 and 238.8 at 30 April.

At 18 May the official retail prices index was 153.2 (prices at 16 January 1962=100) compared with 152.2 at 20 April and 139.5 at 19 May 1970. The index for food was 156.3 compared with 153.7 at 20 April.

128,700 in April. Including 50,758 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 5 May was 186,254; 1,466 more than on 31 March.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 17 April, which included Easter Monday, 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 1,598,300. This is about 28.2 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 71/2 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 89,900 or about 1.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 19 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

Index of Retail Prices

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 185, involving approximately 61,500 workers. During the month, approximately 91,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month and 404,000 working days were lost, including 205,000 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-April 1971, for March and January 1971* and for April 1970.

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

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.

Industry (Standard Industrial	April 197	70	a rogan	January	1971*†		March 19	971†	a stading	April 19	71†	
Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries‡	8,007 · 5	2,887.5	10,895 · 0	7,845 · I	2,807 · 8	10,652 · 8	7,802 · 6	2,780 · 6	10,583 · 2	7,754 . 6	2,748 · 1	10,502.7
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,049 · 8	2,721 · 5	8,771 · 3	5,973 . 9	2,640.7	8,614.6	5,934·2	2,613.8	8,548·0	5,885·2	2,581 · 1	8,466.3
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	401 · 8 350 · 6	18·3 13·2	420 · 1 363 · 8	392 · 5 341 · 9	18·0 13·0	410·5 354·9	394 · 3 343 · 7	18·0 13·0	412·3 356·7	393 · 5 342 · 9	18·0 13·0	411.5
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks	493 · 1 27 · 3 86 · 1 17 · 8 60 · 3 37 · 9 10 · 7 36 · 8 33 · 6 24 · 5 6 · 9 25 · 6 69 · 6 20 · 2	359.7 7.6 68.7 31.1 53.9 16.1 3.8 47.5 39.5 6.4 1.7 19.7 19.7 19.7	852.8 34.9 154.8 48.9 114.2 54.0 14.5 84.3 73.1 30.9 8.6 45.3 88.7 31.4	486.9 26-2 80.8 17.7 60.2 37.4 12.3 36.2 32.7 25.0 6.8 25.8 69.9 19.9	349 · 2 7 · 7 65 · 6 29 · 4 53 · 5 14 · 8 4 · 0 38 · 4 6 · 5 2 · 0 18 · 7 19 · 6 10 · 2	836 · 1 33 · 9 146 · 4 47 · i 113 · 7 52 · 2 16 · 3 81 · 1 71 · 1 31 · 5 8 · 8 44 · 5 89 · 5 30 · 1	483.6 26.1 80.3 17.6 60.1 37.3 11.9 35.9 31.9 24.5 6.8 25.9 69.5 19.8	344-6 7-6 65-7 29-2 52-2 14-8 4-0 36-9 6-3 1-9 18-4 19-6 10-3	828 · 2 333 · 7 146 · 0 46 · 8 112 · 3 52 · 1 15 · 9 79 · 9 68 · 8 30 · 8 8 · 7 44 · 3 89 · 1 30 · 1	480.8 25.6 79.7 17.1 59.9 37.6 11.8 36.0 30.9 24.3 6.7 25.8 69.5 20.0	340.4 7.5 65.1 29.0 51.5 15.2 3.9 43.9 34.2 6.1 1.8 18.2 19.5 10.7	821·2 33·1 144·8 46·1 111·4 52·8 15·7 79·9 65·1 30·4 85·0 44·0 89·0 30·7
Other drink industries Tobacco	18·8 17·0	12·7 20·7	31.5 37.7	18·9 17·1	13·0 20·9	31.9 38.0	18·9 17·1	12.9 20.8	31·8 37·9	18·9 17·0	13·1 20·7	32.0 37.7
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	54·0 16·6 30·5 6·9	8·4 § 5·8 1·9	62 · 4 17 · 3 36 · 3 8 · 8	53·2 16·7 29·6 6·9	8·5 § 6·0 1·8	61 · 7 17 · 4 35 · 6 8 · 7	53.5 16.7 29.8 7.0	8·5 § 6·0 1·8	62 · 0 17 · 4 35 · 8 8 · 8	53·5 16·6 29·8 7·1	8·5 § 6·0 1·8	62.0 17.3 35.8 8.9
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	334 · 5 113 · 9 40 · 8 8 · 0 23 · 4 14 · 2	140.6 25.3 33.7 16.2 10.5 7.8	475 · I 139 · 2 74 · 5 24 · 2 33 · 9 22 · 0	330 · 5 109 · 3 42 · 5 7 · 6 23 · 0 13 · 4	135.5 23.7 34.7 15.3 10.4 7.2	466 · 0 133 · 0 77 · 2 22 · 9 33 · 4 20 · 6	329 · 6 108 · 9 42 · 8 7 · 7 22 · 9 13 · 3	134.6 23.6 34.5 15.4 10.2 7.1	464 · 2 132 · 5 77 · 3 23 · 1 33 · 1 20 · 4	327 · 6 108 · 5 42 · 8 7 · 7 22 · 5 13 · 2	133 · 7 23 · 3 34 · 0 16 · 0 10 · 0 7 · 1	461 · 3 131 · 8 76 · 8 23 · 7 32 · 5 20 · 3
synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	49.8 22.2 10.9 51.3	9.6 4.3 2.4 30.8	59·4 26·5 13·3 82·1	50·0 22·7 11·0 51·0	9·4 4·3 2·3 28·2	59·4 27·0 13·3 79·2	49.7 22.6 11.0 50.7	9·3 4·3 2·3 27·9	59.0 26.9 13.3 78.6	49 · 1 22 · 5 10 · 8 50 · 0	9·1 4·3 2·4 27·5	58·2 26·8 13·2 78·0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other coper alloys Other base metals	521 · 1 254 · 9 44 · 5 101 · 6 46 · 7 46 · 7 26 · 7	72 · 3 24 · 1 7 · 9 12 · 5 10 · 1 11 · 3 6 · 4	593 ·4 279·0 52·4 114·1 56·8 58·0 33·1	515 · 8 255 · 0 43 · 4 99 · 3 45 · 1 45 · 6 27 · 4	71.8 24.8 7.9 12.3 9.7 10.4 6.7	587.6 279.8 51.3 111.6 54.8 56.0 34.1	511 · 1 252 · 0 43 · 2 98 · 8 44 · 7 45 · 3 27 · 1	71 · 2 24·7 7·7 12·2 9·7 10·4 6·5	582 · 3 276 · 7 50 · 9 111 · 0 54 · 4 55 · 7 33 · 6	502 · 1 247 · 4 42 · 5 96 · 6 44 · 0 44 · 8 26 · 8	70 · 1 24 · 3 7 · 7 12 · 0 9 · 5 10 · 3 6 · 3	572.2 271.7 50.2 108.6 53.5 55.1 33.1
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	999 · 7 28 · 2 85 · 3 62 · 8 27 · 0 39 · 6 39 · 4 62 · 3 37 · 2 234 · 5 166 · 4 16 · 6 200 · 4	207·3 4·7 14·6 14·8 4·8 7·9 5·1 9·2 15·8 50·0 20·2 5·9 54·3	1,207.0 32.9 99.9 77.6 31.8 47.5 54.5 71.5 53.0 284.5 186.6 22.5 254.7	984 · 5 26 · 4 83 · 7 63 · 9 25 · 8 37 · 1 38 · 8 61 · 9 35 · 4 228 · 4 166 · 2 15 · 8 201 · 1	200.6 4.4 13.9 15.1 4.5 7.4 5.1 8.9 14.2 48.9 19.9 5.5 52.8	1,185 · 1 30 · 8 97 · 6 79 · 0 30 · 3 44 · 5 43 · 9 70 · 8 49 · 6 277 · 3 186 · 1 21 · 3 253 · 9	975 · 9 26 · 1 81 · 4 63 · 8 25 · 7 36 · 0 38 · 4 61 · 3 34 · 9 227 · 9 165 · 7 15 · 8 198 · 9	198.3 4.5 13.4 15.0 4.4 7.3 5.1 8.8 84.2 48.7 19.7 5.5 51.7	1,174 · 2 30 · 6 94 · 8 78 · 8 30 · 1 43 · 3 43 · 5 70 · 1 49 · 1 276 · 6 185 · 4 21 · 3 250 · 6	964 · 2 25 · 9 78 · 9 63 · 3 25 · 5 35 · 4 37 · 7 60 · 3 34 · 8 225 · 6 164 · 5 15 · 8 196 · 5	194 · 1 4 · 4 12 · 9 14 · 8 4 · 3 7 · 0 5 · 0 8 · 3 14 · 1 47 · 7 19 · 5 5 · 4 50 · 7	1,158.3 30.3 91.8 78.1 29.8 42.4 42.7 68.6 48.9 273.3 184.0 21.2 247.2
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	97 · 6 9 · 4 6 · 1 16 · 8 65 · 3	56.5 3.9 8.0 12.2 32.4	154·1 13·3 14·1 29·0 97·7	97.7 9.3 6.2 17.1 65.1	56.7 3.6 8.2 12.5 32.4	154·4 12·9 14·4 29·6 97·5	97 · 2 9 · 3 6 · 1 17 · 1 64 · 7	56 · 1 3 · 6 8 · 1 12 · 4 32 · 0	153.3 12.9 14.2 29.5 96.7	96 · 7 9 · 4 6 · 2 17 · 0 64 · 1	55.5 3.6 8.0 12.7 31.2	152-2 13-0 14-2 29-7 95-3
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	546 · 6 134 · 1 35 · 9 51 · 9 66 · 9	359 · 1 49 · 8 16 · 6 41 · 4 76 · 6	905 · 7 183 · 9 52 · 5 93 · 3 143 · 5	547 · 1 130 · 5 35 · 5 51 · 7 65 · 2 27 · 2	355 · 1 48 · 1 16 · 0 41 · 1 72 · 9 32 · 9	902 · 2 178 · 6 51 · 5 92 · 8 138 · 1 60 · 1	545 · 2 130 · 4 35 · 4 51 · 6 64 · 9 27 · 1	351 · 1 47 · 4 16 · 1 40 · 4 71 · 9 32 · 6	896.3 177.8 51.5 92.0 136.8 59.7	541 · 6 129 · 6 35 · 2 51 · 1 63 · 8 26 · 7	344 · 2 46 · 7 15 · 9 39 · 7 69 · 1 32 · 6	885-8 176-3 51-1 90-8 132-9 59-3

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

Industry	April 19	70		January	1971*+	A first bet	March	March 1971† April			-il 1971+	
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	/I† Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued)	10.0	and y	outh or			ENGLIN'S	संदर्भ व	CALE COLES,	-1-+			
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	40.6 68.4 38.8 83.8	16·5 32·4 23·4 71·3	57 · 1 100 · 8 62 · 2 155 · 1	46.5 67.2 40.7 82.6	18·2 32·1 25·1 68·7	64·7 99·3 65·8 151·3	46·2 67·1 40·5 82·0	18·1 31·7 24·8 68·1	64·3 98·8 65·3 150·1	46·3 66·8 40·3 81·8	17·7 31·1 24·4 67·0	64·0 97·9 64·7 148·8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	178-4 148-1 30-3	13.0 9.8 3.2	191·4 157·9 33·5	176 · 1 146 · 3 29 · 8	12·7 9·6 3·1	188 · 8 155 · 9 32 · 9	176-2 146-3 29-9	12.7 9.6 3.1	188-9 155-9 33-0	179·4 149·8 29·6	12·7 9·7 3·0	192 · 1 159 · 5 32 · 6
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	726-8 21-2 443-8 14-6 198-6 20-7 27-9	111 · 2 · 8 68 · 4 5 · 1 33 · 0 · 4 · 5	838.0 23.0 512.2 19.7 231.6 22.1 29.4	723 · 4 20 · 5 443 · 1 15 · 7 195 · 2 21 · 9 27 · 0	108:0 1:7 66:2 5:2 32:0 1:5 1:4	831.4 22.2 509.3 20.9 227.2 23.4 28.4	718.5 20.3 441.6 16.1 191.8 21.8 26.9	106·3 1·7 65·6 5·1 31·0 1·5 1·4	824.8 22.0 507.2 21.2 222.8 23.3 28.3	711.3 19.6 439.5 16.0 187.5 21.9 26.8	104·5 1·7 65·0 5·1 29·7 1·6 1·4	815 · 8 21 · 3 504 · 5 21 · 1 217 · 2 23 · 5 28 · 2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	440 · 1 59 · 3 13 · 9 9 · 6 29 · 1 34 · 3 16 · 5 11 · 9 265 · 5	198 • 4 16•3 7•5 8•4 15•8 9•9 18•7 7•2 114•6	638 · 5 75 · 6 21 · 4 18 · 0 44 · 9 44 · 2 35 · 2 19 · 1 380 · 1	436 · 2 60 · 4 13 · 3 9 · 6 29 · 3 34 · 7 17 · 1 11 · 0 260 · 8	191 · 7 16 · 1 7 · 3 8 · 0 15 · 7 10 · 0 18 · 0 6 · 7 109 · 9	627 · 9 76 · 5 20 · 6 17 · 6 45 · 0 44 · 7 35 · 1 17 · 7 370 · 7	432 · 3 59 · 6 13 · 4 9 · 5 29 · 1 34 · 1 17 · 0 10 · 8 258 · 8	188 · 6 15 · 8 7 · 3 7 · 8 15 · 5 9 · 3 17 · 7 6 · 4 108 · 8	620.9 75.4 20.7 17.3 44.6 43.4 34.7 17.2 367.6	427 · 6 58 · 6 13 · 3 9 · 6 28 · 8 33 · 7 17 · 0 10 · 7 255 · 9	185.9 15.6 7.2 7.8 15.3 9.2 17.1 6.4 107.3	613 · 5 74 · 2 20 · 5 17 · 4 44 · 1 42 · 9 34 · 1 17 · 1 363 · 2
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	352.0 39.0 41.9	324 · 6 7 · 8 43 · 1	676 · 6 46 · 8 85 · 0	337 · 6 36 · 9 41 · 8	303·1 7·2	640·7 44·1	333.7 36.8	298·7 7·1	632·4 43·9	330·5 36·3	292 · 9 7 · 0	623·4 43·3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm. wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	11.7 76.4 7.2 3.8 43.5 3.6 27.3 8.3 8.4 39.2 20.7	30-9 68-1 5-3 4-6 88-6 4-2 17-6 11-3 15-9 19-4 7-8	63.6 44.5 2.5 8.4 32.1 7.8 44.9 9.6 24.3 58.6 28.5	41.8 31.3 70.6 6.6 42.5 3.6 26.7 7.6 8.3 37.5 20.6	40·2 27·9 60·3 4·6 4·5 84·2 4·1 16·7 10·8 16·6 18·2 7·8	82.0 59.2 130.9 11.2 8.1 126.7 7.7 43.4 18.4 24.9 55.7 28.4	41.2 30.8 69.4 6.5 3.6 42.2 3.6 26.6 7.5 8.1 37.0 20.4	39.5 27.4 59.1 4.6 4.5 83.6 4.0 16.6 10.9 16.0 17.8 7.6	80·7 58·2 128·5 11·1 125·8 7·6 43·2 18·4 24·1 54·8 28·0	40.4 30.5 68.4 6.3 3.7 42.3 3.6 26.4 7.5 8.1 36.7 20.3	38·3 26·9 57·2 4·4 4·5 83·0 4·1 16·5 10·6 15·5 7·4	78.7 57.4 125.6 10.7 8.2 125.3 7.7 42.9 18.1 23.6 54.2 27.7
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	30·9 18·2 8·6 4·1	23 · 4 5 · 3 14 · 6 3 · 5	54·3 23·5 23·2 7·6	29·5 17·7 8·3 3·5	22.6 5.2 14.2 3.2	52 · 1 22 · 9 22 · 5 6 · 7	29·4 17·6 8·3 3·5	22 · 2 5 · 1 14 · 0 3 · 1	51.6 22.7 22.3 6.6	29·3 17·4 8·4 3·5	22 · 2 5·0 14·1 3·1	51·5 22·4 22·5 6·6
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresse, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	125 · 5 6·0 30·0 16·2 6·0 13·7 2·4 7·5 43·7	356 · 6 19 · 9 76 · 1 41 · 8 33 · 8 93 · 9 6 · 0 30 · 5 54 · 6	482 · 1 25 · 9 106 · 1 58 · 0 39 · 8 107 · 6 8 · 4 38 · 0 98 · 3	120.6 5.5 28.6 15.2 6.0 13.5 2.4 7.1 42.3	345 · 6 19·0 72·2 39·7 33·8 91·5 5·9 30·1 53·4	466 · 2 24 · 5 100 · 8 54 · 9 39 · 8 105 · 0 8 · 3 37 · 2 95 · 7	119.7 5.5 28.2 15.0 6.0 13.4 2.3 7.1 42.2	344-3 19-0 71-8 39-8 33-6 91-3 5-9 29-6 53-3	464.0 24.5 100.0 54.8 39.6 104.7 8.2 36.7 95.5	119.1 5.4 28.0 14.9 5.9 13.2 2.4 7.0 42.3	345 · 7 18 · 9 72 · 2 40 · 2 33 · 6 92 · 4 5 · 8 29 · 2 53 · 4	464 · 8 24 · 3 100 · 2 55 · 1 39 · 5 105 · 6 8 · 2 36 · 2 95 · 7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not	263 · 9 53 · 0 28 · 7 61 · 5 16 · 1	75 · 1 6 · 3 31 · 2 20 · 2 1 · 5	339 · 0 59 · 3 59 · 9 81 · 7 17 · 6	257 · 2 50 · 4 28 · 6 61 · 4 15 · 5	73 · 1 5 · 9 30 · 1 20 · 3 1 · 5	330·3 56·3 58·7 81·7 17·0	255 · 5 50 · 3 28 · 5 60 · 9 15 · 2	72 · 5 5 · 9 29 · 8 20 · 0 1 · 5	328 · 0 56 · 2 58 · 3 80 · 9 16 · 7	254·3 50·6 28·4 60·8 14·8	72.3 5.9 29.7 19.9 1.5	326-6 56-5 58-1 80-7 16-3
elsewhere specified	104·6 241·5	15·9 57·1	120.5	101.3	15.3	116.6	100.6	15-3	115.9	99.7	15.3	115.0
Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	94.1 71.0 11.1 31.4 19.1 14.8	13.7 18.2 10.2 4.7 5.3 5.0	298 · 6 107 · 8 89 · 2 21 · 3 36 · 1 24 · 4 19 · 8	237 · 4 91 · 6 70 · 9 11 · 5 30 · 4 18 · 9 14 · 1	56·2 13·1 18·2 10·4 4·6 5·2 4·7	293 · 6 104 · 7 89 · 1 21 · 9 35 · 0 24 · 1 18 · 8	236·4 91·0 71·0 11·4 30·4 18·5 14·1	55 · 9 13 · 1 18 · 0 10 · 5 4 · 6 5 · 0 4 · 7	292 · 3 104 · 1 89 · 0 21 · 9 35 · 0 23 · 5 18 · 8	236.6 90.3 71.6 11.4 30.7 18.3 14.3	55 · 8 13 · 0 18 · 2 10 · 4 4 · 7 4 · 8 4 · 7	292.4 103.3 89.8 21.8 35.4 23.1 19.0
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Pachaina and board	429·8 73·3	220·4 18·7	650·2 92·0	426·1 72·4	215·9 18·0	642 · 0 90 · 4	423·3 71·0	214·3	637 · 6 88 · 7	418·9 68·7	211·6 17·2	630 · 5 85 · 9
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	44·4 14·3	37·1 16·1	81·5 30·4	44·8 13·6	35·1 15·7	79·9 29·3	44·4 13·5	34·6 15·4	79·0 28·9	44·2 13·4	34·1 15·2	78·3 28·6
Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding	16·7 80·0 35·9	11.9 21.5 18.4	28.6 101.5 54.3	15·9 81·6 34·6	11 · 4 21 · 8 18 · 1	27·3 103·4 52·7	16·1 81·5 34·4	11.4 21.7 18.0	27·5 103·2 52·4	16·2 81·2 33·8	11+1 21+6 18+1	27·3 102·8 51·9
engraving, etc.	165.2	96.7	261.9	163-2	95.8	259.0	162-4	95.5	257.9	161.4	94.3	255.7
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports	214·3 92·9 12·1 5·9	-137.8 32.7 3.2 6.3	352 · 1 125 · 6 15 · 3 12 · 2	214·1 92·2 12·3 5·7	134·4 31·4 3·3 6·1	348 · 5 123 · 6 15 · 6 11 · 8	213·1 91·7 12·3 5·7	133·9 31·3 3·2 6·0	347 · 0 123 · 0 15 · 5 11 · 7	211.7 91.1 12.2 5.7	131.0 30.8 3.2 5.9	342 · 7 121 · 9 15 · 4 11 · 6
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	17·7 6·0 63·5 16·2	30·0 7·0 44·0 14·6	47.7 13.0 107.5 30.8	18·0 6·1 63·1 16·7	29.6 6.7 42.5 14.8	47 · 6 12 · 8 105 · 6 31 · 5	17.7 6.1 63.1 16.5	29·3 6·6 42·7 14·8	47·0 12·7 105·8 31·3	17·7 6·0 62·6 16·4	28.0 6.5 42.0 14.6	45·7 12·5 104·6 31·0
onstruction	1,231 · 2	86.9	1,318-1	1,166.3	86.3	1,252.5	1,164.2	86.3	1,250.5	1,166.5	86.3	1,252.8
ias, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	324·7 100·0 185·3 39·4	60·8 23·2 33·5 4·1	385 · 5 123 · 2 218 · 8 43 · 5	312·4 96·7 177·1 38·6	62 · 8 24 · 3 34 · 3 4 · 2	375·2 121·0 211·4 42·8	309.9 95.9 175.5 38.5	62 · 5 24 · 2 34 · 1 4 · 2	372 · 4 120 · 1 209 · 6 42 · 7	309 · 4 95 · 6 175 · 0 38 · 8	62.7 24.2 34.2 4.3	372 · 1 119 · 8 209 · 2 43 · 1

[†]Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1971 count of national insurance cards.

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JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 545

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OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 17 April 1971, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,598,300 or about 28.2 per cent. of all operatives, each working about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 89,900 or 1.6 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 19 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 578.

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.

INEMPLOYMENT ON 10 MAY 1971

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 10 May 1971 was 708,908; 604,388 males and 104,520 females, and was 13,759 lower than on 5 April. The seasonally adjusted figure was 731,300 or 3.2 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.1 per cent. in April and 2.4 per cent. in May 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 27,800 in the five weeks between the April and May counts, and by about 36,300 per month on average between February and May.

Between April and May, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,074 to 6,524, and the number of emporarily stopped workers registered fell by 3,973 to 39,589. The total registered unemployed fell by 18,806 to 755,021. epresenting 3.3 per cent. of employees compared with 3.4 per cent, in April. The total registered included 39,272 married women and 3,173 casual workers.

Of the 712,259 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 105,889 had been registered for not nore than 2 weeks, a further 76,418 from 2 to 4 weeks, 95,550 from 4 to 8 weeks and 434,402 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 25.6 per cent. of the

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 Over 1, up to 2	40,328 36,908	4,577 3,527	8,401 7,275	2,756 2,117	56,062 49,827
Up to 2	77,236	8,104	15,676	4,873	105,889
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	27,376 29,987	2,767 2,402	5,427 5,695	1,474 1,290	37,044
Over 2, up to 4	57,363	5,169	11,122	2,764	76,418
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	13,533 60,812	1,384 3,580	2,609 11,110	685 1,837	18,211
Over 4, up to 8	74,345	4,964	13,719	2,522	95,550
Over 8	371,631	7,151	51,522	4,098	434,402
Total	580,575	25,388	92,039	14,257	712,259
Up to 8—per cent.	36.0	71.8	44.0	71.3	39.0

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*-Great Britain: Week ended 17 April 1971†

	OPI	OVER	TIME	ING of over-	Stood	off for		PERATIV	ES ON SI a week	HORT-TI	ME To	tal	
	1 40	118		worked	whole	week	5-14 8-17	5-0 6-10		15-9		10.0	
Industry	Number	Percent- age of all	Total	Average	Number	Total number	Number	Hours lo	st (abi	Number of	Percent- age of all	Hours lo	
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	opera- tives	opera- tives		opera- tive working over- time	opera- tives	of hours lost	opera- tives	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	opera- tives	opera- tives	Total (000's)	Averag per opera- tive on short- time
Care of the second second second	(000's)	(percent.)	(000's)	0.61	(000's)	(000's)	(000 s)	0.8	1	1	(per cent.)	1300-30000	P
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	175 · 4 35 · 1 10 · 7	31 · 6 34 · 1 24 · 4	1,519 324 80	8·7 9·2 7·5	2.6 0.1 2.3	104·8 2·2 93·9	$\frac{0\cdot7}{0\cdot3}$	4·8 0·1 1·2	6·8 13·5 4·1	3·3 0·1 2·6	0.6 0.1 6.0	109.6 2.3 95.1	32·9 35·6 36·1
Coal and petroleum products	5.5	16.3	43	7.8		+ 8 -	0.8 1	A-6-	-	Dalliana a	nor <u>ie</u> Ch	tini <u>bin</u> a	-
Chemicals and allied industries	59.4	23.3	491	8.3	0.3	10.8	0.4	5 · 1	12.9	0.7	0.3	15.9	24.0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc Other base metals	99 · 5 26 · 1 29 · 9 6 · 2	24·2 13·4 35·4 28·7	728 215 210 42	7·3 8·2 7·0 6·7	0·6 0·1 0·5	23.9 2.2 18.9 1.9	9·3 2·8 3·7 1·3	93 · 4 27 · 2 33 · 5 20 · 7	10.0 9.5 9.0 16.0	9.9 2.9 4.2 1.3	2·4 1·5 4·9 6·2	117·3 29·4 52·4 22·6	11.8 10.1 12.5 16.8
Mechanical engineering (inc. marine engineering)	315.0	41 · 4	2,288	7.3	0.3	11.8	6.2	62·2	9.6	6.8	0.9	74.0	10.9
Instrument engineering	32 · 1	32.4	187	5.8	4-778 <u>0</u>	1.8	1.002	0.2	8.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	29.7
Electrical engineering	136.7	25.5	897	6.6	1.0	39.4	1.7	29.3	17.0	2.7	0.2	68.7	25.4
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacture Motor vehicle manufacture	179.3 2.2 132.9	31·3 15·2 34·4	1,151 18 828	6·4 8·4 6·2	8-08- 9-88- 9-88-	1.9 1.9	7·2 1·6 5·2	88·3 15·0 70·9	12·3 9·4 13·6	7·2 1·6 5·3	1 · 3 11 · 2 1 · 4	90 · 2 15 · 0 72 · 8	12.5 9.4 13.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	31.6	27.7	224	7.1	1050	5.167 <u>38</u> 0.159	0.2	1.3	6.7	0.2	0.2	1.3	6.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145.7	32.9	1,002	6.9	0.6	22.3	4.6	39.4	8.6	5.100	1.2	61.7	12.0
Fextiles Spinning and Weaving of cotton, etc Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing Other textile industries	89.7 14.9 23.0 8.3 15.4 5.1	17.7 12.5 22.7 8.0 35.3 28.0	659 113 175 48 116 41	7.3 7.6 7.6 5.8 7.5 8.1	19.9 11.9 3.5 2.5 0.3 0.3	794 · 7 474 · 4 141 · 1 98 · 4 11 · 5 11 · 9	15.8 1.9 4.7 6.5 1.4 0.8	174 · 6 24 · 4 61 · 9 61 · 2 13 · 2 6 · 8	11.1 12.8 13.2 9.4 9.3 8.2	35 · 6 13 · 7 8 · 2 9 · 0 1 · 7 1 · 1	7.0 11.5 8.1 8.6 3.9 6.2	969.3 498.8 203.0 159.6 24.7 18.7	27:2 36:4 24:7 17:8 14:5 16:6
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.8	25.2	71	7.3	100	0.6	0.3	1.8	7.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	9.1
Clothing and footwear Footwear	28.5 9.0	7·6 11·4	134 38	4·7 4·2	0·8 0·1	32·4 3·2	6·5 5·1	41 · 6 26 · 1	6·4 5·1	7·3 5·2	1.9 6.5	74·0 29·3	10·2 5·7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery	73 · 8 6 · 8	31 · 5 13 · 9	679 53	9·2 7·8	<u>0·1</u>	2.1	2.9 1.6	25 · 1 13 · 7	8.7 8.8	2.9 1.6	1·3 3·2	27·2 13·7	9.2
imber, furniture, etc Furniture and upholstery	66·3 19·6	33 · 8 30 · 0	440 114	6.6 5.8	0·2 0·1	7·2 3·2	1.9 1.1	23 · 4 17 · 2	12·6 15·7	2·0 1·2	1.0 1.8	30.6 20.3	15.0
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board Other printing, publishing, book- binding, engraving, etc	115·7 17·2 49·2	28.7 27.6 29.6	811 152 329	7·0 8·8 6·7	0.6 0.4 0.1	25 · 9 14 · 9 4 · 7	3·3 2·7	35 · 8 32 · 5 0 · 1	11.0 11.9 4.1	3·9 3·1 0·1	1.0 5.0 0.1	61 · 8 47 · 5 4 · 7	15. 15. 35.
Other manufacturing industries	65.9	27.7	509	7.7	0.1	3.9	1.9	18.6	10.0	2.0	0.8	22.5	11.5
otal, all manufacturing industries*	1,598.3	28.2	11,610	7.3	27.1	1,083.5	62.8	643.7	10.3	89.9	1.6	1.727.2	19.2

	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 unempl	oyed	203. 12	1 mil	2000	- 1 ins				120			1				
Total Men Boys Women Married Women* Girls Percentage rates†	150,209 126,985 4,518 16,556 5,510 2,150	70,094 59,842 1,963 7,402 2,159 887	20,816 17,125 702 2,597 1,040 392	41,727 33,912 1,074 6,025 2,327 716	78,102 65,478 2,049 9,477 3,077 1,098	42,704 35,370 1,177 5,423 2,181 734	76,069 63,055 2,687 8,873 3,430 1,454	108,792 88,513 4,025 13,846 4,927 2,408	72,100 58,837 3,110 8,478 3,735 1,675	43,772 33,907 1,857 6,556 2,720 1,452	120,730 93,458 4,555 20,141 10,325 2,576	755,021 616,640 25,754 97,972 39,272 14,655	38,670 28,232 1,534 8,354 5,134 550	793,691 644,872 27,288 106,326 44,406 15,205	100,119 85,070 3,012 10,633 3,300 1,404	70,90 59,040 2,200 8,520 3,250 1,138
Total	1.9	1.6	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.7	5.4	4.5	L E.6	3.3	7.5			-
Males Females	2.8	2·3 0·5	3·2 4·3 1·3	4.1	4.6	4.1	5.1	5.2	5·4 7·3 2·1	5.6	5·6 7·4 2·7	4.5	9·2 4·5	ubx Iria	1.8 2.5	2.5
Temporarily stopp	AND	Lakes -		1.6253		1015	1.4	1 1.4	1.1	2.4	1 2.1	1.3	4.5	1051910-101910	0.5	0.9
Total Males Females	2,925 2,839 86	454 421 33	462 409 53	347 293 54	16,858 14,749 2,109	2,709 2,177 532	3,927 3,105 822	5,683 4,118 1,565	2,142 2,060 82	1,251 1,072 179	3,285 2,674 611	39,589 33,496 6,093	1,153 542 611	40,742 34,038 6,704	1,143 1,093 50	2,24
Wholly unemploye		029.9	268	1,144	100				*1.1			, ,,,		o), o, 1		
Total Males Females Males wholly unem	147,284 128,664 18,620	69,540 61,384 8,256	20,354 17,418 2,936	41,380 34,693 6,687	61,244 52,778 8,466	39,995 34,370 5,625	72,142 62,637 9,505	103,109 88,420 14,689	69,958 59,887 10,071	42,521 34,692 7,829	117,445 95,339 22,106	715,432 608,898 106,534	37,517 29,224 8,293	752,949 638,122 114,827	98,976 86,989 11,987	68,66 59,09 9,56
Total Men	124,170	59,431	16,717	33,625	50,787	33,210	60,033	84,435	56,791	1 22 0//	1 00 0/2					
Total Boys Casual workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	4,494 1,840 24,282 14,587 17,739 70,216	1,953 1,493 12,264 7,333 8,598 31,696	701 19 2,274 1,657 2,580 10,888	1,068 218 4,735 3,277 4,268 22,195	1,991 3 7,685 6,024 7,523 31,543	1,160 40 4,581 3,120 4,653 21,976	2,604 110 8,119 6,444 7,835 40,129	3,985 307 12,386 9,745 11,980 54,002	3,096 145 6,671 5,955 6,486 40,630	32,866 1,826 11 4,142 3,329 4,059	90,863 4,476 242 10,465 8,394 12,186	583,497 25,401 2,935 85,340 62,532 79,309	27,696 1,528 499 2,578 2,694 3,432	611,193 26,929 3,434 87,918 65,226 82,741	84,000 2,989 1,676 16,604 9,952 12,168	56,88 2,200 18 9,95 6,292 8,15
Females wholly une	mployed	‡	10,000	1 22,175	51,545	21,770	40,129	1 54,002	1 40,650	23,151	64,052	378,782	20,021	398,803	46,589	34,515
Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	16,472 2,148 76 5,216 2,819 2,858 7,651	7,370 886 57 2,653 1,308 1,297 2,941	2,546 390 1 500 414 500 1,521	5,977 710 39 1,274 789 872 3,713	7,479 987 2 1,858 1,229 1,381 3,996	4,918 707 2 1,012 745 920 2,946	8,151 1,354 12 1,886 1,239 1,498 4,870	12,339 2,350 83 2,999 2,155 2,453 6,999	8,401 1,670 1,608 1,295 1,566 5,602	6,385 1,444 1 1,253 994 1,157 4,424	19,609 2,497 22 2,943 2,207 3,036 13,898	92,277 14,257 238 20,549 13,886 16,241 55,620	7,794 499 44 954 1,020 1,219 5.056	100,071 14,756 282 21,503 14,906 17,460 60,676	10,584 1,403 61 3,613 1,867 1,901	8,434 1,135 16 2,103 1,366 1,457
School-leavers uner	nployed	203.01	73.1	DEN	5,	-,-,-,-	1,070	0,779	5,002	7,724	13,078	55,620	5,056	60,676	4,545	4,627
Boys Girls Wholly unemployed	632 313	254 173	103 51	130 68	299 44	195 105	594 236	696 314	860 258	400 279	601 246	4,510 2,014	663 242	5,173 2,256	445 239	290 125
A CONTRACTOR OF	146 339 1	69 213 1	20 200 1	41,182	60,801	39,695	71 312	102,099	49 940	41.942	116 500	702 000	24 412	745 500		
Wholly unemployed	excludi	ng school	-leavers	1,102 1	00,001 [37,075	71,512	102,099	68,840	41,842	116,598	708,908	36,612	745,520	98,292	68,247
(seasonally	147.8	7 = 21	19·8 3·1	43·0 3·2	61.7	40.6	72·9 3·6	102·5 3·5	69·8 5·3	42·8 4·4	116·5 5·4	731.3	36.5	- 1	98.9	69.8

† The survey week included Easter Monday.

(153265)

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total of 712,259, compared with 27.4 per cent. in May, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 39.0 per cent., compared with 41.9 per cent in May.

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

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis:

differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at 10 May 1971

to a set of the set of	T DO IDIRIDO DIBIDICIO	n Althusi	GRE	AT BRIT	AIN			UNIT	ED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL UNEMP Males		TEMPOI STOPPE Males		Males	TOTAL Females	Total	Males	TOTAL Females	Total
Total, all industries and services Total, Index of Production Industries Total, manufacturing industries	608,898 359,747 207,049	106,534 39,650 38,265	33,496 31,785 31,595	6,093 5,925 5,921	642,394 391,532 238,644	112,627 45,575 44,186	755,021 437,107 282,830	672,160 408,899 245,252	121,531 49,745 48,242	793,691 458,644 293,494
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	13,599 10,432 441 2,726	1,328 1,296 24 8	1,290 163 3 1,124	87 87	14,889 10,595 444 3,850	1,415 1,383 24 8	16,304 11,978 468 3,858	17,167 12,397 636 4,134	1,478 1,444 25 9	18,645 13,841 661 4,143
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	21,818 20,262 663 377 163 353	159 119 9 12 5 14	9 2 1 6	the pro- leavest the pro- leavest the pro- leavest the pro-	21,827 20,264 664 377 163 359	159 119 9 12 5 14	21,986 20,383 673 389 168 373	22,001 20,267 804 395 163 372	166 119 14 14 5 14	22,167 20,386 818 409 168 386
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocca, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	20,764 761 4,355 942 3,035 626 1,439 1,809 1,809 1,809 1,829 1,839 1,225 374 788 1,971 981 754 617	6,109 69 844 517 1,172 247 92 677 1,062 98 54 241 206 246 377 207	498 4 1 166 3 1 307 14 1 1	315 1 19 1 1 184 3 3 1 1	21,262 761 4,359 943 3,201 1,098 626 1,440 2,108 1,225 374 802 1,972 982 754 617	6,424 69 845 518 1,291 248 92 678 8 1,246 98 54 244 209 247 378 207	27,686 830 5,204 1,461 4,492 1,346 718 2,118 3,354 1,323 428 1,046 2,181 1,229 1,132 824	22,307 825 4,594 955 3,371 1,206 630 1,472 2,244 1,270 377 822 1,993 1,049 780 719	6,962 73 889 522 1,346 99 92 691 1,369 101 55 249 211 259 414 392	29,269 898 5,483 1,477 4,717 1,505 722 2,163 3,613 1,371 432 1,071 2,204 1,308 1.194 1,111
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,501 282 1,080 139	64 5 49 10	arele	ninena Val (1. Diey	1,502 282 1,081 139	64 5 49 10	1,566 287 1,130 149	1,521 283 1,099 139	68 5 53 10	1,589 288 1,152 149
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	9,092 3,676 741 256 934 554 1,246 332 395 958	1,620 354 274 193 100 75 149 22 32 421	34 10 1 2 21	34 1 26 2 2 2 2 1	9,126 3,686 742 256 934 556 1,267 332 395 958	1,654 355 300 195 100 75 151 24 32 422	10,780 4,041 1,042 451 1,034 631 1,418 356 427 1,380	9,252 3,737 748 263 941 558 1,285 335 416 969	1,682 363 302 196 103 76 155 24 34 429	10,934 4,100 1,050 1,044 634 1,440 359 450 1,398
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	20,380 9,845 1,667 4,888 1,828 1,828 1,298 854	997 335 63 262 159 105 73	9,916 2,158 946 6,302 331 160 19	146 18 118 8 2	30,296 12,003 2,613 11,190 2,159 1,458 873	1,143 353 63 380 167 107 73	31,439 12,356 2,676 11,570 2,326 1,565 946	30,457 12,050 2,629 11,256 2,173 1,466 883	1,153 354 63 385 168 108 75	31,610 12,404 2,692 11,641 2,341 1,574 958
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other-machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	31,997 783 2,948 1,439 925 1,330 982 1,763 1,144 8,873 5,236 481 6,093	2,519 53 196 155 71 103 60 85 260 692 212 212 51 581	3,765 441 705 216 514 79 373 19 308 100 1,010	282 23 39 18 9 2 8 77 5 101	35,762 1,224 3,653 1,655 1,439 1,409 1,355 1,782 1,144 9,181 5,336 481 7,103	2,801 53 219 194 89 112 60 87 268 769 217 51 682	38,563 1,277 3,872 1,849 1,528 1,521 1,415 1,869 1,412 9,950 5,553 532 7,785	1,907 1,375 1,800 1,154 9,333 5,411 484	130 62 89 284 785 226 51	39,623 1,291 3,884 1,909 1,552 2,037 1,437 1,437 1,889 1,438 10,118 5,637 5,355 7,896
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	2,321 363 281 282 1,395	811 73 273 117 348	11 1 6 4		2,332 364 281 288 1,399	812 73 273 117 349	3,144 437 554 405 1,748	368 281 305	74 273 143	3,203 442 554 448 1,759
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electronic appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	14,806 3,637 1,205 1,313 2,425 765 534 1,121 1,493 2,313	4,663 622 172 582 1,392 303 192 217 424 759	5 31 1 569	502 183 7 3 29 8 5 157 110	15,889 4,071 1,206 1,313 2,430 796 534 1,122 2,062 2,355	311 192 222 581	21,054 4,876 1,385 1,898 3,851 1,107 726 1,344 2,643 3,224	4,136 1,237 1,382 2,466 842 541 1,134 2,073	819 192 692 1,444 355 205 234 599	2,074 3,910 1,197 746 1,368 2,672
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	8,611 7,881 730	164 134 30	1,827 1,809	33	10,438	167 137 30	10,605 9,827 778	10,824 10,042	174 143	10,185
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	19,183 875 10,343 505 6,527 475 458	1,534 26 711 74 679 26 18	405 4,040 41 6	145 144 1	23,675 1,280 14,383 546 6,533 475 458		25,354 1,306 15,238 621 7,212 501 476	1,284 14,497 549 6,683 479	26 864 75 712 26	1,310 15,361 624 7,395 505

ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* ST Females 1 Males Metal goods not elsewhere specified 18,834 1,325 706 442 829 1,149 628 297 13,458 Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals 2,773 143 102 92 160 157 285 89 1,745 Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified 16,388 978 2,293 1,669 4,208 1,179 264 1,490 109 864 328 472 1,885 649 extiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted 5,462 117 708 532 1,263 346 101 1,081 33 307 179 293 408 94 Textiles Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries eather, leather goods and fur **1,456** 878 451 127 Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur **281** 81 177 23 **3,605** 237 707 514 213 509 89 257 1,079 **4,956** 235 1,235 463 565 1,403 53 464 538 Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear 10,149 2,875 1,245 2,267 449 3,313 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods **798** 132 262 267 18 119 ottery Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified 8,574 3,156 2,983 441 677 796 521 imber, furniture, etc 749 165 236 151 52 81 64 urniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of pawerpaper 10,673 3,062 1,463 392 549 974 1,482 2,751 2,715 511 619 168 236 155 197 829 Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc 8,715 3,001 672 197 949 236 3,031 629 2,050 351 78 87 643 77 603 211 Other manufacturing industries Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and borooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationer's goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries onstruction 122,506 883 Gas, electricity and water 8,374 3,330 4,411 633 343 116 208 19 Electricity Water supply **39,990** 5,606 5,522 9,451 1,437 5,469 3,630 1,071 5,267 2,537 **2,210** 201 629 213 59 116 47 120 498 327 ansport and communication ailways Kailways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Sea transport Port and inland water transport of transport Ostal services and telecommunications Aliscellaneous transport services and storage ributive trades **51,543** 8,825 650 4,924 13,348 12,557 4,914 6,325 18,083 1,284 58 1,130 6,492 8,475 267 377 Proutive trades Pholesale distribution of food and drink Yholesale distribution of petroleum products Ther wholesale distribution etail distribution of food and drink Ther retail distribution Pealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Pealing in other industrial materials and machinery

* See footnote on page 551.

* See footnote on page 551. 53265)

Table 2 (continued)

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 549

GRE	EAT BRIT	AIN	nomber	add awe	UNITED KINGDOM						
EMPO	RARILY	n .eusaa	TOTAL	develo	i asoffio	TOTAL	50èV108				
1ales	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
2,558 210 1 5 200 203 3 1,936	209 13 85 3 6	21,392 1,535 707 447 1,029 1,352 628 300 15,394	2,982 156 102 92 245 160 291 89 1,847	24,374 1,691 809 539 1,274 1,512 919 389 17,241	21,628 1,557 720 478 1,032 1,362 637 301 15,541	3,043 160 106 114 245 161 301 89	24,671 1,717 826 592 1,277 1,523 938 390				
3,730 274 969 435 649 327 1 460 3 290 16 3 232 71	2,791 8 606 357 599 264 4 739 6 55 33 11 11 73 36	20,118 1,252 3,262 2,104 4,857 1,506 265 1,950 112 1,154 344 475 2,117 720	8,253 125 1,314 889 1,862 610 105 1,820 39 362 212 212 304 481 130	28,371 1,377 4,576 2,993 6,719 2,116 370 3,770 151 1,516 556 779 2,598 850	21,860 1,382 3,759 2,553 4,943 1,514 322 2,128 118 1,211 370 546 2,285 729	1,867 9,868 199 1,619 1,372 1,950 610 118 2,022 75 386 218 561 605 133	17,408 31,728 1,581 5,378 3,925 6,893 2,124 440 4,150 193 1,597 588 1,107 2,890 862				
26 17 4 5	54 7 3 44	1,482 895 455 132	335 88 180 67	1,817 983 635 199	1,539 922 478 139	349 92 188 69	1,888 1,014 666 208				
132 11 14 22 4 54 2 25	393 10 80 12 157 67 30 1 36	3,737 248 721 536 213 513 143 259 1,104	5,349 245 1,315 475 722 1,470 83 465 574	9,086 493 2,036 1,011 935 1,983 226 724 1,678	3,884 250 742 540 260 548 146 267 1,131	6,368 258 1,452 479 1,268 1,593 113 557 648	10,252 508 2,194 1,019 1,528 2,141 259 824 1,779				
832 122 552 138 20	576 559 16 1	10,981 2,997 1,797 2,405 449 3,333	1,374 132 821 283 18 120	12,355 3,129 2,618 2,688 467 3,453	11,325 3,175 1,814 2,422 454 3,460	1,398 135 826 291 20 126	12,723 3,310 2,640 2,713 474 3,586				
937 8 767 96 5 42 19	164 36 17 6 4	9,511 3,164 3,750 537 682 838 540	913 166 372 168 52 87 68	10,424 3,330 4,122 705 734 925 608	9,767 3,254 3,844 551 711 852 555	944 173 383 171 56 89 72	10,711 3,427 4,227 722 767 941 627				
761 713 6 5 2 14 11 10	69 47 8 7 1 3 3	11,434 3,775 1,469 397 551 988 1,493 2,761	2,784 558 627 175 237 158 197 832	14,218 4,333 2,096 572 788 1,146 1,690 3,593	11,598 3,796 1,530 399 553 1,019 1,507 2,794	2,905 559 686 179 239 175 207 860	14,503 4,355 2,216 578 792 1,194 1,714 3,654				
992 815 61 2 108 6	237 140 2 92 3	9,707 3,816 733 197 951 236 3,139 635	2,287 491 78 89 643 77 695 214	11,994 4,307 811 286 1,594 313 3,834 849	10,059 4,030 739 214 990 238 3,206 642	2,446 534 78 94 704 78 734 224	12,505 4,564 817 308 1,694 316 3,940 866				
176	4	122,682	887	123,569	133,004	971	133,975				
5 3	1988 188 2355	8,379 3,331 4,412 636	343 116 208 19	8,722 3,447 4,620 655	8,642 3,403 4,561 678	366 121 224 21	9,008 3,524 4,785 699				
137 5 9 35 2 31 41 1 4 9		40,127 5,611 5,531 9,486 1,439 5,500 3,671 1,072 5,271 2,546	2,211 201 629 213 59 116 47 120 499 327	42,338 5,812 6,160 9,699 1,498 5,616 3,718 1,192 5,770 2,873	41,836 5,719 5,816 9,733 1,516 5,753 4,131 1,115 5,458 2,595	2,307 202 646 222 61 122 50 129 524 351	44,143 5,921 6,462 9,955 1,577 5,875 4,181 1,244 5,982 2,946				
132 71 9 6 21 13 12	29 7 1 11 8 2	51,675 8,896 650 4,933 13,354 12,578 4,927 6,337	18,112 1,291 58 1,131 6,503 8,483 267 379	69,787 10,187 708 6,064 19,857 21,061 5,194 6,716	53,927 9,427 674 5,083 13,956 12,913 5,268 6,606	19,484 1,428 66 1,209 7,021 9,041 310 409	73,411 10,855 740 6,292 20,977 21,954 5,578 7,015				

(continued on page 551)

A*** 3

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 10 May 1971

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
	1,512	BAT	100		total)	2011
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	CRE LAS SI					
South Western	5,292	1,094	258	6,644	86	4.9
Merseyside	33,947	5,126	3,611	42,684	1,966	5.3
Northern	59,536	8,782	4,869	73,187	2,152	5.4
Scottish	86,195	19,305	6,772	112,272	3,283	5.8
	1	1 6 6 6 7	1 200		833	5.0
Welsh	24,148	4,885	2,368	31,401	033	3.0
Total all Development Areas	209,118	39,192	17,878	266,188	8,320	5.5
Northern Ireland	28,232	8,354	2,084	38,670	1,153	7.5
NTERMEDIATE-AREAS	1 1 8 M	80	200	2	1	7.54 × 1
North East Lancashire	5,600	1,512	312	7,424	853	3.6
Bridlington/Filey	778	117	35	930	20	7.7
Yorkshire Coalfield	17,160	2,366	1,538	21,064	609	5.1
North Humberside	7,933	817	441	9,191	368	4.9
598	1, 2,8,8,3	1,470	E13	1.19		The FE
Notts/Derby Coalfield	3.025	560	72	3,657	439	5.4
Oswestry	- 536	71	21	628		5.1
South East Wales	6,977	1,123	739	8,839	128	4.1*
South Western	3,473	674	252	4,399	29	4.2
Scottish	7,263	836	359	8,458	2	4.4*
Total all Intermediate Areas	52,745	8,076	3,769	64,590	2,448	4.4
LOCAL AREAS (by regio	n)	Ba1		6	4.4	
South East	1 200	52	200	1	1 2	1
Greater London †Aldershot	59,842 396	7,402	2,850	70,094	454	1.6
Aylesbury	287	27	26	340		1.1
Basingstoke Bedford	386 833	84 196	26 79	496	29	1.6
†Bournemouth †Braintree	3,772	426 137	80 45	4,278	72	3.8
†Brighton	3.625	440	172	4,237	34	3.5
†Canterbury Chatham	1,164 2,229	152 366	53 270	1,369 2,865	972	4·2 4·0
†Chelmsford	/50	144	38	932	8	1.7
†Chichester †Colchester	780	76 216	33 84	889 1,408 1,229	2	3.0
†Crawley †Eastbourne	1,038	135	56	1,229 983	1	1.0
†Gravesend	1,934	252	101	2,287	- 0	3.4
Guildford †Harlow	596 870	126	50 65	1,096	4	1.3
†Hastings †Hertford	1,307 206	160 27	37	1,504	- 4	4.0
†High Wycombe	1,220	203	45	1,468	199	1.9
†Letchworth †Luton	406	66 339	24	496 2,388	95 7	1.2
Maidstone	953	114	71	1,138	21	1.8
†Newport, I.O.W. †Oxford	1,116 2,705	138 403	31 137	1,285 3,245	402	3·6 2·3
†Portsmouth Ramsgate	4,367	622 176	336 80	5,325		3.5
†Reading	1,596	250	102	1,948		1.5
†St. Albans †Slough	909	96	45 89	1,050	22	1.2
†Southampton	4,185	616	225	5,026		3.2
†Southend on Sea Stevenage	4,912	601 83	245 64	5,758		1.9
†Tunbridge Wells †Watford	1,086 2,024	109 175	46 78	1,241 2,277	574	1.9
†Weybridge	982	167	64	1,213	8	1.5
†Worthing	1,058	122	36	1,216	6	2.6
East Anglia Cambridge	793	127	52	972		1.3
Great Yarmouth	1,669	225	85	1,979	3	6.0
†lpswich Lowestoft	2,438	289 88	155 36	2,882 765	290	3.4 2.8
†Norwich	3,033	284 265	136 154	3,453 1,659	2	3.1
Peterborough South Western	1,240	203	151	1,037	2 from the second	

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centag rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	ion)—contin	ued				
South Western-continue Cheltenham	d 1,351 1,741	292 229	64	1,707	m A <u>se</u> rect	3.6
†Éxeter Gloucester	1,262	229 328	58 91	2,028	26	3.7
†Plymouth †Salisbury	3,142 561	621 164	239 82	4,002 807	26	4.1
Swindon	1,522	230	108	1,860	88	2.6 2.7 2.5 5.9
Taunton †Torbay	754 3,030	101 412	20 93	875 3,535	42	2.5
†West Wiltshire †Yeovil	468 516	94 139	28 33	590 688	3	1.3
West Midlands	St. 1.	13 2			and the	and a state
†Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	20,354 1,790	2,596 277	931 61	23,881 2,128	3,533 1,223	3.5
Cannock	699	284	87	1,070	181	4.7
†Coventry †Dudley	8,851 4,038	1,436 340	476 77	10,763 4,455	3,270 1,655	4.7
Hereford †Kidderminster	667 889	143 194	49 46	859	239	2.9
Leamington	993	128	43	1,164	98	2.6
†Oakengates Redditch	1,490	366 74	109 20	1,965	462	4.9
Rugby	533 891	105	53 45	691 1,063	80	2.4
Shrewsbury †Stafford	835	133	82	1.050	140	2.9
†Stoke-on-Trent †Tamworth	4,972	947 209	286 60	6,205 1,349	953 319	3.1
†Walsall	4.294	648	159	5,101	2,043	4.2
†West Bromwich †Wolverhampton	4,226 4,248 912	213 626 126	150 191 55	4,589 5,065 1,093	556	3·4 3·6 2·2
Worcester East Midlands	712	120	55	1,075	57	1.1
†Chesterfield	3,069	355 87	156	3,580 503	29	4.8
Coalville Corby	788	199	92	1,079	99	1.6
Derby Kettering	3,520 378	623 40	147 38	4,290 456	139	3.6
Leicester	3,637	459	134	4,230	100	2.0
Lincoln Loughborough	2,072	366 89	125	2,563 525	292	4.8
†Mansfield	I,448 928	234	144 93	1,826	119	3.1
†Northampton †Nottingham	7,546	769	374	8.689	236	3.2
Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,030	322	37	1,389	348	4.5
Yorkshire and Humbers †Barnsley	3,532	304	231	4,067	125	5.7
†Bradford †Castleford	6,459 2,071	813 237	363 170	7,635 2,478	714	4.6
†Dewsbury	1,989 4,206	318	73	2,380 5,294	298	3.4
†Doncaster Grimsby	4,206 2,815	657 250	431 224	3,289 1,711	133	4.5
†Halifax	1,407 569	202 96	102 15	1,711 680	277	2.6
Harrogate Huddersfield	1.544	499	98	2,141	189	2.3
†Hull Keighley	7,491	720	387	8,598 1,545	358 235	5.2
†Leeds	8,142	931 256	336 179	9,409	192 115	3.2
†Mexborough Rotherham	1,573 2,218	294	200	2,008 2,712	63	4.9
†Scunthorpe †Sheffield	1,308 7,158	597 691	181 301	2,086 8,150	36 795	3.8
Wakefield York	1,101	122 257	51	1,274 2,135	15	2.5
North Western				1.76	1	
†Accrington †Ashton-under-Lyne	803 2,272	205 279	28	1,036 2,667	153	3.5
†Blackburn	1,780	425	117	2,322	42	3.4
†Blackpool †Bolton	3,515 2,722	632 465	142 157	4,289 3,344	72 174	3.0
†Burnley	1,373	307	79	1,759	227	3.7
†Bury Chester	1,283 991	402	62 56	1,152		2.6
†Crewe	891 699	196 304	57 84	1,144	-10	2.6
†Furness †Lancaster	1,644	328	74	2,046	34	4.8
†Leigh †Liverpool	1,229 30,891	235 4,639	99 3,351	1,563	66	5.9
†Manchester	18,942	1,661	759	21,362	528 219	3.0
†Nelson †Northwich	806 920	307	53	1,166	4	3.5
†Oldham	1,937	371 572	66 246	2,374	216	3.0
†Preston Rochdale	3,388 1,820 1,748	465	69	4,206 2,354	940	4.5
St. Helens Southport	1,748	274	132	2,154	55	4.7
†Warrington	1,154	206	144	1,504	36	2.1
†Widnes †Wigan	1,308	213 425	128	1,649 3,058	143	1.5

na space artes about doputs a an artes	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	ALANCIES	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per centag rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	gion)—contin	nued		Neveril	layonsis	unalla	LOCAL AREAS (by Regio	on)—contin	nued	Dag 340	(comp)	(bod o	ern en l
Northern	is the light	it do aq		Smos.	polition	dates p	Scotland	1 minter	hansai	ana in	and the second	Lada Sa	03 200
Hishop Auckland Carlisle Chester-le-Streec Consett Darlington Durham Hartlepool Peterlee Sunderland Tresside Tyneside Workington Wales	2,427 1,225 1,748 1,607 1,436 990 2,457 1,566 6,389 8,624 20,907 964	220 207 203 214 250 132 383 138 888 1,483 2,633 373	186 43 156 143 67 100 214 127 565 565 1,009 1,558 95	2,833 1,475 2,107 1,964 1,753 1,222 3,054 1,831 7,842 11,116 25,098 1,432	61 180 7 12 4 11 - 185 1,400 20	6.4 3.3 5.5 4.2 4.4 7.8 7.0 6.8 5.7 6.3 5.0	+Aberdeen +Ayr Bathgate Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee +Dunfermline +Edinburgh +Falkirk +Glasgow +Greenock +Highlands and Islands +Irvine +Kilmarnock +Kirkcaldy	2,719 1,161 1,972 1,307 991 4,751 1,784 9,285 2,757 30,880 2,135 4,978 1,722 1,322 2,815	415 250 330 283 328 1,341 535 1,259 907 4,008 1,037 931 561 340 681	155 94 200 152 68 396 130 515 2,130 281 381 122 92 196	3,289 1,505 2,502 1,742 1,387 6,488 2,449 11,059 37,018 3,789 37,018 3,453 6,290 2,405 1,754 3,692	19 18 10 10 87 615 1 12 542 207 2 463 6 59 996	3.3 3.9 6.6 4.8 7.4 4.9 6.5 7.4 5.4 5.4 5.6 7.3 6.6
†Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale †Llanelli	1,756 5,232 1,091 547 635	261 546 264 199 173	177 550 205 75 72	2,194 6,328 1,560 821 880	32 18 25 35 3	8·8 3·7 4·9 2·7 3·2	†North Lánarkshire †Paisley †Perth †Stirling	8,623 3,101 778 1,350	3,074 746 128 344	996 270 55 114	12,693 4,117 961 1,808	416 44 20 —	7·5 5·0 3·1 4·1
Neath Newport Pontypool Pontypridd ffort Talbot fShotton fSwansea tWrexham	2,280 1,785 2,456 1,827 843 2,086 1,839	173 383 587 487 613 260 517 252	278 223 253 275 112 178 155	880 2,941 2,595 3,196 2,715 1,215 2,781 2,246	3 55 200 25 160 5 23 31	3 · 2 4 · 0 6 · 2 5 · 1 3 · 8 3 · 1 3 · 6 6 · 2	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	704 10,056 1,103 2,586 1,890	258 2,361 394 399 577	48 646 101 191 109	1,010 13,063 1,598 3,176 2,576	38 521 54 11 5	5·3 6·2 5·5 10·8 14·5

Notes: The percentage rates of unemployment represent the number of persons registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1969 (mid-1970 for Northern Ireland). • Detailed definitions of the development areas and of the intermediate areas and an explanation of the calculation of a percentage rate for the South East Wales Intermediate Area are given on pages 776-777 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The Intermediate Areas Order (SI 1971 No. 329) specified the employment exchange areas of Bridlington, Edinburgh, Filey, Okehampton, Oswestry, Portobello and

industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at 10 May 1971 (continued from page 549)
 Table 2 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN UNITED KINGDOM										
WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		nonella - j	TOTAL	M	TOTAL			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
13,250 5,282 3,583 717 976 775 1,797 120	2,754 859 460 227 204 195 782 27	7 1 2 4	0 78,85 7 10,85 8 01 10,85	13,257 5,283 3,585 717 976 775 1,801 120	2,755 859 460 227 204 195 783 27	16,012 6,142 4,045 944 1,180 970 2,584 147	13,497 5,383 3,632 731 1,011 781 1,838 121	2,923 922 498 250 223 195 808 27	16,420 6,305 4,130 981 1,234 976 2,646 148	
12,323 480 4,760 393 4,224 206 515 1,745	7,471 191 2,137 384 4,307 67 120 265	9 2 3 3	5 4	12,332 480 4,762 396 4,224 206 518 1,746	7,476 191 2,141 384 4,307 67 120 266	19,808 671 6,903 780 8,531 273 638 2,012	12,713 488 4,924 411 4,358 225 520 1.787	8,291 207 2,351 425 4,824 74 122 288	21,004 695 7,275 836 9,182 299 642 2,075	
44,426 4,399 2,418 1,829 10,661 2,375 1,869 1,968 666 666 849 825 1,111 366 8,553 2,61 6,276	16,567 1,278 400 611 4,359 1,976 586 335 430 1,006 1,590 993 301 1,213 26 1,463	124 9 4 30 6 1 3 5 1 48 13	41 4 17 13 3 1 5 2 1 2 2	44,550 4,408 2,422 1,833 10,691 2,381 1,870 1,971 666 854 826 854 826 1,111 366 8,601 261 6,289	16,608 1,282 401 618 4,372 1,979 587 335 430 1,011 1,592 993 302 1,215 26 1,465	61,158 5,690 2,823 2,451 15,063 4,360 2,457 2,306 1,096 1,865 2,104 668 9,816 2,87 7,754	46,227 4,502 2,478 2,002 11,045 2,459 1,999 2,052 686 896 883 1,150 394 8,884 2,73 6,524	17,688 1,297 415 626 4,624 2,108 616 342 443 1,087 1,835 1,045 320 1,279 26 1,625	63,915 5,799 2,893 2,628 15,669 4,567 2,615 2,394 1,129 1,983 2,718 2,195 714 10,163 299 8,149	
26,897 10,480 16,417	3,528 1,773 1,755	12 	4 3	26,909 10,481 16,428	3,532 1,774 1,758	30,441 12,255 18,186	28,269 11,007 17,262	3,825 1,946 1,879	32,094 12,953 19,141	
2,115 45,008	172 14,771			2,115	172	2,287 59,779	2,202 47,423	182	2,384	
	UNEMF Males 13,250 5,282 3,583 717 776 775 1,797 120 12,323 480 4,760 3,733 4,224 4,224 4,399 2,418 1,829 10,661 1,745 44,426 4,399 2,418 1,829 10,661 8,499 8,255 1,745 44,426 4,399 2,418 1,829 10,661 8,499 8,553 2,666 8,497 10,480 16,417 2,115	UNEMPLOYED* Males Females 13,250 2,754 5,282 859 3,583 460 717 227 976 204 120 27 12,323 7,471 480 191 4,760 2,137 12,323 7,471 480 191 4,760 2,137 1,745 265 1,745 265 1,745 265 44,926 16,567 4,399 1,278 2,418 400 1,829 611 10,661 4,359 2,375 1,976 2,375 1,976 2,869 586 1,968 335 666 301 8,553 1,213 2,61 26 6,276 1,463 2,64,897 3,528 10,480 1,773	UNEMPLOYED* STOPPE Males Females Males 13,250 2,754 7 5,282 859 1 3,583 460 2 976 204 7 976 204 191 120 27 4 120 27 4 120 27 4 480 191 9 4,760 2,137 2 206 67 3 1,745 265 1 44,426 16,567 124 4,399 1,278 9 2,418 400 4 1,829 61 4 1,829 61 4 1,929 586 1 1,968 335 3 666 301 8 849 1,006 5 8251 1,590 1 1,111 993 3	UNEMPLOYED* STOPPED Males Females Males Females 13,250 2,754 7 1 5,282 859 1 1 717 227 2 1 976 204 7 1 120 27 4 1 120 27 4 1 120 27 4 1 120 27 4 1 120 27 4 1 120 27 4 1 480 191 9 5 4760 2,137 2 4 393 384 3 4 4,224 4,307 2 4 4,399 1,278 9 4 4,399 1,278 9 4 1,829 611 4 7 16,661 4,359 30 13 2,375 1,976	UNEMPLOYED* STOPPED Males Females Males Females Males 13,250 2,754 7 1 13,257 5,282 859 1 3,583 460 2 717 227 95 717 976 204 976 204 976 775 120 27 120 27 1 120 27 400 480 191 9 5 12,332 400 4,760 2,137 2 4 4,762 400 393 384 3 396 4,224 400 518 1,745 265 1 1 1,746 44,426 16,567 124 41 44,509 2,418 400 4 1 2,4224 4,024 1,661 4,359 30 13 10,661 1,870 1,829 611 4 7 1,833 10,661 2,375<	UNEMPLOYED* STOPPED Males Females Males Females Males Females 13,250 2,754 7 1 13,257 2,755 5,282 859 1 3,583 460 2 3,585 717 227 7 717 227 756 204 976 204 976 204 976 204 976 120 27 1 1,801 783 195 120 27 120 27 120 27 4 1,801 783 480 191 480 191 450 195 1,797 782 4 1,745 25,133 7,476 480 191 4,400 191 4400 191 4,760 2,137 2 4 4,762 2,141 393 384 3 396 334 4,224 4,307 1,745 265<	UNEMPLOYED* STOPPED Males Females Males Females Males Females Total 13,250 2,754 7 1 13,257 2,755 16,012 5,282 859 1 5,283 859 6,142 3,583 3,583 460 2 3,585 460 4,045 717 227 7 775 195 775 195 970 1,797 782 4 1 1,801 783 2,584 120 27 1 120 27 16,012 6,191 4,760 2,137 2 4 4,762 2,141 6,903 393 384 3 366 384 780 4,224 4,307 8,531 206 67 2 2,416 6,666 7273 515 120 3 518 120 638 1,745 265 1 1 1,746	UNEMPLOYED* STOPPED Males Females Males Females Total Males 13,250 2,754 7 1 13,257 2,755 16,012 13,497 5,282 859 1 3,583 460 2 3,585 460 4,045 3,632 717 227 2 717 227 944 731 976 204 775 195 970 781 120 27 180 1,011 120 27 1 120 27 180 191 671 488 1,934 497 497 121 1232 7,476 19,808 12,713 4400 191 671 489 191 671 488 4,760 2,137 24 4,762 2,141 6,903 4,914 4,307 8,531 4,358 206 67 273 225 515 120 3 518 120 638 520	UNEMPLOYED* STOPPED Males Females Males Females Males Females Total Males Females 13,250 2,754 7 1 13,257 2,755 16,012 13,497 2,923 3,583 460 2 3,583 460 4,045 3,632 498 775 195 775 1727 775 195 10,011 223 775 976 204 1,800 783 2,584 1,838 808 120 27 4 1,801 783 2,584 1,838 808 120 27 4 1,801 783 2,584 1,838 808 120 27 4 4,762 2,141 6,903 4,924 2,351 4,760 2,137 2 4 4,762 2,141 6,903 4,924 2,351 4,224 4,307 8,531 4,358 4,824 10,425	

The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2,935 males and 238 las in Great Britain and 3,434 males and 282 females in the United Kingdom). (153265)

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 551 Inemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 10 May 1971 (continued)

Tavistock as Intermediate Areas from 10 March 1971. The entry in the table for the South Western Intermediate Area comprises Okehampton, Tavistock and the Plymouth Area: the entry for the Scottish Intermediate Area comprises Edinburgh, Portobello and Leith. For the Scottish Intermediate Area the unemployment percentage rate shown is that for the Edinburgh travel-to-work area of which the Scottish Intermediate Area forms a substantial part. † Figures relate to a group of employment exchange areas details of which are given on page 779 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

† Excluding members of H.M. Forces.

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PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. In due course it will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults given on pages 466-467 of the May 1971 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 5 May 1971, 186,254 vacancies remained unfilled 1,466 more than at 31 March 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 130,200 at 5 May 1971, compared with 128,700 at 31 March and 147,400 in February 1971 (see table 119 on page 576).

At 5 May 1971 50,758 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 3.463 less than at 31 March.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at 5 May 1971. The figures do

Industry group (Standard	Number 5 May 19		ies remai	ning unfill	ed at
Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total all industries and services	71,016	22,108	64,480	28,650	186,254
Total index of production industries	38,928	9,654	20,957	10,884	80,423
Total all manufacturing industries	26,430	6,418	20,275	10,309	63,432
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	914	978	247	201	2,340
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	3,331 3,173	851 816	35 7	20 5	4,237 4,001
Food, drink and tobacco	1,427	399	1,737	749	4,312
Coal and petroleum products	113	30	48	20	211
Chemicals and allied industries	1,096	257	768	362	2,483
Metal manufacture	1,521	275	296	129	2,221
Mechanical engineering	5,483	932	1,316	425	8,156
Instrument engineering	787	180	404	177	1,548
Electrical engineering	3,297	462	2,127	672	6,558
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	694	83	43	24	844
Vehicles	2,880	240	569	127	3,816
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,619	810	1,335	614	5,378
Textiles	1,007	438	1,945	1,441	4,831
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and Worsted	236 217	97 84	323 281	158 236	814 818

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.

m.11.

try group (Standard trial Classification 1968)

her, leather goods and ing and footwear

cs, pottery, glass, ment. etc

per, furniture, etc

inting and publishing

r manufacturing

electricity and water

lustries

struction

sport and

butive trades ance, banking, finance,

business services

ellaneous services tertainments sports, etc tering (MLH 884–888) undries, dry cleaning, etc

c administration tional government service cal government service

ssional and scientific

er, printing and publishin per cardboard and paper

Table 2	in theme-	TALS		ta	Constant of the						
B-0 IN DEG.		Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5 May 1971									
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total						
South East Greater London East Anglia South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	32,634 14,516 1,935 5,060 9,830 5,063 6,150 3,507 3,497 3,340	9,390 5,050 644 1,439 3,508 2,440 1,893 888 811 1,095	27,211 14,574 1,777 6,324 7,730 5,049 6,946 2,889 2,241 4,313	11,074 5,588 813 2,215 4,502 2,530 3,094 1,586 1,070 1,766	80,309 39,728 5,169 15,038 25,570 15,082 18,083 8,870 7,619 10,514						
Great Britain	71,016	22,108	64,480	28,650	186,254						
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern	20,023 14,546	7,073 2,961	19,553 9,435	8,005 3,882	54,654 30,824						

2.373

4,931

8,148 486 3,486 177

3,508 1,703 1,805

1,001

1,185

2,275

119 673 97

690 313 377

1.548

12.290

16,996 874 9,750 864

2,348 1,360 988

hand		(b9	unstries)		involved.
Number 5 May 19	rs of vacan 71	icies rema			The aggregate of 205,000 days lost
Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	the previous mont
127	127	260	270	784	PROMINENT S
958	410	6,528	3,519	11,415	A stoppage of wor
874	297	450	309	1,930	by an office mach
1,306	630	449	298	2,683	and Strathleven b May. The dispute
1,089	536	909	770	3,304	and the trade uni
431 595	127 370	383 482	231 517	1,172 1,964	increase had failed About 2,600 H
1,152	312	1,091	403	2,958	13 May demandin
8,667	2,014	450	398	11,529	filling and emptyi
500	371	197	157	1,225	and Denmark sho only. Normal wor
5,990	857	1,252	491	8,590	was made by the n
6,224	5,468	8,842	7,573	28,107	until the dispute 26 May.

6,405

20.297

32,839 1,640 14,798 1,604

7,253 3,773 3,480

1,483

1.891

707 397 310

Production at three Lanarkshire plants of a firm making electronic equipment was affected by a series of short-term toppages involving, in all, more than 3,300 hourly-paid workers. The stoppages began on 18 May, the cause being dissatisfaction with an increased pay offer made by the company. When continued disruption of production caused the suspension of operations at one plant workers at another walked out in sympathy with those "locked-out". Normal working was resumed on 31 May to allow negotiations to proceed.

Dissatisfaction with a wage structure rating for welders ntroduced by the company was the primary cause of a stoppage

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes onnected 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 hat the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1970 on pages 429 to 439 of the May 1971 ssue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in May*, which came to the notice of the Department was 185. In addition, 50 stoppages which began before May 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 91,400, consisting of 61,500 involved in stoppages which began in May and 29,900 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,700 workers involved for the first time in May in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 61,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 46,500 were directly involved and 15,000 indirectly

of 404,000 working days lost in May includes through stoppages which had continued from

TOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY

rk by over 2,500 hourly-paid workers employed ninery manufacturer at plants in Cumbernauld began on 30 April, and continued throughout began after negotiations between management ion concerning a claim for a substantial wage d to reach a settlement.

full dock workers withdrew their labour on ng that work at a depot outside the docks on ing containers for a new service between Hull ould be performed by registered dock workers rking was resumed on 18 May when a decision nen to stage a series of one-day token stoppages was resolved. The first of these occurred on

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JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 553

on 19 May by 1,700 welders and production workers employed by a Luton firm making electric domestic appliances. The dispute had not been resolved at the end of the month.

Industry group	Januar	y to May	1971	January to May 1970				
(1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages progress	in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages progress	in		
es do not, therefore, a "market" tates or h atomine and the	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry,	and Se	100	ofT. and		1.000			
fishing		100	Tana	2	1,200	32,000		
Coal mining	45	4,200	17,000	67	9,100	21,000		
All other mining and				F	200	1 000		
quarrying		1	121.000	5	200	1,000		
Food, drink and tobacco	39	16,600	121,000	75	27,300	154,000		
Coal and petroleum		100	1.000	F	2 (00	0.000		
products	1 18 62	100	1,000	5	2,600	8,000		
Chemicals and allied	10	0 700	25.000	47	21,100	F0 000		
industries	18	2,700	140,000	151	34.000	58,000		
Metal manufacture	67 204	67,100	567,000	439	153,700	833.000		
Engineering	204	67,100	567,000	437	155,700	833,000		
Shipbuilding and marine	45	19,500	351,000	55	16,900	257.000		
engineering	102	126,500	2.232.000	174	131,700	456.000		
Motor vehicles	102	11,600	132,000	38	25,600	155,000		
Aerospace equipment All other vehicles	6	3,700	93.000	28	14,300	69,000		
	0	3,700	33,000	20	14,500	69,000		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	42	4,000	30,000	99	20,900	176,000		
Textiles	27	3,900	17,000	61	22,000	84,000		
Clothing and footwear	8	900	2,000	13	25,900	185,000		
Bricks, pottery, glass,		1	2,000		20,700	105,000		
cement, etc.	23	2.600	12.000	38	16,500	381.000		
Timber, furniture, etc.	10	300	2,000	26	1,800	5.000		
Paper and printing	16	3,600	10,000	47	8,700	42,000		
All other manufacturing	NI/10			ices .	1903	,		
industries	19	7.900	78.000	54	32.600	178.000		
Construction	103	16,400	109,000	133	15,100	87,000		
Gas, electricity and water	3	100	T+ BOW	10	800	3.000		
Port and inland water	add the	1413日1日日日日日日	STUDE		1000			
transport	60	29,000	80,000	138	61,900	125,000		
Other transport and						1. Contraction		
communication	52	205,300	6,326,000	178	87,400	329,000		
Distributive trades	27	4,500	21,000	46	5,700	17,000		
Administrative, financial	16-12	- Bulling	90-2-0	1 2 8		179A ITE		
and professional services	17	1,100	7,000	42	46,000	199,000		
Miscellaneous services	9	900	23,000	15	1,600	6,000		
Total	958	545,700	10,397,000	1,986	784,600	4.040.000		

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

Causes of stoppages

incipal cause	Beginning May	in and or	Beginning in th first five month of 1971				
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved			
ages—claims for increases — other wage disputes ours of work poloyment of particular classes or	76 23 3	18,800 3,900 200	383 122 13	299,400 39,500 1,000			
persons	50	15,900	234	52,100			
her working arrangements, rules and discipline ade union status mpathetic action	23 9 1	5,700 1,800 200	148 39 19	26,000 9,000 18,200			
Total	185	46,500	958	445,200			

Duration of stoppages-ending in May

uration of stoppage	Number of								
month are given	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved						
ot more than I day days days 6 days ver 6 days	35 26 29 48 48	13,900 5,200 6,800 10,100 19,500	14,000 12,000 31,000 65,000 310,000						
Total	186	55.500	431,000						

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

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

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

Indices

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

31ct January 1956 - 100

Date	All indus services	stries and		Manufact only	Manufacturing industries only					
000.1814 00 000.18 00 000.2 00	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates				
1970 May	193-6	90.4	214.3	191.7	90.4	213.9				
1971 April	215.3	90.2	238.8	213.8	90.4	236.4				
1971 May	217.7	90.2	241.5	215.8	.90.4	238.7				

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

Principal changes reported in May

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

Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture: Minimum weekly rates for men and women increased by ± 1.50 (3 May).

Heavy chemicals manufacture (Joint Industrial Council): Increases of 4p an hour for men and 3 4p for women, with proportional amounts for young workers (Beginning of the pay week containing 14 April).

Motor vehicle manufacture—Vauxhall Motors Ltd.: Increases ranging from 7½p to 10p for men and women on male rates. Introduction of new wages structure reducing 10 scale classifications to 7 (9 April).

Railway workshops (British Rail): Increases of f2, $f2 \cdot 25$, $f2 \cdot 40$ or $f2 \cdot 65$ a week according to category, for men 21 and over, of $f2 \cdot 55$, $f1 \cdot 75$ or $f2 \cdot 20$ for women 21 and over (3 May).

Cotton spinning and weaving-Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derby-shire: Increase in current wage rates of 6 per cent. plus 50p a week for adults (31 May). Wool textile industry—Yorkshire: Increases in minimum earnings levels ranging from $f1 \cdot 30$ to $f2 \cdot 10$ for men and from $97\frac{1}{2}p$ to $f1 \cdot 22\frac{1}{2}$ for women (8 May). **Railway service:** Increases of varying amounts ranging from $\pounds 2$ to $\pounds 3.85$ a week according to occupation (3 May).

Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies)-GB: Introduction of a new wages structure resulting in increases of varying amounts (22 May).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, cine film production and needle, fish hook and fishing tackle 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 May indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,015,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,865,000 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 May with operative effect from earlier months

(95,000 workers, £225,000 in weekly rates of wages). During May about 4,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1 hour. Of the total increase of £1,865,000 about £1,550,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £305,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, and the rest from cost-of-living slidingscale 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 May with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

	Basic week rates of wa or minimu entitlemen	ages m	Normal weekly hours of work			
Industry group (1968 S.I.C.)	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduc- tion in weekly hours		
Andrew Children Cittle	365,000	£ 610,000	355,000	225 644		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying	29,000	55,000	355,000	335,000		
Food, drink and tobacco	195,000	220,000	2,000	4,000		
Coal and petroleum products	in store) invelve	02 + 30			
Chemicals and allied industries	110,000	165,000				
Metal manufacture	UNA SOAR	idors m r	SAIGAUI (1			
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	gure inclui stoppag	ie latter fi n. May i	nonth. Ti rst time			
Shipbuilding and marine engineer-	> 255,000	770,000	a with an			
ing Vehicles	a car crantar	nu nurs	U ULU IU			
Metal goods not elsewhere	recuy in a	D were d	Vay, 45,5			
specified			the present of the second s			
Textiles	405,000	420,000				
Leather, leather goods and fur	18,000	43,000	a stenore			
Clothing and footwear	315,000	210,000	C CIBBCIE			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	125,000	190,000	ays iost i	0.0.000		
Timber, furniture, etc.	115,000	445,000	FERRIT THE PARTY OF			
Paper, printing and publishing	80,000	125,000	Han the Carl	a roang on		
Other manufacturing industries Construction	75,000 1,040,000	145,000 135,000	- 18	_		
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	130,000	_			
Transport and communication	415,000	940,000	100	and - sea		
Distributive trades	455,000	895,000	5,000	6,000		
Public administration and			-,			
professional services	57,000	84,000		-		
Miscellaneous services	6,000	3,000	1,000	3,000		
Totals—January-May 1971	4,125,000*	5,585,000*	363,000	348,000		
Totals-January-May 1970	5,400,000	7,705,000	429,000	456,000		

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

Table (b)

Month		kly rates of w entitlements	Normal weekly hou of work				
	Approximat workers aff	te number of ected by—	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours		
	increases	decreases	increase	workers affected by reductions			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1970 May June July August September October November December†	825 755 860 975 985 870 2,575 2,920	shire plat cied by a stan 3,30 yr an caus ito E the	1,660 950 1,725 1,405 1,310 1,465 3,745 3,420	30 75 45 7 	40 75 45 15 30 380		
1971 January February March† April† May	1,135 270 1,385 595 920		2,100 290 660 900 1,640	315 40 3 	320 20 6 		

	JUNE 1
	Grou
AIL PRICES 18 MAY 1971	ш
8 May 1971 the general* retail prices index was $153 \cdot 2$ es at 16 January 1962=100), compared with $152 \cdot 2$ at pril and with $139 \cdot 5$ at 19 May 1970.	IV
the principal changes during the month were increases in the s of butter, potatoes and electricity and reductions in the s of household coal and coke. The changes in the prices of toes and household coal and coke were largely seasonal.	
the index measures the change from month to month in the age level of prices of the commodities and services purchased early nine-tenths of households in the United Kingdom, ding practically all wage earners and most small and um salary earners.	is o v the the the the
he index for items of food whose prices show significant onal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was $166 \cdot 2$, and that ll other items of food was $154 \cdot 6$.	VI itoli i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
principal changes in the month were:	VП
Rises in the average prices of butter, potatoes and some other vegetables, bacon, amb and chicken were partly offset by falls in the average prices of eggs and cauli- . The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by cent. to 166.2, compared with 161.3 in April. The index for the food group as a rose by rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 156.3, compared with 153.7 in April.	
and light: Seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke were offset by increases in electricity prices in many areas. The index for the fuel and group as a whole fell by rather less than one per cent. to $157\cdot 8$, compared with in April.	
ing and footwear: Rises in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing	VIII

Transport and vehicles: There were rises in the average levels of prices of secondhand cars, of charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles, of rail fares in areas other than London and the south-east and bus fares in some areas. The index for the group as a whole rose by one per cent. to 146.9, compared with 145.5 in April.

Miscellaneous goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many of the items included in this group and the group index figure rose by one per cent. to 158.6, compared with 157.1 in April.

Services: Rises in the average levels of charges for admission to some entertainments and for some services caused the index for the services group as a whole to rise by one-half of one per cent. to 168.2, compared with 167.3 in April.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of about one-half fone per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 164.5, ompared with 163.5 in April.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

p and sub-group	Index figure
Food: Total	156.3
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	159
Meat and bacon	165
Fish	165
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	149
Milk, cheese and eggs	148
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	124
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	167
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	178
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	134
Other food	147

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IX

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Clot non-ming and rootwear; ruses in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing ind footwear caused the index for the group as a whole to rise by nearly one-half of one per cent, to 131-2, compared with 130-7 in April.

Housing: Total Rent Rates and water charges Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	173 · 4 177 184
Rates and water charges Charges for repairs and maintenance, and	
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and	184
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	
	148
	an <mark>140</mark> show eneo
Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	157.8
Coal and coke	167
Gas	138
Electricity	163
Durable household goods: Total	135.8
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	149
Radio, television and other household	
appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	141
Clothing and footwear: Total	131.2
Men's outer clothing	140
Men's underclothing	139
Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing	129 131
Children's clothing	130
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	
hats and materials	121
Footwear	134
Transport and vehicles: Total	146-9
Motoring and cycling Fares	132 194
Miscellaneous goods: Total	158.6
Books, newspapers and periodicals	209
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	
requisites	146
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	130
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	
photographic and optical goods, etc.	151
Services: Total	168.2
Postage and telephones	175
Entertainment	161
Other services, including domestic help,	
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	171
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	164.5

*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 satis-factory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16 January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121-4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16 January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16 January 1962 taken as 100.

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 empolyment and unempolyment figures are in subsequent tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial stoppages. Details of the nembers of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, the nember 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

U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or S.I.C. 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.

TABL	AUDHAL									a co con granta
Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
	ers unadjusted for sea	sonal variations	3	a a a	ally	1 2 2 1	100		6	
965	March June September December	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617	24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897	343 270 304 319	24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216	424 423 421 420	25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636	16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654	8,880 8,859 8,977 8,982
66	March June September December	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,614 1,612 1,629 1,647	24,807 24,913 24,955 24,662	307 253 324 467	25,114 25,166 25,279 25,130	418 417 416 419	25,532 25,583 25,695 25,549	16,526 16,556 16,587 16,559	9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990
67	March June September December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
68	March June September December	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647	1,681 1,681 1,697 1,713	24,242 24,326 24,398 24,360	572 506 535 540	24,814 24,833 24,932 24,900	407 400 395 390	25,221 25,233 25,327 25,290	16,268 16,285 16,342 16,354	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
69	September	22,515 22,600 22,619 22,523	1,728 1,744 1,744 1,744	24,243 24,344 24,363 24,267	566 483 540 566	24,809 24,827 24,903 24,833	384 380 377 376	25,193 25,207 25,280 25,209	16,241 16,191 16,236 16,215	8,952 9,016 9,044 8,993
70	March June September*	22,425 22,404 22,409	1,744 1,744 1,744	24,169 24,148 24,153	602 524 579	24,771 24,672 24,732	374 372 370	25,145 25,044 25,102	16,140 16,023 16,059	9,004 9,021 9,043
umb	ers adjusted for seaso	nal variations†								
65	March June September December	23,122 23,128 23,142 23,259		24,748 24,751 24,762 24,876	\$29(2) 524(2) 524(2) 530(2)	8-82 98-7 8-82 9-8-6	98-2 88,705-9 98-1 8,896- 97-9 8,8623- 97-8 18,625-	25,481 25,494 25,487 25,595	16,593 16,616 16,552 16,597	8,888 8,878 8,935 8,998
66	March June September December	23,304 23,283 23,253 22,996		24,918 24,895 24,882 24,643	Cys08	98-6 98-4 98-6	97-7 8,613- 97-7 8,613- 97-5 8,617- 97-5 8,617-	25,612 25,616 25,621 25,509	16,595 16,573 16,555 16,502	9,016 9,043 9,066 9,007
67	March June September December	22,839 22,813 22,828 22,716	代記 4155-1月1 代記 4155-1月1 代記 4152-1月1 日記 4152-1月1 日記 4152-1月1	24,503 24,494 24,50 9 24,397	450446 47.416 47.416 46.945	8-89 0-66 0-66	97+4 8.644-1 97-5 8.691-1 97-4 8.700-6	25,417 25,428 25,446 25,350	16,443 16,481 16,505 16,409	8,974 8,947 8,941 8,941
68	March June September December	22,670 22,631 22,623 22,629	582 543 580 582 546 582	24,351 24,312 24,320 24,342	80920- 80920- 80920- 85270-	1-00 2-00 2-00 2-00	97 5 8,723-6 97 6 8,744-1 97 6 8,763-1	25,301 25,268 25,247 25,257	16,336 16,314 16,300 16,300	8,965 8,954 8,947 8,957
969	March June September December	22,623 22,588 22,541 22,505		24,351 24,332 24,285 24,249	402494 40242 40245 40257 440257 6440257	8-66 6-69 1-601	97.6 8,725.4 97.6 8,725.4	25,271 25,243 25,200 25,176	16,305 16,225 16,193 16,161	8,966 9,018 9,007 9,015
970	March June September*	22,531 22,394 22,333	1982 611 51 1982 611 51 1982 611 51	24,275 24,138 24,077	1.200 1.2	100-00	97-4	25,220 25,079 25,024	16,202 16,058 16,016	9,018 9,021 9,008

† Revised seasonally adjusted series which were published for the first time in the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. * The estimates for September 1970 are provisional and subject to revision (see page 353 of the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE).

TABL	E 102	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Stand	ard Regions		Transfer and the		1048 1089	AN CAPAL	0.0	1. 20.007.00	1 20 C			Istat
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	Septembe r	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
	December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
1969	March	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
	June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
	June (b) September December	7,791 7,743 7,733	632 630 628	1,304 1,288 1,283	2,278 2,276 2,249	1,395 1,401 1,408	2,001 2,010 2,007	2,892 2,913 2,907	1,258 1,265 1,258	942 957 946	2,098 2,128 2,095	22,619 22,523
1970	March	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
	June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404
	September†	7,644	649	1,282	2,254	1,389	1,992	2,864	1,284	937	2,104	22,409

Note: The regional estimates from June 1969 (b) include improved information bout the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades. † The estimates for September 1970 are provisional and subject to revision.

EMPLOYMENT

working population: Great Britain

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

* 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)

TAI	BLE 103		1						-			-	n siste	-	1	HOUS	ANDS
		and		f produc- lustries†		facturing ustries	Balter Ben wi	Abjdusu () m	a lanara	rekarian	ioy 6d	1 002 00 1 000 00 1 000 00	8	ing	50		
20 TO 10 00 00	500 - 410 - 500 -	Total all industries a services*	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June	22,036 22,373 22,572 22,603	11,222.5 11,384.2 11,328.5 11,201.4 11 375.9	101.7 101.2 100.1	8,793.5	100.8 102.2 101.4 99.8	620·8 590·7 566·5 553·7 526·5	766.0 733.4 711.0 682.4 655.2	788 · 1 803 · 4 813 · 1 804 · 9 801 · 9	51	28 · 6 29 · 5 16 · 1 11 · 2 06 · 3	616.6 632.6 595.5 591.4 620.2		2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2 125 · 1 2,181 · 5	Kingda o given , teoloty	253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	911-8 890-8 875-8 865-9 869-5
1965 1966	(b)§ June June (a)**	22,892 23,147 23,301	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	102·6	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	102.6	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	51	07·7 14·9 24·6	621.8 631.9 618.8	-122,701	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2		203·8 204·5 200·5	871.4 861.8 852.6
1967 1968 1969	(b)** June June June (a)	22,828 22,645 22,600	11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3 11,009·3	99·3 97·5	8,976·4 8,700·5 8,613·1 8,728·8	99.7 98.7	464 · 1 432 · 6 413 · 3 392 · 2	574·2 550·5 485·9 441·1	832 · 1 824 · 2 806 · 9 817 · 9	51	24·5 15·2 97·2 16·1	622.6 591.4 579.7 582.0	1 22,600	2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0 2,318·6	ble 125 hourly ago ea	200-1 196-8 188-1 183-7	845-2 815-5 802-8 821-9
1970	(b) June	22,404	11,025 · 5 10,845 · 5	95·8	8,740-8 8,726-5	∫ 99·9	390·9 370·4	442·2 415·0	849-6 861-7	58·0 63·1	470·4 472·5	584·6 591·2	1,180·6 1,200·9	149·6 154·0	903 · 4 898 · 4	189.5 188.8	827·2 834·6
1967	October November December	22,733	11,196·6 11,191·4 11,159·7	98·4 98·2 98·1	8,701 · 8 8,705 · 9 8,696 · 3	98.9 98.8 98.7	ent ai	533.6 528.2 524.1	835 · 1 835 · 5 830 · 2	50	19·5 19·3 18·1	587·3 586·7 586·3	CC1 #6.3	2,327·3 2,326·8 2,321·5		193.6 194.3 193.6	807.8 806.1 807.5
1968	January February March	22,561	11,049·2 11,043·4 11,032·2	97·9 97·8 97·7	8,623 · 6 8,625 · 7 8,613 · 1	98.6 98.6 98.6	Cortister Cortister Massault	520·2 515·7 508·7	809·7 804·0 802·9	50	14-6 13-6 11-1	583.6 583.2 582.1	121.22	2,304·3 2,301·6 2,295·0		191-5 191-6 190-9	804·4 804·7 805·2
	April May June	22,645	11,006-8 11,038-0 11,017-3	97·4 97·5 97·5	8,602·5 8,617·6 8,613·1	98·4 98·6 98·7	413-3	499.0 493.0 485.9	799·2 802·7 806·9	49	0·0 9·6 7·2	581 · 8 580 · 8 579 · 7	20.000	2,287·0 2,283·4 2,281·0		191-2 190-9 188-1	804·3 803·9 802·8
	July August September	22,701	11,027·8 11,076·0 11,086·9	97·4 97·5 97·4	8,644·8 8,691·4 8,700·8	98·8 99·0 99·0	vanat ble 10	480.6 474.6 469.5	826 · 1 832 · 1 822 · 1	50	0·7 6·4 5·4	581 · 3 582 · 9 583 · 6	000 00	2,285·0 2,292·8 2,300·8		188-0 187-5 188-0	802·2 801·9 807·4
	October November December	22,647	11,096·1 11,120·2 11,118·6	97·5 97·6 97·6	8,723 · 8 8,744 · 1 8,763 · 1	99·1 99·2 99·4		464-8 461-4 457-6	826·2 828·8 829·0	50	6·4 8·1 9·5	582·4 583·0 584·1	100.000	2,305 · 6 2,310 · 7 2,317 · 4		185-3 184-1 185-1	810-4 811-4 814-1
1969	January February March	22,515	11,037·1 11,026·5 11,013·5	97.7 97.7 97.6	8,712·8 8,723·6 8,725·4	99.6 99.8 99.9		454.6 452.2 450.5	813·9 809·3 807·7	51	8·8 0·4 1·9	582·9 583·6 584·4	002501	2,307·8 2,314·1 2,317·7	ment a ne Inde	184-0 184-1 185-3	814·8 820·7 823·1
	April May June (<i>a</i>)	22,600	11,030·2 11,031·9 11,009·3	97·6 97·5	8,745 · 7 8,739 · 9 8,728 · 8	100·1 100·0	392·2	447.5 444.2 441.1	812.7 814.1 817.9	51.	4·6 5·5 6·1	584·4 583·1 582·0		2,322·3 2,319·7 2,318·6	match en per	184·5 184·9 183·7	825·0 823·8 821·9
	(b)	lasturia	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 August September	22,619	11,058·2 11,062·7 11,048·6	97.5 97.2 97.0	8,776 · 1 8,799 · 5 8,809 · 9	100+1 100+1 100+1	t Revise	439·3 436·4 434·6	873 · 1 876 · 7 866 · 2	58.5 59.1 59.4	475·0 477·4 476·7	586:4 587:1 588:8	1,186·1 1,190·4 1,199·2	150-0 150-2 151-3	901 · 2 901 · 3 905 · 7	189-0 188-9 190-0	826-5 828-1 833-2
	October November December	22,523	11,068·5 11,070·0 11,043·0	97.0	8,840 · 6 8,853 · 2 8,858 · 8	100·3 100·3 100·4	na na Intenti	431 · 9 429 · 6 428 · 1	873·3 875·0 873·6	60·1 60·5 61·0	479·3 479·4 479·0	590·2 591·6 593·0	1,203·1 1,208·3 1,211·9	151.5 151.6 152.3	909·8 913·0 915·4	191·2 192·9 193·5	836·8 837·8 840·3
1970	January February March	22,425	10,936·3 10,917·6 10,902·2	96.6 96.6 96.5	8,785·3 8,777·7 8,766·0	100·3 100·3 100·2	ad iso	426·4 424·6 422·0	854·4 849·9 850·1	61·3 61·6 62·0	474·5 474·0 474·7	590·8 591·9 593·2	1,208·4 1,209·5 1,206·3	152·4 152·6 153·0	910-4 907-9 907-4	191 · 4 192 · 6 191 · 7	838.5 840.3 838.0
	April May June	22,404	10,895 · 0 10,875 · 9 10,845 · 5	96.0	8,771 · 3 8,750 · 6 8,726 · 5	100·3 100·0 99·9	370.4	420·1 417·6 415·0	852·8 854·6 861·7	62·4 62·9 63·1	475 · 1 473 · 2 472 · 5	593·4 592·7 591·2	1,207·0 1,205·1 1,200·9	154-1 153-8 154-0	905.7 901.8 898.4	191-4 190-3 188-8	838-0 836-8 834-6
	July August September ††	22,409	10,852·2 10,856·5 10,831·7	95.4	8,743 · 8 8,744 · 8 8,731 · 5	99.8 99.5 99.2	2. Stand	413·3 412·6 411·4	880·0 877·5 863·8	63·6 63·6 64·1	472 · 1 473 · 9 472 · 5	593 · 1 593 · 1 592 · 9	1,201 · 3 1,201 · 2 1,201 · 7	154·3 154·0 154·6	897 · 5 898 · 7 902 · 1	187·7 188·4 190·3	832.8 831.8 834.1
	October¦ November December		10,814·1 10,795·3 10,753·7	94·9 94·6 94·3	8,730.9 8,719.4 8,695.2	99.1 98.8 98.5	201	409 · 5 409 · 0 408 · 8	866 · 6 863 · 0 856 · 0	61 · 7 61 · 8 61 · 8	472·2 470·1 469·6	592.6 592.0 591.5	1,200 · 5 1,196 · 3 1,193 · 6	155·1 155·2 155·3	902.7 906.0 905.3	190-9 190-5 189-8	833.7 834.3 835.2
1971	January §§ February§§ March		10,652·8 10,583·2	1.26	8,614·6 8,548·0	98·4 97·7	ne North	410·5 412·3	836 · 1 828 · 2	61 · 7 62 · 0	466·0 464·2		1,185·1 1,174·2	154·4 153·3	902·2 896·3	188-8 188-9	831·4 824·8
	April	1 0	10,502.7	92.8	8,466 - 3	96.8	R.1	411.5	821.2	62.0	461.3	6	1,158.3	152.2	885.8	192.1	815.8

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).

TABLE	103 (contin	nued)						1			1		1			THOUSA	NDS
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¶	VENTER CONTRACT	
544.7 558.0 549.2 545.8 566.2	840 · 9 835 · 6 796 · 9 776 · 4 776 · 6	62.9 62.6 62.4 61.6 62.2	565 · 3 569 · 2 561 · 1 542 · 8 536 · 4	335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	288.5 287.3 284.7 280.8 288.0	597.1 612.7 621.2 620.6 621.7	300 · 5 304 · 7 304 · 3 306 · 8 320 · 1	1,422.7 1,477.5 1,512.2 1,540.4 1,614.1	370 · 9 379 · 8 386 · 9 397 · 1 402 · 4	1,677 · 6 1,702 · 4 1,713 · 0 1,682 · 7 1,665 · 1	2,773 · 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,924 · 6	538 · 1 556 · 4 575 · 9 602 · 5 621 · 3	1,973.0 2,052.3 2,146.0 2,214.3 2,301.5	1,965 · 1 1,978 · 5 2,051 · 7 2,064 · 2 2,150 · 7	1,242.9 1,262.8 1,291.8 1,339.1 1,270.8	June June June June June (a)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
568 · 3 588 · 1 593 · 3	780·7 767·4 756·6	62·3 60·4 59·3	539·3 531·5 524·8	351·3 354·1 348·3	288.6 296.4 290.8	623·4 633·2 641·0	321.0 332.3 338.2	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	623·0 636·3 639·0	2,312.7 2,408.4 2,516.8	2,159·7 2,185·5 2,207·0	1,285·7 1,302·9 1,346·1	(b)§ June June (a)**	1965
596.0 565.8 565.5 573.3	757·3 702·0 689·8 704·2	59·2 56·1 55·6 56·0	527 · 6 498 · 9 492 · 0 496 · 0	361 · 0 348 · 5 350 · 8 349 · 1	314·1 301·1 321·2 308·2	644 · 1 633 · 4 634 · 9 641 · 5	344·9 332·0 347·6 360·3	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8 1,443·0	422.9 424.1 412.5 396.5	1,609·3 1,602·6 1,584·1 1,545·5	2,925 · 6 2,798 · 4 2,773 · 8 2,714 · 1	638·8 647·7 665·0 690·7	2,512·5 2,620·4 2,689·5 2,762·0	2,196·0 2,113·8 2,100·1 2,102·1	1,344·3 1,390·6 1,402·2 1,382·8	(b)** June June June (a)	1967 1968 1969
632·5 635·9	696·2 667·6	56·7 53·2	501·3 474·4	344·9 335·9	307·9 294·9	641·3 648·0	347 · 1 351 · 4	1,445·8 1,321·8	396·7 382·2	1,552·4 1,566·8	2,701 · 5 2,650 · 7	892.7 953.5	2,774·0 2,817·9	1,884·8 1,807·7	1,378·0 1,390·9	(b) June	1970
564-4 566-1 566-9	689·5 689·6 691·1	55.3 55.9 55.2	496.5 496.3 495.7	351·4 350·9 351·2	310·5 312·6 313·1	637·3 636·6 635·6	336·3 339·2 340·3	1,537·3 1,533·7 1,516·2	423 · 9 423 · 6 423 · 1	133-0 115-7 115-7 131-6			ne.	555-6 555-4 581-6	405 434 435	October November December	1967
562·9 564·7 564·1	686 · 4 689 · 5 687 · 5	55 · 1 55 · 1 55 · 2	490.6 491.8 490.5	348·2 348·3 348·2	311.4 313.4 314.3	632-8 633-6 633-5	338·1 340·6 342·6	1,483 · 7 1,481 · 1 1,490 · 5	421.7 420.9 419.9	2.8 9 88	1.2.2	2.5	22.5	582-7	-014 644 644	January February March	1968
564 · 1 565 · 4 565 · 5	687·5 689·6 689·8	54·9 55·6 55·6	490·0 493·9 492·0	349·3 350·9 350·8	316·1 319·9 321·2	633-5 634-5 634-9	343·6 346·5 347·6	1,487·9 1,512·4 1,505·8	417·4 415·0 412·5	1,584 · 1	2,773.8	665.0	2,689.5	2,100 · 1	1,402.2	April May June	
566·7 569·6 571·4	690·1 695·1 696·7	55.6 56.3 56.5	489·8 494·4 497·4	352.7 355.7 353.8	320·8 323·2 323·5	636·8 642·3 641·7	349.0 351.2 352.5	1,492.6 1,500.4 1,508.1	409·8 409·6 408·5	135-6 106-5	1	2.4	100	546-9 316-7 514-6		July August September	
575·0 577·5 579·0	698-8 702-9 705-1	56·5 57·0 56·9	499 · 4 500 · 0 501 · 5	354·3 354·7 354·4	324·4 323·9 323·2	643-0 643-9 645-1	356 · 1 358 · 1 358 · 7	1,499·9 1,508·7 1,493·5	407·6 406·0 404·4	53-2 g		2.4	100	547 - 4 0 547 - 4 0 549 - 3		October November December	
574·3 575·8 575·3	702·7 704·7 704·4	56·7 56·8 56·4	498·2 498·9 496·8	351.6 351.8 351.3	319·0 315·3 312·5	642-9 641-3 641-9	355·2 356·3 356·7	1,466-3 1,448-1 1,435-9	403·4 402·6 401·7	138-8 144-5 140-0		A A A		550-9 551-7	100	January February March	1969
575 · 7 574 · 3 573 · 3	705 · 7 706 · 1 704 · 2	56·6 56·3 56·0	500·8 498·7 496·0	351 · 4 350 · 5 349 · 1	311.5 310.6 308.2	642·1 642·3 641·5	358·4 360·0 360·3	1,436·6 1,449·3 1,443·0	400 · 4 398 · 5 396 · 5	1,545.5	2,714-1	690.7	2,762.0	2,102 · 1	1,382.8	April May June (a)	
632.5	696.2	56.7	501.3	344.9	307.9	641.3	347 · 1	1,445.8	396.7	1,552.4	2,701 · 5	892.7	2,774.0	1,884.8	1,378.0	(b) ⁽¹⁾ (b) ⁽¹⁾ (b)	
632-8 634-5 635-6	695·3 697·0 696·7	56·5 56·3 55·5	497·2 498·5 499·4	346·4 347·0 344·9	307 · 5 308 · 9 308 · 3	645 · 5 648 · 7 649 · 0	349 · 1 349 · 4 350 · 0	1,447·0 1,431·4 1,409·8	395+8 395+4 394+3	103-5 152-4 159-9		22.22	11	512-1 568-1 559-0	121	July August September	
638·9 640·2 640·6	695·9 695·4 693·6	55.3 55.0 55.0	497.7 495.9 492.6	345·0 344·7 344·8	308·4 306·9 306·2	650·9 650·8 652·0	353·2 354·2 354·0	1,403 · 1 1,396 · 4 1,366 · 8	392·9 390·8 389·3	142-6 ⁸		22.5	100	572-3 5 571-9 5 573-3 0	-	October November December	
637 · 0 637 · 4 636 · 7	686 · 5 684 · 0 679 · 9	54·5 54·0 54·1	484.5 482.4 480.0	340·5 339·9 338·8	301 · 2 299 · 9 299 · 3	648·2 649·4 649·5	350·8 350·4 351·3	1,336·2 1,327·5 1,327·2	388 · 4 387 · 8 387 · 0	8-11		2.2		628-3	188) 1818)	January February March	1970
638.5 638.5 635.9	676 · 6 672 · 9 667 · 6	54·3 53·8 53·2	482 · 1 477 · 9 474 · 4	339·0 337·4 335·9	298.6 296.9 294.9	650·2 649·2 648·0	352 · 1 352 · 8 351 · 4	1,318·1 1,328·7 1,321·8	385-5 384-0 382-2	1,566.8	2,650.7	953.5	2,187.9	1,807.7	1,390.9	April May June	
635·3 633·3 633·3	664·5 661·8 655·7	52.9 53.0 53.1	471 · 1 472 · 5 475 · 6	338·5 338·7 337·2	295·2 295·9 296·7	650·0 653·0 651·8	353.9 354.4 352.0	1,315·5 1,320·7 1,310·1	379·6 378·4 378·7	13-6 F.		2-4-5		546-6		July August September ††	
634·1 634·9 633·3	653·6 649·6 647·9	52.8 52.7 52.5	474·9 473·9 471·9	336-2 336-0 334-6	299·2 297·6 295·9	649·9 649·3 646·9	354-2 356-2 354-1	1,295·4 1,289·6 1,273·7	378·3 377·3 376·0	19-2 C		10 10 10 10		605-8 628-0 587-9 601-6		October November December	
627 . 9	640.7	52.1	466-2	330-3	293.6	642.0	348.5	1,252.5	375 • 2	1. E. M.		1 A C		630-4		January §§ February§§	1971
620·9 613·5	632.4	51.6	464.0	328.0	292.3	637.6	347.0	1,250.5	372.4	74-B		3-0		630-3 720-8		March	
010 0	623 · 4	51.5	464.8	326.6	292.4	630.5	342.7	l,252.8	372 • 1	B 0.00		3-3-		753-5		April	

§ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964 (a) and earlier dates.
 (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)
 IFigures after June 1970 for industry groups are provisional, and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971.
 § Excluding members of HM Forces.
 * Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, that is (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications. ^{††} The estimate for All Industries and Services for September 1970 is provisional. ^{§§} Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual and no estimates are available for February 1971,

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	тота	L REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMP	LOYED* leavers	TABLE 105		. REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY	WH e	IOLLY UNEMI	PLOYED* leavers
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Season Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	Seasonally adjusted mber As parcentage of cont conty conty	Number (000's)	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Genoene	As percentage of total employees
1954 1955 1957 1957 1959 1960 1961 1964 1962 1964 1965 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1967	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 284\cdot8\\ 232\cdot2\\ 257\cdot0\\ 312\cdot5\\ 457\cdot4\\ 475\cdot2\\ 360\cdot4\\ 340\cdot7\\ 463\cdot2\\ 573\cdot2\\ 380\cdot6\\ 328\cdot8\\ 359\cdot7\\ 559\cdot5\\ 564\cdot1\\ 559\cdot5\\ 564\cdot1\\ 559\cdot3\\ 603\cdot4\end{array}\right.$	1.3 1.1 1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.5 1.6 1.4 1.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.6	271 · 6 213 · 2 229 · 6 294 · 5 410 · 1 444 · 5 345 · 8 312 · 1 431 · 9 520 · 6 372 · 2 317 · 0 330 · 9 521 · 0 549 · 4 543 · 8 582 · 2	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6 7.4 9.1 8.6 8.6 8.6 9.0	13.2 19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8 28.8 38.5 14.7 15.5 21.1	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 306 · 4 323 · 4 511 · 8 540 · 9 535 · 1 573 · 2	80 9 9 80 9 568 9 80 6 568 9 82 5 568 9 82 5 568 9 82 5 568 9 82 5 558 9 9 82 5 538 9 9 9 82 5 538 9 9 14 9 80 5 538 9 14 9 9 14 14 14 14 50 1 538 1 1 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 15 14 15 15 15 14 15 15 15 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1.2 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.5	1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1969 1970	184-4 184-4 146-7 168-3 216-6 321-4 343-8 259-8 249-6 344-9 440-1 286-2 250-3 285-1 451-2 451-2 473-7 475-9 514-1	per cent, 1·3 1·1 1·2 1·5 2·3 2·4 1·8 1·7 2·3 3·0 1·9 1·9 3·0 3·2 3·3 3·3	(000's) 176-5 137-4 151-0 204-3 293-8 322-6 248-3 226-3 321-9 393-8 279-6 240-6 259-6 240-6 259-6 420-7 460-7 460-7 461-9 495-3	(000's) 2 · 9 2 · 3 2 · 0 3 · 0 5 · 0 7 · 5 5 · 4 4 · 3 7 · 9 11 · 1 6 · 4 5 · 1 4 · 5 5 · 7 5 · 5 5 · 6 5 · 7	(000's) 7-9 9-3 17-8 12-3 27-6 21-2 11-5 23-3 22-9 46-2 6-6 9-7 25-5 30-5 13-1 14-0 18-7	(000's) 173 · 6 135 · 1 148 · 9 201 · 3 288 · 8 315 · 1 242 · 9 222 · 0 314 · 0 382 · 8 273 · 2 235 · 5 255 · 1 415 · 1 455 · 1 455 · 1 455 · 1 455 · 1	(000's)	Per cent. 1.2 1.0 1.1 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.7 2.8 3.1 3.2 3.4
967 July 10 August 14 September 11 October 9 November 13 December 11	497 · 1 555 · 6 555 · 4 560 · 7 581 · 6 582 · 7	2·1 2·4 2·4 2·4 2·5 2·5	472 · 1 533 · 0 525 · 7 531 · 6 552 · 3 558 · 9	7·9 40·0 22·4 9·4 4·1 2·9	24.9 22.6 29.7 29.1 29.3 23.8	464·2 493·0 503·3 522·3 548·2 556·0	531-6 541-6 540-6 532-0 535-2 539-7	2:3 2:3 2:3 2:3 2:3 2:3 2:3	1967 July 10 August 14 September 11 October 9 November 13 December 11	401 · 2 443 · 1 447 · 8 452 · 5 474 · 7 481 · 8	2.7 3.0 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3	383 · 3 426 · 1 424 · 0 429 · 3 450 · 0 461 · 2	4-7 24-3 13-8 5-8 2-6 1-8	17.9 17.0 23.7 23.2 24.7 20.6	378-5 401-8 410-3 423-5 447-5 459-3	426-7 434-3 438-2 436-2 444-0 446-2	2.9 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0
968 January 8 February 12 March 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 August 12 September 9 October 14	630.9 619.2 589.9 578.4 548.9 516.7 514.6 561.4 547.4 549.3	2.7 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.2 2.4 2.2 2.4 2.4 2.4	600 · 4 596 · 0 572 · 0 535 · 6 506 · 5 504 · 9 533 · 2 534 · 6 538 · 8	4.4 3.1 2.3 8.7 4.0 2.5 7.7 36.2 20.8 7.2	30.5 23.2 17.9 11.5 13.3 10.3 9.7 8.2 12.8 10.5	596·0 592·9 569·7 558·3 531·6 503·9 497·2 516·9 513·8 531·6	547 · 1 547 · 1 538 · 9 540 · 7 540 · 1 541 · 1 541 · 1 541 · 1 553 · 2 543 · 1 539 · 4	2.4 2.4 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.3 2.3	1968 January 8 February 12 March 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 August 12 September 9	526 • 4 516 • 5 492 • 9 483 • 5 461 • 5 438 • 7 437 • 4 468 • 4 459 • 7	3.6 3.5 3.4 3.2 3.0 3.0 3.2 3.2 3.2	499 · 2 496 · 4 477 · 0 473 · 7 449 · 9 429 · 4 428 · 8 461 · 6 448 · 1	2.8 2.0 1.5 5.4 2.8 1.7 4.9 23.2 13.5	27-2 20-1 15-9 9-8 11-6 9-3 8-6 6-9 11-6	496 • 4 494 • 4 475 • 5 468 • 3 447 • 1 427 • 7 423 • 9 438 • 4 434 • 6	446+2 455+5 457+0 451+2 456+5 456+5 456+5 458+4 454+5 458+4 464+8 459+2	3-0 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1
November 11 December 9 969 January 13 February 10 March 10 April 14 May 12	560.9 551.7 594.5 591.2 589.4 557.7 523.3	2·4 2·6 2·6 2·6 2·6 2·4	544 · 5 540 · 0 584 · 0 576 · 1 566 · 1 550 · 0 509 · 2	3.6 2.5 3.7 2.5 1.8 8.4 3.2 2.3	16-3 11-7 10-5 15-1 23-4 7-7 14-1	540.9 537.5 580.3 573.6 564.3 541.6 505.9	530-7 524-7 532-3 529-0 533-8 524-8 514-6	2·3 2·3 2·3 2·3 2·3 2·3 2·3 2·3 2·2 2·2	October 14 November 11 December 9 January 13 February 10 March 10 April 14	459-6 472-7 467-7 506-6 504-6 505-5 475-8	3.2 3.2 3.2 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.3	450-1 457-2 456-8 497-1 490-8 483-8 483-8	4.8 2.4 1.6 2.4 1.7 1.2 5.8	9.5 15.4 10.9 10.5 13.8 21.8 6.5	445-4 454-8 455-2 494-6 489-1 482-6 463-5	456.6 452.0 445.0 453.9 452.1 457.8 451.9	3·1 3·1 3·1 3·1 3·1 3·1 3·2
June 9 July 14 August 11 September 8 October 13 November 10 December 8	498.6 512.1 568.1 559.0 572.3 571.9 573.3	2·2 2·2 2·5 2·4 2·5 2·5 2·5	483 · 3 503 · 5 552 · 4 539 · 9 542 · 6 552 · 5 565 · 5	2·3 9·8 35·8 21·2 7·8 4·2 2·9	15-3 8-6 15-6 19-1 29-7 19-4 7-8	481.0 493.7 516.6 518.7 534.8 548.3 562.6	517·2 540·6 552·9 548·2 542·7 538·2 549·9	2·2 2·3 2·4 2·4 2·4 2·4 2·3 2·4	May 12 June 9 July 14 August 11 September 8 October 13 November 10 December 8	447.6 428.5 435.3 476.9 472.2 483.8 484.3 489.5	3·1 3·0 3·3 3·3 3·4 3·4 3·4	434.9 414.9 428.2 463.2 454.7 456.0 466.5 483.0	2.3 1.6 6.2 23.0 13.6 5.0 2.8 1.9	12.7 13.6 7.1 13.7 17.5 27.8 17.9 6.5	4032.6 413.3 422.0 440.3 441.1 451.0 463.7 481.1	439·3 439·6 456·4 466·9 466·2 462·6 461·1	3·1 3·0 3·0 3·2 3·2 3·2 3·2 3·2
970 January 12 February 9 March 9 April 13 May 11 June 8 July 13	628·3 624·2 623·9 616·7 577·8 546·6 569·6	2.7 2.7 2.7 2.5 2.4 2.5	611 · 8 606 · 4 601 · 8 593 · 5 553 · 3 523 · 6 551 · 2	4 · 1 3 · 1 2 · 2 7 · 5 3 · 4 2 · 6 9 · 1	16.5 17.7 22.1 23.2 24.5 22.9 18.4 8.6	607 · 7 603 · 3 599 · 6 586 · 0 549 · 9 521 · 0 542 · 1	558 · 1 556 · 8 567 · 2 566 · 9 559 · 6 561 · 1 593 · 4	2.4 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.6	1970 January 12 February 9 March 9 April 13 May 11 June 8	541 · 2 535 · 5 536 · 9 528 · 2 495 · 0 470 · 5	3-8 3-7 3-8 3-7 3-5 3-5 3-3	526.5 520.2 517.0 508.3 473.3 450.0	2.6 2.0 1.4 5.1 2.4 1.8	14-7 15-3 19-8 20-0 21-7 20-3	523-9 518-2 515-6 503-1 471-0 448-5	470 · 1 480 · 6 478 · 6 488 · 5 490 · 0 478 · 3 476 · 3	3.3 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.3 3.3
August 10 September 14 October 12 November 9 December 7 971 January 11 February 8	605 · 8 628 · 0 597 · 9 601 · 6 620 · 4 690 · 3 720 · 8	2.6 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.7 3.0 3.1	597 · 2 579 · 2 576 · 3 588 · 3 604 · 3 674 · 8 683 · 7	36·3 20·7 9·9 5·4 3·8 5·5	48·7 - 21·6 13·4 16·1	560.9 558.6 566.3 582.9 600.5 669.3 679.2	592.8 588.9 575.7 578.8 589.3 613.3	2.6 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.7	July 13 August 10 September 14 October 12 November 9 December 7	486 · 1 508 · 2 533 · 0 502 · 1 506 · 2 526 · 1	3.4 3.6 3.7 3.5 3.5 3.7	469-8 501-5 486-9 483-1 494-6 512-5	5.7 23.7 13.4 6.6 3.5 2.5	16.3 6.6 46.0 19.0 11.6 13.6	464-2 477-9 473-6 476-6 491-1 510-0	502·0 503·1 498·9 489·9 490·6 501·1	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.5
April 5 May 10 * See article on pages 285-2	753·5 773·8 755·0	3·3 3·4 3·3	700·0 730·3 715·4	4·5 3·4 7·6 6·5	37·2 53·5 43·6 39·6	696·6 722·7 708·9	622.5 656.1 703.5 731.3	2.7 2.9 3.1 3.2 he percentage for each	April 5 May 10	587·7 603·8 630·4 653·3 642·4	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.6 4.5	575 · 0 578 · 7 590 · 0 617 · 7 608 · 9	3.5 2.9 2.2 4.6 4.5	12.7 25.1 40.4 35.6 33.5	571 · 5 575 · 8 587 · 8 613 · 1 604 · 4	520.9 527.7 550.7 593.4 623.4	3.6 3.7 3.9 4.2 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 estimates of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(22,923,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

* 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

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

(14,282,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

TAB	LE 106									2013 1	TABLE III		Sector a sector sector		
	LOYED*	(U SHEMP ng school-	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMP	LOYED* eavers	UNEMPLOYED*	THE STATE OF STREET	REGISTER		
			Number	Percentage rate	Total dointe -loon 21540	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Season Number	Ally adjusted As percentage of total employees	Sensonally adjusted mber As percenter of coul employees	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)
1	per car	(z'000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	[954]	68.3	· (* 000)	66.3	1.1
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly average	es	100 • 4 85 • 5 88 • 2 95 • 9 136 • 0 131 • 4 100 • 6 91 • 1 118 • 3 133 • 1 94 • 4 78 • 5 74 • 6 108 • 3 90 • 4 83 • 4 89 • 3	1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 3 1 · 8 1 · 7 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 3 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 5 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 ·	95.1 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3 100.2 88.8 81.9 86.9	2.8 1.9 2.2 3.3 4.2 3.2 2.8 5.2 2.8 5.2 2.8 5.2 4.1 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.0 3.0	5 · 3 9 · 8 5 · 7 19 · 7 3 · 0 5 · 3 8 · 3 6 · 4 1 · 8 2 · 1 3 · 4 8 · 0 1 · 6 1 · 5 2 · 4	92.3 73.8 87.0 88.1 113.1 117.7 94.3 83.0 104.8 119.5 88.5 72.9 68.3 96.8 85.7 78.9 83.6	201	1-3 1-0 1-0 1-2 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-3 1-5 1-1 0-9 0-8 1-1 1-0 0-9 1-0	1755 1955 1957 1959 1950 1951 1951 1951 1953 1964 1955 1955 1955 1955 1955 1955 1958 1958	68-3 50-9 58-7 74-8 97-7 94-4 73-2 75-0 98-3 118-6 77-2 69-5 80-1 131-9 130-5 124-9 129-8	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	48 · 1 54 · 0 71 · 6 95 · 2 92 · 8 71 · 3 71 · 4 96 · 8 109 · 9 76 · 7 76 · 7 68 · 1 75 · 6 127 · 8 128 · 6 122 · 4 126 · 6	0-8 0-7 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-4 2-4 2-6 1-4 1-6 1-4 1-2 1-4 1-3 1-4
1967	July 10	7-85×	95.9	1.1.5	88.9	3-2 566	7.0	85.7	100.7	01 / 1.2	1967 July 10 August 14 September 11	114·3 126·0 126·0	1.4 1.6 1.6	112.7 124.4 124.3	0·3 6·9 3·9
	August 14 September 11 October 9	438-2	112-5 107-6 108-2	·3 ·3 CC	106-9 101-7 102-4	15·6 8·6	5.6 5.9 5.9	91-3 93-1 98-8	102·4 99·9 96·4	1. pedramber 1	October 9 November 13 December 11	130-5 138-8 138-8	1.6 1.7 1.7	128·6 134·8 135·7	1.6 0.6
	November 13 December 11	444-0 446-2	106-9 100-9	1·2 1·2	102·3 97·7	1.5	4·6 3·2	100·8 96·6	95·3 93·7	I - Divember I I - Pecember I	1968 January 8	148.2	1.9	146.4	0.4
1968	January 8 February 12	455-5 457-0 451-2	104·5 102·7 97·0	1.2 1.2	101-2 99-6 95-0	1.6 1.1 0.8	3-3 3-1 2-0	99.6 98.5 94.2	93·1 90·8 89·1	This I-I mary 8	February 12 March 11 April 8	148 · 1 142 · 2 137 · 2	1.9	146 · 5 139 · 2	0·4 0·4
	April 8 May 13	2-3-23- 1-8-25	94·9 87·4	1.1	93·2 85·7	3·3	1.7 1.7	90·0 84·5	87·7 85·7	8 Had 1-0	May 13 June 10	128·4 118·9	1.7 1.6 1.5	136-0 126-9 117-9	1 · 4 0 · 6 0 · 4
	June 10 July 8	2-125 4-826 8-888	78·0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76·3	84·8 83·6	01 = 1·0 8 = 1·0	July 8 August 12 September 9	116-2 124-6 123-3	1.5 1.6 1.5	114·9 123·4 119·5	0·5 6·5 3·8
	August 12 September 9 October 14	459-2	93·0 87·7 89·7	1.1 1.0 1.0	91.6 86.5 88.7	13.0 7.3 2.4	1.4 1.2 1.0	78.6 79.2 86.2	86-0 83-0 83-3	1.0 1.0	October 14 November 11 December 9	123-9 126-5 128-7	1.6 1.6 1.6	122-8 125-2	1·4 0·6
	November II December 9	452-0 445-0	88-2 84-0	1.0	87·3 83·2	1.2 0.9	0.9	86·0 82·4	80·7 79·3	0.9	1969 January 13	137-2	1.0	124-2	0·4 0·5
1969	January 13 February 10	453-9 452-1 457-8	87·9 86·6 83·9	1.0 1.0 1.0	87·0 85·3	1.3	0.9	85·7 84·5	79·3 77·7	0.9	February 10 March 10 April 14	137-9 138-7 128-6	1.7 1.8	135·4 132·4	0·4 0·3
	March 10 April 14 May 12	451-9	81.9 75.6	0-9	82·3 80·6 74·2	0.6 2.5 0.9	1.6 1.3 1.4	81.7 78.1 73.3	77·6 77·0 75·6	0.9	May 12 June 9	128.6 117.5 111.1	1.6 1.5 1.4	127.6 115.4 108.0	1.6 0.5 0.3
	June 9 July 14	439-6	70·1 76·8	0-8 0-9	68·4	0·7	1.8	67·7 71·7	76·3 82·0	0.9	July 14 August 11 September 8	108-3 119-0 118-9	1.4 1.5 1.5	107·5 118·5 117·7	0·4 5·6 3·4
	August 11 September 8 October 13	466-2 866-2	91 · 1 86 · 8 88 · 5	1.1 1.0 1.0	89·2 85·2 86·6	12·8 7·6 2·7	1.9 1.6 1.9	76·4 77·6 83·9	83.6 81.2 80.8	1-0 0-9 0-9	October 13 November 10 December 8	130·5 124·0 126·5	1.7 1.6 1.6	121 · 8 123 · 3	1·3 0·7
	November 10 December 8	461+1 470+1	88-5 87-6 83-8	1.0 1.0	86 · 1 82 · 5	Î-4 0-9	1.5	84-7 81-5	79·3 78·4	0·9 0·9	970 January 12	141.3	1.8	125·7 138·5	0.4
1970	January 12 February 9	430-6 478-6 488-5	87·1 88·7 87·0	1.0 1.0	85·3 86·2	1.5 1.1	1.8	83-9 85-1	77.5 78.2	0·9 0·9 0·9	February 9 March 9 April 13	142·4 144·8	• 8 • 9	138·9 138·3	0·4 0·3
	March 9 April 13 May 11	490-0	88·4 82·8	1.0 1.0 1.0	84·8 85·2 80·0	0·7 2·4 1·1	2·3 3·2 2·8	84·0 82·9 78·9	79·7 81·3 80·7	0.9	May 11 June 8	138·4 123·8 114·7	1.8 1.6 1.5	132-8 121-5 114-2	1·3 0·5 0·4
	June 8 July 13	476+3 502+0	76·0 83·5	0·9 1·0	73·4 81·3	0·8 3·4	2·6 2·1	72·6 78·0	81.1	0.9	July 13 August 10 September 14	120·0 124·5 129·0	1.5 1.6 1.7	114-7 124-0 120-5	0.5 5.6 3.5
	August 10 September 14	503-1 898-9	97·6 95·0		95.7 92.3	12.7 7.3	1.9 2.7	83-0 85-0	90·1 89·3	1.0 1.0	October 12 November 9 December 7	123·3 126·6	1.6 1.6	122·8 125·1	I∙8 0∙8
	October 12 November 9 December 7	8-008 8-068 1-103	95·8 95·4 94·3		93·2 93·6 91·8	3·4 1·9 1·3	2.6 1.8 2.5	89·8 91·7 90·4	87·4 87·0 87·5	1-0 1-0 1-0	1971 January II	128·6	1.6	128.0	0.2
1971	January II February 8	820-9 827-7	102·6 117·0	1·2 1·4	99-8 105-0	2·0 1·6	2·8 12·1	97-8 103-4	92·0 96·3	· · ·2	March 8	149·0 154·7	1.9 1.9 2.0	44·7 47· 50·	0.6 0.5 0.4
	March 8 April 5	593-4	123·1 120·5	1·4 1·4	110-0 112-5	1·2 3·0	13·1 8·0	108-8	103·1 106·1 104·5	1·2 1·2 1·2	April 5 May 10	155·8 150·2	2·0 1·9	153·4 147·3	1.3 0.9
	May 10	To back on	112.6	1.3	106.5	2.0	6.1	104.5	104.5	01 461.2	See article on pages 285-287 of	f the April 1970 i	ssue of this GAZET	TE. Seasonally	of total en

TABLE 107

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South East Region

IPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMP	LOYED* eavers
			Season	ally adjusted
which ool- vers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
I·I 0·8 0·7 I·0 I·5 I·8 I·5 I·4 2·4 2·6 I·4 I·2 I·4 I·2 I·4 I·3 I·4	2 · 1 2 · 8 4 · 8 3 · 2 2 · 4 1 · 5 1 · 9 3 · 6 1 · 6 8 · 7 0 · 6 1 · 4 4 · 5 4 · 2 2 · 0 2 · 4 3 · 2	65.2 47.3 53.3 70.6 93.7 91.0 69.8 70.0 94.4 107.3 75.1 66.7 74.3 126.4 127.2 121.1 125.2	202	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
0·3	1.5	112·4	134·4	1.7
6·9	1.7	117·5	132·5	1.7
3·9	1.7	120·4	132·5	1.7
1.6	1.9	127·0	29·6	1.6
0.6	3.9	134·2	31·7	1.6
0.4	3.0	135·4	31·5	1.6
0·5	· 8	145·8	130-9	1.6
0·4	· 6	146·1	131-3	1.6
0·4	3 ·	138·8	129-7	1.6
1·4 0·6 0·4	· · 5 ·	134·7 126·2 117·5	129·1 127·9 127·4	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6
0·5	1.3	114·4	128·6	1.6
6·5	1.2	116·8	127·7	1.6
3·8	3.8	115·7	125·2	1.6
1.4	·	121-5	123·4	1.5
0.6	· 3	124-6	122·4	1.5
0.4	4 · 6	123-8	120·8	1.5
0·5	1.3	35·4	121.7	1.5
0·4	2.5	35·0	121.6	1.5
0·3	6.3	32·	123.6	1.6
1.6	·	126·0	121.0	1.5
0.5	2 · 0	114·9	116.8	1.5
0.3	3 · 0	107·7	116.8	1.5
0·4	0.8	107·1	120·2	1.5
5·6	0.5	112·9	123·3	1.6
3·4	1.2	114·3	123·7	1.6
1·3	8·7	120·6	122.5	1.6
0·7	0·8	122·6	120.4	1.5
0·4	0·8	125·3	122.2	1.5
0.6	2·8	137·9	123·9	1.6
0.4	3·5	138·5	124·6	1.6
0.3	6·5	138·0	129·0	1.7
1.3	5.6	3 ·5	126·2	1.6
0.5	2.3	2 ·0	122·8	1.6
0.4	0.5	13·8	123·4	1.6
0-5	5·3	114·2	128·4	1.6
5-6	0·5	118·3	129·0	1.7
3-5	8·5	117·0	126·2	1.6
1.8	0.5	121.0	122.8	1.6
0.8	1.5	124.3	122.0	1.6
0.5	0.6	127.5	124.7	1.6
0.6	2·3	144 · 1	129·4	.7
0.5	1·9	146 · 6	131·8	.7
0.4	4·6	149 · 7	139·7	.8
1·3	2·4	152·1	145·4	1.9
0·9	2·9	146·3	147·8	1.9

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

UNEMPLOYMENT East Anglia Region: males and females

TARIE 108

TABLE 108	TOTAL REGISTER		and a second second	al nave ias	STATE VIERLAN	TPR 1	TOTAL REDI	Algorization of the Algori	Conception of the second s	TABLE 109							OLLY UNEMPI	OVED*
	and the second second second	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	OLLY UNEMPL	OYED* avers	UNEMPLOYED	J.IOHWG AL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	EDER LATOTE	ccluding school-le	avers
thy adjusted								Seasona	lly adjusted			01990	2	1			Seasona	ally adjusted
As percentage of cotal		Number	Percentage	Total	of which school-	Total	Actual	Number	As percentage of total	Seasonaily adjusted	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-	Total	Actual	Number	As percentage of total
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees	eserciane second	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954]	٢	7.1		6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	1000 st	per cent.	1954	16·7 13·5	(*'000) +4 +1	16·3 13·2	0.2	0.4	16·1 13·1	-	.4
1955 1956 1957		5·6 6·4 9·1		5·4 6·0 8·9	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·2 0·4 0·2	5·3 5·9 8·7 10·9			1955 1956 1957	14·9 21·2 26·8	1.3 1.8 2.2	14·7 20·9 26·3	0·2 0·3 0·4	0·3 0·3 0·5	14·5 20·6 26·0		1.2 1.7 2.2
1958 1959 1960		11.6 10.2 8.0		11-1 9-9 7-9 7-3	0·2 0·4 0·3	0·4 0·2 0·1 0·1	9·6 7·6 7·1			1958 1959 1960	26·1 20·6 17·8	2·1 1·7 1·4	25·7 20·3 17·5	0·5 0·3 0·3	0-4 0-3 0-3	20.6 26.0 25.2 20.0 17.2		2·1 1·6 1·3
1961 1962 Monthly avera 1963	iges {	7·4 9·8 12·8	····· ····· ····	9·6 11·0	0·2 0·4 0·4 0·2	0.1 0.2 1.8 0.1	9·2 10·5 8·3	2023	1 VE VILL C.	1961 1962 Monthly averages 1963	22.5	1.7 2.1 1.5	22·2 25·3 20·4	0·4 0·5 0·3	0·3 2·6 0·1	21.8		2·2 2·1 1·6 1·3 1·7 1·9 1·5 1·5
1964 1965 1966		12.8 8.7 7.9 8.8	i·3 1·4	8·5 7·8 8·6	0.2	0.1	7·6 8·4 12·2		i-3 1-4	1964 1965 1966	20·5 20·9 24·5 33·8	1.6	20·6 23·6 33·2	0·3 0·3 0·3	0-4 0-8 0-6	24-8 20-1 20-3 23-4 32-9 32-9		1.5 1.7 2.5
1967 1968 1969		12.7 12.3 12.5	2·1 2·0 1·9	12·4 12·2 12·3	0·2 0·2 0·2	0.3	12·2 11·9 12·1 13·6		2·0 1·9 1·9	1967 1968 1969	33·5 35·8 38·1	2.5 2.5 2.7 2.9	33·2 35·5 37·7	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·3 0·5	32·9 35·2 37·4		2·5 2·5 2·6 2·8
1970	ر ۱ <u>۵</u> ۳۰	13·9 10·0	2.2	13·8 9·8	0.5	0.2	9.7	11.7	2.1	1970 July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	33.6	2.5
1967 July 10 August 14 September 1	132-5 132-5	11.0 11.7 11.1	1.9	11-4 10-8	0·9 0·4	0·4 0·2	10·5 10·4	12·3 11·7	1.9 2.0 1.9	August 14 September 11	29·7 30·3	2.2 2.3	29·5 30·0	1·2 0·8	0·2 0·3	28·3 29·2	33.5 33.0	2·5 2·5
October 9 November I December I		11.6 12.2 12.9	1.9 2.0 2.1	11.5 12.1 12.7	0·2 0·1	0·1 0·1 0·2	11.3 12.0 12.6	12·0 12·1 12·3	1.9 2.0 2.0	October 9 November 13 December 11	33 · 1 36 · 7 37 · 0	2·5 2·7 2·8	32·8 36·4 36·6	0·4 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·4	32.5 36.2 36.4	32·3 33·5 33·2	2·4 2·5 2·5
1968 January 8	€-081 €-181	13.9	2.2	13.6	0.1	0.3	13.6	12.0	1.9	1968 January 8	39.5	2.9	38·4 37·7	0.1	1.1	38·3 37·6	33·2 33·2	2·5 2·5
February 12 March 11	129-7	14·3 13·5	2·3 2·2	14·2 13·3	139-12	0·2 0·2	4· 3·3	12·2 11·8	2·0 1·9	February 12 March 11	37·9 35·6 34·6	2·8 2·7	37.7 35.5 34.4	0.1 0.1 0.3	0·2 0·2 0·2	35.4	33·2 32·6 33·0	2·5 2·4 2·5
April 8 May 13 June 10	127.9	13·6 12·4 11·2	2·2 2·0 1·8	13.5 12.2 11.1	0·6 0·1 —	0·2 0·2 0·1	2·9 2·1 1·1	11.8 12.0 12.3	1.9 1.9 2.0	April 8 May 13 June 10	31·4 28·4	2.6 2.3 2.1	31·2 28·3	0·1 0·1	0·2 0·1	34·1 31·1 28·2	32.6 32.4	2·4 2·4
July 8 August 12	128-6	10·4 11·8	1.7	10·3 11·6 11·0	0.1	0·1 0·1	10·3 10·7	12·0 12·3	1·9 2·0	July 8 August 12 September 9	27·8 30·5 30·4	2·1 2·3 2·3	27·6 30·4 30·3	0·1 1·1 0·8	0·1 0·1 0·1	27·5 29·3 29·5	32·8 33·8 33·0	2·4 2·5 2·5
September 9 October 14	123-4	11+1 11+5 11+6	1.8 1.9 1.9	11.5	0-4 0-1 0-1		10·6 11·4 11·5	12·0 12·1 11·6	1·9 2·0	October 14 November 11	33·8 36·0	2.5	33·7 35·6	0.3	0.2	33·4 35·4	33·2 32·9	2·5 2·5
November 1 December 9		12.0	1.9	11.9	-		11.9	11.6	1.9 1.9	December 9	35.8	2·7 2·7	35.7	0·Ī	0.1	35.6	32.7	2.4
1969 January 13 February 10 March 10	121-6	13·8 14·3 14·4	2·2 2·2 2·3	13.6 13.9 14.1	135-4	0·2 0·4 0·3	13·6 13·9 14·1	12.0 12.0 12.6	1.9 1.9 2.0	1969 January 13 February 10 March 10	38·2 38·6 38·0	2·9 2·9 2·9	38.0 38.0 37.6	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·6 0·4	37·8 37·9 37·5	32·8 33·4 34·5	2.5 2.5 2.6
April 14 May 12	121.0	13·5 12·1	2·1 1·9	13·4 12·0	0·3 0·1	0·1 0·1	13·2 11·9	12·1 11·8	1·9 1·8	April 14 May 12	35-9 33-6	2·7 2·5	35·7 33·2	0·3 0·1	0·2 0·4	35·4 33·1	34·2 34·7	2.6 2.6
June 9 July 14	120-2	10·7	1.7	10.6	0.3	0.1	10·6 10·1	11.7	1.8	June 9 July 14 August 11	30·2 30·7 33·4	2·3 2·3	29·7 30·5	0.1	0·5 0·2	29.6 30.3 32.2	34·0 36·2 37·2	2·5
August 11 September 8	122-5	11.8 11.4	1.8	11·7 11·2	1.3 0.6	0.1	10·5 10·6	12·1 12·0	1.9 1.9 1.9	September 8 October 13	33·4 34·1 37·2	2·5 2·6 2·8	33·4 34·0 37·0	1·2 0·8 0·3	0.1	33·2 36·6	37.3	2·8 2·8 2·7
October 13 November 10 December 8		11.5 12.3 13.4	· 8 · 9 2 ·	11.5 12.3 13.3	0·2 0·1 —	0·1 0·1	11·3 12·2 13·2	12·0 12·3 12·8	1.9 2.0	November 10 December 8	39·8 40·0	3·0 3·0	39·2 39·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·1	39·1 39·7	36·4 36·5	2·7 2·7 2·7
1970 January 12 February 9	123-9 124-6	14·7 15·2	2·3 2·3	14·4 15·1	0.1	0·3 0·1	14·4 15·0	12·7 12·9	2·0 2·0 2·1	1970 January 12 February 9	42.6 42.4	3·2 3·2	42·2 42·1	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4	42·1 41·9	36·5 36·9	2·7 2·8
March 9 April 13	126-2	15·5 14·7	2·3 2·4 2·3	15·3 14·4		0·2 0·4	15·3 14·2	13·6 13·0	CI HARA	March 9 April 13	41 · 8 39 · 1	3·1 2·9	40·8 38·9	0.1	I · 0 0 · 2	40·7 38·6	37·4 37·2	2·8 2·8
May 11 June 8	123-4	13·5 11·9	2·1 1·8	13·2 11·7	<u>0·1</u>	0·2 0·2	13·2 11·7	13·0 12·9	2·0 2·0 2·0	May 11 June 8	36·5 32·0	2·7 2·4	35·6 31·9	0·1 0·1	0·9 0·1	35·4 31·8	37·0 36·5	2·8 2·7
July 13 August 10 September 14	129-0 126-2 4	11.8 13.0 13.0	1.8 2.0 2.0	11.8 12.9 13.0	0·1 0·8 0·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	11.6 12.1 12.6	13.5 13.9 14.6	2·1 2·1 2·2	July 13 August 10 September 14	33.5 34.8 36.0	2·5 2·6 2·7	32·8 34·7 34·8	0·2 1·1 0·7	$\frac{0.6}{1.2}$	32·7 33·6 34·1	39·1 37·8 37·6	2·9 2·8 2·8
October 12 November 9	122-8 122-0 124-7	13·6 14·4	2·1 2·2	13·6 14·4	0·2 0·1	_	13·4 14·3	14·4 14·6	2·2 2·2 2·3	October 12 November 9 December 7	38·0 39·9 40·9	2·8 3·0	37·6 39·9	0.4	0.5	37·2 39·7 40·6	37·0 37·1 37·5	2·8 2·8
December 7	129-4	15·5 18·3	2·4 2·8	15-4	0·1 0·1	0.1	15.4	14.8	I commit (11	1971 January II	40.9	3.0	40.8	0.2	0.1	40.6	37.5	2.8
1971 January II February 8 March 8	5-261 2-261	18.3 19.4 20.1	2·8 3·0 3·1	18-1 19-1 19-9	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·3 0·3 0·3	18-0 19-1 19-8	15·8 16·4 17·7	2·4 2·5 2·7	February 8 March 8	46·5 46·8	3·5 3·5	44-8 45-5 45-4	0·2 0·2 0·1	1.1 1.5	45·3 45·2	39·9 41·5	3·0 3·1
April 5 May 10	· 8.741	21.5 20.8	3·3 3·2	21·4 20·4	0·4 0·2	0·2 0·5	21·0 20·2	19·1 19·8	2.9 3.1	April 5 May 10	47·4 41·7	3.5 3.1	45·4 41·4	0·2 0·2	2·0 0·3	45·2 41·2	43·4 43·0	3·2 3·2

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

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

* 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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

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

UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

TABI	TABLE 110 TOTAL REGISTER				(*********	Har.	and server of	THE OF STREET	And in the other states of the	TABLE III	-	
		TOTAL I	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	OYED* avers	UNEMPLOYED		REGISTER
	Seasonally adjusted			dridar		cT sate	n S. a	Seasonal	lly adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		1
	umber As percents of total employees	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	mber As bereindere	Number	Percentage rate
.31	(000's) per co	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	(stop)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1966 1966 1968 1969 1970	Monthly averages	12.3 10.2 23.0 27.0 33.8 31.5 21.4 40.5 46.9 21.6 20.4 31.7 57.8 51.8 46.2 51.8 46.2 52.7	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 2.5 2.2 2.0 2.3	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 19.3 42.9 45.8 40.8 40.8	0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 5 0 · 8 0 · 9 1 · 0 1 · 0 1 · 6 0 · 8 1 · 3 0 · 8 1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 8 0 · 9 0 · 9	0.7 0.6 8.3 3.9 4.4 3.0 3.6 10.3 6.3 8.6 1.3 4.1 12.4 14.9 6.0 5.4 7.5	11.3 9.4 14.5 22.5 28.7 27.6 16.8 20.4 33.2 36.8 19.4 15.1 18.5 41.8 44.9 40.0 44.3		0.5 0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.8 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9	1954 1955 1956 1957 1957 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	6 · 4 5 · 8 6 · 9 10 · 8 19 · 7 18 · 6 13 · 1 13 · 0 17 · 9 24 · 7 13 · 6 13 · 3 15 · 8 26 · 0 26 · 9 28 · 1 33 · 3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1967	July 10 August 14	49·0 57·7	2·1 2·5	39·2 48·7	0·3 6·0	9·8 9·0	39·0 42·7	45·4 44·8	1.9 1.9	1967 July 10 August 14	23·1 25·5	1.6 1.8 1.7
	September II October 9	61·9 60·3 57·3	2·6 2·6	47·8 46·3	3.1	14·1 14·0	44·6 45·2 45·5	46·5 47·4 46·7	2·0 2·0 2·0	September II October 9	25·1 24·8	i.7 I.7 I.8
	November 13 December 11	57·3 55·3	2·4 2·4	45·9 46·2	0·4 0·3	·4 9·	45.9	47.0	2.0	November 13 December 11	26·5 26·8	1.8 1.9
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	64·3 61·8 55·4	2·8 2·7 2·4	48·9 50·3 48·4	0·3 0·2 0·2	15·4 11·4 7·0	48 · 6 50 · 1 48 · 2	45.5 47.5 47.0	2·0 2·1 2·0	1968 January 8 February 12 March 11	29·5 29·0 27·6	2·1 2·0 1·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	52·0 50·3 46·6	2·2 2·2 2·0	48·3 45·7 44·1	1·4 0·4 0·2	3·7 4·6 2·5	46·9 45·3 43·9	46·5 46·0 45·4	2·0 2·0 2·0	April 8 May 13 June 10	27·2 26·3	1.9
	July 8 August 12	46·6 52·3	2·0 2·3	42·5 49·1	0·2 4·5	4·1 3·2	42·2 44·5	43·8 45·0	1.9	June 10 July 8 August 12	24·7 24·2 26·8	1.7 1.7 1.9
	September 9 October 14	49·4 47·5	2.1	45·9 43·3	2·3 0·5	3·5 4·2 9·5	42.6 42.8 42.2	44 · 1 43 · 3 42 · 5	1·9 1·9 1·8	September 9 October 14	26·4 26·8	1.9
	November II December 9	51·9 43·7	2·2 1·9	42·4 40·6	0·2 0·1	3.1	42.2	40.8	1.8	November 11 December 9	27.6 27.5	1.9
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	43·8 45·5 46·0	1.9 2.0 2.0	42·7 41·6 41·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	1 · 1 3 · 9 4 · 9	42.5 41.5 41.0	40·4 39·6 40·0	1.7 1.7 1.7	1969 January 13 February 10 March 10	29.8 30.3 30.2	2·1 2·1 2·1
	April 14 May 12	41 · 6 42 · 1	1.8	40·3 37·5	0·8 0·2 0·1	1·3 4·6 5·7	39·6 37·3 36·5	39·3 37·9 37·8	1.7 1.6 1.6	April 14 May 12	28·2 26·2	2·0 1·8
	June 9 July 14 August 11	42·2 42·7 49·5	1 · 8 1 · 8 2 · 1	36·5 39·1 45·4	0.3	3·5 4·0	38·8 41·2	40·3 41·7	1.7 1.8	June 9 July 14 August 11	25·3 25·5	1·8 1·8
	September 8 October 13	54·5 53·0	2·4 2·3	43 · 1 40 · 8	2·5 0·5	11.5	40·6 40·3	41·0 40·7	I·8 I·8 I·7	September 8 October 13	27·4 27·2 27·8	1.9 1.9 2.0
	November 10 December 8	50·7 42·6	2·2 1·8	40·3 40·8	0·2 0·1	10·4 1·9	40·0 40·6	40·2 40·9	1.8	November 10 December 8	30·1 29·7	2.1 2.1
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	47·9 50·0 51·0	2·1 2·2 2·2	44.6 44.2 44.3	0·2 0·1 0·1	3·3 5·8 6·7	44·4 44·0 44·2	42·2 42·0 43·1	1.8 1.8 1.9	1970 January 12 February 9 March 9	34·2 34·6	2·4 2·4 2·4
	April 13 May 11	48 · 5 50 · 8	2·1 2·2	44·4 41·2	0·7 0·2	4·1 9·6	43·8 41·0	43·5 41·7	1.9 1.8 1.8	April 13 May 11	34·7 35·1 33·3	2·4 2·5 2·3 2·2
	June 8 July 13	55·7 49·5 52·2	2·4 2·2 2·3	40·4 43·6	0.1	15·3 5·9 2·0	40·3 43·3 45·6	41 · 7 45 · 0 45 · 9	2·0 2·0 2·0	June 8 July 13	31·5 32·1	
	August 10 September 14 October 12	71.4	3.1	50·2 48·1 47·1	4·6 2·3	23·3 8·0	45.8	46·1 46·8		August 10 September 14 October 12	33.7 33.7	2·3 2·4 2·4
	November 9 December 7	55·2 49·2 50·6	2·4 2·1 2·2	47·1 46·0 47·4	1.0 0.4 0.2	3·2 3·2	46 · 1 45 · 7 47 · 2	46·2 47·9	2·0 2·0 2·1	November 9 December 7	32·0 31·7 33·2	2·3 2·2 2·3
1971	January II February 8 Marah 9	56·8 63·9	2·5 2·8	52·9 53·5	0·2 0·2 0·1	3·9 10·5 16·5	52·7 53·3 56·2	50·1 50·8 54·7	2·2 2·2 2·4	1971 January 11 February 8 March 8	37·7 40·0	2·7 2·8
	March 8 April 5 May 10	72·8 75·4 78·1	3·2 3·3 3·4	56·4 59·8 61·2	0.6	15.6	59·3 60·8	58.8	2·6 2·7	April 5 May 10	44·2 48·0	3·1 3·4 3·0
Geo	May 10	101	1 3 1				and the second description	51 10 100-195 m	C - andh	1.1.1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	42.7	3.0

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

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

[•] 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

0·2 0·2 0·1 0·7 0·3

UNEMPLOYMENT estantian males and females: East Midlands Region

WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHex	IOLLY UNEMPL	OYED* avers
Total doint	of which school-	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	Ily adjusted As percentage of total
(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
5-7 4-9 5-9 9-2 15-6 17-0 12-5 11-1 16-3 20-4 13-2 12-3 14-6 23-6 26-3 27-4 31-9	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 2 0 · 5 0 · 4 0 · 3 0 · 5 0 · 8 0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 3 0 · 3 0 · 3 0 · 4	0.7 0.9 1.0 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.4 0.9 1.2 2.3 0.7 0.8 1.5	5.6 4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 19.6 12.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 14.2 23.3 25.9 27.1 31.5		0.8 1.0 1.6 1.8 1.9 2.2
21 · 4 24 · 5 24 · 1	0·2 1·6 1·0	· 8 · 0 ·	21 · 2 22 · 9 23 · 1	24·5 24·4 24·4	01 via 1.7 1.967
23 · 8	0.5	1.0	23·3	24·3	1.7
25 · 0	0.2	1.5	24·9	24·5	1.7
25 · 4	0.1	1.4	25·3	24·7	1.7
27.5	0·1	1.9	27·4	25 · 1	
27.5	0·1	1.5	27·3	24 · 9	
26.6	0·1	0.9	26·5	25 · 1	
26·4 25·4 24·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.8 0.9 0.5	26·1 25·3 24·1	25 · 4 25 · 9 25 · 7	· 8 · 8 · 8 · 8
23.8 26.5 26.2	0·2 1·3 1·0	0·3 0·2 0·3	23·6 25·2 25·2	26·1 26·5 26·4	8. 9. 9. 9. 9. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
26·5	0·3	0·2	26·2	27·1	·9
27·2	0·2	0·4	27·0	26·6	·9
27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	26·4	·9
29·0	0·1	0-8	28·9	26·5	•9
29·3	0·1	1-0	29·2	26·7	•9
29·2	0·1	1-0	29·2	27·6	•9
27.6	0·3	0.6	27·3	26·6	· 9
25.7	0·1	0.5	25·5	26·1	· 8
24.9	0·1	0.4	24·8	26·4	· 9
25·2	0·3	0·3	24·9	27·6	.9
27·1	1·1	0·3	26·0	27·3	.9
26·8	0·8	0·4	26·0	27·2	.9
26·7	0·3	1 · 1	26·4	27·4	1.9
28·1	0·2	2 · 0	27·9	27·5	1.9
28·9	0·1	0 · 8	28·8	28·2	2.0
31.9	0·1	2·3	31 · 8	29·1	2·0
32.6	0·1	2·0	32 · 5	29·6	2·1
32.9	0·1	1·8	32 · 8	31·0	2·2
33 · 1	0·4	2·1	32.7	31.8	2·2
30 · 9	0·2	2·4	30.7	31.4	2·2
29 · 7	0·1	1·8	29.6	31.5	2·2
31.5	0.5	0·7	31.0	34·5	2·4
33.4	1.4	0·3	32.0	33·8	2·4
32.1	0.9	1·6	31.2	32·9	2·3
31 · 2	0·4	0·9	30·8	32.0	2·3
31 · 1	0·2	0·5	30·9	30.8	2·2
32 · 0	0·2	1·1	31·8	31.3	2·2
35·7	0·2	2.0	35·6	32·5	2·3
36·5	0·2	3.5	36·3	33·0	2·3
38·0	0·1	6.2	37·8	35·7	2·5
41 · 4	0.7	6.6	40·8	39·7	2·8
40 · 0	0.3	2.7	39·7	40·6	2·9

(1,422.000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

T	P	E	1	ı	1

TABLI	Y UNEMPLOYED*	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY	WHO excl	LLY UNEMPL uding school-les	OYED* avers	TABLE 113	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number (000's)	Ily adjusted As percentage of total employees	ing school-leavers	Number	Percentage	Total	of which school- leavers
	(200's) par ce	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000 s)	per cent.	(000%) DAY (000%)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1969 1970	Monthly averages	19.1 14.8 15.7 19.6 38.5 38.2 24.5 21.0 34.3 42.5 26.4 22.8 25.4 44.4 452.9 53.6 59.8	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	17.2 13.1 13.9 18.5 30.6 34.0 23.7 19.7 30.4 37.2 25.8 22.2 23.4 39.9 51.5 52.6 57.9	0 · 5 0 · 3 0 · 4 0 · 7 1 · 1 0 · 7 1 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 0 0 · 8 0 · 8 0 · 9 1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 1	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1 4.5 1.4 1.4 1.0 1.9	10.7 12.8 13.5 18.1 29.9 23.0 19.2 29.2 35.5 24.8 21.4 22.6 39.0 50.4 51.5 56.8	2.53	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	1954 1955 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 Monthly averages 1963 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1967 1970 1970	44-2 40-8 40-0 47-3 80-8 82-1 57-8 49-3 76-8 93-6 62-5 48-4 45-5 74-9 72-7 73-3 80-5	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.7	41 · 9 32 · 2 35 · 5 44 · 8 64 · 8 73 · 1 56 · 5 66 · 1 86 · 5 66 · 1 86 · 5 66 · 1 47 · 3 43 · 8 69 · 2 71 · 6 78 · 9	$\begin{array}{c} 0.9\\ 0.8\\ 0.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.5\\ 1.9\\ 1.2\\ 1.1\\ 2.2\\ 3.4\\ 1.7\\ 1.7\\ 1.2\\ 0.9\\ 1.1\\ 1.0\\ 1.2\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0$
1967	July 10 August 14 September 11	38·4 45·0 46·1	1.9 2.2 2.2	35·1 42·5 42·8	0.7 4.2 2.3	3·3 2·5 3·3	34·4 38·3 40·5	39·9 41·9 42·9	1.9 2.0 2.1	1967 July 10 August 14	68·3 77·5	2·3 2·6	65·3 73·1	0·7 5·5
	October 9 November 13 December 11	46-8 49-5 51-4	2·3 2·4 2·5	43·2 45·4 47·7	1.0 0.4 0.3	3.6 4.1 3.7	42·2 45·0 47·4	43·0 44·3 45·5	2·1 2·1 2·2	September 11 October 9 November 13 December 11	77·3 74·8 76·4 73·7	2·6 2·5 2·6 2·5	72·3 71·8 72·8 71·7	2·9 1·0 0·3 0·2
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	55·2 55·4 53·5	2·7 2·7 2·6	51 · 9 53 · 2 51 · 6	0·3 0·2 0·2	3·3 2·2 1·9	51 · 6 52 · 9 51 · 4	47.5 49.4 48.8	2·3 2·4 2·4	1968 January 8 February 12	79·5 79·4	2.7 2.7 2.5	77.6 77.5	0·2 0·2
	April 8 May 13	53·1 52·3 49·1	2.6 2.5 2.4	51.5 50.2 48.3	0.5 0.5 0.3	1.6 2.1 0.8	51.0 49.7 47.9	49·7 50·3 50·8	2·4 2·5 2·5	March II April 8 May 13	75·4 75·8 71·8	2.6 2.4	74·3 74·6 70·5	0·1 1·3 0·4
	June 10 July 8 August 12 Sectomber 9	48·5 55·4 53·4	2·4 2·7 2·6	47·6 55·0 52·6	0·7 5·3 3·1	0·9 0·4 0·7	46-9 49-6 49-5	51 · 4 52 · 8 51 · 7	2.5 2.6 2.5	June 10 July 8 August 12	67·4 67·2 73·0	2·3 2·3 2·5	66·6 66·7 72·2	0·2 - 4·3
	September 9 October 14 November 11 December 9	53.0 53.0 52.5	2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	51 · 9 52 · 0 51 · 6	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 3	1·1 1·0 0·9	50·8 51·5 51·3	51 · 7 51 · 0 49 · 7	2.5 2.5 2.4	September 9 October 14 November 11 December 9	71·8 71·1 71·2 68·7	2·4 2·4 2·4 2·3	70·8 70·1 70·1 67·8	2·4 0·7 0·3 0·2
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	57·1 56·2 55·5	2·8 2·7 2·7	55·6 54·8 54·1	0·3 0·2 0·2	1.5 1.4 1.3	55-3 54-6 54-0	51 · 0 51 · 0 51 · 3	2·5 2·5 2·5	1969 January 13 February 10	74·9 74·5	2·5 2·5	73·8 73·3	0·2 0·1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	54·3 49·1 46·5	2·7 2·4 2·3	53 · 4 48 · 4 45 · 9	1·1 0·4 0·3	1.0 0.7 0.6	52·2 48·0 45·6	50·8 48·6 48·4	2·5 2·4 2·4	March 10 April 14 May 12	77·8 71·9 68·5	2·6 2·4 2·3	72·7 71·2 67·8	0·1 1·0 0·3
	July 14 August 11	48 · 4 55 · 0 54 · 3	2·4 2·7 2·7	47·8 54·4 53·5	0·9 5·0 2·9	0·5 0·6 0·9	46·9 49·4 50·5	51 • 4 52 • 6 52 • 8	2.5 2.6 2.6	June 9 July 14 August 11	66·6 69·0 76·0	2·3 2·3 2·6	65·3 68·3 75·3	0·2 1·1 4·8
	September 8 October 13 November 10 December 8	54·3 55·3 57·2	2·7 2·7 2·8	53·3 54·3 56·2	1 · 2 0 · 5 0 · 4	1.0 1.0 1.0	52·1 53·7 55·9	53·0 53·2 54·2	2·6 2·6 2·6	September 8 October 13 November 10	74·0 76·2 75·4 74·1	2·5 2·6 2·6 2·5	72·8 72·3 73·3	2·7 0·8 0·4
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	61·8 61·0 60·6	3.0 3.0 3.0	59·7 59·6 59·5	0·4 0·3 0·2	2·1 1·4 1·1	59·3 59·4 59·3	54·7 55·5 56·2	2·7 2·7 2·8	December 8 1970 January 12 February 9	79·8 79·5	2·7 2·7	73 · I 78 · 8 78 · 2	0·2 0·3 0·2
	April 13 May 11	61 · 0 56 · 2	3·0 2·8	59·7 55·3 52·6	1.0 0.4 0.3	1·3 0·9 0·6	58·7 54·9 52·3	57·1 55·5 55·4	2·8 2·7 2·7	March 9 April 13 May 11	79·3 81·6 78·0	2·7 2·8 2·7	78·0 79·3 75·7	0·2 1·0 0·4
	July 13	53·3 56·4 62·0	2·6 2·8 3·1	55·5 61·1	0·8 4·5	0·8 1·0 3·4	54·7 56·5 55·3	59·9 59·2 57·7	3·0 2·9 2·8	July 13	73·5 78·6	2·5 2·7	72·1 77·4	0·3 0·7
	September 14 October 12	61·5 59·0 60·4	3·0 2·9 3·0	58·1 56·1 58·1	2·7 1·3 0·8	2·8 2·3	53·3 54·8 57·3 58·9	56·0 57·2	2·8 2·8 2·9	September 14 October 12	85·1 85·7 80·6	2·9 2·9 2·8	83·7 81·4 79·5	4·5 2·6
	December 7	64-2	3.2	59·4 64·9	0.5	4·8 2·4	58·9 64·5	57·8 59·5	2.9	November 9 December 7	81·2 83·3	2·8 2·9	80·3 82·0	0.6 0.3
1971	January II February 8 March 8	67·3 69·7 72·3	3·3 3·4 3·6	65·4 67·5	0·3 0·3	4·3 4·8	65·0 67·2	60·7 63·7 68·9	3.4	1971 January 11 February 8 March 8	93·1 102·2 106·3	3·2 3·5 3·6	91 · 8 93 · 5 97 · 6	0·4 0·3 0·3
	April 5 May 10	75 · 9 76 · 1	3.7 3.8	71.7 72.1	0·8 0·8	4·2 3·9	and this has been u	71.9	3.5	April 5 May 10	109-6 108-9	3·8 3·7	102·3 103·1	0·6 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

(2,028,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage ¹⁰¹ c month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 become available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

* 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 lotal employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers TEM-PORARILY STOPPED Seasonally adjusted As percentage of total employees Total Actual number Number (000's) (000's) (000's) per cent. 41.0 31.4 34.8 43.8 63.3 71.2 55.2 45.3 66.8 83.1 46.1 42.9 68.1 70.6 77.8 $2 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 6$ $4 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 5$ $16 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 6$ $1 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 6$ 2·4 2·4 2·4 3·0 4·4 5·0 64·6 67·6 69·4 71 · 9 72 · 4 73 · 1 70·8 72·5 71·5 71.7 71.4 71.2 2·4 2·4 2·4 3.0 3.5 2.0 77·3 77·3 74·2 2·0 1·9 1·1 72 · 8 73 · 1 71 · 2 2·5 2·5 2·4 71·4 70·6 69·6 73·3 70·1 66·4 2·4 2·4 2·3 1.2 1.2 0.8 0·5 0·8 1·0 65·6 67·9 68·4 69·9 71·0 70·9 2·4 2·4 2·4 0·9 1·2 0·9 69·4 69·8 67·6 70·0 69·0 67·3 2·4 2·3 2·3 1.0 1.2 5.1 73·6 73·2 72·6 69 · 4 69 · 3 69 · 7 2·3 2·3 2·4 2·3 2·3 2·3 0·7 0·7 1·2 70·2 67·5 65·1 68 · 4 68 · 0 68 · 2 67·2 70·5 70·1 2·4 2·5 2·5 0·7 0·7 1·3 71.5 73.7 72.7 71 · 5 72 · 9 72 · 8 3·8 2·2 1·0 72·2 72·1 72·6 2·4 2·4 2·5 78·5 78·0 77·8 2·5 2·5 2·6 |·| |·3 |·4 74·0 73·8 74·6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2·3 2·3 1·4 78·4 75·3 71·9 76·3 75·8 75·3 1·2 1·4 4·4 76·7 79·1 78·7 81 · 5 82 · 6 81 · 7 2·8 2·8 2·8 1.1 0.9 1.4 78·4 79·7 81·6 79·3 79·1 82·0 2·7 2·7 2·8 1·4 8·7 8·7 91 · 4 93 · 2 97 · 3 3·0 3·0 3·2 86 · 1 87 · 9 93 · 1 101·7 102·1 98.7 102.5 7·3 5·7 3·4 3·5

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

UNEMPLOYMENT

Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	OLLY UNEMP cluding school-l	LOYED* leavers	Y UNEMPLOYED-	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	DLLY UNEMPLOYED* cluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Season	ally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Number	Instaction inter-	Inductoring Const Inductor groups	traction Agrica	toria, Transpo alla titto,		Seasonally adjusted
employees	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	school- leavers (000's)	(000's)	number (000's)	- even	As percentage of total employees	inter to sendlasted for	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number As percentag o total employees
1954	28.3	2·3 1·8	27 · 1 21 · 3	0.7	1.2	26.4	(000's)	per cent.	1954]	(000's) 22.9	2:4	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's) 21.6	(000's) per cent
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1969	19:7 21:6 31:1 43:1 37:2 32:4 49:3 65:4 44:0 34:3 35:1 53:1 61:4 63:5 63:3	1.5 1.7 2.4 3.3 2.9 2.5 3.7 3.3 2.6 4.0 4.7 4.8 4.8	18.9 20.9 29.3 40.5 36.1 31.1 46.0 60.5 43.5 33.7 51.7 60.6 62.6 61.9	0.6 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.5 1.6	1.0 0.8 0.6 1.8 2.6 1.1 1.3 3.4 4.9 0.5 0.8 1.4 1.4 0.9 0.9 1.4	20.7 18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7 50.3 59.3 61.1 60.3	- 12	1.6 1.4 2.2 3.0 2.7 3.3 4.3 3.2 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 4.5 4.6	1955 1955 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1963 1964 1965 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	17-3 19-5 24-8 36-3 26-0 24-9 30-7 36-0 25-7 25-9 29-4 40-3 39-2 40-2 38-5	1.8 2.0 2.6 3.8 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.9 4.1 4.0	16.9 18.2 23.4 33.3 34.2 25.0 21.9 29.4 33.2 24.6 25.6 28.4 39.5 39.1 37.7	0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0 0.8 0.2 1.1 0.8	16:5 17:8 22:9 32:4 33:0 24:3 21:4 28:4 31:9 23:7 24:8 27:5 38:3 38:3 38:2 38:3 38:9	2·3 I·7 I·9 2·4 3·4 3·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·4 3·4 2·5 2·5 3·4 3·4 3·4 2·5 2·5 3·2 2·9 3·2 3·9 3·9 3·9 3·8
1967 July 10 August 14 September 11	49·0 56·9 55·6	3.7 4.3 4.2	47·0 56·3 54·5	0·7 6·5 3·7	2·0 0·7 1·1	46-3 49-8	50·6 52·9	3.8 4.0	1967 July 10 August 14	36·8 41·2	3.7	36·2 40·9	1.0 3.9	0.7	35+2 37+0	39·8 4·0 39·7 4·0
October 9 November 13 December 11	55·2 56·6 58·7	4·2 4·3 4·4	54·1 55·7 57·6	1.6 0.8 0.5	1.0 0.8 1.1	50-9 52-5 54-9 57-1	53.0 52.8 53.6 54.8	4·0 4·0 4·1	September II October 9 November I3 December II	39·9 39·8 41·6 41·9	4·0 4·0 4·2 4·2	39·7 39·6 40·9 41·4	2·6 1·2 0·7 0·5	0·2 0·3 0·8 0·5	37 · 1 38 · 4 40 · 2 40 · 9	39.7 4.0 39.0 4.0 38.4 3.9 39.0 4.0 39.2 4.0
1968 January 8 February 12 March 11	62·3 60·8 59·6	4·8 4·6 4·5	61 · 1 59 · 6 58 · 4	0.6 0.4 0.3	·2 ·2 ·2	60·5 59·2 58·1	57·1 56·5 56·6	4·4 4·3 4·3	1968 January 8 February 12	43·2 41·7	4·4 4·2	42·8 41·4	0·5 0·4	0.4	42·3 41·0	39·0 4·0 38·3 3·9
April 8 May 13 June 10	60·0 58·7 56·4	4·6 4·5 4·3	59·3 58·1 55·9	1.3 0.6 0.5	0.7 0.6 0.5	58·0 57·4 55·4	57·5 58·3	4·4 4·4	March II April 8 May 13	40·1 39·8 37·7	4·1 4·0 3·8	39·9 39·7 37·5	0·3 0·4 0·5	0·2 0·2 0·1	39·6 39·2 37·0	38·1 3·9 38·6 3·9
July 8 August 12 September 9	58·0 65·6 63·9	4·4 5·0 4·9	57·3 65·1 63·2	0·8 6·0 3·5	0.7 0.5	56·4 59·1	57·8 59·7 61·8	4·4 4·6 4·7	June 10 July 8 August 12	35·6 35·9 39·9	3-6 3-6 4-0	35·4 35·7 39·8	0·4 0·5 3·4	0.1	35-1	37·8 3·8 38·4 3·9
October 14 November 11 December 9	63·6 64·6 63·8	4·9 4·9 4·9	62-6 63-7 63-2	1·3 0·7 0·5	0·7 1·0 0·8 0·6	59·7 61·4 63·0 62·7	61-8 61-8 61-8 60-6	4·7 4·7 4·7 4·6	September 9 October 14 November 11 December 9	39·2 38·9 39·1 39·8	4·0 3·9 4·0 4·0	39.1 38.6 39.0 39.7	2·2 0·8 0·5 0·4	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1	36-4 36-9 37-8 38-5 39-3	38.5 3.9 38.6 3.9 37.8 3.8 37.4 3.8 37.8 3.8
969 January 13 February 10 March 10	68·5 66·6 64·7	5·2 5·1 4·9	67·5 65·2 63·6	0·5 0·3 0·3	.0 .3 .1	67·1 64·9 63·4	63·4 62·0 61·8	4·8 4·7 4·7	1969 January 13 February 10 March 10	41.6 41.5	4·3 4·2	41-4 41-0	0·4 0·3	0.2	41.0 40.6	37-8 3-8 37-8 3-9 37-9 3-9
April 14 May 12 June 9	64·0 61·9 56·5	4·9 4·7 4·3	63·2 58·5 56·2	1·4 0·7 0·5	0·8 3·4 0·3	61 · 8 57 · 8 55 · 7	61 · 2 58 · 7 58 · 1	4·7 4·5 4·4	April 14 May 12	40·8 39·5 37·2	4·2 4·0 3·8	40·0 39·2 37·0	0·3 0·7 0·4	0·7 0·3 0·2	39·8 38·5 36·6	38·3 3·9 37·9 3·9 37·6 3·8
July 14 August 11 September 8	59·7 67·0 65·1	4·5 5·1 5·0	59·4 66·4 64·3	1.6 6.5 3.7	0·3 0·6 0·8	57·8 59·9	61 · 1 62 · 6	4.6	June 9 July 14 August 11	34·8 36·6 47·0	3.6 3.7 4.8	34·7 36·3 39·9	0·3	0·1 0·4 7·1	34·5 35·2 36·7	37·2 3·8 38·4 3·9
October 13 November 10 December 8	61 · 7 62 · 2 64 · 5	4·7 4·7 4·9	61 · 3 61 · 7 63 · 9	1-4 0-8 0-6	0.5 0.6 0.7	60·5 59·8 60·8 63·3	62·6 60·1 59·7 61·2	4.8 4.6 4.5 4.7	September 8 October 13 November 10 December 8	42.0 40.4 40.2 40.5	4·3 4·1 4·1 4·1	40·0 39·8 39·9 40·4	2·j 0·8 0·5 0·4	2·0 0·6 0·4 0·1	38-9 39-4 40-0	38.8 4.0 39.6 4.1 38.9 4.0 38.3 3.9 38.5 3.9
70 January 12 February 9 March 9	67 · 9 66 · 3 64 · 8	5·1 5·0 4·9	66-8 65-1 63-9	0.6 0.5 0.4	· · 0 · 9	66·2 64·7 63·6	62·6 61·8	4·7 4·7 4·7	1970 January 12 February 9	42·1 41·2	4·3 4·3	41-8 40-9	0·4 0·3	0.3	41.4	38-1 3-9
April 13 May 11 June 8	68·9 62·9 56·8	5·2 4·7 4·3	64·0 59·4 56·3	1.2 0.7 0.5	4·9 3·5	62·8 58·7	61 · 9 62 · 2 59 · 6	4·7 4·5	March 9 April 13 May 11	40·0 39·9 37·0	4·1 4·1 3·8	39·7 39·7	0.2	0.3	39·4 38·9	37.9 3.9 38.0 3.9 38.3 4.0
July 13 August 10 September 14	59·5 65·8 63·1	4.5 5.0 4.8	58·7 65·6 62·0	1·3 7·0	0·5 0·8 0·3	55-8 57-5 58-6	58·2 60·8 60·7	4·4 4·6 4·6	June 8 July 13 August 10	33-0 34-9 37-9	3·4 3·6	36·2 32·9 34·5	0·4 0·3 0·7	0·7 0·2 0·4	35-9 32-6 33-8	36·9 3·8 35·2 3·6 36·9 3·8
October 12 November 9 December 7	60·6 61·0 61·8	4·6 4·6	59·4 60·1	3-4 1-6 0-9	1·1 1·3 0·9	58·6 57·8 59·1	59·9 58·0 58·0	4·5 4·4 4·4	September 14 October 12 November 9	40-1	3-9 4-1 4-1	37·6 37·0 36·0	2·7 1·7 0·8	0·2 3·1 3·2	34-9 35-3 35-2	36·9 36·5 35·1 3·8
I January II February 8	67.6	4·7 5·1	61·0 66·8 66·7	0.7	0.9 0.9 0.7	60·3 66·2	58·2 62·6	4.4	December 7	37.9 38.8	3·9 4·0	37·2 38·7	0.6 0.5	0.7 0.1	36.6 38.2	35-5 36-6 3-7 3-7
March 8 April 5	68.7 69.1 72.3	5·2 5·2 5·5	66-7 67-2 70-7	0.5 0.4	2·1 1·9	66·2 66·8 69·3	63·2 65·1	4-8 4-9 5-2	19/1 January 11 February 8 March 8	42-3 43-1 44-8	4·4 4·4 4·6	42·1 42·4 42·4	0·5 0·5 0·4	0·2 0·7 2·4	41.6 41.9 42.0	38·3 4·0 39·1 4·0 40·5 4·2
May 10 * See article on pages 285-287 of The base used in calculating these total employees (employed a	72·1	5.4	70.0	1.1.601	2.1 for mid-1970, and fanuary 1970 show	68.8	68·6 69·8	5.3	April 5 May 10 * See article on pages 285–287 or The base used in calculating the	44·8 43·8	4·6 4·5	43·9 42·5	0·5 0·7	0·9 1·3	43·4 41·8	42·7 4·4 42·8 4·4

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

CUNEMPLOYED*	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY	WHO	LLY UNEMP		-	All industries	Index	of production ind	lustries
e sur formande Su		TOPPED			STOPPED	_			Over Main Garage	Binoy Di uni binogano uni	Index of production	Manufacturing industries	Constructio
	Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Season Number	ally adjusted	sic Ordert	All	industries	III-XIX	xx
	Tedans	rate	deari	school- leavers	Iotai	number		As percentage of total employees	Actual numbers unadjusted f	or seasonal varia	tions	(5) ⁵⁾ (3) ⁶⁵	
(000's) per cent.	(000's)	per cent.	(000's) 56·5	(000's)	(000's)	(000's) 55·6	(000's)	per cent.	1957 1958	289 402	131 196	86 33	40 55
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 > Monthly averages 1963 1964	51-1 52-2 56-3 81-1 94-9 78-7 68-4 83-1 104-8 80-3	2·4 2·6 3·8 4·4 3·6 3·1 3·8 4·8 3·6	48 · 4 47 · 8 53 · 2 74 · 4 88 · 6 74 · 8 64 · 6 78 · 0 98 · 2 78 · 1	- 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.4 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8	3.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2	47·6 47·2 52·5 73·2 86·5 73·4 63·4 76·1 95·7 76·3	202	2.6 2.2 2.4 3.4 4.0 3.4 2.9 3.5 4.4 3.5	1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512 541	209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96 102
965 966 967 968 969 969 970	65.5 63.5 84.6 82.9 81.2 93.5	3.0 2.9 3.9 3.8 3.7 4.3	63·4 59·9 80·8 80·7 79·3 90·9	·2 ·0 ·3 ·2 ·2 ·5	2·2 3·6 3·8 2·1 1·9 2·6	62·2 58·8 79·5 79·6 78·2 89·4		4.4 3.5 2.8 2.7 3.7 3.7 3.7	969 970 969 June	535 573 481	278 303 254	145 165 136	101 106 88
1967 July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9		74.8	81.4	4.1	July August September	494 517 519	254 266 267	138 146 144	86 89 90
August 14 September 11 October 9	84 · 1 82 · 1 83 · 8	3.9 3.8 3.9	81·7 79·4 79·9	3·2 1·7 0·8	2·4 2·5 2·7	78-5 77-8 79-0	83 · 4 82 · 1 81 · 5	3.8 3.8 3.7	October November December	535 548 563	271 277 292	144 144 146	94 101 115
November 13 December 11	85·9 86·2	4·0 4·0	83·2 83·9	0·5 0·4	4·0 2·7 2·4	82.7 83.5	82·4 81·7	3.8 3.8	1970 January February March	608 603 600	327 322 322	159 161 164	136 129 126
968 January 8 February 12 March 11	95.3 90.9 87.0	4·4 4·2 4·0	92·1 88·2 84·7	1.6 0.9 0.5	3·2 2·6 2·3	90·5 87·3 84·2	84·2 81·8 80·6	3·9 3·8 3·7	April May June	586 550 521	315 296 283	167 162 158	115 102 94
April 8 May 13 June 10	85 · 1 79 · 8 78 · 4	3·9 3·7 3·6	83·2 77·9 74·6	1·2 0·4 0·3	1.9 1.9 3.8	82-0 77-4 74-2	80·4 78·5 78·1	3.7 3.6 3.6	July August September	542 561 559	281 292 292	159 168 169	91 91 91
July 8 August 12 September 9	79·8 81·7 78·6	3.7 3.8 3.6	78 · 4 80 · 1 76 · 1	3·5 2·7 1·4	1.4 1.6 2.6	75·0 77·4 74·7	79·5 81·0 78·0	3.7 3.8 3.6	October November	566 583 600	292 300 315	169 170 176	91 98 108
October 14 November 11 December 9	79·2 79·4 79·2	3.7 3.7 3.7	77.6 77.8 78.2	0·7 0·4 0·3	1.6 1.6 1.0	76-9 77-4 77-9	78·8 76·9 76·3	3.6 3.6 3.5	December 1971 January February March	669 679 697	361 366 379	197 205 221	133 130 128
969 January 13 February 10 March 10	89.6 85.6 83.2	4·1 3·9 3·8	86·4 83·5 81·1	1·3 0·8 0·4	3·2 2·2 2·1	85·2 82·7 80·6	79·2 77·5 77·3	3.7 3.6 3.6	April May	723 709	399 399	240 245	128 123
April 14 May 12 June 9	80·0 75·1 74·7	3.7 3.5 3.4	78·3 73·8 71·3	0·9 0·4 0·3	1.7 1.4 3.4	77 · 5 73 · 4 71 · 0	76·2 74·7 74·9	3.5 3.4 3.5	Number adjusted for norma	l seasonal variati	ions‡ 267	139	96
July 14 August 11 September 8	80·8 82·2 77·4	3.7 3.8 3.6	79·0 80·4 76·6	3.6 3.0 1.6	1.8 1.8 0.8	75·4 77·4 75·0	79·9 81·0 78·3	3.7 3.7 3.6	July August September	541 553 548	274 280 282	144 151 148	98 100 102
October 13 November 10 December 8	79·7 81·7 84·7	3.7 3.8 3.9	78 · 1 80 · 3 83 · 4	0·8 0·6 0·4	1.6 1.5 1.3	77 · 2 79 · 7 83 · 0	79·1 79·3 81·5	3.6 3.7 3.8	October November December	543 538 550	282 279 287	147 145 146	103 102 108
970 January 12 February 9 March 9	96·0 91·6 91·3	4·4 4·2 4·2	93 · 1 89 · 8 89 · 1	1.4 1.0 0.6	2·9 1·8 2·2	91.6 88.8 88.5	85·3 83·2 84·7	4·0 3·9 3·9	1970 January February March April	558 557 567 567	299 295 305 305	153 154 159 163	114 110 115
April 13 May II June 8	89·4 85·9 84·1	4·1 4·0 3·9	87·3 84·3 81·7	0·8 0·5 0·4	2·1 1·7 2·4	86·5 83·8 81·3	84·7 84·7 85·3	3.9 3.9 4.0	May June	560 561	300 297	161 161	109 106 103
July 13 August 10	93·4 96·8	4·3 4·5	90.6 94.1 92.3	4·0 4·1 2·5	2.8 2.7	86·6 90·1	91 · 5 94 · 1	4·2 4·4 4·4	July August September	593 593 589	303 307 309	167 172 174	104 103 103
September 14 October 12 November 9	94·2 96·4 99·3	4·4 4·5 4·6	92·3 93·1 96·1	2·5 1·3 0·8	1.9 3.3 3.2	89·9 91·8 95·3	95·2 95·7 96·2	4·4 4·4 4·5	October November December	576 579 589	306 306 312	174 174 179	100 100 102
8 December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	3.9	99-0	98.0	4·5 4·8	1971 January February March	613 623 656	330 336 358	190 197 213	
971 January 11 February 8 March 8	115·1 118·3 122·4	5·3 5·5 5·7	113·0 114·1 115·7	2·3 1·8 1·2	2·1 4·2 6·7	110-8 112-3 114-6	103·5 105·1 109·1	4·9 5·1	April May	- 704 731	358 385 404	213 233 243	117 121 127
April 5 May 10	123·1 120·7	5·7 5·6	120·3 117·4	1·2 0·8	2.8 3.3	119·1 116·6	115·3 116·5	5·3 5·4	• Excluding MLH 884-888 persons aged 18 years and over † The figures from June 1965 the Standard Industrial Classif compiled using the 1958 edition unemployed in some industrie		10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.10 0.1	and the second se

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
l l	XXII	xxIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
12	22	30	22	72
15	28	42	28	92
17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13 13	30 24 28 32 25 24 24 34 35	49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57 57	28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	101 88 85 109 98 86 87 120 130
3	35	54	25	131
3	36	56	25	140
11 8-6	32	49	19	116
10	31	49	20	130
12	32	53	21	133
11	33	53	21	134
	35	54	29	135
3	36	54	31	137
5	36	53	30	136
16	38	59	30	138
16	38	60	30	138
15	38	59	28	137
14 13	36 34 33	58 55 51	25 22 19	138 130 124
	32	52	19	146
	34	55	20	149
	34	55	22	144
12 12 14 15	36 37 37	56 57 57	28 31 30	143 145 147
17	41	65	31	154
17	42	68	31	156
16	43	70	30	159
15	44	71	29	165
15	42	70	25	158
13	34	52 54	25	124
2 3 3	36 36	56 56	27 28 26	138 137
3	35	54	26	133
3	35	54	25	133
3	35	54	25	133
3	34	54	25	132
4	34	55	25	132
4	35	56	25	134
13	35	56	25	136
13	36	55	25	132
13	36	55	25	132
3	36	57	27	154
3	37	57	26	151
3	37	57	27	145
13	36	57	25	141
13	35	57	25	141
13	36	58	26	143
14	37	60	26	147
14	38	62	26	149
14	40	65	27	155
15	42	68	28	164
16	43	69	28	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118 OHT				-						SHI BASAT	TADAT T	3 (continued)	M	IEN			w	OMEN	YOUNG	PERSONS		
cering. / All achier cels, etc. / Inductrice	Total	2 weeks or less	e we culture, sery and ne	Over two w up to 4 week		D FEMALES	ks and ks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
*UVXX-VIXX 888-888 M	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	ok ske	
22 1 72	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	42.1	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		195
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	268-1 210-3 226-7 291-4 404-0 436-7 339-2 306-4 425-6 513-1 366-8 313-0 327-4 516-8 545-8 545-8 545-8 545-7	77.8 66.2 67.9 74.5 87.5 82.3 68.7 67.9 87.4 88.2 71.3 68.6 76.1 95.0 93.3 95.8 101.7	29.0 31.5 30.0 25.6 21.7 18.9 20.3 22.2 20.5 17.2 19.4 21.9 23.2 19.4 17.1 17.7 17.5	53-4 57-2 39-9 34-8 38-7 54-1 56-1 57-9 59-7	12.6 11.2 10.9 11.1 11.8 10.5 10.3 10.7 10.3	67 · 1 75 · 7 49 · 6 43 · 5 49 · 1 77 · 1 77 · 1 76 · 3 83 · 5	15-8 14-8 13-5 13-9 15-0 14-1 14-1 14-4	-402 402 337 419 202 202 202 202 202 202 202 202 202 20	REFERR		165-4 128-3 141-9 192-4 273-4 296-9 228-8 209-6 295-3 358-5 257-2 223-1 242-3 397-3 439-2 440-5 471-3	35 · 9 38 · 7 45 · 1 53 · 3 49 · 8 40 · 6 41 · 3 53 · 7 53 · 6 43 · 6 42 · 8 50 · 2 64 · 9 66 · 2 68 · 4 72 · 7	31.5 38-2 54-0 74-9 68-2 49-4 50-3 76-5 83-8 56-1 51-0 61-1 94-8 100-7 102-6 109-1		o half taxa abaton	1225-4 255-4 255-7 255-7 255-7 255-7 255-7 25-7 25-7	23·3 22·6 21·1 23·4 21·6 18·6 19·8 18·6 16·0 14·5 15·1 17·7 15·5 15·1 15·5	19.6 23.4 28.0 34.6 31.4 25.7 23.9 29.6 29.8 22.3 19.0 18.2 24.3 21.7 20.3 21.5	7·0 6·7 8·3 10·9 9·5 9·1 13·9 16·0 11·7 11·2 10·8 12·4 11·6 12·3 13·4	4·1 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3 8·5 12·4 10·8 11·3 12·7	>Monthly averages	1955 1955 1955 1955 1966 1966 1965 1965
1967 January 9 February 13	522.7 533.3	112·6 93·4	21 · 5 17 · 5	51 · 6 60 · 1	9-9 1-3 0-1	94·0 82·2	18·0 15·4	166-7	44-1	53-6	402.7 410.3 402.9	78·2 64·5 58·8	111-2 104-1 94-8	129.9	36.6	46.7	21 · 1 18 · 5 16 · 7	24.6 28.3 26.4	13·2 10·4 9·2	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13	1967
March 13 April 10 May 8	521 · 1 521 · 8 492 · 9	84·7 101·7 84·9	16·3 19·5 17·2	52.6 45.8 49.5	8·8 10·0	77·0 76·4 65·4	14·8 14·6 13·3	167.3	71.9	58-8	398-9 380-6 361-3	68 · 1 59 · 1 56 · 7	87.8 82.5 77.1	132-4	59.4	51.2	19·8 16·4 14·7	23.9 23.8 19.9	13.8 9.5 8.5	10·4 8·7 6·8	April 10 May 8 June 12	
June 12 July 10 August 14	461.6 468.5 529.5	79·9 93·0 96·1	17·3 19·9 18·2	39·6 48·6 73·2	8·6 10·4 13·8	64·2 62·5 77·2	13·9 13·3 14·6	127.8	74.8	61.8	363 · 0 382 · 9 390 · 6	62·4 59·6 64·8	83·1 92·8 85·9	100.5	62.8	54.	15·8 15·7 18·3	20·3 22·1 21·3	14·9 20·8 16·7	7.6 35.5 21.2	July 10 August 14 September 11	
September 11 October 9 November 13 December 11	521 · 8 526 · 7 548 · 1 553 · 8	99-8 109-1 96-5 87-9	19·1 20·7 17·6 15·9	49 · 1 60 · 1 63 · 1 56 · 9	9·4 11·4 11·5 10·3	79-3 75-7 88-6 85-2	15·2 14·4 16·2 15·4	137-9	71.6	72.3	404·0 429·5 441·4	74·0 67·7 64·6	97·9 112·7 107·6	108-6	60-2	63 · 3	22·2 18·4 14·6	25.9 29.2 25.8	12.9 10.4 8.7	12·0 9·9 8·7	October 9 November 13 December 11	
1968 January 8 February 12	594·8 591·0	108·4 95·3 86·6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51 · 5 59 · 6 52 · 8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95.5 82.8 79.5	16·0 14·0 14·0	182-4	76-2	80.8	476 · 4 476 · 3 458 · 9	77 · 4 69 · 0 62 · 6	114·9 109·7 100·6	147-4	65·0	71-8	19·1 16·5 15·6	22-8 24-3 23-9	11.9 9.9 8.4	9·2 8·5 7·7	January 8 February 12 March 11	1968
March II April 8 May 13	567·1 562·9 531·7	101 · 3 85 · 0	18·0 16·0	54·6 56·0	9.7 10.5	76·6 64·8	13·6 12·2 13·8	162.0	83.6	84-8	452.9 432.0 414.1	70·1 61·7 55·4	101·2 92·7 91·1	133.9	72.1	75.6	16·0 14·5 11·4	23·2 20·1 18·8	15·2 8·9 7·6	6·8 8·0 6·8	April 8 May 13 June 10	
June 10 July 8 August 12	503·4 502·2 550·8	74·3 93·7 95·5	14-8 18-7 17-3	47·3 48·8 72·7	9·4 9·7 3·2	69·4 64·7 76·2	12.9 13.8	135.9	74.2	84-9	410·5 421·7 417·7	66·0 61·6 62·3	89.7 98.8 90.8	113-6	64-8	76.4	13·9 14·1 15·1	17·3 19·4 18·7	13·8 19·7 14·8	6.5 30.7 21.0	July 8 August 12 September 9	
September 9 October 14 November 11 December 9	532.0 535.7 541.2 537.0	92 · 1 106 · 0 96 · 5 85 · 1	17·3 19·8 17·8 15·8	53-9 63-6 58-3 54-1	10-1 11-9 10-8 10-1	76·7 75·6 84·2 79·3	14·4 14·1 15·6 14·8	133 · 1	69-2	88-4	429 · 4 439 · 5 441 · 3	74·2 70·4 63·5	105·4 109·1 104·5	109-8	60.6	79.4	20·2 16·5 13·4	24·0 25·2 22·1	11.6 9.6 8.1	9.7 8.1 6.8	October 14 November 11 December 9	
1969 January 13 February 10 March 10	580 · 9 573 · 1 562 · 9	106-7 96-5 87-1	18·4 16·8 15·5	54·7 57·8 55·7	9·4 10·1 9·9	87·4 77·9 78·6	15·1 13·6 14·0	167.8	73.6	90-8	478.6 473.6 467.7	76-9 71-7 64-2	114·5 106·7 107·2	139-8	65+1	82.4	18·0 15·4 14·3	20·3 21·5 20·1	11.9 9.4 8.6	7·3 7·6 7·0	January 13 February 10 March 10	1969
April 14 May 12 June 9	547·2 506·6	90·2 82·7 81·4	16·5 16·3 16·9	59·0 49·7	10-8 9-8 8-4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13·6 12·4 13·1	152-2	79.4	92.0	449·0 419·1 400·1	62·4 60·6 60·8	104·7 87·9 81·5	128-4	70.0	83.5	13·8 13·3 12·0	20·6 17·6 15·6	14·1 8·8 8·7	8·0 7·3 6·1	April 14 May 12 June 9	
July 14 August 11	480·9 501·3 550·4	102·0 103·2 96·9	20·4 18·7	40·3 57·5 74·5	11.5 13.5 10.9	65·3 78·9	13·0 14·3 14·7	118-2	68.8	89.6	407 · 5 422 · 3 423 · 3	70·5 67·2 65·6	95.9 102.3 97.1	98.9	60-5	81-7	15.6 14.5 15.6	18-0 19-6 19-1	15.9 21.5 15.8	8·9 31·4 21·6	July 14 August 11 September 8	
September 8 October 13 November 10 December 8	537-7 540-1 549-5 562-7	109-0 101-0 93-2	18-0 20-2 18-4 16-6	58·5 64·7 61·2 61·3	12.0 11.1 10.9	79·3 76·8 86·2 85·1	14·2 15·7 15·1	132.4	61.7	95-5	433.7 446.2 464.5	77.0 73.4 70.8	106·2 112·2 115·0	109.1	54-2	87.1	19.0 16.6 13.0	24·0 25·3 22·5	12·9 11·0 9·4	11.3 9.7 9.0	October 13 November 10 December 8	
970 January 12 February 9 March 9	608·7 603·5 598·8	110-5 100-0 95-3	18·2 16·6 15·9	55·4 64·0 59·9	9·1 10·6 10·0	99·2 82·1 86·6	16·3 13·6 14·5	178-4	67.7	97.4	505 · 2 500 · 3 498 · 0	82·1 73·8 71·2	125·1 115·4 115·1	149 • 1	60.0	89.0	16·1 15·3 14·2	20·2 21·6 22·1	12·3 11·0 9·9	9·4 9·0 9·2	January 12 February 9 March 9	1970
April 13 May 11 June 8	590.6 550.6 521.2	105-9 86-9 85-6	17.9 15.8 16.4	52·4 53·8 43·9	8.9 9.8 8.4	85·6 72·4 68·8	14·5 13·1 13·2	168-5	79.9	98.3	485 · 7 454 · 8 433 · 3	76·2 64·5 63·8	107·0 97·8 88·7	142-3	70.3	89.8	16·0 12·8 12·3	20·4 19·3 16·5	13.6 9.6 9.5	10.6 9.0 7.5	April 13 May 11 June 8	
July 13 August 10	548·9 595·0	110·2 104·0	20·1 17·5	60·1 78·3	11.0 13.2	73·6 86·5	13·4 14·5 14·0	136.7	71.5	96.8	447.5 457.7 453.4	77·4 66·4 75·5	104·7 111·2 96·2	113-9	63.0	88.5	16·3 14·4 18·0	19·3 21·9 19·9	16.5 23.3 18.2	9·7 31·7 19·3	July 13 August 10 September 14	
September 14 October 12 November 9 December 7	577 · 1 573 · 9 585 · 8 601 · 8	111-7 109-6 103-8 96-4	19·4 19·1 17·7 16·0	54·3 65·7 63·8 65·1	9·4 11·4 10·9 10·8	81.0 83.7 90.6 92.1	14·6 15·5 15·3	148-1	70.2	101.7	457-3 471-8 490-9	76·2 74·4 70·7	110-4 116-3 120-8	116.7	61.2	92.8	19·3 17·0 14·7	25·2 26·1 25·0	14·1 12·3 11·0	13.8 11.9 11.4	October 12 November 9 December 7	
971 January II February 8	671-7 680-4	124·2 104·4	18·5 15·3	58·0 72·3	8·6 10·6	107·5 97·2	16·0 14·3	197.7	79.5	104-8	549-5 553-2 565-1	90·3 74·9 75·0	131-2 129-9 130-0	162-5	69.7	95.9	19·1 16·7 15·9	22.7 26.2 28.4	14·8 12·8 11·6	11.7 13.3 13.3	January II February 8 March 8	1971
March 8 April 5 May 10	696·7 726·9 712·3	102+5 124+3 105+9	14·7 17·1 14·9	68·3 74·9 76·4	9·8 10·3 10·7	103·5 105·1 95·6	14·9 14·5 13·4	214.6	96.3	111-8	589.6 580.6	89·2 77·2	139·1 131·7	176-2	83.3	101.7	18·4 15·7	27·5 24·8	16-2 13-0	13-4 15-4	April 5 May 10	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain



VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain .

ABLE 119								THOUSAND
	TOTAL	SAL CHE	Actual Number	AD	JLTS	PER COM	EATIVE	YOUNG
	nue l'Algen- lagenne de barring l'effectives	Men	Women	Total	Men	easonally Adjuste	d† Total	PERSONS
59* 50* 51* 52* 53 55 55 57 70 70	223 · 5 313 · 8 320 · 3 213 · 7 196 · 3 317 · 2 384 · 4 370 · 9 249 · 7 271 · 3 284 · 8 259 · 6	88-2 121-0 123-9 77-8 70-7 114-6 143-4 137-5 92-0 92-6 102-8 100-7	68.7 90.9 89.4 71.7 73.1 106.2 121.7 117.3 82.1 95.4 96.7 85.1	156-9 211-9 213-3 149-4 143-8 220-8 220-8 220-8 220-8 255-1 254-8 174-0 188-0 199-6 185-8	Autoria Salaria Autoria Salaria Autori	agravA agrad agrad artig artig artig adda artig adda artig a	Marther Par at 12 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	66.6 101.8 106.9 64.3 52.5 96.4 119.2 116.1 75.7 83.3 85.2 73.8
6 October 5 November 9 December 7	301 · 3 253 · 1 234 · 2	117·2 101·5 97·1	100·2 84·1 76·3	217·4 185·6 173·3	119·1 109·9 111·0	102·9 93·2 90·4	221 · 5 203 · 8 200 · 2	83·9 67·5 60·9
7 January 4 February 8 March 8	223·8 235·6 256·0	88·7 91·5 94·2	75 · 4 76 · 1 79 · 7	164 · 1 167 · 6 173 · 8	104·4 103·5 97·2	86·9 85·5 83·4	192-2 188-9 181-9	59·8 68·0 82·1
April 5 May 3 June 7	258 · 5 261 · 8 281 · 4	95.8 96.9 98.0	81.7 83.2 88.7	177 · 5 180 · 1 186 · 8	92.7 89.7 88.1	80 · 1 78 · 0 77 · 8	172 · 5 167 · 3 165 · 7	81.0 81.7 94.7
July 5 August 9 September 6	284·3 256·0 246·2	95·4 90·9 90·0	88 · 1 82 · 9 86 · 6	183 · 5 173 · 7 176 · 6	87·7 86·9 87·9	77 · 9 79 · 1 83 · 1	165·8 166·3 171·7	100·8 82·3 69·6
October 4 November 8 December 6	241 · 1 227 · 7 223 · 9	90·8 85·9 85·3	84·7 79·6 78·1	175-6 165-5 163-4	91 · 3 89 · 8 91 · 6	85.7 85.5 87.7	176·8 174·7 177·5	65·5 62·2 60·5
3 January 3 February 7 March 6	220·0 232·4 257·8	79·9 81·7 87·4	79·3 82·9 89·1	159·2 164·6 176·6	86·4 86·7 88·6	86·2 88·6 91·4	173·0 175·3 180·5	60·8 67·8 81·2
April 3 May 8 June 5	278 · 3 287 · 4 303 · 2	90·4 94·2 97·7	95.3 99.7 105.2	185-7 193-9 202-9	88·9 90·4 91·4	93·5 95·0 95·7	182 · 1 185 · 5 187 · 4	92.7 93.5 100.4
July 3 August 7 September 4	312-8 286-4 276-9	98·2 94·6 95·2	106.7 98.3 100.5	204·9 192·9 195·7	92·5 91·3 93·3	97 · 1 94 · 6 97 · 6	190 · 1 186 · 2 191 · 2	107.8 93.5 81.3
October 9 November 6 December 4	267.8 266.2 266.8	93-9 98-0 100-3	97·5 94·9 95·0	191 · 4 192 · 9 195 · 3	94·4 101·9 106·6	99 · 1 101 · 1 104 · 7	193.0 202.6 210.4	76·4 73·2 71·5
January 8 February 5 March 5	252.3 263.8 283.9	89·7 93·8 98·2	91 · 3 92 · 8 97 · 1	180·9 186·7 195·3	96·6 99·1 99·4	99 · 3 99 · 1 99 · 6	196 · 1 198 · 0	71·3 77·1
April 9 May 7 June 4	302.6 306.3 322.4	102·9 106·9 110·6	102·5 104·1 108·0	205·4 211·0 218·5	101 · 2 102 · 6 103 · 7	100·4 99·1 98·2	199·3 201·3 201·8 201·9	88·5 97·3 95·4
July 9 August 6 September 3	318·5 301·3 289·9	108·2 107·7 108·2	103·3 98·4 100·1	211.5 206.1 208.3	102 · 1 104 · 1 106 · 3	94·0 94·7 97·2	196·4 199·1 203·8	103·9 107·0 95·2
October 8 November 5 December 3	271 · 8 255 · 7 248 · 8	104·5 101·2 102·1	93.0 86.6 83.8	197-5 187-8 186-0	105 · 1 105 · 2 108 · 5	94·3 92·2 92·5	199·2 197·3 200·4	81 · 6 74 · 4 67 · 9 62 · 8
January 7 February 4 March 4	242·2 250·1 263·9	95-6 97-1 99-1	83·8 84·0 85·0	179 · 4 181 · 1 184 · 1	102·8 102·5	91 · 1 89 · 8	194·5 192·3	62·9 69·0
April 8 May 6 June 3	273·9 279·6 295·5	103·9 105·4 107·8	88·7 90·8 96·0	192.6 196.1 203.8	100·3 102·2 101·2 101·0	87·2 87·1 86·8 87·4	188-0 188-4 186-8	79·9 81·3 83·5
July 8 August 5 September 9	295.9 272.4 260.9	107·7 103·2 104·2	93·2 86·2 87·4	200-9 189-4 191-6	101·6 99·6 102·5	84·8 83·8 84·2	186-9 185-6 183-7 186-8	91.7 94.9 82.9
October 7 November 4 December 2	244·3 225·7 210·9	101 · 7 93 · 8 89 · 5	81 · 1 75 · 1 69 · 8	182-8 168-9 159-3	102·3 96·2 94·0	81.5 80.0 76.8	183-8 176-3 170-6	69·3 61·6 56·7 51·6
January 6 February 3 March 3	193-2 184-7 178-8	78·0 76·1 72·2	66-5 61-5 58-0	144·5 137·5	84·8 81·6	72·0 65·6	57· 47·4	48·7 47·2
March 31 May 5	184·8 186·3	70·0 71·0	60·5 64·5	130·2 130·6 135·5	73·9 69·2 68·1	59·3 59·9 62·3	133.9 128.7 130.2	48.6 54.2 50.8

*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*

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

TABLE 120														CH LIBAT	TABLE 121		Y 183 1431	4		Battion	nad Onlainn	wheth bit
					OPERA	TIVES (E)	CLUDING	G MAINTE		E STAFF) N SHORT	TIME				10000		Al Territor	NDEX OF	BY ALL	EEKLY HO	URS WOR	KED
		WOF		VERTIME of overtime	e worked	Stood of	ff for whole	Work	ing part			Tot	al				All manu-	Engin- eering,	Vehicles	Textiles, leather,	Food, drink,	Othe
Week ended	Tetal	1				w	eek†		Hours		Number	Percent-	Hours	ort			facturing industries	electrical goods, metal		clothing	tobacco	factu
	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working	Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Total	Average per opera-	of opera- tives	age of all opera- tives	Total	Average per opera-	1956	3-62 - 14	104-6	goods 98.6	. 106-9	119.0	100-1	103
	(00's)	(per cent.)	over- time	(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	tive working part of the week	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	tive on short- time	1957 1958 1959 1960 1961		103 · 9 100 · 4 100 · 9 103 · 9 102 · 9	98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9	104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9	117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7	99-5 100-1 99-1 100-1 100-1	103 103 99 100 104 103
1961 June 1962 June 1963 June 1964 June 1965 June 1966 June (a)	1,982 1,770 1,749 2,064 2,113 2,172	31.9 28.8 29.4 34.0 34.9 35.5	8 8 8 121-22 8 8 8 8 121-22 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	15.88 13.82 13.83 17.20 17.88 18.50	15.58 14.03 14.11 17.55 18.42	2 7 5 2 1 1	78 300 218 72 47 38	40 82 63 27 23 27	443 694 532 226 227 208	11 81 81 81 91 91 71	42 89 68 29 25 28	0.7 1.4 1.1 0.5 0.4 0.5	520 994 750 298 274 246	12½ 11 11 10½ 11 8½	1962 1963 1964 1965 1965 1965 1965 1967 1968		100.0 98.4 100.7 99.8 97.3 92.4 91.5 92.4	100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8 94.6 96.1	100-0 99-1 99-1 96-2 91-5 86-1 87-0 88-3	100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 91.7 84.4 83.3	100.0 98.4 97.3 96.6 95.2 92.8 90.4	100 98 102 103 99 95 95
(b) 1967 June 1968 June 1969 June (a)	2,199 1,939 2,045 2,139	35.5 33.0 35.3 36.3	81 821 821 821 821 821 821	18.73 16.26 17.19 18.59	18.75 16.23 17.14	 6 2 4	39 263 66 177	28 88 28 24	210 779 240 230	$\begin{array}{c} 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 9 \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	29 94 30 28	0.5 1.6 0.5 0.5	249 1,041 305 407	8 ¹ / ₂ 0 4 ¹ / ₂	1969 1970 Week ended		90-1	94-2	86-6	83.6 78.2	90-8 89-2	95 94
(<i>b</i>) 1970 June	2,171 2,086	36·5 35·3	81/2 81/2 81/2	18·91 17·80	18·59 17·50	4 3	169 128	25 29	233 284	9½ 10	29 32	0.5 0.5	403 413	4 3	1967 April 15 May 13 June 17		94·6 94·4 94·3	99·1 98·9 98·4	89.0 88.4 88.5	87·7 87·0 86·7	92.0 92.8 93.5	97 - 97 - 96 -
1968 April 6	2,075 2,073	35·9 35·7	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	17.60 17.36	17.65 17.37	2	86 50	32 34	256 297	8 81/2	34 35	0.6	342 347	10 10	July 15 August 1 Septemb	19 Der 16	88.8 77.5 94.2	93·3 80·5 98·4	76-9 75-5 87-0	78.6 67.8 85.5	94·2 85·6 95·1	92· 79· 97·
May 18 June 15 July 13	2,073 2,045 2,023 1,867	35·3 34·8 31·9	812 812 812 812 812 812 812 812 812 812	17.19 17.19 17.61 15.89	17.14 17.83 18.14	2	66 33 59	28 24 18	240 194 147	8 8 8	30 25 19	0·5 0·4 0·3	305 227 206	10 9 11	October Novemb Decembe	er 18	93-7 94-3 94-1	98.5 98.3 97.9	88.5 88.7 89.6	85·2 85·6 85·6	95·8 95·4 94·7	95- 97- 96-
August 17 September 14 October 19 November 16	2,055 2,131 2,196	35·1 36·3 37·3	81-121 821-121-121-121-121-121-121-121-121-121-	17.70 18.54 18.81	18.05 18.30 18.40	9	360 48 58	20 20 21 23	175 158 183	9 8 81 81	28 21 22 24	0·5 0·4 0·4 0·4	535 207 241 253	19 10 11	1968 January 1 February March 16	/ 17	91 · 4 92 · 2 92 · 2	95·2 95·9 95·5	87·1 88·4 89·0	83·2 84·5 84·4	90·0 90·2 89·2	94- 95- 96-
December 14	2,176	36.9	site C	18.92	18.47	10-5-5 15-5-5 15-5-5	43		210	9	278.3		255	10 ¹ / ₂	April 6 May 18 June 15		92.6 93.0 92.9	95·8 95·8 95·8	89 · 1 90 · 0 89 · 0	84·6 85·0 85·2	88-6 90-0 90-1	96- 97- 96-
January 18 February 15 March 15	2,094 2,102 2,075	35·7 35·8 35·4	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	18.00 17.87 17.88	19.04 18.43 18.15	2222	82 87 86	20 22 28	179 197 267	9 9 9 <u>1</u>	22 24 30	0·4 0·4 0·5	284 353	12 12 12	July 13 August 1 Septembe		88·1 77·2 94·0	91 · 4 79 · 3 97 · 0	77 · 4 76 · 1 87 · 9	78 · 1 68 · 2 86 · 3	91·4 83·2 93·0	93 · 80 · 98 ·
April 19 May 17 June 14 (a)	2,121 2,169 2,139	35.9 36.8 36.3	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	18.30 18.85 18.59	18·38 18·91 18·59	1 3 4	55 108 177	24 27 24	224 225 230	9 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂ 9 ¹ / ₂	25 29 28	0·4 0·5 0·5	278 333 407	$-\frac{11}{142}$	October Novembe Decembe	er 16	94·7 94·8 94·7	97.7 97.8 97.7	89.6 89.7 90.4	86·6 86·8 87·1	93.0 93.3 92.7	98- 98- 98-
(b) July 19 August 16	2,171 2,049 1,916	36·5 34·3 32·0	81/2 9 81/2 81/2	18.91 J 18.26 16.57	18·23 18·54	4	169 40 310	25 19 22 25	233 171 199 217	91/2 9 9 9	29 20 29 29 29	0·5 0·3 0·5 0·5	403 211 509 380	10 ¹ / ₂ 17 ¹ / ₂ 13	1969 January I February March 15	15	93·3 93·4 92·8	96·6 96·6	90·4 90·5	85·8 86·2	89·5 89·3	96· 96·
September 13 October 18 November 15	2,124 2,214 2,243	35·4 36·8 37·2	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	18.50 19.35 19.42	18.57 18.77 18.63	4 16 2	164 635 66	32 30 25	328 247 216	101 8 81	48 32 29	0·8 0·5 0·5	963 312 361	20 10 12 1	April 19 May 17 June 14		94·2 94·7 94·5	96.4 97.9 98.6 98.5	88·4 91·1 92·0 90·5	85·5 86·3 86·3	89·4 90·0 91·0	96- 97- 97-
December 13	2,238	37.1	2.89	19.54	18.75	4	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	141	July 19 August 16 Septembe		89·1 77·7 94·6	93·2 80·4 98·5	78·8 77·3	86·1 78·2 68·3	91.6 92.3 84.1	97 · 93 · 80 ·
January 17 February 14 March 14	2,070 2,095 2,080	34·6 35·1 34·9	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	17.89 18.11 17.86	18.55 18.36 17.86	6 3 4	133 162	35 39	321 416 453	9 <u>1</u> 10 <u>1</u> 10	38 43 51	0.6 0.7 0.9	454 578 673	12 131 13	October Novembe Decembe	18 er 15	94·6 95·0 94·7	98.6 99.0 98.7	90.7 88.2 91.0	85.6 85.2 84.9	93·1 93·4 93·3	97 - 98 - 98 -
April 18 May 16 June 13	2,091 2,095 2,086	35·3 35·4 35·3	81/2 81/2 81/2	18.01 17.89 17.80	17.77 17.65 17.50	6 3 3	220 133 128	46 36 29	365 284	10 10 9	40 32 23	0·7 0·5 0·4	498 413	12½ 13 11½ 12	1970 January 1 February	7	90.4	94.5	90·8 87·1	84·3 80·0	92·5 86·5	98-
July 18‡ August 15‡ September 19‡	1,981 1,781 1,978	33.5 30.1 33.5	812 812 812 812	17·30 15·07 16·84	17.31 17.03 16.93	2 2 4	62 83 163	21 19 23	195 175 226	9 10	21 27	0·4 0·5 0·6	257 258 389 449	141/2	March 14 April 18 May 16	14	93.0 92.4 92.4 92.5	97.5 96.9 96.5	90·2 88·6 89·0	82·2 81·4 81·5 81·0	88.3 88.5 89.6	96-1 96-1 96-1
October 17‡ November 14‡ December 12‡	2,054 2,090 2,015	34.9 35.6 34.4	81/2 81/2 8	17·14 17·41 16·49	16.55 16.59 15.69	3 3 3	102 104 99	32 28 63	347 220 516	10 ¹ / ₂ 8 8	35 31 66	0.5	323 615	10 <u>1</u> 9	June 13 July 18*		92·2 87·0	96·9 96·2 91·3	89·0 89·8 77·4	80·6 73·2	89·8 91·2 91·0	96. 95.9
1971 January 16‡§ February 13§	1,882	32.4	8	15.21	15.82	5	207	39	347	9	44	0.8	554	12½ 14	August 15 Septembe October 1	r 19*	75·5 91·8 91·4	78·1 95·9 95·6	75.7 88.1 87.3	63 · 2 79 · 4 79 · 0	82·2 91·4 91·2	78-8 96-0
April 17‡	1,755 1,598	30·5 28·2	8 7 <u>1</u>	14·24 11·61	14·39 11·52	14 27	539 1,084	76 63	735 644	10 10 ¹ / ₂	90 90	1·6 1·6	1,275	14	November December	r 14* r 12*	91·4 90·7	95.7 94.9	88 · 1 88 · 4	78.8 78.0	90.5 89.8	95-5 95-3 94-5
Note: Annual figure				ne of each ye employees i		2-191	Industr June 19	ial Classific 69 are given	ation and on both	d since Jun bases, name	e 1969 on ly (a) the 19	the 1968 ed 58 edition at sumed to have	ition. Th nd (b) the	e figures for 1968 edition. n short-time	¹⁹⁷¹ January 16 February March 13*	13+	88·9 87·2	93·6 92·0	87·7 85·1	76·7 75·4	85·8 84·6	92·6 91·0

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

Industrial Classification and since June 1969 on the 1968 edition. The figures for June 1969 are given on both bases, namely (a) the 1958 edition and (b) the 1968 edition. † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months. ‡ Figures for dates after June 1970 are still provisional and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971. § See footnote §§ to table 103. II See page 546 for detailed analysis. This week included Easer Monday.

ures from November 1970 have been revised to take account of information d from employers showing that the proportion of operatives to total employees flacturing industries has changed. Figures for dates after June 1970 are subject in in the light of information to be derived from the count of national insurance i mid-1971. The figures from November 1970 may be further revised when the of the October 1971 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are le

89.6

84.1

73.9

e footnote §§ to table 103.

April 17*±

85.7

Note.

Other manu-facturin

103.6 103.1 99.6 100.5 104.9 103.0 98.9 102.8 103.0 99.6 95.1 95.3 95.7 94.0

97·4 97·3 96·9

92·2 79·5 97·4

95.0 97.1 96.8

94·7 95·7 96·0

96.7 97.1 96.9

93.0 80.3 98.0

98·1 98·5 98·3

96·8 96·7 96·2

97·2 97·8 97·5

98.3 98.2 98.0

93.8 96.8 96.3

96·4 96·3 95·9

91·9 78·8 96·0

95·5 95·3 94·5

84.2

1962 AVERAGE=100

All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturin
$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 4 \\ 97 \cdot 8 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \\ 97 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	103.7 103:5 102:4 102:8 101.7 101.3 100.0 99.6 100.7 98.8 97.4 96.6 96.8 97.3 96.1	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 2 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4 95 · 7 95 · 7 95 · 4	104-3 104-5 103-0 104-5 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5 101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 97-7 96-9	102-8 102-7 102-5 102-5 102-5 101-7 100-4 100-0 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 6 98 · 1 98 · 9 98 · 9 98 · 0
97·1	96·6	96·1	97·3	97 · 7	98.0
97·2	96·6	95·9	97·2	97 · 7	98.2
97·3	96·7	95·9	97·5	98 · 1	98.5
97.6	97·0	96·9	97·4	98·9	98-3
98.0	97·4	95·8	97·2	99·6	99-1
97.0	96·3	94·8	97·1	98·4	98-3
97·2	96·3	96·2	97·4	98 · 1	98·3
97·4	96·4	96·5	97·8	98 · 0	98·5
97·6	96·5	97·4	98·2	98 · 8	98·4
96·0	94·9	95 · 1	96·7	96·7	97·1
97·0	96·0	96 · 1	97·7	97·2	98·2
97·3	96·2	96 · 4	97·9	97·2	98·5
97.9	96-8	97·3	98.5	97.7	99-0
97.7	96-6	97·0	98.6	98.0	98-9
97.9	96-8	97·0	98.5	98.2	98-9
98.6	97·4	98·1	98·9	99·3	99.5
98.8	97·9	96·7	98·8	99·7	100.0
98.1	97·0	96·8	98·4	99·0	99.3
98·3	97·3	97·3	98·4	98.5	99·4
98·3	97·4	97·4	98·4	98.7	99·3
98·5	97·6	98·0	98·5	98.9	99·3
97·6	97·0	98.0	97.7	97.6	98-4
97·5	96·9	97.5	97.7	97.6	98-3
97·4	97·0	96.2	97.7	97.6	98-2
98·2	97.5	97 · 9	98·1	98·5	98-8
98·3	97.8	98 · 2	97·9	98·6	99-1
98·2	97.8	97 · 5	97·9	98·7	98-9
.98.4	97·4	98·3	97·9	99-2	99.3
98.7	97·9	96·7	98·0	99-9	99.8
97.9	96·9	97·4	97·6	98-6	98.8
98.0	97·2	96·7	97·6	98·4	99 · 1
98.0	97·3	97·0	97·6	98·3	99 · 0
97.6	96·8	96·8	97·1	98·2	98 · 5
96·2	95·4	95·5	95.7	96·4	97·3
97·3	96·6	96·0	97.0	97·2	98·3
97·2	96·5	95·2	97.0	97·3	98·3
97·2	96·5	95·4	96·9	97 · 7	98·3
97·3	96·5	95·6	97·1	97 · 5	98·3
97·3	96·3	96·2	97·4	98 · 1	98·1
97.5	96·5	96·5	97·4	98.2	98·3
97.5	96·3	94·5	97·4	98.8	98·7
96.7	95·7	94·5	96·8	97.5	97·8
96·6	95.6	94·4	96·7	97 · 1	97·6
96·7	95.8	95·2	97·0	97 · 2	97·6
96·4	95.3	95·4	96·5	97 · 5	97·3
95.7	94.7	95·0	96 · 1	96.0	96.5
95·4	94·6	93·1	96·1	96·0	96·1
94·6	93·0	93·0	95·7	96·4	95·4

[‡] This week included Easter Monday.

A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of this GAZETTE. Figures for July and August before 1962 published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE are not comparable with the figures for corresponding months in later years.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwea
Average we	eekly earnin	gs and a data and	grandes,			e linah	apaga -	and the second	(Taes)	-
1969 April Oct.	£ 23·12 24·14	£ 24·93 25·64	£ 25.58 26.56	£ 24·12 25·07	£ 25·35 26·13	£ 28·30 28·67	£ 23.92 24.82	£ 21.89 22.85	£ 20.69 21.44	£ 20.61 21.44
Average ho	urs worked									
1969 April Oct.	47·5 47·6	46·2 45·8	45·7 45·7	45·7 45·5	45·9 45·3	44·2 43·6	45·9 46·1	46·0 45·9	45·3 45·1	42·0 41·9
Average ho	urly earning	gs						0-001		
1969 April Oct.	48.67 50.71	53.96 55.98	p 55·97 58·12	52·78 55·10	55·23 57·68	P 64·03 65·76	52·11 53·84	₽ 47·59 49·78	45.67 47.54	p 49.07 51.17

0-88 4-88 10-88 4-88 10-	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average we	eekly earning	gs	1-20	14-72 S-00-10	98.0		120	3.25	1 15 10 10	2-08 4-89 3-		101 . 91 3000	Sec.
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct.	£ 24.08 28.00	£ 25.71 30.82	£ 25·27 29·23	£ 26.56 29.98	£ 25·33 28·43	£ 23·89 26·74	£ 24·70 27·69	£ 26·15 29·59	£ 28·71 32·43	£ 24·90 27·78	£ 22.95 25.29	£ 21.40 24.23	£ 21.45 24.12
Average ho	ours worked	1 5-08 20-1	10 11 4	12.621.631	a Real								
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct.	47·6 46·8	44·3 44·0	46·1 44·9	45·8 45·1	45·9 44·9	44·1 44·1	45·2 44·4	45·3 45·3	43·6 42·4	46·0 45·2	45·8 44·7	45·1 45·0	41·9 41·5
Average ho	ourly earning	gs											
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct.	50.59 59.83	58·04 70·05	54·82 65·10	57·99 66·47	55.19 63.32	P 54∙17 60∙63	р 54·65 62·36	57·73 65·32	65·85 76·49	P 54·13 61·46	50·11 56·58	47·45 53·84	p 51·19 58·12

Arren 1	17. 5 an. c	1.02 0.02		1958 Stan	dard Industrial Cla	assifica	tion	Same B	WOM	EN (18 Y	EARS AN	D OVER)
	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineerin goods	ng and electrical		Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average we	ekly earning	gs		12441	1.4 616		1000 ·	ase T	1 8-118 - 19 3-28	CONC.		
1969 April Oct.	£ 11·36 11·93	£ 11.63 12.08	£ 11.87 12.19	2-18 () 3-187.	£ 2·4 2·74		£ 1.23 1.50	£ 14·30 14·64	£ 11.51 11.89	£ 11·50 11·88	£ 10.43 10.85	11.23 11.51
Average ho	urs worked											
1969 April Oct.	38·8 38·6	38·7 39·0	37·8 38·1	9-48-6	38·5 38·2		38·2 37·2	38·5 38·2	37·6 37·5	38·0 37·7	37·5 37·2	37·2 37·0
Average ho	urly earning	(S										
1969 April Oct.	29·28 30·91	30·05 30·97	P 31.40 31.99	08.75 08.75	9 32·23 33·35		р 29·40 30·91	9 37·14 38·32	9 30·61 31·71	P 30·26 31·51	27.81 29.17	9 30·19 31·11

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30.75 | 11.87 12.62 14.34 15.28 worked 38.6 38.5 39.2 y carnings p 30.75 31.63 37.25 38.98 | \pounds \pounds \pounds \pounds 11-87 12-62 11-97 14-34 15-28 14-29 worked 38-6 39-9 38-5 39-2 38-7 rearnings $30^{P}75$ $31^{P}63$ $30^{P}75$ $31^{P}63$ $30^{P}77$ $32-98$ $36-93$ $36-93$ | f f <td>f f f<td>\pounds \pounds I I<td>f f f<td>f f f<td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td></td></td></td></td> | f f <td>\pounds \pounds I I<td>f f f<td>f f f<td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td></td></td></td> | \pounds I <td>f f f<td>f f f<td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td></td></td> | f f <td>f f f<td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td><td>f f f</td></td> | f f <td>f f f</td> <td>f f f</td> <td>f f f</td> <td>f f f</td> | f f | f f | f f | f f |

£ 27·76 29·12 £ 21.84 23.33 £ 24·46 25·28 £ 24·06 24·90 £ 24·63 25·54 £ 23·52 24·85 £ 23·48 24·43 44·2 45·7 45·9 46·1 46·4 46·1 45·7 45·7 47·8 47·9 51.3 47·7 48·2 P 49·41 51·05 P 60·48 63·17 52.72 54.84 P 53.89 55.89 50·33 51·98 49·22 50·68 45.85 47.88 1968 Standard Industrial Cl Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manu-facturing industries Bricks, Mining AII Con-struction pottery, glass, cement, manu-facturing industries quarrying (except coal) etc. £ 29·40 33·68 23·34 26·06 £ 25·54 28·91 £ 24·74 28·86 25.15 28.60 24·86 28·72 24·46 26·85

ID OVER	YEARS AI	MEN (18	wo	ago housey	Classification	rd Industrial	1958 Standar	Awarange wa	100-0			
	All industries covered	Public admini- stration	Certain miscel- laneous services‡	Transport and communi- cation†	Gas, electricity and water	Con- struction	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	All manu- facturing industries	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
ekly earning	Average we	14	01 01		178-5		1	(¹⁰⁰⁰⁾ £	£	f the decale	1 £	£
1969 Apri Oct.	£ 11.73 12.11	£ 11.75 11.86	£ 10·03 10·36	£ 15·86 16·87	£ 12·25 12·42	£ 10·54 11·39	£ 10·54 10·88	11.74 12.12	11.39 11.77	12.09 12.57	12·41 12·86	11-36 11-90
1969 Apri Oct.		40·0 40·2	39·2 39·0	43·1 44·2	38·1 37·7	38·0 38·0	36·7 37·8	38·1 37·9	38·3 38·3	39·1 39·3	37·4 37·4	37·4 37·2
urly earning 1969 April Oct.	and Street all the second	29·38 29·50	25·59 26·56	р 36·80 38·17	р 32·15 32·94	27 ∙ 74 29 • 97	р 28·72 28·78	р 30-81 31-98	29·74 30·73	30.92 31.98	33 · 18 34 · 39	P 30·37 31·99
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	All industries covered	Public admini- stration	Certain miscel- laneous services‡	Transport and communi- cation†	Gas, electricity and water	Con- struction	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	All manu- facturing industries	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
kly earnings	Average wee	I Barret	entite	Foliation	peleM	£	£	£ I	£	£		£ 11.92
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct.	£ 12·11 13·99	£ 11.86 15.39	£ 10·35 11·59	£ 16.88 19.30	£ 12.73 14.45	11.39 12.83	10·77 13·05	12·11 13·98	11.75 13.25	12.61 15.51	12.88 14.43	13.88
ours worked 1969 Oct. 1970 Oct.		40 · I 39 · 7	39·0 38·5	44·2 42·8	37·6 36·1	38·0 38·1	36·9 37·6	37·9 37·7	38·3 37·8	39·3 38·9	37·5 37·4	37·2 36·9
urly earning	Average ho	201-02 	D	P I	PI	P		31.95	30·68	32·09	34·35	32.04 37.62
1969 Oct.	9 31.78	29·58	26·54	38·19	33.86 40.03	29·97 33·67	29·19 34·71	31.95	35.05	39.87	38.58	57.62

Other manu-facturing industries

TABLE 122 (continued)

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.

47·8 46·9

52·01 61·24

45·8 45·6

P 50·96 57·15

46·1 45·3

63·77 74·35

46·2 45·5

P 54.44 62.86

45·7 44·9

P 55.89 64.39

51·5 51·8

P 48·04 55·71

| 48·2 47·5

р 50·75 56·53

Timber, furniture, etc.

Paper, printing and publishing

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

	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services‡	Public admini- stration	All industries covered	
The second	(3 .ac	1000300		A Barris	1	Average w	eekly earnings
Contraction of the other	£ 23·52 24·85	£ 23·48 24·43	£ 21.93 22.60	£ 24·82 25·92	£ 20·32 21·03	£ 18·43 18·46	£ 23·91 24·82	1969 April Oct.
		24-12					Average	hours worked
	51·3 51·9	47·7 48·2	44·4 44·5	50·5 50·7	44·7 44·6	44·1 43·8	46·4 46·5	1969 April Oct.
	14-17 41	Et in etc. 1	. 4 60.21		28-51-71		Average h	ourly earnings
というない	р 45·85 47·88	49·22 50·68	49·39 50·79	49·15 51·12	P 45·46 47·15	41.79 42.15	51.53 53.38	1969 April Oct.
	1968 Standar	d Industrial	Classification	And a second second	alter bilenne	industriess probasidas	Lines States	60,018,8341
	Mining	Con-	Gas,	Transport	Certain	Public	All	

Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services‡	Public admini- stration	All industries covered	Males
13-05	68-24		1 39 18 St-E1	Average we	ekly earnings
£ 22·51 26·02	£ 25·88 29·68	£ 21.06 23.89	£ 18·46 21·60	£ 24.83 28.05	1969 Oct. 1970 Oct.
				Average I	nours worked
44·1 44·0	50·9 49·2	44·6 44·4	43·8 43·7	46·5 45·7	1969 Oct. 1970 Oct.
129.4				Average ho	urly earnings
р 51·04 59·14	р 50·84 60·33	47·22 53·81	P 42·15 49·43	53 · 40 61 · 38	1969 Oct. 1970 Oct.

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals allied indu	stries	Metal manu- facture	Engineerin goods	g and electr	rical	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
Males 1966 1967 1968 1969	£ 27.53 28.92 30.40 32.65	£ 30- 31- 33- 36-	10 46 78	£ 25.75 26.53 28.37 30.68		£ 25.94 27.27 29.30 31.68		£ 25·31 26·87 28·14 30·88	£ 26·52 27·86 29·78 32·51	£ 26·47 27·78 29·62 31·63	£ 26·93 28·16 29·95 31·91	£ 26.63 27.94 29.52 31.19
Females 1966 1967 1968 1969	10-86 11-39 12-28 13-16	12- 12- 13- 14-	60 72	11 · 10 11 · 49 12 · 23 13 · 05		10·88 11·66 12·21 13·14		9·80 10·70 11·49 12·10	10.83 11.65 12.48 13.73	10-34 10-92 11-52 12-56	10.13 10.73 11.42 12.28	10.76 11.35 12.32 12.92
1968 SIC October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petrol- eum products	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
Males 1969 1970	£ 32.69 37.26	£ 38·01 44·14	£ 35.83 40.95	£ 30.70 33.65	£ 31·36 35·13	£ 33·23 36·75	£ 31.76 35.95	£ 30.88 35.29	£ 32·51 37·44	£ 31·58 34·93	£ 31.95 35.16	£ 31·16 33·94
Females 1969 1970	13·17 15·55	16.84 19.75	14·68 17·15	13.05 14.67	12.56 14.53	14·42 16·27	13.55 15.92	12.11 14.82	13.73 16.84	12·54 14·19	12·28 13·98	12.90 14.27

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

TABLE 124 Females Males All employees October 100.0 106.0 111.2 123.5 130.5 141.7 148.1 154.8 165.2 177.9 200.4 100.0 105.1 110.6 117.5 123.9 130.5 142.0 147.6 154.3 163.2 176.6 202.9 100.0 105.6 110.8 117.0 123.4 130.3 141.3 147.4 154.2 163.9 176.5 199.3 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 and banking; education (teachers); National Health Service; and national and loc

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

EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings* of administrative, technical and clerical staff combined and clerical staff separately in the public sector and insurance and banking TARIE 125

October	AVERAGE	WEEKLY E		OF ALL AD	MINISTRAT	IVE, TECHI	NICAL AND	Le construction de la construcción de la construcci		WEEKLY EAND ANA INCLUDED		
	education	nt including	Nationalis industries		Insurance banking	and	Total of pr columns	revious	Ostenn Totens Totelstag Indition He Indition He	Index of average earnings	Tradiero Garrisoane, 2022	Index of average earnings October
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	October 1959 = 100	Females	1959 = 100
1959	£ 18.08	£ 11.69	£ 16.03	£ 8.93	£ 19·28	£ 8·23	£ 17·78	£ 11.08	£ 12·36	£ 100·0	9·28	100·0
1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	26.69 27.88 29.65 32.03 36.00	17.01 17.55 18.51 20.02 22.78	26·25 27·13 28·95 31·18 35·83	13.70 14.21 15.26 16.34 18.45	26.63 27.73 29.11 30.88 34.63	12.03 12.60 13.13 14.16 16.02	26.59 27.71 29.45 31.72 35.80	16.12 16.67 17.60 19.00 21.61	16.90 17.28 18.62 20.46 22.58	136-8 139-8 150-7 165-6 182-7	12.87 13.33 14.40 15.48 17.49	130 6 143.6 155.1 166.7 188.4

employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the varial nationalised industries; consequently the average is not representative of any one of

them. [‡] These figures cover all the industries and services in the public sector and banking except education, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport

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

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries*	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public adminis- tration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	1958 SIC October
£ 25.63 27.23 28.63 30.63	£ 26·26 27·94 29·40 31·45	£ 28·54 29·86 31·82 34·25	£ 27·01 27·75 30·38 32·31	£ 26.79 28.07 30.04 32.38	£ 25.18 25.76 28.15 29.74	£ 26·71 28·17 30·08 32·18	£ 26·25 26·72 28·54 30·53	£ 26·70 27·93 29·90 32·18	£ 26.66 27.87 29.58 31.90	£ 26.69 27.90 29.77 32.07	Males 1966 1967 1968 1969
10.55 11.18 11.80 12.40	10·28 10·84 11·41 12·21	12.06 12.61 13.39 14.51	10.72 11.31 12.05 13.06	10.99 11.62 12.36 13.31	12.56 12.98 14.17 15.12	10.66 11.21 11.81 12.75	13.06 13.34 14.05 14.90	11 · 13 11 · 74 12 · 47 13 · 42	16·27 16·83 17·75 19·18	14·25 14·90 15·76 17·05	Females 1966 1967 1968 1969
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries*	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public adminis- tration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	1968 SIC October
£ 30.63 34.49	£ 31·46 34·22	£ 34·25 38·01	£ 32·33 36·16	£ 32·38 36·49	£ 29·74 32·80	£ 32·18 35·45	£ 30·53 35·25	£ 32·18 36·25	£ 31.90 35.94	£ 32.07 36.12	Males 1969 1970
12·40 14·54	12·22 13·39	14·51 16·37	13·04 14·47	13·31 15·44	15·12 16·74	12.75 13.83	14·90 17·18	13·42 15·51	19·18 21·82	17.05 19.59	Females 1969 1970

1959=100

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 incompling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added

Annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingdom TABLE 126

		8-121	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))
7 April			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
October		Tana	+ 3.5 + 5.8	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 3.8 + 6.6	+ 2.5 + 5.6	+ 1.3 + 1.0
April October		2000 24	+ 4.6 + 2.3	+ 5.5 + 3.1	+ 5.9 + 3.4	+ 4.8 + 3.7	+ 1.1 - 0.3
April October		in and a second	+ 3.9 + 5.1	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 3.5 + 2.9	+ 3.5 + 1.4	- 0·0 + 1·5
April October			+ 6·5 + 6·6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6.4 + 7.3	$+ \frac{4 \cdot 4}{+ 5 \cdot 5}$	+ 2.0 + 1.8
April October			+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6.5 + 6.9	+ 6.2 + 6.4	+ 0.3
April October		0-001 0-001 1-001	+ 4.0 + 3.2	+ 5.1 + 4.1	+ 5.2 + 4.4	+ 4.1	+ 0.5 + 1.1
April October		102-1 102-0	+ 3.0 + 5.3	+ 3.6 + 4.1	+ 4.0 + 3.6	+ 4.2 + 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0.2 + 0.4
April October		104-3 0 6-109-1	+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7.4 + 8.2	+ 5.6 + 6.5 + 8.1	+ 2.3 + 4.9 + 5.7	+ 1.3
April October		0-801 108-0	+ 7.5 + 8.5	+ 8.4	+ 8·1 + 8·0 + 9·5	- 1001 6 P	+ 1.6 + 2.4 + 2.7
April October		109.77 11.19	+ 7.4 + 4.2	+10·1 + 9·8	+ 9.5 $+ 9.7$	+5.3 +7.3	+ 2.7 + 2.2
April October			+ 4.2 + 2.1 + 5.6	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 8.0 + 5.6	+ 1.7 + 0.9
April October		1 9 C 1	+ 5.6 + 8.5	+ 2.8 + 5.3 + 8.1	$\begin{array}{c} + 3.0 \\ + 5.0 \end{array}$	+ 2.7 + 5.3	$+ 0.3 \\ - 0.3$
April		114-5	+ 7.8 + 7.5	+ 7.2	+ 7·7 + 7·0	+ 8.6 + 6.7	-0.9 + 0.3
October October			+ 8.1	+ 7·1 + 8·0	+ 6.9 + 8.0	+ 5·4 + 5·5	+ 1.5 + 2.5
	attender ander		+13.7	+15.4	+16.2	+12.4	+ 3.8

able covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's ar enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122). The figures in column (3) are calculated by: Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; Multiplying this difference by 1¹/₂ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

EARNINGS

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.

Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 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

TABLE 127 (continued) Vehicles Metal goods not else-where specified Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and foot-wear Ship-building and Food, drink and tobacc Metal Engineering and electrical Textiles Bricks, Chemicals and Other manu-factur-ing indus-Paper, printing and publish-ing Agri-culture* Gas, elec-tricity and water AII Mining Conallied industries manu-facture goods pottery glass, cement etc Timber, and struc-tion manu-factururnimarine quarry-ing ture, engin-eering ing industries tries Standard Industrial Classification 1958 1967 105 · 6 101 · 5 107 · 1 108·4 102·8 105·2 106-0 104-2 103-8 109·0 105·7 108·1 109·7 106·9 107·9 106·5 103·9 105·6 109·2 107·6 108·4 106·3 104·2 105·9 107·4 105·2 108·8 111 · 1 109 · 0 109 · 1 107·8 104·4 106·1 107.6 102.7 105.8 July 107·5 105·0 106·7 104·5 102·8 106·2 117·2 120·6 119·6 107·2 105·2 106·1 116·5 111·1 115·9 105 · 1 106 · 1 105 · 7 112.9 109.2 114.1 August September 108·6 111·7 105·6 107·9 109·0 109·9 110·2 110·8 106·1 108 · 7 107 · 3 100 · 1 108·5 109·0 106·9 107·3 108·2 105·7 104-4 106-1 100-3 109·1 110·0 108·2 109·7 110·8 117·8 107·5 112·8 111·0 109.5 October Novembe December 108·2 109·7 107·5 106 · 8 107 · 8 108 · 1 107·2 107·7 106·6 115·2 109·4 115·9 116·3 108·2 104·5 107·1 105·5 111.7 106·7 109·3 111·9 113·4 115·2 105·1 1968 112·9 114·0 115·4 106-3 108-2 111-8 110·1 111·3 114·6 109·1 110·0 112·3 112·5 119·6 113·5 110·0 111·6 113·1 109 · 8 107 · 8 110 · 8 112·2 113·8 115·8 111.5 111.7 113.9 111-8 111-6 113-5 January February March 111.7 111.5 121.7 110·7 112·0 114·3 110·3 110·3 111·7 114·1 116·9 120·7 107·8 108·8 109·4 109.9 113·7 115·6 117·4 110.0 110.4 110.2 112·0 117·7 111·2 112·6 113·1 111 · 9 115 · 1 114 · 7 114·1 116·6 117·0 111-8 114-4 115-6 112·8 116·5 118·0 109·9 112·5 115·0 113·1 113·9 115·8 110·8 112·3 114·3 113.7 115.6 116.4 112·2 112·8 115·8 April May June 114·3 115·6 120·4 112·3 114·1 116·0 111.9 113.3 116.7 111.5 112.6 113.4 118·7 117·1 123·2 110·6 110·4 111·3 120·5 122·8 124·2 109·4 111·6 112·7 116.4 118.0 114·2 111·3 114·5 115·2 113·2 114·0 118·7 116·4 117·0 115·6 112·8 114·3 117·6 115·9 115·0 117·1 115·9 117·2 113·8 111·6 113·3 115·Q 115·4 117·0 113·5 112·8 113·5 118.0 July August Septemb 119·5 117·4 118·3 111.8 113·9 112·7 115·2 113·9 111·8 112·7 115-8 113-8 115-1 122.5 122.8 128.5 123.7 120.9 123.8 119.0 116.5 118.8 109.0 111.9 112.7 111.4 110.8 115.7 118.2 113.9 115·9 117·0 117·8 113·5 116·0 117·0 116·8 120·1 115·6 119·3 120·1 117·7 113·7 118·8 117·8 117·6 120·3 117·9 116·7 119·3 118·2 117·5 119·5 127·2 114·5 117·9 118·3 117·0 117·8 117·8 Octobe 115·8 118·1 116·4 115·8 118·1 117·9 113·9 115·5 116·5 122.8 118.3 118.4 112·0 113·3 111·9 124·8 124·9 118·8 111·2 112·0 112·1 119·8 120·6 November 1969 113·8 113·7 116·7 117·5 117·0 120·1 118·9 117·6 120·4 122.8 120.8 125.8 119·0 120·1 122·0 121 · 4 121 · 0 122 · 1 121 · 3 120 · 9 123 · 2 119·8 122·0 122·5 122.0 119.0 122.3 120·7 120·3 129·7 120.3 January February March 118·5 118·6 124·0 119·8 119·6 122·5 117·4 120·3 121·7 123 · 1 120 · 9 128 · 9 128.3 119·3 117·1 120·5 113·0 116·2 115·9 116.7 113·3 117·3 122.0 115.7 119.6 119·4 118·1 121·6 123·3 122·8 125·0 126·2 125·7 127·3 123·6 124·3 126·6 122-6 121-1 124-4 122.9 122.3 126.2 121 · 6 120 · 3 123 · 1 125.6 124.3 132.4 121 · 3 121 · 0 124 · 9 123 · 6 124 · 2 129 · 1 April May June |22·8 |18·1 |24·7 121 · 7 120 · 5 125 · 2 120·6 121·4 120·9 122.6 121.8 125.0 131.5 126.1 137.2 117·4 116·9 117·8 129·6 126·0 134·1 120·1 118·7 120·7 122·4 116·9 119·3 125·3 124·0 125·0 126·8 125·3 125·4 119·9 119·3 119·3 123-8 122-1 124-1 125·2 126·3 128·0 122.8 120.3 123.3 127·9 123·7 128·2 127.9 127·5 126·7 127·0 126·0 123·4 124·7 July 123·5 123·5 126·2 120·5 120·3 123·2 124·6 123·0 124·8 132.7 134.9 140.3 132·1 128·3 132·3 127 · 1 123 · 6 126 · 3 114·7 114·9 118·7 121 · 8 119 · 1 120 · 2 125·1 125·7 August 125·0 122·6 117·1 121 · 4 122 · 0 120 · 4 127·3 129·2 129·4 126·5 130·4 127·5 127·3 127·7 125·0 126 · 1 127 · 1 125 · 1 125·2 126·5 129·0 132 · 8 134 · 9 128 · 9 128.2 126·9 129·9 135·5 October Novembe 125.4 126·8 129·7 128·0 125·6 127·7 125·1 125·8 127·0 122·3 126·2 128·2 128·2 137·9 124·0 123·8 133·0 130·6 127·2 119·6 120·8 123·0 129.0 131.0 118.6 119.5 Decembe 1970 132.6 129.1 122.0 125.0 129.7 137.5 135.4 132.3 129.7 130.1 129.5 January 127.2 130.8 126.4 130.5 126.1 127.2 128.5 128.5

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timb furni- ture, etc
Standard Indu	strial Class	ification I	968	and mate	-+ endersterder		A A	No. of the second	and the state	Secol ed	-				-
1970 January February March	100·0 100·7 114·9	100·0 99·1 99·7	100·0 104·9 102·9	100·0 102·4 103·2	100·0 101·6 102·2	100·0 100·5 102·3	100·0 101·5 101·8	100-0 100-4 97-9	100-0 99-9 102-9	100·0 100·3 100·1	100·0 100·6 99·9	100·0 102·0 101·9	100·0 101·8 103·3	100-0 100-8 100-7	100 102 101
April May June	104·5 107·1 112·9	101 · 3 105 · 7 104 · 3	107 · 1 109 · 0 110 · 5	104·9 106·7 108·0	103·9 104·2 107·2	105·0 102·8 105·4	105·3 105·4 107·3	101·3 100·3 104·4	104·5 106·4 108·6	102 · 1 102 · 0 106 · 3	103·0 104·6 107·4	104·3 104·3 106·2	105·2 104·7 107·1	100 · - 103 · 9 107 · 6	103 102 108
July August September	111·1 112·1 112·9	106·9 107·2 107·9	112·3 110·1 110·9	108·3 109·3 108·5	107 · 6 107 · 4 108 · 6	108·6 108·3 110·1	108·8 107·9 109·2	103 · 1 102 · 4 105 · 1	107·9 107·1 105·4	107-4 106-2 106-0	108 · 4 108 · 3 109 · 1	111.5 109.0 114.1	107·3 105·5 106·3	109·3 109·1 111·0	
October November December	114·7 116·6 121·3	108·0 108·2 110·9	112·1 116·7 117·6	108·7 111·1 110·2	110-0 112-1 110-8	110·0 112·2 114·3	111-3 112-9 114-9	104·9 106·5 104·1	110·5 113·7 111·3	108·7 111·2 109·7	110·8 112·3 108·4	115.9 120.3 112.9	109·6 110·9 108·8	13·3 16·3· 1 ·6	
971 January February March	18·6 18·5 33·1	113·3 115·0 115·3	116·9 123·3 118·0	111.6 112.3 109.2	2·3 3·0 2·	3·2 3·2 6·3	115·3 115·6 115·3	110·6 111·8 115·7	114·4 115·3 112·4	113·3 112·8 112·9	113·7 114·4 116·2	118·9 114·6 117·7	112·9 114·0 115·8	116·† 115·8 114·7	15 14 17
April	122.4	114.8	118.6	109.8	114.5	115-1	118-1	117.0	114.6	114.5	116.5	120.4	115.4	118.8	118

England and Wales only.
 † Except sea transport and postal services.
 ‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair

Constant shoes. § The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agri-culture 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 comp of the index for all industries and services.

IP Provisional.
IP rovisional.
Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture"
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".

114.7 118.6 116.5 113.6 118.3 T lote (1): This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of GAZETTE. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime why samings by using the formula — monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, alls and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and t-time employees.

Paper, printing

publish-

100·0 100·3 102·4

104·6 107·9 110·2

|||·2 ||3·0 |||·9

||2·0 |||·6 ||4·|

and

ing

Other

manu-factur-ing indus-tries

100-0 100-7 101-3

107·3 108·0 109·2

110.7 113.1 112.3

114·4 115·6 116·5

All

factur-ing indus-tries

100·0 101·2 102·9

104·0 104·9 108·0

108-3 108-1 108-9

110·7 113·1 112·2

114·4 115·1 115·9

Agri-culture*

100-0 102-1 105-9

111-2 111-8 115-4

111-3 115-6 119-3

113.0

111.1

112.7

116.9

Mining

quarry-

100·0 100·0 96·4

97.9 100.4 101.3

113·3 112·9 114·5

ing

Con-struc-tion

100·0 105·8 104·8

109·6 109·3 113·4

112·1 109·9 114·5

114.9

113.9

112.5

115.3

Gas, elec-tricity and

water

100-0 99-8 100-3

103·9 103·9 106·2

106.8 108.2

109·1 109·6 123·5

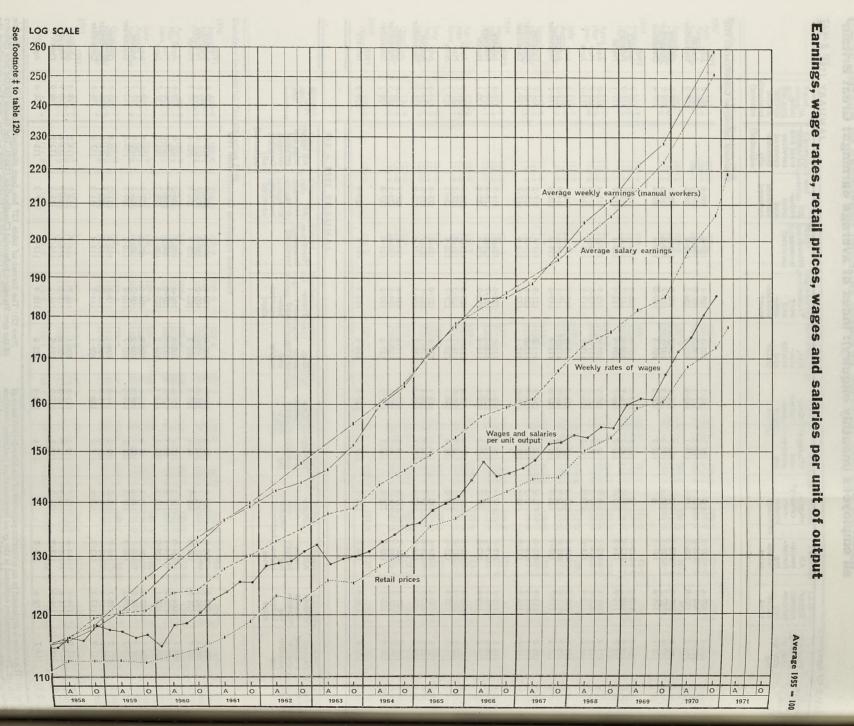
123.8

EARNINGS

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

966 = 100		1	0.11	Date 1	Tra	-
	All indus- tries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All indus- tries and services covered (season- ally adjusted)	All indus- tries and services covered	Miscel- laneous services‡	Trans- port and com- munica- tion†	
fication 1958	strial Classi	tandard Indu	S	1		
1967 July August September	107·0 106·8 108·0		108·8 106·2 108·2	107-9 104-6 110-8	109·1 107·8 108·3	
October November December	108·7 109·9 109·4		109·1 110·5 107·8	111-1 110-5 110-4	108-0 111-7 109-0	
1968 January February March	110·9 111·9 112·1		111·0 112·3 114·7	114·4 115·6 120·1	110·9 111·7 112·4	
April May June	112·0 113·8 113·7		113·4 114·8 116·5	117·5 116·2 115·8	112.9 113.5 113.9	
July August September	114·3 115·5 116·1		116·1 114·9 116·5	115-2 114-6 116-8	115·5 117·1 119·6	
October November December	116·7 118·0 119·1		117·2 118·9 117·7	117-4 119-8 115-9	121.8 123.0 122.5	
1969 January February March	19·8 19·1 20·1		119·7 119·4 122·8	121 · 3 121 · 6 126 · 4	122.6 121.7 122.9	
April May June	121 · 9 121 · 2 123 · 1		123·4 122·2 126·1	125·7 121·8 126·5	124·5 125·2 127·7	
July August September	123·5 124·1 125·5		125·3 123·5 125·8	126·6 123·7 127·6	127·0 126·1 128·3	
October November December	126·6 127·3 129·1		127 · 1 128 · 2 127 · 8	129·3 130·6 129·0	131-6 134-3 133-0	
1970 January	129.9		129.9	131.6	133-3	1. 1.
		0 = 100	JARY 197	JANU		
	January 1966 = 100	All indus- tries and services covered (season- ally adjusted)	All indus- tries and services covered	Miscel- laneous services‡	Trans- port and com- munica- tion†	
		ation 1968	ial Classific	lard Industr	Stand	
1970 January February March	129·9 132·0 133·3	100·0 101·6 102·6	100·0 101·9 102·9	100·0 103·3 105·4	100·0 102·0 102·1	-
April May June	134·6 136·1 137·7	103.6 104.8 106.0	104·8 105·7 108·7	105·7 108·9 106·5	104·4 107·0 109·9	
July August September	138·6 141·3 142·1	106·7 108·8 109·4	107·9 108·3 109·7	105 · 2 105 · 7 110 · 2	104-0 109-7 110-8	
October November December	143·9 145·4 146·8	110·8 111·9 113·0	111.2 112.7 111.9	112·3 112·7 113·8	3·3 4·7 4·7	
1971 January February March	148·3 148·9 148·0	114·2 114·6 113·9	114·2 114·9 116·5	114·7 114·7 116·7	16·7 15·5 16·1	
April	150.6	115.9	117.3	117.5	118.9	

Note (2): The format of table 127 has been changed because of the introduction of the new Standard Industrial Classification (1968). The figures for the new industry groups are shown as indices taking January 1970 as 100, but for convenience the "all industry" seasonally adjusted series is shown in the last two columns on both the old and new bases. At the same time the seasonal adjustments which were previously calculated from the data for 1963-69, have been recalculated to take account of the data for 1970.



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EARNINGS

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

Industry Group	The state of the second	weekly ear	rnings inclu			ium	STATISTICS -	hourly ear	nings exclu		AT SIG THE	ium
	June	(1958) January	January	SIC	(1968)	Linnun	- Ward States	(1958)	and shall		C (1968)	
reprint	1969	1970	1970	1970	January 1971	January 1971	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	Januar 1971
INGINEERING*					2-091 2-001		73-0		1-27	1		
Timeworkers Skilled	139.7	143.2	143.2	156.3	1 +000	<u>£</u>	143.8	153.0	153.0	163.8	105-5	P
Semi-skilled Labourers	138·9 137·6 140·0	141·2 139·9 143·3	141·2 139·9 143·3	158·0 156·5 158·1	(+++) + 001 + 005	=	141·8 141·8	149·5 150·6	149·5 150·6	165·2 162·5	112	=
All timeworkers Bayment-by-result workers Skilled	140.0	142.7	143 3	155-3	1		143·7 145·0	152.6	152.6	165·3 163·2		_
Semi-skilled	133·9 135·3	138·1 138·0	138·1 138·0	148·9 153·1	=	=	139·7 139·2	147·3 146·5	147·3 146·5	157.0	Ξ	=
All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers	136·8 139·7 136·1	140·1 142·8 139·3	140·1 142·8 139·3	152·0 155·6 152·9		=	142·1 143·9	149·6 152·0	149·6 152·0	160·0 162·8	=	=
li labourers W workers covered	137·2 138·2	139·6 141·5	139.5	155.8			140·2 141·4 142·7	147·9 149·9 150·8	147·9 149·9 150·8	160·2 161·9 162·3	=	=
HIPBUILDING AND SHIP REP	AIRING						120-081 179-1-12-0		CHASE I VELT			
ïmeworkers Skilled	149.9	156.5	156.5	154.8	177.6	£ 30·14	159.6	169.7	169.7	174.1	197.1	64·7
Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	154·9 152·8 154·7	162.9 166.3 163.3	162·9 166·3	151.4	183·4 185·1	25·56 24·64	155·0 160·9	161·6 176·5	161·6 176·5	163·6 183·9	190·5 206·3	51.2
ayment-by-result workers Skilled	156.4	148.6	163·3 148·6	158·9 173·2	185·0 176·5	28.06 32.43	163·0	173.9	173·9 166·9	177·4	203·6 184·0	58.8
Semi-skilled Labourers	159·0 139·9	146·5 129·4	146·5 129·4	167·4 152·0	177·2 163·3	26·01 25·64	155·3 143·0	162·1 147·2	162·1 147·2	168·7 158·1	185.3	70.6 53.7 46.9
All payment-by-result workers Il skilled workers Il semi-skilled workers	155·0 155·0 157·8	146·3 149·9 150·4	146·3 149·9 150·4	168-9 168-1 161-9	174·8 175·7 178·4	30·26 31·83 25·86	155·9 157·9	164·3 166·9	164·3 166·9	170·5 172·7	181·7 184·8	63·9 69·0
Il labourers Il workers covered	146·6 155·1	143·3 150·1	143·3 150·1	159.0	173.1	25.86 25.28 29.62	155·2 151·1 157·7	161-9 158-9 166-8	161 · 9 158 · 9 166 · 8	166·5 168·9 171·4	185·8 179·8 185·8	52.8 48.2 62.4
HEMICAL MANUFACTURE												vieto v
imeworkers General workers	145.8	150.8	150.8	164.9	175-4	£ 29.73	155.0	167.7	167.7	105.1		67·79
Craftsmen All timework ers	146·5 145·9	148·7 150·4	148·7 150·4	170·4 166·1	170·4 174·2	32.07 30.28	150.8	159.8	159.8	185·1 177·3 183·6	204·1 193·7 202·2	67.79 72.92 69.00
yment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen	142·6 144·7	145·7 145·8	145·7 145·8	166·3 165·3	171.7	30.53	142.8	148.4	148.4	167.3	180.0	69.04
All payment-by-result workers general workers	143·6 144·6	146·2 148·7	146·2 148·7	166·4 164·6	166-2 171-2 173-0	33·22 31·29 29·93	141 · 1 142 · 5 150 · 0	145·4 147·7 159·3	145·4 147·7 159·3	166·0 166·9	174·7 179·1	74.67
l craftsmen l workers covered	146·2 145·1	147·8 148·6	147·8 148·6	168·0 165·5	168·0 172·1	32·41 30·55	147·1 149·4	153·6 158·0	153·6 158·0	176·8 171·4 175·4	193·3 184·7 191·3	68·13 73·46 69·42
ON AND STEEL MANUFACTU	RE§											
neworkers Process workers	135-4	142.3		_		£	131.1	143-2		100-1		P
Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers	147·5 146·7 139·9	150·9 152·6 152·6	Ξ	= 6	+ 0000 + 0000	=	155·5 145·4	158·4 150·3		=	=	=
abourers All timeworkers	141.8	154.9	=	Ξ	-000	Ξ	137·6 136·8 145·8	147·6 150·4 154·0	-1796	=	_	=
ment-by-result workers rocess workers laintenance workers (skilled)	136-1	144.9		- 20-	90-3	. I	136.4	154.0	0.00	_	_	-
ervice workers (semi-skilled)	143·3 132·1 140·8	49· 45· 52·2	=	= 19	- 08	= 1	141·4 131·8	148·4 140·3	- 202	-	=	=
abourers	144.6	150·9 147·0	= -	Ξ		=	137·5 140·0	145·0 151·7		E I	1211 - 2990 - 2990	_
maintenance workers (abilled)	136·5 143·1	145·0 147·8	_	=	E oe	Ξ	136·9 136·5 142·8	146·2 145·3 147·9		=		- 00
maintenance workers (semi-skilled) service workers labourers	134·9 140·5	146·2 152·5		= 8	_000	2 =	134·7 137·4	141.6		Ξ		=
workers covered	144·5 139·5	152·6 148·2	=	=	Toese	=	140·1 139·0	150·8 147·5		=	=	Ξ
he industries covered comprise the adard Industrial Classification:	following	Minimum 1	List Headir	ngs of the	1.01.01	-			at the second se			
Marchaustries covered comprise the dard Industrial Classification: C(1968); 310-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380- 370-1. 271-273; 276-278. C (1958); 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381- 370-1	385; 390-39	1; 393; 399.	215-0									
271–273; 276–278. C (1958):	un si the	.011-010	11 (11 Hall Ser									
271-272; 276.	385; 391; 39	3; 399.										

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

United Kingdom: movement in earnings, salaries, hours of work and basic rates of wages

1955 AVERAGE = 100 TABLE 130 TABLE 129 AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS§ ALL MANUAL WORKERS* BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES NORMAL Y Average weekly earnings‡ Average hourly earnings‡ Men Women **Basic weekly Basic hourly** Normal weekly Average hours worked‡ uvenilest. Al Men Wom rates of wages rates of wages hourst workers 100 · 2 100 · 2 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 (44 · 6) 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 98 · 0 95 · 9 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 6 92 · 9 91 · 1 90 · 9 90 · 7 90 · 6 90 · 3 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1965 1965 1965 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 97.7 69.7 76.1 82.88 87.1 92.2 100.0 108.4 114.0 118.9 123.2 132.5 141.9 148.4 154.3 166.1 181.6 196.2 204.1 219.6 236.5 73 · 1 79 · 3 85 · 8 93 · 7 100 · 0 107 · 9 113 · 4 117 · 5 120 · 6 123 · 7 128 · 8 133 · 6 138 · 4 144 · 9 151 · 2 158 · 3 164 · 2 175 · 1 184 · 3 202 · 7 73.0 79.2 85.7 93.6 100.0 113.6 117.9 121.1 126.3 134.3 145.7 153.2 153.2 153. 68.1 75.0 80.9 91.5 100.0 108.0 113.0 116.9 122.2 130.1 138.0 142.9 161.8 174.8 185.0 192.3 208.1 208.4 4 dustries and services 104.8 104.2 105.5 104.7 100.0 (44.4) 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 95.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8 91.1 90.9 90.7 90.6 90.4 100 ((45 · 2 99 · 9 99 · 6 99 · 5 98 · 3 95 · 8 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 8 93 · 1 91 · 0 90 · 7 90 · 5 90 · 2 110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6 129.1 133.6 139.8 145.7 152.2 157.9 168.6 177.6 195.2 100·0 107·3 109.7 114.0 117.0 120.8 125.3 130.3 135.7 142.6 149.4 157.4 163.5 173.1 180.9 197.1 111-3 115-8 119-0 123-2 130-3 135-6 141-0 147-6 155-1 164-1 170-3 181-5 193-2 221-2 110.0 114.0 120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3 140.6 146.7 153.5 159.3 169.9 178.8 196.7 114.8 18.5 126.3 133.4 139.9 147.7 155.8 164.5 178.4 186.1 194.7 206.9 222.9 Averages of monthly index numbers Annual averages 192·2 193·3 193·7 196·1 217.1 218.6 May June 193·6 195·0 90·4 90·4 90·3 90·2 1966 April October 157·6 173·0 175·2 91·1 91·0 94·7 93·8 184·7 185·2 194.9 186-1 194-9 196-8 197-9 197.5 220·6 222·6 225·7 196.5 90·4 90·4 90·4 90·2 90·2 90·2 August September 200·1 202·4 198.5 176-3 177-5 182-2 184-5 91.0 91.0 90.8 90.8 1967 January 160.4 94.0 200.4 188.5 April July October 161 . 203·0 208·8 212·5 226·7 234·8 239·2 165 - 4 October 199. 201.2 90·2 90·1 90·1 90·4 90·4 90·3 207.9 94.3 196.0 194.7 November 204·5 208·5 206·6 210·6 172.3 173.5 174.9 176.5 211 · 1 211 · 3 211 · 9 216·5 216·9 217·8 190.0 191.4 192.9 194.7 90·7 90·7 90·7 90·7 244·2 244·8 246·0 213·5 213·7 214·4 90·2 90·2 90·2 1968 January anuary 90·0 90·0 90·0 216.9 94.5 205.0 April February March 222.6 94.9 211.2 206.9 October April May 212·7 215·1 218·9 221·5 247·8 250·0 215.3 90·2 90·2 90·0 90·0 200 · 2 200 · 8 201 · 1 90.6 90.6 90.6 1969 January February March 182·0 182·3 ufacturing industries 201 · 3 201 · 6 202 · 2 90·6 90·6 90·6 220.5 232.4 ----182 · 4 182 · 6 183 · 1 94.9 104.9 103.9 104.9 April May 104.7 100.0 (44.1) 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4 91.0 90.8 90.7 100.0 (44.5) 100.0 99.9 97.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.7 90.3 90.1 90.0 _ June 109.6 113.6 116.4 120.0 124.3 129.0 133.6 141.0 147.5 156.1 162.1 173.3 180.4 197.7 110.6 114.5 117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5 167.6 167.6 179.0 191.6 227.2 110.0 113·6 116·5 119·1 113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1 156.0 167.7 176.9 194.6 203 · 1 203 · 7 205 · 1 90·5 90·5 90·5 July 183 · 8 184 · 3 185 · 6 August September _ -119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0 141.9 148.1 154.0 165.8 175.3 192.1 -____ Averages of nonthly index umbers 90·5 90·5 90·5 222.9 October 185·8 187·3 191·2 205·3 207·0 211·3 94.9 228.3 240.6 November _ December 212·9 216·0 217·7 January February March 192 · 6 195 · 1 196 · 7 90·5 90·4 90·4 1970 _ --------_ -218·3 221·0 222·5 April May June 197·3 199·6 201·0 90·4 90·3 90·3 _ ----------May June 189·4 190·9 193·8 196·7 191 · 7 193 · 4 222·8 224·4 90·6 90·6 90·0 90·0 202·6 204·6 206·1 90·3 90·3 90·3 ----224.3 _ ----July 192.7 194.6 195.3 August September 226.6 226.6 228.8 231.5 195·2 197·2 198·3 90·0 90·0 90·0 90.6 90.6 90.6 200·7 203·7 August September 277.6 251.6 207 · 4 213 · 0 217 · 1 229.6 235.9 240.5 October Novembe 90·3 90·3 90·3 93.4 259.2 October 196·3 197·7 205·0 204·6 211·2 214·9 232·4 240·2 248·5 199·4 201·9 208·7 90.6 90·0 90·0 90·0 December December 90·6 90·6 January February March 220·1 220·3 221·0 244·2 244·4 245·2 207 · 5 207 · 6 208 · 0 90· 90· 90· 220·1 220·6 221·8 1971 ---luary 253.6 253.8 254.8 211.7 211.9 212.5 90·6 90·6 90·6 90·0 90·0 90·0 ____ ---February _ -March -April May 222·0 224·4 246·3 249·0 90·1 90·1 _ -April May 209·1 210·9 223·6 226·7 258 · 1 260 · 6 213·8 215·8 90·6 90·6 90·0 90·0 -

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 half-daily engagements and (b) postmen April and October until 1969, then October and the second second

By: § 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.

*Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) shown in brackets at head of column. I h general, males under 21 years of age or females under 18 years of age.

These indices are based on minimum entitlements (i.e. basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. Where an agreement or order provides for both a basic rate and a minimum earnings guarantee for a normal week, the higher of the two amounts is taken as the minimum entitlement. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account

manual workers: indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours:

WAGES AND HOURS

United Kingdom

WE	EKLY HOU	RS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
n	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All worker
)	100·0 (44·7) 99·9	100·0 (44·6) 99·9	104.8	104·2 109·8	105.5	104·7
	99-8 98-1 95-9 95-1 95-0 94-5 92-7 91-1 90-9 90-7 90-6 90-3	99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 91.1 90.9 90.7 90.6 90.4	114-2 117-3 122-3 129-8 135-7 140-6 147-8 156-9 167-0 173-8 185-9 196-0 215-9	114-4 117-7 122-8 130-7 137-0 142-8 150-4 160-5 179-7 190-8 199-9 218-5	116-0 119-2 125-6 135-9 142-5 148-4 156-1 167-5 180-1 187-4 200-1 213-3 244-9	110-1 114-3 117-4 122-5 130-3 136-2 141-3 148-6 157-9 168-5 175-3 187-3 197-4 217-7
	90·3	90·4	212.7	214·6	240 · 4	214·3
	90·3	90·4	213.9	217·4	242 · 1	215·8
	90·3	90·3	215.6	218·9	244·3	217·5
	90·3	90·3	217.7	221·8	246·6	219·7
	90·3	90·3	218.9	224·4	250·0	221·3
	90·3	90·3	220·5	225·0	251 · 1	222.7
	90·3	90·3	226·3	231·7	260 · 1	228.8
	90·2	90·3	230·8	235·9	265 · 1	233.3
	90 · 1	90·2	234·0	240 · 4	271 · 1	236 · 8
	90 · 1	90·2	234·3	240 · 8	271 · 9	237 · 1
	90 · 1	90·2	234·9	241 · 9	273 · 1	237 · 8
	90 · 1	90·2	235·9	243 · 1	275·2	238·8
	90 · 1	90·2	238·5	246 · 0	277·6	241·5
	100.0	100.0	1 104-9	103.9	104.0	
	(44 - 3) 100 - 0 99 - 9 97 - 5 95 - 4 95 - 0 94 - 6 92 - 7 91 - 2 90 - 8 90 - 5 90 - 4 90 - 3	(44 - 2) 100 · 0 99 · 8 97 · 3 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 8 92 · 7 91 · 3 90 · 6 90 · 5 90 · 5 90 · 4	110-1 113-9 117-0 122-8 129-6 133-8 137-7 144-4 153-0 162-2 169-2 182-7 193-3 212-0	103.9 109.6 113.7 116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2 178.8 191.9 200.2 219.6	104.9 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1 184.6 177.1 184.6 177.7 1212.0 251.5	104.7 110.1 113.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 135.6 145.6 154.5 164.4 171.6 185.0 195.5 215.2
	90·3	90·4	209·0	215·3	246 · 6	211.9
	90·3	90·4	210·6	218·6	248 · 4	213.9
	90·3	90·4	212.7	220·4	250·8	215·9
	90·3	90·4	214.7	222·9	253·3	218·0
	90·3	90·4	215.5	226·3	256·2	219·3
	90·3	90·4	216·7	227·3	257 · 3	220·5
	90·3	90·4	218·2	234·7	266 · 0	223·3
	90·3	90·4	226·3	238·8	275 · 1	230·7
	90·3	90·4	229·0	244 · 5	280 · 8	234·1
	90·3	90·4	229·1	245 · 1	281 · 1	234·3
	90·3	90·4	229·6	246 · 4	282 · 1	234·9
	90·3	90·4	230·8	248·5	285·8	236·4
	90·3	90·4	232·8	251·8	288·6	238·7

and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960.
In general the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time variations in output, etc.

earnings of in actual noiss works and the another and a second se

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

WAGES AND HOURS

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

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

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TABLE 131							31	st JANUA	RY 1956 = 100	TABLE 131 (continued)				
	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.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation
Basic weekly rates of wages	1 121	<u>.</u> 73	2	1	<u></u>	1		1			ne tion	eanances nois	bario	noni -am Ami -am Wani batube	od worts worts 19 Anasilienia
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 Monthly index numbers 1966 1969 1969 1969	{ 120 127 132 138 143 152 158 163 173 185 198	119 126 129 135 139 145 152 156 163 172 191	123 128 132 138 144 150 156 161 169 177 197	115 118 124 131 139 144 149 152 158 166 198	119 125 127 130 136 140 147 155 170 181 196	116 12i 124 128 133 139 145 145 145 152 156 181	121 122 126 131 135 142 148 150 157 164 180	123 124 132 135 144 151 157 161 167 171 181	120 126 131 138 146 155 161 165 172 182 210	122 126 134 138 143 149 156 160 171 178 194	122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162 170 177 198	115 120 128 135 142 146 151 155 177 183 195	122 125 133 138 144 144 154 154 161 172 176 195	115 120 125 132 141 156 164 169 175 188 211	121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164 177 188 212
1970 August Septemb er	199 199	187 187	202 203	203 206	196 196	191 193	190 190	175 184	220 220	194 194	207 211 212	198 198	195 196	207 219	219 219
October November December	199 199 199	187 216 216	207 211 212	212 219 224	196 196 208	193 197 197	190 190 190	184 209 209	225 225 225	194 202 202	213 213 213	198 198 198	196 205 205	219 219 222	225 225 225
1971 January February March	226 226 226	217 217 217	214 214 214	227 227 231	210 210 210	199 200 200	205 205 205	209 209 210	225 225 232	233 233 233	213 213 213	207 207 207	205 205 207	232 232 232	227 227 228
April May	226 226	219 219	215 219	237 237	210	200 211	205 205	216 216	240 243	233 233	218 218	207 207	207 207	233 233	229 239
Normal weekly hours* 1960 1961 1962 1963 1965 1965 1965 1966 1965 1966 1967 1969 1969 1970 August September October November December 1971 January February March April May	(47.5) 98.0 97.8 97.8 97.5 95.6 95.5 93.4 93.3 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 89.3 89.1 89.1 89.1	(39-1) 100-0 96-7 96-6 95-0 94-1 94-0 93-8 93-7 93-7 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1	(45.0) +97.5 -94.8 -94.4 -94.1 93.0 91.1 89.3 89.2 89.2 89.2 89.1 89.1 89.1 89.1 89.1 89.1 89.1 89.1 89.1	(43.6) 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8 91.8 91.8 91.8 91.8 91.8 91.8 91	(44.0) 96.4 95.6 95.4 95.4 91.3 91.1 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9	(45.0) 99.7 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.5 93.8 92.2 91.4 90.0 89.2 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9	(45.0) 100.0 96.3 95.6 95.6 95.0 93.3 92.4 91.0 89.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88	(44 · 2) 98 · 7 95 · 8 95 · 3 95 · 3 93 · 6 91 · 2 90 · 5 90 · 5	(44-7) 98-7 95-5 95-3 95-3 95-3 94-7 91-5 91-0 90-6 90-6 90-6 90-6 90-6 90-6 90-6 90	(44.0) 98.0 95.5 95.5 94.5 92.8 91.4 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90	(43-2) 96-9 93-2 93-2 93-2 93-2 93-2 93-2 93-2 91-7 91-7 91-7 91-7 91-7 91-7 91-7 91-7	(45.0) 96.2 94.5 94.2 94.1 93.9 91.9 89.5 89.1 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9	(45.1) 99.0 96.1 93.4 92.5 90.8 89.1 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88	(44-2) 96-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 93-2 90-6 90-6 90-6 90-6 90-6 90-6 90-6 90-6	(45.6) 97.4 95.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4 89.4 88.9 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8
Basic hourly rates of wages 960 961 962 963 964 Averages of 965 966 967 968 969 970 August September October November December 971 January February March April May	1 22 130 135 142 150 159 170 174 186 199 217 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218	119 130 134 140 147 155 161 166 166 166 164 184 205 200 200 200 200 232 232 234 235 235 235 237 237	126 135 140 147 155 165 165 165 174 181 190 199 221 227 228 233 237 238 240 240 240 240 240 241 246	118 123 130 137 145 154 163 165 172 181 215 221 225 231 239 244 247 247 247 247 252 258 258	124 130 133 136 142 151 161 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 21	116 127 131 135 141 148 157 162 169 175 203 215 217 217 217 222 222 222 223 225 225 226 238	1 21 127 132 137 142 152 161 165 175 183 202 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 21	1 25 130 138 142 152 161 172 178 184 189 200 193 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 20	121 132 137 145 154 163 174 181 189 200 232 243 243 243 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248	125 132 141 144 152 161 170 176 188 196 213 214 214 214 214 214 214 214 214 212 222 256 256 256 256 256	126 131 141 147 154 163 173 176 185 192 216 225 230 232 233 233 233 233 233 233 233 233	120 127 136 144 151 159 169 174 199 206 220 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 223	123 143 147 156 163 182 194 199 220 221 221 231 231 231 231 233 233 233	119 126 132 139 149 168 181 187 193 208 233 209 241 241 241 241 246 256 256 256 256 256	124 131 138 145 154 166 177 184 199 212 239 246 247 253 253 253 255 255 255 255 255 255 255

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

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.

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

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 591

WAGES AND HOURS

		3	Ist JANUARY 1956 = 1	00
Distributive rades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscellan- eous services	NLIA MITI MITI MI	
eignifican seanonaí variation			Basic weekly rates of way	ges
121 128 132 138 143 150 158 164 171 179 193	123 129 134 140 148 156 162 170 179 191 209	120 125 132 137 143 147 159 161 172 177 188	Averages of 19 monthly index 19 numbers 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 967 968 969 970
200 201	207 207	185 192	August 19 September	70
201 201 203	207 228 237	196 200 200	October November December	
203 203 204	237 237 237	200 200 200	January 19 February March	71
204 210	237 237	200 200	April May	
(45.6) 99.8 96.9 95.5 95.5 95.5 91.2 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1	(45 · 1) 97 · 4 93 · 5 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 0 88 · 9 88 · 8 88 · 8	(45.9) 99.2 97.9 96.7 96.6 96.5 94.4 92.8 92.7 92.7 92.7 91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0 90.3 90.3 90.3 90.3 90.3 90.3	Averages of 19 monthly index numbers 19 numbers 19 19 19 19 19	60 61 62 663 664 665 666 667 68 69 70 70 70
122 132 138 145 150 162 173 180 187 196 212 219 221 221 221 221 221 221 223 223 223 223	126 138 144 151 159 168 182 192 202 215 236 234 234 234 234 234 257 267 267 267 267 267	121 127 136 141 148 156 171 174 185 192 206 204 211 215 221 221 221 221 221	Averages of 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABI	LE 132	AL INTE				CARCE STREET				Step 5	a address is an	105,210,29		Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel	Durable	1
	la aster glatare si manti ratar Stat	ALL ITEMS	And Di Angel	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	n setesias	OD† Ny manufacta Kingdorn Primarily from imported raw materials	ared in	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food	Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries	drink			and light	household	
1000	JANUARY 19	1		1	EL-PA	1 100		1 84	1		1988			71	80	87	55	66	1
Weigh 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	Monthly averages January 16	1,000 102-0 105-8 109-0 109-6 110-7 114-5		350 102-2 104-9 107-1 108-2 107-4 109-1 110-7								650 102-0 106-3 110-0 110-4 112-5 117-5 121-2	6.81	101 · 3 104 · 3 105 · 8 100 · 0 98 · 2 102 · 5 108 · 2	103 · 5 106 · 1 107 · 8 107 · 9 111 · 9 117 · 7 123 · 6	102 · 8 110 · 1 121 · 7 127 · 8 131 · 7 137 · 6 140 · 6	101 · 3 107 · 9 113 · 3 114 · 5 117 · 3 124 · 7 130 · 6	101 • 0 101 • 1 100 • 5 98 • 5 98 • 3 100 • 3 102 • 1	
lóth	JANUARY 196	52 = 100		114	6943	100				163	1-1-1		97	64	79	102	62	64	T
Weigh	nts 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	0 0 0	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63.0-65.3 62.0-63.8 55.8-57.7 52.1-53.8 53.2-54.5 53.9-54.9	253 • 7-256 • 0 255 • 2-257 • 0 256 • 3-258 • 2 257 • 2-258 • 9 243 • 5-244 • 8 238 • 1-239 • 1	45.0-46.3 45.8-46.9 45.3-46.5 47.3-48.4 45.3-46.1 43.0-43.6	81 • 4-82 • 4 84 • 0-84 • 7 82 • 4-83 • 1 78 • 2-78 • 8 74 • 3-74 • 8 75 • 7-76 • 1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	50·7 50·4 51·7 55·2 53·9 51·9	76.6 75.0 76.9 76.5 70.0 67.5	681 681 686 689 702 707 711	97 98 100 98 99 97 98 98 95	63 65 67 67 65 63	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 62 59 57 59 60	
	1968 1969 1970 1971	1,000 1,000 1,000	0000	263 254 255 250	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 42·8-43·7 (provisional)	215.0-216.6 208.5-210.0 207.5-209.0 206.3-207.2 (provisional)	39.6-40.7 38.8-39.9 38.5-39.5 40.2-40.8 (provisional)	64-4-64-9 64-3-64-7 64-6-65-1 63-8-64-1 (provisional)	104.0-105.6 103.1-104.6 103.1-104.6 104.0-104.9 (provisional)	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·8	57.6 54.0 55.7 54.5	737 746 745 750	93 92 91	64 66 65	66 68 64 59	121 118 119 119	62 61 61 60	59 60 60 61	
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	Monthly averages	17th January 1956 == 100 119-3	101 · 6 103 · 6 107 · 0 112 · 1 116 · 5 119 · 4 125 · 0 131 · 8 140 · 2	102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 8 111 · 6 115 · 6 118 · 5 123 · 2 131 · 0 140 · 1	103 · 2 106 · 3 99 · 2 106 · 0 114 · 8 19 · 8 121 · 7 136 · 2 142 · 5	102-1 104-4 110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8 130-1 139-9	102-0 103-0 106-5 109-3 112-0 114-6 118-9 126-0 136-2	104·2 108·1 112·3 115·0 116·8 120·4 126·1 133·0 143·4	103 · 4 106 · 3 110 · 2 113 · 0 115 · 1 118 · 3 123 · 5 130 · 5 140 · 8	101.0 101.7 110.1 115.2 119.4 121.2 130.2 136.8 145.6	100.5 103.2 109.3 111.7 114.7 116.5 119.0 123.8 133.3	101-2 103-1 106-6 112-3 116-9 119-8 125-7 132-2 140-3	101 · 7 106 · 1 110 · 2 116 · 2 123 · 3 126 · 8 135 · 0 140 · 1 149 · 8 105 · 9	100-3 102-3 107-9 117-1 121-7 125-3 127-1 136-2 143-9 100-9	100-0 105-8 118-0 120-8 120-8 125-5 135-5 135-5 136-3	103 · 3 108 · 4 114 · 0 120 · 5 128 · 5 134 · 5 141 · 3 147 · 0 158 · 1 105 · 5	101-3 106-0 109-3 114-5 120-9 124-3 133-8 137-8 145-7 106-5	100 · 4 100 · 1 102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 2 109 · 0 113 · 2 118 · 3 126 · 0 99 · 8	
1963 1964 1965	January 15 January 14 January 12	Fahrin Fahrin Murch March March	102·7 104·7 109·5	103·8 105·4 110·3	102·2 98·4 99·9	104·2 107·1 112·9	102·7 105·0 108·9	107·3 111·2 114·8	105·7 108·9 112·6	103-4 103-6 113-9	102-3 106-5 112-5	102·2 104·3 109·2	109-7 114-9 121-8	103·2 110·9 119·0	100·0 109·5 120·8	110·9 116·1 123·7	110·1 114·8 119·7	101 · 2 104 · 0 105 \ 6	a support at the summer
1966 1967 1968	January 18 January 17 January 16	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	114·3 118·5 121·6	113·0 117·6 121·1	109·7 118·5 121·0	113-9 117-6 121-3	109·8 113·9 115·9	115-3 119-6 120-9	113·3 117·6 119·2	117·3 119·1 128·2	112·3 116·5 119·3	114·8 119·0 121·9	126-8 133-0 139-9	125-4 125-0 134-7	120·7 120·8 135·1	131 · 3 138 · 6 143 · 7	124·9 132·6 138·4	108·8 110·2 116·1	and the second second
1969	January 14 July 22 August 19 September 16	100 mm	129·1 132·1 131·8 132·2	126 · 1 132 · 0 130 · 5 131 · 3	124·6 138·3 131·7 129·0	126·7 130·9 130·5 132·1	121-7 127-8 128-5 128-6	129.6 133.3 133.7 133.8	126·7 131·4 131·9 132·0	133-4 137-7 134-8 140-3	121 · 1 124 · 2 124 · 4 125 · 1	130-2 132-1 132-3 132-6	37-9 38-2 39- 43-0 43-3	136·2 136·2 136·2 136·5	135-5 135-7 135-8 135-8	147 · 1 147 · 5 147 · 6 149 · 5	134·9 135·3 135·4 141·3	118-5 118-6 119-0 120-6	
1970	October 21 November 18 December 16 January 20 February 17	De Augus	133·2 133·5 134·4 135·5 136·2	131-8 132-0 133-4 134-7 136-3	129·2 128·4 134·4 136·8 142·7	132-6 133-0 133-4 134-5 135-1	128-9 129-5 129-7 130-6 131-0	134-6 134-7 134-6 137-6 138-9	132.6 132.9 132.9 135.1 136.1	140·3 140·7 141·0 140·6 140·3	126·1 126·7 127·8 128·2 128·9	133-7 134-1 134-9 135-8 136-3	144-0 146-4 146-7 146-7	136·4 142·7 143·0 143·0 143·0	135-8 135-8 135-8 135-8 135-8	150·0 150·4 150·6 151·4 152·2	141 · 6 141 · 7 145 · 3 145 · 5 145 · 6	120-7 120-8 122-2 122-4 122-7	
	March 17 April 21 May 19 June 16	E Date Date E Date E Febru	137·0 139·1 139·5 139·9	137.6 140.1 141.0 141.6	147·7 157·2 159·2 156·9	135-7 136-7 137-3 138-6	131-5 132-6 132-8 134-8	139-6 141-3 141-9 142-6	136-7 138-1 138-6 139-8	140-8 141-5 142-4 143-4	129-4 129-8 130-6 132-3	136·9 138·9 139·1 139·4	146-7 145-2 145-2 147-8	43·2 43·2 43·2 43·6	135.8 135.8 135.8 135.8	157.9 158.3 158.6 158.8	45 · 5 42 · 1 42 · 1 42 · 1	124·8 125·0 125·1	
	July 21 August 18 September 22 October 20	EnaA Valit Valit	140-9 140-8 141-5 143-0	142·1 139·5 140·6	150·0 132·0 129·4 130·3	140-6 141-5 143-5 144-1 145-0	137·2 138·3 139·4 140·6	144·3 145·1 145·5 146·6	141 · 8 142 · 7 143 · 3 144 · 5	145-0 145-8 151-6 151-6	134·5 135·6 136·7 137·0	140-5 141-4 141-9 143-7	150-5 151-1 155-8 156-6 158-9	143 · 6 143 · 6 144 · 4 145 · 8 147 · 0	136·0 136·0 136·2 138·2	159·3 159·8 162·7 163·2	143 · 1 143 · 9 150 · 8 150 · 9	126·8 126·9 127·1 129·5 129·8	
1971	November 17 December 15 January 19 February 16 March 16		144·0 145·0 147·0 147·8 149·0	142·4 144·1 147·0 147·6	132-0 136-0 145-2 145-9	146-2 147-8 148-3	142·3 143·0 146·2 146·8	147.6 149.8 151.6 152.0	145-8 147-4 149-7 150-2	152-0 152-4 153-4 154-1	137.7 138.5 139.3 139.9	144-6 145-4 147-0 147-9 148-9	160-9 164-2 167-4	151-3 151-4 151-4	138·4 138·6 138·6 138·5	163·8 164·2 164·4 165·0	150-9 152-6 154-0 156-5	129-9 132-3 132-4 132-9	
	April 20 May 18	od V of the 1 Miles	149·0 152·2 153·2	149·4 153·7 156·3	152·0 161·3 166·2	149·2 152·5 154·6	147·0 149·7 149·9	153 · 1 154 · 5 155 · 6	150-9 152-8 153-6	155-8 164-2 165-6	140·3 142·2 147·2	151-8 152-3	170.6 170.6	152·2 152·2	138·5 138·5	173 · 1 173 · 4	159·0 157·8	135.7 135.8	

* See footnote on page 555. † 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 at given in the following line.

t The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satis-tory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on reals 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

1970

Clothing and footwear

106

100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6

106.6

102.0 103.5 104.9 107.0 109.9 111.7 113.4 117.7 123.8

103.2 104.0 106.0 108.1 111.4 111.9 115-1 117·6 118·2 118·8

119·2 119·7 120·0

120·5 120·9 121·7

|22.5 |22.6 |23.1

123·4 124·6 125·7

126·0 126·4 127·6

128·4 128·7 130·3

130·7 131·2

1969

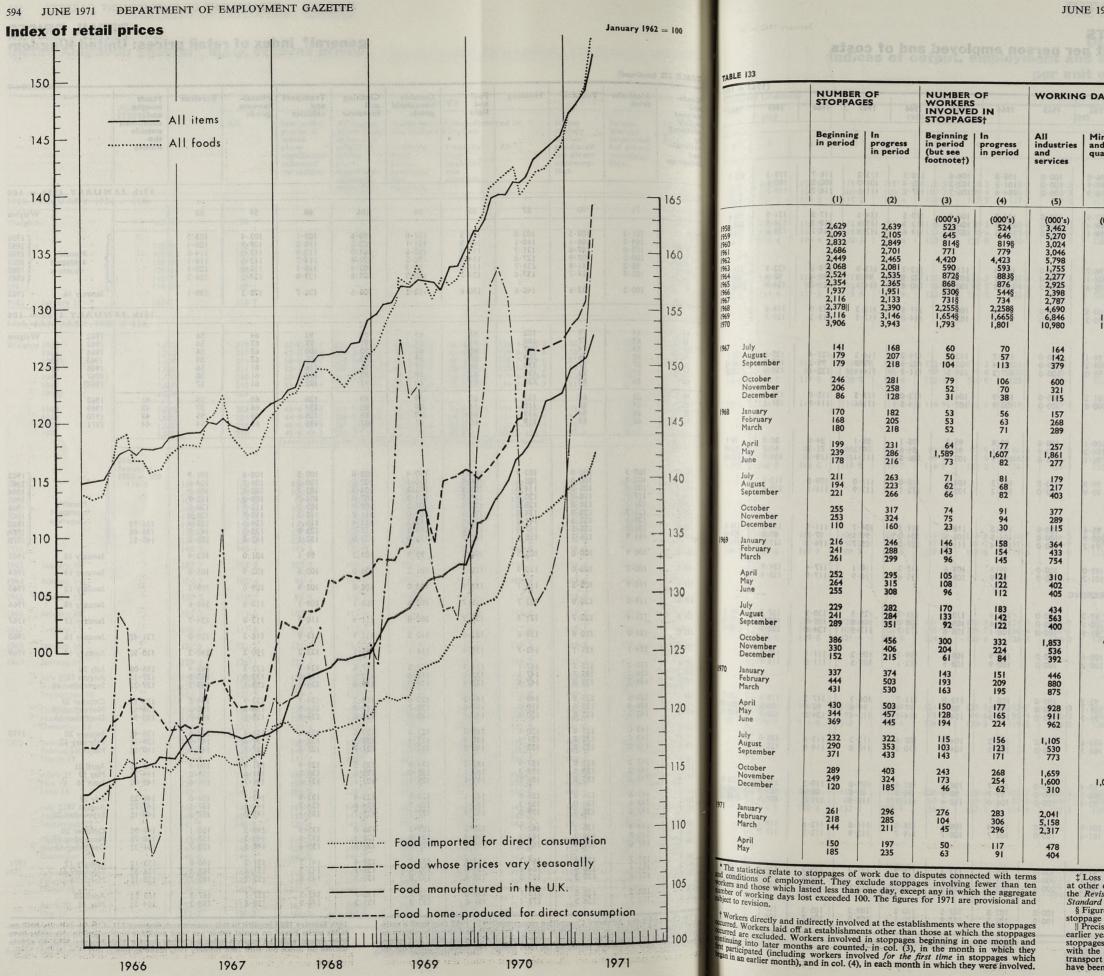
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RETAIL PRICES

general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

ent Eller Greene		Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Services	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles
956 = 100	NUARY 19	17th JA		10000000	
Weights			58	59	68
	Monthly averages		103 · 5 109 · 4 114 · 5 116 · 1 120 · 1 126 · 2 130 · 1	102.4 107.7 113.0 113.5 115.0 124.3 128.2	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0 126·7
62 = 100		lóth JA	1 22 1	1973	ene Tabli
Weights	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	44 12 11	56 56 55 56 58 57	64 63 63 61 61 61	92 93 100 105 116 118 122
120	1968 1969 1970 1971	41 42 43 44	56 57 55 54	60 66 65 65	120 124 126 136
		- KA	Sugarda	100/	
C 1 (1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	Monthly averages	126-9‡ 135-0‡ 145-5\$	101 · 9 104 · 0 106 · 9 112 · 7 120 · 5 126 · 4 132 · 4 142 · 5 153 · 8	100.6 101.9 105.0 109.0 112.5 113.7 124.5 132.3 142.8	100 · 5 100 · 5 102 · 1 106 · 7 109 · 9 112 · 2 119 · 1 123 · 9 132 · 1
1963	January 15	2	102-4	101.0	99.6
1964	January 14	21	105.0	102.9	100.6
1965	January 12 January 18	. II	108-3	109.0	103.9
1967	January 17	i i	124.7	113-8	110-9
1968	January 16	121 · 4‡	128.0	116.3	113.9
000 1969		130.5‡	140.2	130·2	122·2 124·3
15	July 22 August 19 September 16	136·0‡ 137·1‡ 137·2‡	142.9 143.3	132-5 132-8 133-1	123·8 124·3
	October 21 November 18 December 16	138 · 1‡ 138 · 5‡ 138 · 9‡	144·8 145·5 145·7	133 · 9 134 · 3 135 · 1	124·1 124·5 124·9
1970	January 20 February 17 March 17	139·4‡ 139·7‡ 140·5‡	147.6 147.9 149.5	136·4 137·4 137·7	125·4 126·4 127·5
	April 21 May 19 June 16	143 · 3‡ 144 · 3‡ 145 · 0‡	150·8 151·2 151·6	141 · 4 141 · 6 141 · 7	28·9 30·2 31·0
	July 21 August 18 September 22	146·2‡ 147·7‡ 148·1‡	156·0 157·1 157·6	143·3 144·1 145·0	132·9 134·7 135·1
	October 20 November 17 December 15	149·9‡ 150·7‡ 151·3‡	158·1 158·7 159·7	48·2 48·3 48·6	135.9 137.6 139.4
1971	January 19 February 16 March 16	153·1‡ 156·5‡ 158·1‡	160·8 165·3 165·7	151 · 2 151 · 6 152 · 2	141·2 142·3 143·8
	April 20 May 18	163·5‡ 164·5‡	167·3 168·2	157 · 1 158 · 6	145·5 146·9

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.



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD

lining nd uarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(000's)	(000's)	(000°s)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
450	609	20	151	2,116	116
370	962	57	138	95	3,647
495	1,450	25	110	636	308
740	1,464	22	285	230	305
308	4,559	37	222	431	241
326	854	25	356	72	122
309	1,338	34	125	312	160
413	1,763	52	135	305	257
118	871	12	145	1,069	183
108	1,422	31	201	823	202
57	3,363	40	233	559	438
1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862
1,092	4,540	384	242	1,313	3,409
24	86	1	14	21	18
5	81	7	12	17	21
7	199	1	11	153	7
8	198		13	338	42
2	137	2	18	143	19
I	33		4	66	9
1	112	33	20	4	17
6	205		4	5	35
2	126		2	117	31
5	110	3	13	114	13
3	1,650		36	100	60
8	188	3	27	39	13
4 5 4	115 124 251	 3	8 11 41	21 29 36	30 47 68
10	208	5	28	51	77
7	200	5	14	30	33
2	75	2	11	12	13
10	197	6	9	122	20
2	337	5	25	26	38
6	680	5	21	18	24
10	177		21	50	51
9	267	3	23	35	55
3	273	3	21	39	56
2	116	44	22	192	58
5	447	12	27	32	40
22	284	1	24	27	42
965	461	19	49	73	286
6	267	18	27	83	135
1	233	3	9	89	57
	230	45	19	63	87
2	462	149	24	62	179
4	457	13	16	214	172
3	522	29	18	57	298
12	453	33	9	58	346
6	479	9	28	59	382
	304	3	38	529	230
3	371	21	24	34	77
	568	34	17	49	105
57	386	43	20	113	1,040
1,001	225	4	18	53	300
1	84	1	10	21	193
3	314	4	40	1,587	93
8	1,200	8	28	3,833	80
2	1,318	1	11	949	37
2	405	35	10	19	39
I	308		20	19	51

[‡] 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 discovery here.

§ 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

TABLE 134

la Ib Ic

ld le lf

2a 2b 2c

2d 2e

3a 3b 3c

3d 3e

4a 4b 4c

40

5a 5b 5c

50

6a 6b 6c

6d 6e

7a 7b 7c

7d 7e

8

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

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

LE 13	4	1 0000 01		1	analis	12 I	ACES.	Porte I		63 = 100)	TABLE !	34 (continu	ied)				CIEN	
		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970†	-	1967			19	68		
dia il paula	idetais. Statistics Statisticas. Transport 6 and then taken 1	Soloted	na ehmspei	in progress		Pess in					2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
WI	HOLE ECONOMY	and the second	e and rervices		(faionit	nd) baisi Sel		1	1		-	1		L	<u> </u>	1	Liner.	-
a b c	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	96·8 99·9 96·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	105·8 101·3 104·4	108.6 102.2 106.2	110-5 102-4 107-9	112·2 101·0 111·1	116·7 100·3 116·3	19·3 00·1 19·1	121-5	111.9 101.0 110.8	112·4 101·1 111·2	114·0 100·7 113·3	115·7 100·5 115·2	115·7 100·3 115·4	117·2 100·3 116·9	118·3 100·4 117·9	
d e f	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	97 · 9 99 · 4 99 · 1	100·0 100·0 100·0	102.6 102.5 102.5	106-8 106-8 107-3	110·5 112·3 114·6	114·6 115·1 117·4	117·8 118·3 121·7	121.9 124.5 128.6	131-6 137-3 141-9	4·3 4·1 6·1	115·2 116·8 119·4	115·5 116·7 119·4	116-8 118-0 120-5	117·4 117·6 120·4	118-7 119-1 123-0	118·2 118·6 123·0	
IN	DEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	697 697		715		105				145 1	110 1	innaa						
la lb lc	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	96·7 101·1 95·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·3 101·7 106·5	111.7 102.8 108.7	113·2 102·5 110·4	113-9 99-8 114-1	119-8 98-4 121-7	122.9 98.4 124.9	24·0 (96·8) (128·1)	113·6 100·1 113·5	113·7 99·4 114·4	116·2 98·9 117·5	117·8 98·5 119·6	118-8 98-3 120-9	120-7 98-3 122-8	122·3 98·5 124·2	
ld Le	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·5 100·2	100·0 100·0	101-5 101-4	106·6 107·1	111-5 114-0	112·3 112·3	113·9 115·3	118·8 120·5		114 -							
M	NUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1.1.2	1	1 55	1 (3	1 500		1	1									
abic	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	96·1 101·2 95·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·7 101·4 107·2	112·4 102·6 109·6	114·2 102·6 111·3	114·2 99·8 114·4	121 · 4 99 · 2 122 · 4	125.6 100.5 125.0	127·1 (100·1) (127·0)	3·7 00·1 3·6	113·8 99·4 114·5	116·7 99·0 117·9	118·7 98·9 120·0	120 · 1 98 · 9 121 · 4	122.6 99.3 123.5	124·3 99·6 124·8	
ld le	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	101·2 100·8	100·0 100·0	100·9 100·9	106÷6 107÷1	112·0 114·5	113·3 111·6	115·0 114·9	121-3 121-1		112.6	114.0	114-1	114-0	114-6	114.9	116.5	
M	NING AND QUARRYING	ARC.	251	63 21		200		opi	i to	4								
la lb lc	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·1 104·2 96·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	99-8 96-1 103-9	95-8 91-2 105-0	90 · 1 84 · 6 106 · 5	89·1 80·2 111·1	84·8 71·3 118·9	80·3 64·7 124·1	78·1 (61·0) (128·0)	89-8 81-3 110-5	88·4 79·8 110·8	88·3 77·7 113·6	86·7 75·4 115·0	85·1 72·3 117·7	83·7 69·8 119·9	83·5 67·8 123·2	
ld le	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99·9 99·9	100·0 100·0	101·3 101·2	104-8 105-6	110.0	111·0 113·9	109·8 116·1	112·6 120·6								2	
M	TAL MANUFACTURE	01 X	. SNE	18	1 10	1 11		285	nich I hadin	Cen The								
Sa Sb Sc	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	95·6 100·9 94·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	113·3 104·5 108·4	118·2 106·3 111·2	111-3 104-0 107-0	104·7 99·1 105·7	· 97·2 4·3	114-5 97-8 117-1	(114·2 (98·6) (115·8)	104-0 99-5 104-5	103·9 98·5 105·5	105·3 97·7 107·8	106·7 97·3 109·7	109·3 97·1 112·6	113·8 97·2 117·1	114·5 97·2 117·8	
Sd Se	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	102·0 101·7	100·0 100·0	99·9 99·9	104·6 105·0	113·2 115·6	118·1 116·9	117.4	124·9 125·4						2.78 1.1.1.1 1.1.1.1 1.1.1.1			
MI S	CHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL EN		Gibbb	2.1	00 1 070	1 00	2	ate	1	vI.								
6a 5b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	97·7 100·8 96·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·9 102·6 106·1	112-9 105-9 106-6	121.7 108.0 112.7	125·5 106·8 117·5	130·9 105·5 124·1	137·3 107·2 128·1	141-2 (107-9) (130-9)	125·5 107·0 117·3	125.7 106.5 118.0	126-9 106-1 119-6	128·2 105·6 121·4	131 · 1 105 · 2 124 · 6	131 · 1 105 · 5 124 · 3	132·8 105·7 125·6	
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·6 100·2	100·0 100·0	100-9 100-9	108·1 108·5	109·3 112·1	109·2 107·5		115·7 115·7	and and and and						1		
VE	HICLES	4.5	8151	209 125 I	1 201	1 60	a i	444	1 23	111								
7a 7b 7c	Output Employment Output per person employed	92·3 101·1 91·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·1 100·2 107·9	113·8 99·4 114·5	111-7 97-9 114-1	106·3 94·6 112·4	117·2 93·9 124·8	118·6 96·2 123·3	(115·7 (96·8) (119·5)	107·6 94·9 113·4	102-8 94-4 108-9	108-8 93-9 115-9	110-9 93-6 118-5	112.7 93.6 120.4	121.7 93.9 129.6	123·3 94·6 130·3	
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	103·6 103·1	100-0 100-0	102+2 102+3	104·0 104·5	107·6 110·0	112·2 110·8	113·6 114·0	125·0 125·4	A A State								
TE	XTILES	47.	1 923.1	1 202	243	1 20		212	hodi Later I	125.0								
Ba Bb Bc	Output Employment Output per person employed	95·4 102·3 93·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	105·7 99·7 106·0	108·3 98·1 110·4	107·6 96·3 111·7	105-0 89-8 116-9	119·2 88·4 134·8	123.5 89.8 137.5	(125-0 (86-1) (145-2)	102-7 90-4 113-6	103-8 88-8 116-9	109·9 87·7 125·3	115-8 87-7 132-0	117-5 88-0 133-5	120-8 88-6 136-3	122.6 89.3 137.3	
Bd Be	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	101·9 101·6	100-0 100-0	103·4 103·7	108 · L 108 · 7	116·8 119·7	114.6	112·6 112·7	118·2 119·9					1704		704		
G	AS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER	t 1	105	10	63	1 2	22	1251	1	143.8								
9a 9b 9c	Output Employment Output Dutput Person employed	93·8 97·3 96·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	105 · 1 101 · 5 103 · 5	112·3 103·2 108·8	116-9 106-3 110-0	121-2 106-5 113-8	128-2 103-3 124-1	136-2 99-3 137:2	(95·6) (150·4)	122-2 106-6 114-6	119·8 106·3 112·7	125-8 105-9 118-8	127·6 105·1 121·4	125·1 104·0 120·3	129·2 102·7 125·8	131-0 101-6 128-9	
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99·0 98·3	100·0 100·0	102·8 102·5	107 · 5 107 · 9	110·2 110·5	109·2 109·9	105·3 106·7	103 · 1 104 · 1									
Civil	employment and HM Forces.	h ni səşminti Məzradiyəti		Figures sh	own in bra	ckets are pr	ovisional.	Vortes inve	or using o	al pair in	† Figure	s shown in	brackets a					

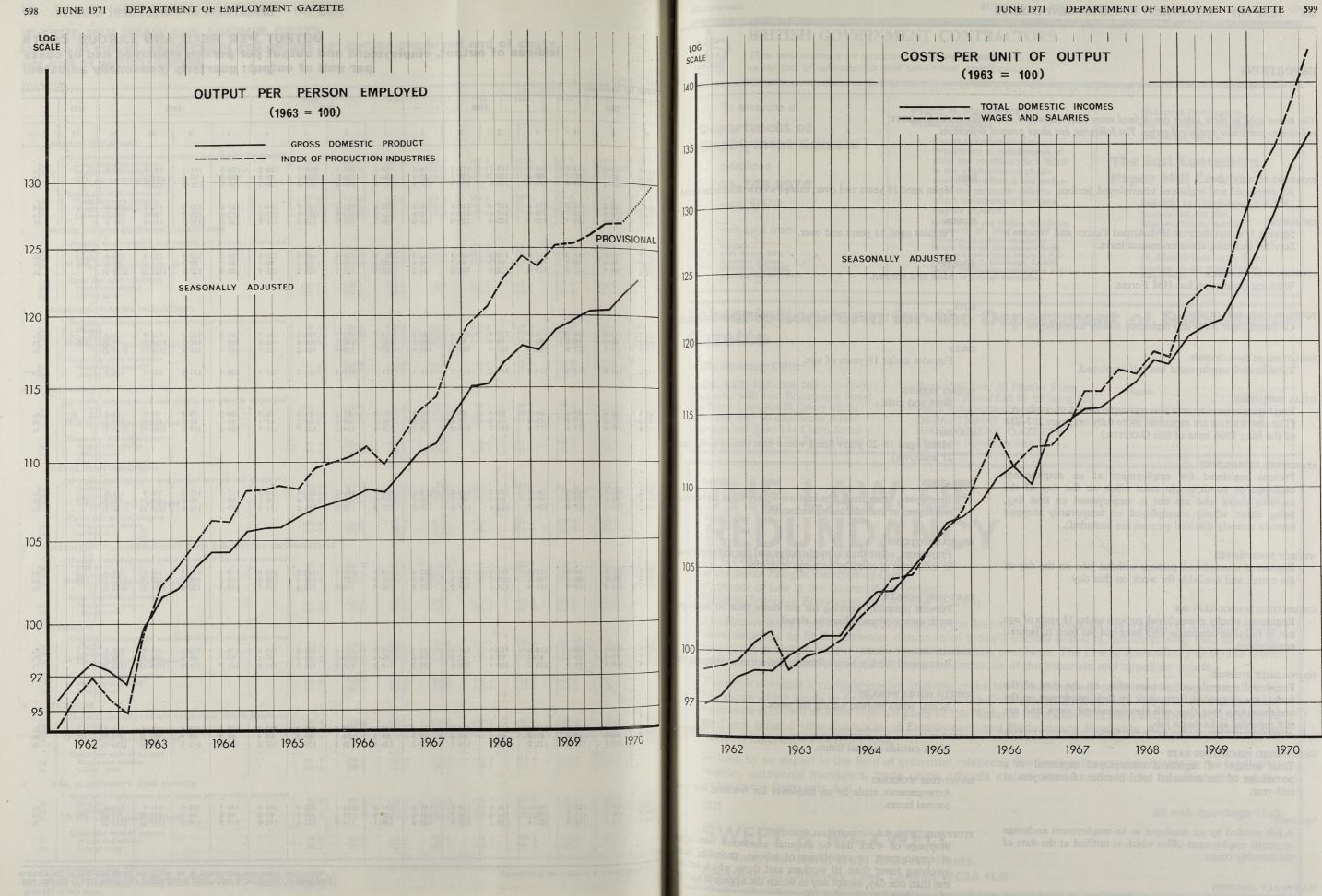
(1963 = 100)

Civil employment and HM Forces.
 ** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the experimental monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 537 of this issue.

= 100	1971		70	19	08026	39 ING	69	19		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TABLE 134 (continued) 1967 1968					
	I†	4†	3†	2	1	4	3	2	I I	4	3	2	1	4	3	2
la Ib Ic		122.7	121.7 99.2 122.7	2 · 99·5 2 ·7	120·5 100·0 120·5	120·2 99·9 120·3	119·7 100·1 119·6	119·3 100·3 119·0	118-1 100-4 117-7	118·3 100·4 117·9	117·2 100·3 116·9	115·7 100·3 115·4	115·7 100·5 115·2	114-0 100-7 113-3	112·4 101·1 111·2	111.9 101.0 110.8
ld		36·0	133·2	129·8	127·1	124·1	121 · 7	121·2	120·6	118-2	118·7	117·4	116·8	115-5	115·2	4·3
le		42·7	138·8	135·0	132·6	127·6	123 · 6	123·8	122·8	118-6	119·1	117·6	118·0	116-7	116·8	4·1
lf		47·3	143·6	139·7	136·8	131·9	128 · 6	127·5	126·2	123-0	123·0	120·4	120·5	119-4	119·4	6-1
2a	(95-2)	124·4	123 · 8	123·4	124·0	23·5	123·2	123·3	121 · 8	122·3	120·7	118·8	117·8	116·2	113·7	113.6
2b		(95·8)	(96 · 6)	97·1	97·7	98·1	98·4	98·6	98 · 6	98·5	98·3	98·3	98·5	98·9	99·4	100.1
2c		(129·9)	(128 · 2)	127·1	126·9	25·9	125·2	125·1	123 · 5	124·2	122·8	120·9	119·6	117·5	114·4	113.5
3a	(98.6)	128·4	126·9	26·3	26·6	126·7	126·3	125·7	123·7	124·3	122-6	120·1	118-7	116·7	113-8	113·7
3b		(99·3)	(100·0)	00·5	00·7	100·8	100·6	100·5	100·2	99·6	99-3	98·9	98-9	99·0	99-4	100·1
3c		(129·3)	(126·9)	25·7	25·7	125·7	125·5	125·1	123·5	124·8	123-5	121·4	120-0	117·9	114-5	113·6
3d**		139-3	136-4	133.0	128.4	125-2	121.3	119.6	119-1	116.2	114-9	114-6	114-0	114-1	114.0	112.6
4a	(60.2)	74·6	79·0	79·3	80·5	76+9	81 · 2	81 · 2	81 · 8	83·5	83·7	85 · 1	86·7	88·3	88·4	89-8
4b		(60·1)	(60·6)	61·2	62·1	63+1	64 · 1	65 · 2	66 · 3	67·8	69·8	72 · 3	75·4	77·7	79·8	81-3
4c		(124·1)	(130·4)	129·6	129·6	121+9	126 · 7	124 · 5	123 · 4	123·2	119·9	117 · 7	115·0	113·6	110·8	110-5
5a	(97 · 5)	115·0	108·9	115·2	117-5	114·3	112.5	116·2	114·7	114·5	113-8	109·3	106·7	105·3	103-9	104-0
5b		(98·4)	(98·7)	98·8	98-5	98·3	97.8	97·7	97·5	97·2	97-2	97·1	97·3	97·7	98-5	99-5
5c		(116·9)	(110·3)	116·6	119-3	116·3	115.0	118·9	117·6	117·8	117-1	112·6	109·7	107·8	105-5	104-5
6a	(106-8)	4 ∙6	141 · 7	141+4	140 · 1	139·0	140-0	135-9	134-5	132·8	131 · 1	131 · 1	128-2	126-9	125·7	125·5
6b		(07∙3)	(107 · 9)	108+3	108 · 3	108·0	107-4	107-1	106-4	105·7	105 · 5	105 · 2	105-6	106-1	106·5	107·0
6c		(32∙0)	(131 · 3)	130+6	129 · 4	128·7	130-4	126-9	126-4	125·6	124 · 3	124 · 6	121-4	119-6	118·0	117·3
7a	(96.0)	118·8	111 · 8	112·4	120 · 1	118·3	121.6	121-0	113·7	123·3	121-7	112·7	110-9	108-8	102-8	107·6
7b		(96·7)	(96 · 7)	96·9	97 · 1	97·1	96.3	96-0	95·4	94·6	93-9	93·6	93-6	93-9	94-4	94·9
7c		(122·9)	(115 · 6)	116·0	123 · 7	121·8	126.3	126-0	119·2	130·3	129-6	120·4	118-5	115-9	108-9	113·4
8a	(82 · 4)	126·3	126·9	123·6	123 · 3	123·2	122·4	125-5	122-7	122-6	120-8	117-5	115-8	109·9	103-8	102-7
8b		(83·8)	(85·4)	86·9	88 · 2	89·4	89·9	90-1	89-8	89-3	88-6	88-0	87-7	87·7	88-8	90-4
8c		(150·7)	(148·6)	142·2	139 · 8	137·8	136·2	139-3	136-6	137-3	136-3	133-5	132-0	125·3	116-9	113-6
9a	(93 · 4)	144-6	141 · 7	142-2	45 ·	38·9	132·4	133-7	139·8	131-0	129·2	125 · 1	127·6	125·8	119·8	122-2
9b		(94-4)	(95 · 0)	96-1	96 · 8	97·8	99·1	99-8	100·5	101-6	102·7	104 · 0	105·1	105·9	106·3	106-6
9c		(153-2)	(149 · 2)	148-0	49 · 9	42·0	133·6	134-0	139·1	128-9	125·8	120 · 3	121·4	118·8	112·7	114-6

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 597

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)



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

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.)

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).

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.

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.

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.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.

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.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women.

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

GIRLS

BOYS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

OPERATIVES

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKERS

Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TIME WORKERS

Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than

normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

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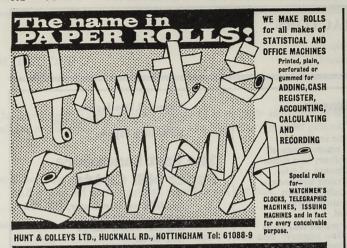
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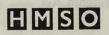
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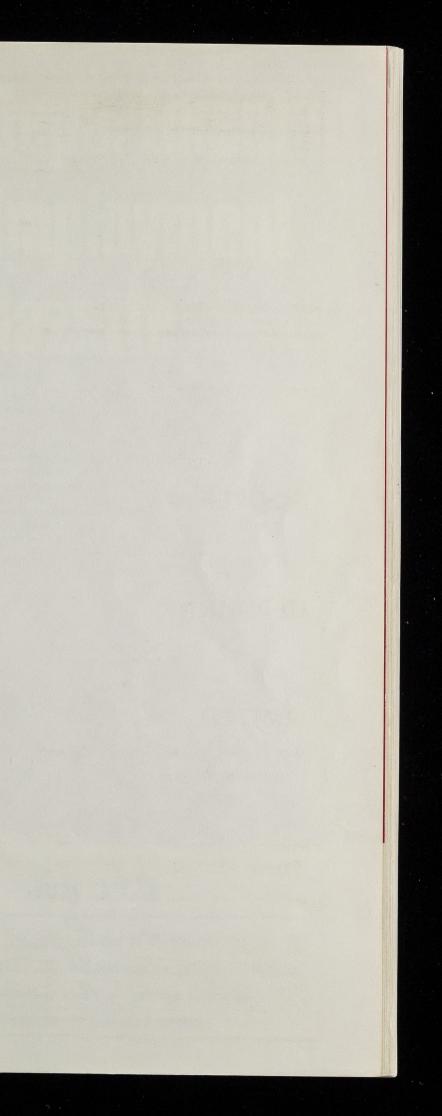
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