

## June 1971

Volume LXXIX No. 6
Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Price $10 s$ [50p] net
Annual subscription inclusive of postage $£ 613 s$ [ $£ 6 \cdot 65]$

Code of Industrial Relations Practice
Family Expenditure Survey June 1970
Accidents at Work 1970

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS WITH A WORLDWIDE READERSHIP

Publishes the results of the latest research findings in the field of industrial relations.

Each issue contains important studies covering the role of management and labour-industrial conflictsystems of remuneration-the use of human resources-the impact of technological, economic and social change on all aspects of the industrial relations system
$\qquad$ LUME IX No. INCLUDES ment Service in Redeployment-Pay Systems-Comp Bargaining-Develop Workplace Industrial Relations-OccupaWorker Performance Industrial Relations of Foreign Owned

Editor: B. C. ROBERTS Editorial Committee E. H. Phelps Brown, C. Grunfeld, D. G. MacRae, C. A. Moser, W. Pickles, B. N. Seear (London School of Economics and Political Science), O. Kahn-Freund (Oxford University), A. Flanders, H. A. Clegg (Warwick University), T. Lupton (Manchester University) J. R. Crossley (Leeds University),
A. Rodger (Birkbeck College), J. H. S A (Sorer sity, H. A.
University)

## BRITISH JOURNAL of INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, HOUGHTON STREET, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT


(Formerly SH\&W New Series)


A SELECTION OF TITLES Prices in brackets include postage No. 2 Canteens, messrooms and refreshment services 25 p ( $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p)

6A Safety in construction work: General site safety practice 10 p ( $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ )
6D Safety in construction work: Scaffolding 13p ( $15 \frac{1}{2}$ p)
14 Safety in the use of mechanical power presses $30 \mathrm{p}\left(34 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}\right)$
16 The structural requirements of the Factories Act 15 p ( $19 \frac{1}{2}$ p)
20 Drilling machines: Guarding of spindles and attachments 13 p ( $15 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ )
3 Hours of employment of women and young persons 13p ( $15 \frac{1}{2}$ p)
24 Electrical limit switches and their applications 15 p ( $17 \frac{1}{2}$ p)
28 Plant and machinery maintenance 15 p ( $19 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ )
42 Guarding of cutters of horizontal milling machines 10 p ( $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ )
43 Safety in mechanical handling 25p (291 p )
44 Asbestos: Health precautions in industry 17p ( $19 \frac{1}{2}$ p)
HMSO
Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box" 569 SE Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE
June 1971 (pages 519-602)

## Contents

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

page 522 Code of Industrial Relations Practice
530 Programme of action for shop steward
532 British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968
British Labour Statistics: Historic
Accidents at work 1970
Industrial diseases 1970
Accidents at work-first quarter 1971
540 Average prices of items of food

## NEWS AND NOTES

541 New objectives for MPS Effect of raising the school-leaving age-New chairman for -Brish fies and diseases Professional and Executive

MONTHLY STATISTICS
543 Summary
544 Employees in employment-industrial analysis
546 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
Unemployment
Industrial analysis of unemployment
Area statistics of unemployment
Placing work and unfilled vacancies
Changes of basic
Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
555 Retail prices

STATISTICAL SERIES
556 Introduction
557 Employment-Unemployment-Vacancies-Overtime and short-time-Hours of work-Earnings and hours-Wages and hours - Retail prices-Stoppages of work

| SUBSCRIPTion and sales | ADVERTISEMENTS | Reprints of articles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual subscription inclusive of postage 56 13s $1[56.65 .1$. | Applications concerning the insertion of adver- | Reprints from the Gazerite, which should |
|  | in the Gazztre should be addressed to |  |
| Majest's Stationery Office at any of the following add | Her Majesty's Stationery Office (P.3), Room D92, | or |
| 49 High Holborn, London w | Atla | Srs |
| Brazennose Street, Man |  |  |
| 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast |  | ed to the Dirictorof Publications Her Majestys Stationery Ofice, |
|  | he | (e.lec), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, |
| Communications about the contents of the Gazette should be addressed to the Editor. Department of Employment 168 Regent $\qquad$ | inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised | London ectr 1bN. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster |

## 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 Employment. Copies of the document are available from 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 the conduct of industrial relations and the development the conduct of industrial relations and the developmen
of policies to improve human relations in all types of 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 approva
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 procedure 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 requires a reasonable and constructive approach by both
sides; both must be prepared to co-operate in working 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 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. to accept the same degree of responsibility for industrial
lations 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 with 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 whic command the confidence of employees
Good industrial relations depend upon good organisation of work. Management should therefore take al reasonable steps to ensure that:
a. responsibility for each group of workers is clearl
dred in the organisational structure;
b. all members of management understand thei
responsibilities and what is required of them, an 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 progress towards achieving them
d. work is organised so that the individual employe in his job.
All members of management who have a major res ponsibility for collective bargaining should be given training in industrial relations.
Where trade unions are recognised, management should:
. take the initiative in seeking to establish, jointy with the trade unions concerned, effective proc dures for negotiation, consultation, communi disputes; disputes
b. take all reasonable steps to ensure that members of management observe agreements and us
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 ecial attention should be given to his appointment and is needs on the job. Senior management should ensure that the supervisor:
a. is technically proficient and adequately trained and possesses the personal qualities required and possesses the personal qualities required
b. has charge of a work-group of a size that he cal supervise effectively;
c. is an effective link in the interchange of informa tion 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.

The principal aim of trade unions is to promote their The principal aim of trade unions is to promote their they accept that, in common with management, they have an interest in and a responsibility for the success of the undertaking. $\dagger$ This involves co-operation in promoting efficiency and good industrial relations.

To secure these aims, trade unions should
co-operate with employers' associations in establishing effective procedures at industry level
for the negotiation of terms and conditions employment and for the settlement of disputes;
co-operate with individual managements in establishing effective procedures for negotiation, onsultation, communication and the settlemen of grievances and disputes,
take all reasonable steps to ensure that thei officials and members observe agreements and use agreed procedures;
d. make full use of the available procedures for the settlement of disputes between unions.
take all reasonable steps to ensure at their officials, including shop stewards:
a. clearly understand the organisation, policies and
know the nature and extent of their responsibilities and authority
are adequately trained to enable them to look after their members' interests in an efficient and responsible way.
nsure that their organisation is effective, trad nions should also:
a. have enough officials to maintain regular contact with management and with their members in every establishment $\dagger$ where the union is recognised;
. maintain a communications system which secures the inter-change of information and views betwee different levels in the union
encourage their members to attend union meet
ings and to participate fully in union activities by holding branch meetings at times and places con venient to the majority; and, where there is a large enough membership, consider basing the branch organisation on the establishment;
establish effective procedures for the settlement of disputes between members of the union.
Members of trade unions should be prepared to rovide their unions with the authority and resources

## Employers' associations

Employers' associations should:
co-operate with the trade unions concerned in establishing effective procedures at industry leve or the negotiation of terms and conditions
employment and for the settlement of disputes, encourage the development of effective procedures
among their members for the settlement of

[^0]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.
pared 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 defined in the individual contract of employment. This hould be expressed in clear and precise language. It is omplands the terms of his contract and to abide by them. them.
The employer and any trade unions concerned should nsure that procedures for dealing with questions that rise on the individual contract of employment are clearly 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 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 essentia o good relations between management and employees Management is responsible for developing and mainaining them.

## Planning and use of manpower

The sound planning and efficient use of manpower are portant 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, identifying what has to be done to ensure that future manpower resources match those needs.
It needs to be:
a. backed by the authority of management at the highest level;
b. centrally co-ordinated
based on adequate and up-to-date personnel

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE
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
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 obs 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;
. transfer or promotion before trying to recruit from
d. outside;
d. obtain enough information about applicants to enable a reasoned choice to be made;
explain the terms and conditions of employment to applicants before they are engaged, are working effectively of selection to see if they

## 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 addition:
a. a generainin 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 The lack of sound disputes.
frequent cause of dither
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; differences in rates should be related to the requirements of possible,
methods;
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 employec

Insecurity of employment and fear of the consequences Insecurity of redundancy, sickness and retirement have a major 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 res 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. restrietions 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:
retraining or transfer to other work.
The ultimate responsibility for deciding the size of the labour foree must rest with management. But befor any decision is taken to reduce it there should be consultation with employees or their representatives, unles exceptional circumstances make this-impossible.

If redundancy becomes necessary, management, in consultation with employees or their representatives a appropriate, should:
a. give as much warning as is practicable to the 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 undertakingand 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 circumancoyees and their representatives and the trade mions 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 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 representative
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 take all reasonable steps to ensure that employee equipment provided by management (for example, equipment provided by management
guards, goggles and ear defenders);
co-operate with management in making the bes use of the arrangements for consultation.

## COMMUNICATION AND

CONSULTATION
General
It is important for efficiency and for good industria 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. tion and consultation. It should deal with them system atically and not leave them to casual methods.
In particular management should
ensure that its members regard it as one of their principal duties to explain to those responsible to 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;

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 525 b. encourage its members to give employee responsible to them a sense of personal involvement by providing adequate opportunities for them to discuss matters affecting their particular job;
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
advice on personal problems;
f. opportunities for promotion and any training
which is necessary to achieve it: 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 informathem, subject to the limitations on disclosure of informa-
tion 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 ees at all levels. This should be supplemented, where ees at all levels. This should be supplemented, where necessary, by:
written information provided through notice boards, house journals, handbooks etc.,
arly induction course
recruited employees;
c. regular consultation between managers and employee representatives through committees established for the purpose;
d. meeting fran purposes.

## Consultative machinery

Any establishment with more than 250 employees should have a consultative committee with an elected memberhip representing all sections of the establishment, and ectional sub-committees where appropriate. Manageent should take the initiative in setting it up, in consula trade unions concerned.

526 JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

In establishing and operating a consultative committee
anagement should
a. agree a ormal 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
to stand as candidates for election;
to stand as candidates for election;
c. enable the committee to discuss the widest pos-
sible 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 on decisions already taken. 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.
or nesotiation and consultation may provide for:
separat system combining both functions;
b. separate processes for negotiation and consulta-
tion with the same representatives on both; or 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 conthe 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 high proportion of employees are not union memberssystematic communication between those involved in the wo 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 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

## Bargaining units

The starting point for collective bargaining in the establishment or undertaking is to define groups of employees which can appropriates be covered by one negotiating units". Fact 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;
. 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 und by the formation of a jo a number of unions.
Although the interests of employees covered by a bargaining unit need not be identical, there should be a scope of bargaining units son interest. Decisions on 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;
ask the Secretary of State for Employment to refer the matter for examination to the Commis-
sion 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 repreand 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
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 phould 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.
graphs 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 concerned-
for 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 including
a. tho
hese 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;
a procedure for settling disputes, either for the
industry as a whole or as a model for their members to adopt if they wish.

UNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 52 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 should define how and within what limits the more detailed negotiations - for example, the fixing of piece-
work prices or times for a part of the establishmentwork prices or times for a part of the establishment-
should be conducted.

## Collective agreements

Collective agreements deal with matters of procedure and matters of substance, and may cover both in a single and matters of substance, and may cover both in a single document or deal with them separately. Where they
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.

The procedure provisions should set out the formal constitution of joint negotiating bodies and should also cover:
a.
a. the recognition of particular trade unions and the appointment, status and functions of shop
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 agreewhich 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 terms and conditions of employment.

528 JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE
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 compl
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 appro priate, be referred to the employers associatio and the trade union concerned and dealt with in dure agreed ben 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 f managements and unions have adequate information on the matters being negotiated
In deciding what information to give, management nder 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 informational reports. supplied to shareholders or published in annual reports. 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 onsider 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. - The term "shop steward" covers any reprsestative ancredited by a union
wemployect. their powers and duties and the manner in which the can be removed from office.

## ppointment and qualifications

It is desirable that trade unions and management should gree on
. the total number of shop stewards in an establish ment and their areas of responsibility, both of which will depend on the size and organisation of the establishment and the number of union nembers 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; seek agreement with individual managements on he issue of joint credentials which should be in riten form, signed by an appropriate full-time rade union official, a senior member of management and the steward himself, and set out the ights 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, th maintenance of membership and the collection of dues;
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 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 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:
required for the exercise of their agreed functions permission should be sought from the immediate upervisor 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 convenor

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 dirent unions, the unions should seek to agree ontiver appointment of a convenor to co-ordinate activitie

## Training

Trade unions and management should:
a. individually and jointly review the type of training most appropriate for the steward's needs 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; . 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 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 <br> 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:

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 52 a. be in writing;
b. be made known in full to each employee;
. be as simple and rapid as possible, with prescribed time limits for each stage
d. be designed to deal with grievances of all kinds. t should also:
a. set out a procedure for appeals at more than one b. require an erer practicable, 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 griev nce as near as possible to the point of origin. It should perate as follows
a. the employee should first discuss the grievance wo 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. employee the rules of work and the disciplinary 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 mis conduct, be dismissed for a first offence.
A disciplinary procedure should:
a. be in writing;
b. be made kno
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 ment;
b. provide for full and speedy consideration by management of all the relevant facts,
c. give the employee the opportunity to state 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 superio
. in the case of more serious offences, provide for a formal warning in writing, setting out the cir cumstances and the disciplinary action to which the employee will be liable if he commits a furthe 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;
require that any subsequent action (for example,
require that any subsequent action (for example 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.

## 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 40 p net). The Commission, which had studied the
subject for more than a year, emphasises the need for subject for more than a year, emphasises the need for
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 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 whion, to his constituents and to the establishment in which he works. The provisions of ap
is of importance if he is to fulfil these.
The steward is the main point of union contact for the majority of is the main point of union contact 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 rade 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 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 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 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 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 guide lines should be made for the functions and facilities o 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 relat to the provision of facilities. The main functions to be
covered will normally be those which arise out of the 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 som tion. General guidelines should be produced at this level tion. General guidelines should be produced at entailed agreements at
which can form the basis of more deta 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

## Ju

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 detai to the functions the steward should perform.
mission 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 lishment 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 he pried at company and/or joblishment 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

Leave from the job, the commission urges should be granted for business of an industrial relations nature defined as those concerned with management employee 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.

1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 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. 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 appoint ments arrangements, and give a clear indication of thes procedures in their rule books.

## Issue of credential

The commission makes a number of other recommen dations 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 typ of training considered most appropriate for the need of the steward, who should be given leave from the jo and compensation for loss of earnings when attending 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

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 arise 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 tha the parties should jointly review their existing situation a view to reaching an agreement on these matters in the a view to reaching an agreement on these matters in the light of their own circumstances.

## 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 expendifure, industrial disputes, membership of trade unions, industria 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 firs
such yearbook will relate to 1969 , and it is being preceded by an 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

Response to Commons call
The starting date of 1886 calls for some explanation. This was he year in which House of Commons resolved that 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 Depart ment. Thereafter, the statistics were published in a regular monthly journal, described for brevity as the Gazerte, which has had a continous history up to the present time under the successiv
titles of the Labour Gazette (May 1893-January 1905), the Boar 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 Employmen
Gazette (from January 1971). Summaries of the statistics were also presented to Parliament in a series of Abstracts of Labou Statistics of the United Kingdom, of which the first was published

## Earlier series

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968 is essentially an abstract of the statistics which have a 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 complety 1886. However, 1886 has not been treated as a completely rigid
starting date: several of the series which have been reproduced 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 published in the GAZETTE. In order to make the historica abstract as complete as possible, several tables have been repro
duced 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 fron
published sources, but also from working documents and published sources, but also from working documents and from an unpublished report which was compiled by the statisticia
G. H. Wood while in the Labour Department of the Board Trade. The earliest entry shows wages in the printing industry in 1780. Examples of basic rates are given for a selection of occupa tions and years up to 1947. Thereafter, some 150 basic rates in each year from 1947 to 1968 are reproduced for reference pur poses. All the official wage rate indices from 1874 onwards
reproduced, together with some additional indices of norm hours and indices of wage rates by industry in the period 1947
1955 , which were compiled but not published at the time 1955, which were compiled but not published at the time. T are also new tables which link together into a continuous serie he indices for basic wage rates and normal hours from 1922
o 1968. The section concludes with a table on the growth entitlements to holidays with pay.
Main surveys
The section on earnings covers all the main surveys from 188 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 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. (Theses
ncidentally, that the differentials between higher-paid and lo paid manual men changed very little in percentage terms, before ax, between 1886 and 1968 . There have, of course, been change fter tax, and also between manual men and non-manual men) here is a table showing that the hours actually worked by me 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 proportio of total incomes. The information from the new earnings surve easons for loss of pay (including abe the make-up of pay and between the earnings of those who were reported to be affected b] ational collective agreements or wages boards and councils and hose not so reported, shows that in the case of manual worke there was little difference between them. A new table, containing
indices of earnings and comparable wage rates since 1935, has een given in preference to previous calculations of "wage drif" This shows the extent to which the actual earnings of manual workers have been increasing faster than the basic wage rate
aid down in national collective arreements; 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 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 on-

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 533 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 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 urveys 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 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
abour costs are for the most part straightforward reproductions f published material and do not call for special comment.

## Major feature

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. his is the first complete account which has appeared since the
 since that time.
A glossary of technical terms is given as an appendix. Further appendices give details of changes in the geographical boundaries the indices of wage rates and average earnings.
various national unemployment insurance schemes, but these, as is well known, were not fully comprehensive and were subject to minor discontinuities in the years up to 1948 due to changes in the insurabiity prosions national insurance scheme was introduced. Since then the statistics for employees have been comprehensive but there have been a number of breaks as changes were
made in the standard industrial classification, in the! boundaries

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 and to the uniform methods which were
national total as found by the introduced 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
discontinuity in 1948, with tables linking the series before and ffer; and anothers, with tables linking the series before anh 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 employ ment in manufacturing and production industries as a continuous series from 1948 to 1968.
The employment section also includes tables on occupational
statistics the age of employees, engage index of hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries

## 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. 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, howeve figures are given separately for households in unfurnished rented, furnished rented, rent free and owner-occupied accommodation; hese figures are averages per household within these different
groups. This section also shows, for the first time, expenditure by 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 as smaller than usual because inial hisits were suspended for a few weeks at the time of the general election.

## Expenditure of all households 1968, 1969 and 1970

otal number of households
otal number of persons ons Average number of persons per hor)

## Average number of persons per hournd All persons

\section*{| Males |
| :---: |
| Females |}


Persons working
Retird
All othersers. persons.
Average age of head of household

| Average weekly household expenditure | ¢ | t | t | t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 0.07 0.62 0.05 0.03 0.05 0.07 0.03 0.08 0.06 0.01 0.24 |
| Total, all expenditure groups | 24.93 | 26.37 | 28.57 | 0.24 |
| Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity or service <br> Fuel, light and power Food <br> Alcoholic drink <br> Tobacco <br> Other goods <br> Transport and vehicles <br> Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |

The full report of the 1970 survey, which will also give man other analyses of results for particular groupings of household
by composition, income and so on, will be published later in th by composition, income and so on, will be published later in the year. These annual reports contain a general description of th The estimates are based on information reported or by the households without adjustment; it is, however, know that expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and som kinds of confectionery tends to be under-recorded, also expen diture on gas and electricity is slightly over-estimated because, subsequent rebates.
The margins of error of the estimates due to sampling are indicated by the standard errors of the 1970 figures, calculated $b$ y an approximate formula: for some items the error so obtained 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 rounder independently and in consequence the sums of the separate item

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Housing by type of tenure \& 1968 \& 1969 \& 1970 \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Number of households \\
Rented unfurnished Local \(\qquad\) Rented furnished Rent-free ner-occupied Owned outright \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \& \\
\hline Expenditure of the households in each tenure group \& \(\pm\) \& ¢ \& t \& f \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Rented unfurnished
Payment such as rent, rates and water less Payment such as rent, ratting
receipts from sub-letting \\
Payment by households for repairs, main- \\
Local authority \\
Payment as defined above \\
Rent, etc.
Repairs, etc. \\
Other \\
Payment as defined above
Rent, etc.
Repairs, Repairs, etc.
\end{tabular} \& 2.40
0.19
2.51
0.21
2.22
0.16 \& 2.51
0.20
2.66
0.19
2.25
0.21 \& 2.75
0.20
2.95
0.22

0.34
0.17 \& 0.02
0.02
0.07
0.02 <br>
\hline Rented furnished rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting
Payments by households for repairs, mainPayments by households for tenance and decorations \& 3.98
0.06 \& 4.52
0.11 \& 4.42
0.12 \& 0.22
0.07 <br>

\hline | Rent free |
| :--- |
| the weuch as rates and water together with less receipts from sub-letting Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations | \& 0.63 \& 1.56 \& 1.84

1.67
0.12 \& 0.08 <br>

\hline | Owner-occupied |
| :--- |
| Payment such as rates, water, insurance of |
|  |
| from leting (wekly equivalent) included in |
| Preceding payment Payment by households for repairs, main- |
| tenance and decorations | \& 2.87

1.91 \& 3.07
2.03 \& 2.22 \& 0.03
0.02
0.14 <br>

\hline | In process of purchase |
| :--- |
| Payment as defined above Rates etc. Rateable value (weekly equivalent) Repairs, etc. Repairs, etc. | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.01 \\
& 0.94 \\
& 0.94
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.35 \\
& 0.35 \\
& 0.82
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.62 \\
& 0.99
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ( $\begin{aligned} & 0.04 \\ & 0.10 \\ & 0.10\end{aligned}$ <br>

\hline Owned outright
Payment as defined above Rates etc.

Rateable value (weekly equivalent) Repairs etc. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.56 \\
& 0.76 \\
& 0.86
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2: 70 \\
& 0.710
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2: 97 \\
& 0.997
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& (0.05 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Average weekly household expenditure (continued)

| Commodity or service | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { stand- } \\ \text { ard } \\ \text { arror } \\ 1970 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | t | t | t | f |
| Housing as defined in preceding section paymeraged over all households Rent, rates etc.Repairs, maintenance and decorations Total | 2.65 | 2.81 | 3.54 | ${ }^{0.022} 0.06$ |
|  | 3.16 | 3.27 | 3.59 | 0.07 |
| fuel, light and power <br> gaspliances coal and manufactured fuels <br> Coke Fuel oil and other fuel and light <br> Total | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 35 \\ & 0: 57 \\ & 0: 173 \\ & 0.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0: 13 \\ 0: 013 \\ 0.099 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.44 \\ & 0.74 \\ & 0.44 \\ & 0.04 \\ & 0.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.01 \\ & 00101 \\ & 0: 01 \\ & 0.001 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1.55 | 1.75 | 1.79 | 0.02 |
| Food <br> Four, rolls etc. <br> Biscuits, cakes etc <br> Breakfast and Beef and veal <br> Mutton and lamb <br> Pork Bacon and ham (uncooked) <br> Ham, cooked (including canned) <br> foultry, other and undefined mea <br> Fish and chips <br> Butter <br> Margarine Lard, cooking fats and other fat <br> Milk, fresh Milk, dried, canned; cream etc. <br> Cheese <br> Potatoe <br> Other and undefined vegetables Fruit <br> Sugar <br> yrup, honey, jam, marmalade etc <br> 解s and chocolates <br> Coffee <br> ocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks se cream <br> Other food, foods not defined <br> Meals bought away from home |  |  |  | $\bar{\prime}$ <br> $\bar{\square}$ <br> 0.01 <br> $\overline{1}$ |
| Total | 6.59 | 6.89 | 7.35 | 0.05 |
| Alcoholic drink <br> Beer, cider etc. <br> Drinks not defined <br> Total | $\begin{aligned} & 0.68 \\ & 0: 081 \\ & 0.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \\ & 0.754 \\ & 0.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.83 \\ 0: 04 \\ 0.04 \end{gathered}$ | 0.022 |
|  | 1.03 | 1.13 | ${ }^{1.27}$ | 0.03 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tobacco } \\ & \text { Cigieretes } \\ & \text { Cipeotecaco } \\ & \text { Cigars and snuff } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.187 \\ & 0.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.25 \\ 0.085 \\ 0.03 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.268 \\ 0.084 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 1.29 | 1.35 | 1.37 | 0.02 |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing and hosiery <br> Women's outer clothing <br> Boys' clothing Girls' clothing <br> Infants' clothin <br> Hats, gloves, haberdashery etc. <br> clothing not fully defined <br> Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.37 \\ & 0: 15 \\ & 0: 56 \\ & 0: 10 \\ & 0.100 \\ & 0.110 \\ & 0.15 \\ & 0.08 \\ & 0.44 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.41 \\ & 0.18 \\ & 0.65 \\ & 0.67 \\ & 0.12 \\ & 0.12 \\ & 0.11 \\ & 0.17 \\ & 0.17 \\ & 0.09 \\ & 0.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.02 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 00.03 \\ & 00.01 \\ & 00.01 \\ & 00.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2.21 | 2.34 | 2.64 | 0.05 |


| Commodity or service | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Stand- } \\ \text { Sard- } \\ \text { arfor } \\ 1970 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable household goods <br> Floor coverings <br> Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instrumets <br> including repairs <br> Gas and electric appliances, including repairs Appliances other than gas or electric <br> China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery <br> Insurance of contents of dwelling | $\begin{aligned} & 0.33 \\ & 0.27 \\ & 0.20 \\ & 0.21 \\ & 0.37 \\ & 0.03 \\ & 0.23 \\ & 0.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.32 \\ & 0.21 \\ & 0.21 \\ & 0.21 \\ & 0.38 \\ & 0.04 \\ & 0.26 \\ & 0.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \varepsilon \\ \begin{array}{c} \varepsilon \\ 0.35 \\ 0.36 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.28 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.03 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.04 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | 0.04 0.03 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.01 0.01 0.01 |
| Total | 1.68 | 1.66 | 1.85 | 0.07 |
| Other goods <br> fancy good and sports goods, jewellery Books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals Toys, , tationery goods etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flow Animals and pets | $\begin{aligned} & 0.23 \\ & 0.23 \\ & 0: 123 \\ & 0.26 \\ & 0.120 \\ & 0.24 \\ & 0.114 \\ & 0.14 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.23 \\ & 0.24 \\ & 0.24 \\ & 0.27 \\ & 0.10 \\ & 0.25 \\ & 0.11 \\ & 0.16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \\ & 0.45 \\ & 0.25 \\ & 0.30 \\ & 0.30 \\ & 0.26 \\ & 0.13 \\ & 0.17 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.02 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0: 01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 1.81 | 1.91 | $2 \cdot 12$ | 0.03 |
| Transport and vehicles <br> Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, pram Railway fares Bus etc. fares Other travel and transport | $\begin{aligned} & 1.22 \\ & 1.25 \\ & 0.05 \\ & 0.14 \\ & 0.13 \\ & 0.13 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 35 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.51 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.39 \\ 0.19 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 38 \\ & 0.67 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0: 43 \\ & 0.419 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05 \\ & 0.03 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.01 \\ & 0.05 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 3.27 | 3.66 | 3.91 | 0.08 |
| Services <br> Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinema admissins Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment, except betting Domestic help etc. <br> Hairdressing, beauty treatment etc. ootwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere Laundry, cleaning and dyeing Educational and training expenses Medical, dental and nursing fees Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services | 0.21 0.06 0.17 0.18 0.12 0.19 0.19 0.08 0.12 0.14 0.05 0.86 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.23 \\ & 0.05 \\ & 0.17 \\ & 0.170 \\ & 0.14 \\ & 0.21 \\ & 0.07 \\ & 0.12 \\ & 0.07 \\ & 0.07 \\ & 0.85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 0.26 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.174 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.121 \\ 0.08 \\ 0.12 \\ 0.126 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.097 \\ 0.97 \end{array}$ | 0.01 0.01 0.01 $=$ 0.01 0.01 0.05 |
| Total | 2.28 | 2.34 | 2.58 | 0.06 |
| Miscellaneous <br> Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere | 24 | 26 | 28 | 0.01 |
| Total, all above expenditure | 24.93 | 26.37 | 28.57 | 0.24 |
| Other payments recorded <br> National Insurance con, payments less refunds Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings Life assurance, contributions to pension funds Sickness and accident insurance, subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies Contributions to Christmas, savings or Purchases of savings certificates, sums deposited in savings banks, etc. Betting, payments less winnings | $\begin{aligned} & 3.23 \\ & 1.05 \\ & 1.23 \\ & 1.05 \\ & 0.03 \\ & 0.12 \\ & 0.50 \\ & 0.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.02 \\ & 1.08 \\ & 2.04 \\ & 1.16 \\ & 0.04 \\ & 0.11 \\ & 0.47 \\ & 0.47 \end{aligned}$ | 4.60 1.26 1.51 1.51 0.04 0.09 0.75 0.76 | 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.02 - 0.01 0.15 |

536 JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

## ACCIDENTS AT WORK-1970

Last year 304,595 accidents at work, 556 of which were fatal were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These include 255,907 ( 325 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes works of engineering construction, 7,639 ( 23 fatal) in works a 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 the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an An accident occurring in a place
is notifiable to the Factory Inspectorate if it causes either los of life or disables an employed person from earning full wages from the work on which he was employed for statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

| Division | ${ }_{\text {Fatal }}^{\text {Fatalsts }}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Total }}$ accidents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northern <br> Midlands (Bind North Lincolnshire Midlands (Nottingham) <br> London and Home Counties (North) <br> London and Home Counties (East) London and Home Counties (West) <br> South Western <br> Wales <br> North Western (Liverpool) <br> Scotland | 71 56 35 31 39 34 34 46 46 49 74 74 |  |
| Totals | 556 | 304,595 |
| Table 2 Analysis by process |  |  |
| Process | Fatal | Total |
|  | $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}}$ |  |
| Total | 10 | 14,224 |
| Clay, minerals, etc. |  |  |
| Bricks, pipes and tiles Pottery Other cl <br> Other clay products <br> Stone and other minerals Lime Cement <br> Asphalt and bitumen products Boiler insulation <br> Boiler insulation materials Tile slabbing Articles of cas <br> Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 6 \\ & 3 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 29 | 9,888 |
| Metal Processes <br> Iron extraction Iron Conversion <br> Aluminium extraction and refining <br> Magnesium extraction and refining Other metals, extraction and refining <br> Metal rolling: \|ron and stee| <br> iron and steel Non-ferrous metals <br> Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture <br> Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion <br> Iron founding <br> Die casting <br> us metal casting <br> Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc. <br> Enamelling and other metal finishing <br> Total |  |  |
|  | 70 | 39,126 |


| Process | ${ }_{\text {Fatal }}^{\substack{\text { Fatal } \\ \text { acidents }}}$ | $\underbrace{\text { accidents }}_{\text {Total }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General engineering |  |  |
| Locomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair <br> Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work <br> Constructional engineering <br> Non-power vehicle manufacture <br> Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and shipbreaking: <br> Work in shipyards and dry docks <br> Aircraft building and repairing <br> Miscellaneous machine making <br> Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineer- <br> ing Industr <br> Industrial appliances manufacture Sheet metal working <br> Metal pressing <br> Other metal machining <br> Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) <br> specified) Metal manufacture (not otherwise <br> Railway running sheds <br> Silverware and stainless substitution for silver <br> Iron and steel wire mane Wire rope manufacture |  |  |
|  | 98 | 9,543 |
| Electrical engineering |  |  |
| Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture Cable manufacture repair light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair | 7 <br> - <br> 3 <br> 1 <br> 1 | 3,048 <br> 583 <br> 2,934 <br> 1.674 <br> 1.763 <br> 1.006 <br> 2,995 |
| Total | 13 | 13,933 |
| Wood and cork working processes |  |  |
| Saw milling for home grown timbers Saw milling for imported timbers <br> Saw milinn for imported timbers chip and other building board manufacture Wooden box and packing case making Coopering Wooden fur praying and polishing of wooden furniture Sprayine and polishing of Engineers pattern making Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{1} \\ & \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{4}{4}} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 12 | 9,595 |
| Chemical industries |  |  |
| Heavy chemicals Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals <br> Other chemicals <br> Synthetic dye Oil refining <br> Explosives <br> Soap, etc. Paint and varnish <br> Coal gas <br> Coke oven operation <br> Patent fuel manufacture by-product separation <br> facture | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1_{1} \\ & 2 \\ & \frac{5}{5} \\ & \frac{2}{3} \\ & \frac{2}{2} \\ & \frac{6}{3} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 29 | 12,952 |
| Wearing apparel |  |  |
|  | $\bar{\square}$ |  |
| Total | 1 | 3,304 |
| Paper and printing trades <br> Paper making <br> Paper staining and coating <br> Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture Bag making and stationery Printing and bookbinding <br> Engraving | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{6}{3} \\ & \underline{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 11 | 12,108 |

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

| Process | ${ }_{\text {Fental }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Fatalents } \\ & \text { accide }\end{aligned}$ | atatal $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { accidents }\end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food and allied trades |  |  |
| flour miling | 2 | ${ }_{743} 8$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{7} 7{ }^{73}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| (e) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |
| Misellaneous |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise <br> specified) - 248 <br>  7 3,712 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Fine instruments, jeweliery, clocks and watches, other <br> than high precision work <br> Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Water furfication fricor processes not otherwise specified | ${ }_{4}$ | 2,793 |
| Total | 28 | 23,484 |
| Total, all factory processes | 325 | 255,907 |

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1970
There were 301 cases of industrial diseases, including 89 of chrome ulceration, 92 of epitheliomatous ulceration and 70 of Two fatal cases of epitheliomatous ulceration were reported. Details are:

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

| Process | Fatal | $\underbrace{\text { accidents }}_{\text {Total }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 39 15 8 | 7,708 <br> 988 <br> 988 |
| Commercial and public building: Maintenance <br> Demolition | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,507 \\ & 1,594 \\ & 1696 \end{aligned}$ |
| Blocks of flats: Construction Maintenance Demolition | 9 | ${ }_{\substack{2,395 \\ \hline 7}}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dwelling houses: } \\ & \text { Construction } \\ & \text { Maintenance } \\ & \text { Demolition } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{15}{7}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.808 \\ 2.11183 \end{gathered}$ |
| Other building operations Maintenance <br> Demolition | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{8}{2} \\ & \frac{2}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,295 \\ & \hline 1050 \\ & \hline 105 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 138 | 30,938 |
| Works of engineering construction operations at: Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling) Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling) Docks, harbours and inland navigations Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Sea defence and river works Work on roads or airfields Other works | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 11 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Total | 65 | 8,885 |
| Total, all construction processes | 203 | 39,823 |
| Processes under section $\mathbf{I 2 5}$ of Factories Act 1961 Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipWork at d building) <br> building) Work at inland warehouses | ${ }_{5}^{23}$ | ${ }_{\text {7, }}^{1,226}$ |
| Total | 28 | 8,865 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 556 | 304,595 |


| CASES Lead Poisoning hhosphorus Poisoning Aniline Poisoning Cadmium Poisoning Compressed Air IIIness Anthrax Epitheliomatous Ulceration Chrome Ulceration Beryllium Poisoning Chronic Benzene Poisoning Total, Cases DEATHS <br> pitheliomatous Ulceration |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## AN EXPERIMENTAL MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF

 OUTPUT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES1971 issue of this Groduced in an article on page 360 of the April contained in the table below. Quarterly avergures available ar
figures in the series are now presented in line 3d of table 134 in Experimental Monthly Index of Wages and Salaries per Unit of Output in Manufacturing Industries


| ear | anuary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1990 | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot 9 \\ & 12725 \end{aligned}$ | 119.1 128.4 145.0 | ${ }_{128.9}^{119.8}$ | $1{ }^{119.6}$ | 1192.6 | (193.5 | ${ }_{136}^{120 \cdot 1}$ | ${ }_{1}^{121.3} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {136.5 }}^{122.4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{137.7}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1259}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{12261.8}$ |

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, on building operations and works of engineering construction,
1,660 (four fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than 1,660 (four fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays
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 For statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorat

| Division | Fatal | Total accidents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northern Riding and North Lincolnshire | ${ }_{7}^{12}$ |  |
| Madits | 10 |  |
| Mondor and Hotemem Countes (Nor-t) |  | , 167 |
| Londo and Home Countes (Esere) |  | 102 |
| South Western | 10 | \%86 |
| Wales Western (Liverpool) | 8 | ${ }^{439}$ |
| North Western (Manchester) | 18 | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{\substack{4,364}}$ |
| Total | 135 | 68,0 |

## Table 2 Analysis by process



| Process | ${ }_{\text {Fratal }}^{\text {Fatants }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { atal } \\ \text { accidents }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General engineering Locomotive building and repairing <br> Locomotive building and repairin <br> Engine building and repairing <br> Constructional engineering <br> Non-power vehicle manufacture <br> Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and shipbreaking: <br> Work in shipyards and dry docks <br> Aircraft building and repairing <br> Machine tool manufacture <br> Mools and implements Tool <br> ing <br> Industrial appliances manufacture <br> Sheet metal working <br> Other metal machining <br> Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwisa specified) Miscellanecus metal manufacture (not otherwiso <br> specified) <br> Railway running sheds <br> Cutlery <br> Silverware and stainless substitution for silver <br> Iron and steel wire manufacture <br> ire rope manufacture |  |  |
| Total | 27 | 21,017 |
| Electrical engineering <br> Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture <br> Cable manufacture Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair Total | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \overline{1} \\ = \\ = \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 255 <br> 74 <br> 3,24 |
| Wood and cork working processes Saw milling for home grown timbers Saw milling for imported timbers Plywood manufacture Chip and Wooden box and packing case making Coopering Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair Total | $\bar{Z}$ |  |
| Chemical industries <br> Heavy chemicals <br> Oine and pharmaceutical chemicals <br> Other chemicals Synthetic dyestufis <br> Oil refining Explosives <br> Explosives Plastic material and man-made fibre production <br> Soap, etc <br> Paint and varnish <br> Coke oven operation <br> Gas and coke oven works by-product separation |  |  |
| Total | 9 | 2,866 |
| Wearing apparel Tailoring Other clothing Hatmaking and millinery Footwear repair | 三 | 248 268 195 195 2 |
| Total | - | 714 |
| Paper and printing trades |  |  |
| Paper making <br> Paper staining and coating Cardboard, paper box and fibre containor manufacture Bard making paper box and <br> Printing and bookbinding <br> Engraving | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{\square} \\ & \square \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 3 | 2,764 |

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

| Process | ${ }_{\text {Fatal }}^{\substack{\text { Fatalents } \\ \text { accidents }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Total }}^{\text {accidents }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food and allied trades <br> flour milling <br> Other milling Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits <br> Sugar confectionery <br> Milk processing <br> Sugar refining <br> Other food processing <br> Non-alcoholic drink | $\frac{\frac{1}{1}}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4}$ |  |
| Total | 6 | 6,022 |
| Miselaneous |  |  |
| Electrical station <br> lant using atomic reactors <br> Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco <br> Tanning Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather Manufacture andise specified) Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwiso specihed) Rubber Linoleum <br> Cloth coating <br> Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise Glass <br> fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other <br> than high precision work <br> textiles <br> General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified) processes associated with agriculture Match and firelighter manufacture Water purification Factory processes not otherwise specified | $\frac{1}{1}$ <br> 1 <br> - <br> -1 <br> - <br> - <br> - |  |
| Total | 6 | 5,222 |
| Total, all factory processe | 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 age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 17
of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employ-
ment in particular factories. The number of women and young ment in particular factories. The number of women and young
persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31 May 1971, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

| (tye of employment |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Sirls over } \\ \text { litbut } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { years } \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exended hourst |  |  | 2.077 | 31,482 |
| , |  | $\xrightarrow{2,480}$ | ${ }_{9}^{2,988}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{45,174}$ |
| Night hits | coin | 1.4760 | 11 | 21,27 |
| Star | ( | 277 | 251 | - |
| Miselalaneous | ${ }_{\substack{25,681 \\ 3,225}}$ | ${ }_{1295}^{1.081}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,016}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2,656 }}}^{\text {3,788 }}$ |
| Total | 149,410 | 7,895 | 7,389 | 164,694 |





| Process | ${ }_{\text {Fatal }}^{\text {Fatal }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Patal }}^{\text {Toctidents }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961 <br> Building <br> Industrial building: Construction <br> Construction Maintenance Demolition <br> Demolition | (17 |  |
| Commercial and public building Construction <br> Demolition | 2 ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | 1.605 ${ }_{\text {c.40 }}^{\text {34 }}$ |
| Blocks of flats: Construcion Maitunance Demolition | $\frac{2}{-}$ | 4 |
| Dwelling houses: Construction Maintenance Demolition | $1$ | ¢1.126 |
| Other building operations: Consturnition Mempenaine Demolition | I | $\begin{array}{r}237 \\ 29 \\ 26 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| Total | 33 | 6,300 |
| Works of engineering construction operations at Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling) Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures Sea defence and river works Work on roads or airfields Other works |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 1,726 |
| Total, all construction processes | 46 | 8,026 |
| Processes under section 125 of Factories Act I961 Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than Work at docks, shipbuilding) <br> Work at inland warehouses | 4 | 1,660 |
| 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

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cort. } \\ & \text { ert. } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { oer } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ |  | (eer $\begin{gathered}\text { Pernt. } \\ \text { oft. } \\ \text { total }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 250 days 250 and under 500 | $\begin{gathered} 1,719 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $44: 0$ <br> 17 <br> $13: 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.500 \\ & \hline 179,000 \\ & \hline 149.100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (1)0,000 and under 5.000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5,55.000 | 215 | 5.5 | 21,300 | 23.5 | 2,190,000 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25,000 \text { and under } \\ & 50,000 \\ & 50,000 \text { days and over } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{29}^{21}$ | 0.5 0.7 | 50,300 448,200 | 2: $2 \cdot 8$ | 5,651,000 | ${ }_{5}^{61 \%}$ |
| Total | 3,906 | 100.0 | , 22,500 | 100.0 | 10,90, | 100.0 |

In the same article the following amendments should also be made:

Page 430, first column, last sentence: for " 267 " substitute " 265 ". . sixth item, sixth column: for " 1,100 " substitute " 5,000 " 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 ans in prices of these differences there are considerable varia

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

| Item | Number of of quatations A0pril April 1971 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Average } \\ \text { pricage } \\ \text { Poreril } \\ \text { april } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price range } \\ & \text { With } \\ & \text { whin bo bo } \\ & \text { per cent of } \\ & \text { feilatitions } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  | p | $p$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Beef: Imported, chilled Chluck Siverse (with Rump steak | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 58 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.5 \\ & 49.5 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27-38 \\ & 36 \\ & 40-35 \\ & 40-65 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 586 \\ & \substack{567 \\ 587 \\ 588 \\ 583} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 625 \\ & 604 \\ & 6.64 \\ & 6.62 \\ & 632 \end{aligned}$ | 28.0 27.0 $20: 4$ 29.9 29 |  |
| Pork: Home-killed beind fooc offled Loin Liin (with bone) | $\begin{aligned} & 8238 \\ & 886 \\ & 886 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 3 \\ & 35 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25-35 \\ & 15 \\ & 30-25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pork suuszes Beef susuzes | ${ }_{739}^{843}$ | 19.9 | ${ }_{14}^{18} 4$ |
| Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen ( 3 lb .) <br> Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, 4 lb . oven ready ready | 660 337 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 2 \\ & 20.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17-20 \\ & 18-25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice fillets Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone | $\begin{aligned} & 583 \\ & 583 \\ & 5363 \\ & 503 \\ & 3081 \\ & \hline 510 \\ & 610 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { an: } \\ \text { an: } \\ 35.4 \\ 50.7 \\ 13.7 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20-28 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & \hline-20 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bread $\begin{aligned} & \text { White, I lb. wrapped and sliced loaf } \\ & \text { White, I lb. unwrapped loaf } \\ & \text { White, I4 oz. loaf } \\ & \text { Brown, } 14 \mathrm{oz} \text {. loaf } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 815 \\ & \hline 878 \\ & 678 \\ & 692 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9.2 \\ & 5: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9-1000 \\ & 5-10 \\ & 5-6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Flour Selfraising, per 3 lb . | 840 | 10.7 | $9-$ |

variations is given in the last column of the following table whic hows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell. indication of the potential size of this error was given on pas 251 of the March 1971 issue of this Gazette.

| Item | Number <br> of <br> quotations <br> 20 <br> Aprril <br> 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { price } \\ & \text { 20 } \\ & \text { April } \\ & \text { ig7i } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price range } \\ & \text { Within } \\ & \text { whith } \\ & \text { phich } \\ & \text { peno of of } \\ & \text { futotations } \\ & \text { fell } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresh vegetables |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Red ${ }^{\text {Rew }}$ | ${ }_{446}$ | 2.1 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{1+2}$ |
|  | ${ }_{771}^{803}$ | ${ }^{21.2}$ | 16-28 |
|  | 660 6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{813}$ | 3.3 | ${ }^{2+} 4$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mushrooms, per $\ddagger \mathrm{lb}$. | ${ }_{73}$ | ${ }_{6}^{4.6}$ | 4-6 |
| Fresh fruit |  |  |  |
| Applese coiking | ${ }_{887}^{887}$ | 5.6 | 4-7 |
| (eateme | ${ }_{785}^{775}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Collar** |  |  |  |
| Maiddie cut, smoked | ${ }_{466}^{698}$ |  | -$28-38$ <br> $23-35$ <br> 38 |
| Back, smoked Back, unsmoked | $\begin{aligned} & 430 \\ & 428 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.0 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ham (not shoulder) | 764 | $56 \cdot 2$ | 50-6 |
| Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can | 719 | 14.2 | $12-16$ |
| Canned (red) salmon, --size can | 837 | 27.4 | 25 |
| Milk, ordinary, per pint |  | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Butter, New Zeeland | ${ }_{802}^{763}$ | ${ }_{22.6}^{19.6}$ | 18 $18-21$ $21-24$ |
| Margarine, standard quality (without added |  |  |  |
| Margarine, | ${ }_{142}^{166}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6 \cdot 3}$ |  |
| Lard | 844 | 9.4 | $8-11$ |
| Cheese, cheddar type | 831 | 21.2 | $19-24$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ezzs, medium, per doz: | ${ }_{407}$ | 24:7 | ${ }_{20-24}$ |
| Sugar, granulated, 2 lb . | 860 | 8.1 | 74-84 |
| Cofiee, instant, per 4 oz. | 759 | 28.5 | 25-34 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 1.893 \\ & \hline 706 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 8 \\ & 88 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |

NEW OBJECTIVES FOR MPS
The Department of Employment's Man-
power and Productivity Service is to power and Productivity Service is to concentrate in future on work related to
the manpower and industrial relations the manpower and
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 of a review of the service made by the
Secretary of State. He said that, in addition Secretary of State. He said that, in addition
to conciliation in industrial disputes, the
service would continue to provide advice to coice would continue to provide advice
servindustry on such matters as the efficient to industry on such matters as the efficient
use of manpower, labour productivity,
usbur turnover and absenteeism use of manpower, labour producamen,
labour turnover and absenteeism, payment
systems and personnel practices. It would systems and personnel practices. It would
no longer concern itself with questions of
general efficiency outside those matters no longer concern itself with questions
general efficiency outside those matters
except to the extent necessary to carry out except to the extent necessary to carry out
its main tasks.
its main tasks.
The work done by the service during the
Tast two and a half years had been widely past two and a half years had been widely
appreciated, and he was sure it would 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 man-
Mower.
MPS was set up in its present form in
198 1968 to promote higher productivity and greater efficiency in industry. It developed
out of the former Ministry of Labour out of the former Ministry of Labour
Industrial Relations Service, and manIndustrial Relations Service, and man
power and industrial relations have always
accounted for the greater part of its work accounted for the greater part of its work.
But it has also undertaken assigmments But it has also undertaken assignments
on various matters within the general con-
sultancy sphere, such as production en-
gineering, mmaterials handling and value sultancy sphere, such as production en-
ginering, materials handling and value
analysis. It is this type of work which will analysis. It is this type of work which will
be disontinued.
The Service is responsible for conciliation The Service is responsible for conciliation
in industrial disputes, and carries out adin industrial disputes, and carries out ad
visory work consisting of short visits to
firms to advise them on immediate prob firms to advise them on immediate prob-
lems, and longer-term diagnostic surveys. There is evidence from many quarters
show to managements a more purposeful approach
to industrial relations and a greater com to industrial relations and a greater com-
mittent to positive personnel policies. In
diddition there addition, there are many individual cases
of MPS work resulting in direct improve-
ments to ments to productivity through bevter
labour utilisation and more soundly based labour utilisation and
industrial relations.
Demands on the service by industry have
continued continued at a high level. Last year short-
term advisory visits totalled 4,288 comterm advisory visits totalled 4,288 com-
pared with fewer than 4,000 in 1969 and
292 292 diagnostic surveys were completeded,
compared with 143 in the previous year. The principal subjects on which advice
has been given were industrial relations
mand management and personnel policies and
organisation, and wage systems and strucorganisation, and wage systems and struc-
tures. Equal pay also arose in discussion
to an increasing extent, and the larger
companies are beginning to prepare the companies are beginning to 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 commitment during next year.
Labour turnover and abse Labour turnover and absenteeism are asked to advise, and are usually symptoms of underlying weaknesses it the organisation,
for example, in recruitment and training, working conditions and communications,
Payments systems have featured promiPayments systems have featured promi-
nently 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 w weaknesses iden-
tified as contributing to poor labour tified as contributing to poor labour
utilisation have included low basic rates tutilisation have included low basic rates,
lack of proper incentives and the misuse of overtime.
In addition to its advisory and diagnostic 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 sibility for induastrial relations, and has
han helped the department to identify areas where there may be scope for improvement.
In the first full year of the operation of In the first full year of the operation of
the follow-up arrangements at plant level,
MPS has completed, practical appraisal 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 invoiving 440 estabishimprovement of the proceduruses and arrange-
ments which govern industrial relations. EFFECTS OF RAISING THE CHOOL-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 by the Central Youth Employment
Executive. The memorandum, addressed to all
outh employment committees in Great youth employment committees in Great people who would otherwise have left
school in 1972-73 will stay for an extra year, but that the total number of school-
leavers should return to normal in 1973-74. leavers should return to normal in 1973 -74.
It quotes statistics to show that employers
now now recruit considerable numbers of
15-year-olds to virtually all categories of
employment, and suggests that during

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. Employer women or part-time workers. Employers
could also take on more people during could also take on more people durin
1971-72 and 1973-74. Among other short-term effects will be
that careers officers will have to find jom that careers officers will have to find jobs
for fewer young people in 1972-73 for fewer young people in $1972-73$
Although this work-load will be offset to
some extent by an inceas in the 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 increas 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 until they are 16 to get better jobs may
want to stay for an extra year or more to maintain their advantage. As examination such as the CSE and GCE O-level (O-grade
in Scotland) are frequently taken at the age 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 programpes will and training programmes will have to be
reviewed to take account of the greate 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 There is also likely to be an increased
demand for apprenticeships and clerica employment apd a a reduced demand for
jobs with little or no training. The extra jobs with little or no training. The extra tunities 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 incustria relations, has been appointed
chairman of the Commission on Industrial chairman of the commission on Industrial
Relations in succession to Mr. George Woodcock whose intention to resign has
already been announced (see this GAZETTE already been announced (see this Gazette,
April 1971, page 365). Mr. Conrad Heron, a deputy secretary at the Department of Employment, has 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. Transport and General Workers' Union.
He studied industrial relations at the He studied industrial relations at the
London School of Economics, and took a degree in economics at Cambridge.
In 1955 he joined Esso Petroleum and, later, as employee relations manag and later, as employee relations manager
at the Fawley Refinery was closely associated with the Fawley productivity agreements.

542 JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE Europe (Incorporated) early in 1966 he was
deputy employee relations adviser to Esso deputy employe
Mr. Heron has been a deputy secretary,
eesponsible for industrial relations, at the Department of Employment since 1968. He ntered 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 Labour about ways of securing closer understanding and co-opeceration 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 All enquiries by or for British workers
about employment opportunities in Germany will be directed to the Central
Placement Office of the Institute in Frank-
Placement Office of the Institute in Frank-
furt. 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 New lafiets are to be prepared about
living and working conditions in Germany
for issue to British workers who may be int issue to British workers who mayi there. Steps will be
inten to ensure that clear and adequate
take taken to ensure that clear and adequate
details about wages, taxes, accommodation 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 in labour shortages in relatively small but steady influx of British
workers. There are now about 15,000 workers. There are now about 15,000
British workers there, including 5,000

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 pay a evy equal
payroll in the year ended 5 Apriil. 9771 .
This is the effect of proposals by 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 book(Sellers, price 7112 net).
The first f 50000
payroll is ignored for as employers' total and employersed with assessment purposes of less than
$£ 25.067$ will not $£ 25,067$ will not be required to pay levy.
This compares with a levy rate for 1970 of This compares with a levy rate for 1970 of
1.7 per cent. on payrolls reduced by
f10,00 $£ 10,000$ and exemption for th
payrolls were less than $£ 10,058$. payrolls were less than $£ 10,058$.
The levy will be used to make grants for
the training of aide range of the training of a wide range of employment categories including training staff, managers
and supervisors, engineers, scientists, tech-
nicians, technologists, clerical and commer cial staff, operators, craftsmen, instrumen mechanics, shop stewards and safety
officers. Grant is also available for the officers. Grant is also available for the
employment of training staff, oversea employment of training staff, overseas
training, research, language training and
group training schemes. This is an occupational levy based on
different categories of employee. There are different categories of employee. There are
nine different categories, and the levy rate nine different categories, and the levy rate
vary from $£ 4$ a head to $£ 50$ a head, with lower rates for trainees and apprentices, fo
each employee in those categories. As means of helping the smaller employer
firms with payrolls of less than $£ 6000$ firms with payrolls of ess than £6,000 will
be exempt from the levy, and those with be exempt from the levy, and those with
payrolls between $£ 6,000$ and $£ 15,000$ will payrolis between
have their levy assessment reduced by
25 per cent. 25 per cent.
The levy w
instalment of the repayment of the board's debt, to discharge previous grant commit ments, and to make grants under th
provisions of the grant scheme 1970-71 provisions of the grant scheme 1970-71,
which offers grants for the training, both
in-company and in-company, and at external coursses, of
wide range of employment categories and wide range of employment categories and
for other items such as group training, research, and retraining.
Although there have
Although there have had to be increases
to meet liabilities under certain the total levy to ue raised is estimated at
£22 million, this being £he total levy to be raised is estimated at
$£ 2$ million, this beeng $£ 2.5$ million less
than the estimate for 1970-71. Thus, even 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 Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for
Employment, to be chairman of the
National Youth Employment Council to National Youth Employment Council to
succeed the Earl of Longford, who has succeed the Ear of Longford, who has
relinquished the chairmanship after a three year period of service.
Mr. Elles, who has
Mr. Elles, who has been a member of the council, and chairman of the council's
advisory committee on youth employment avvisory committee on youth employment
for Scotland, was educated at Marlborough
and Trinity Hall, Cambridg and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he read natural sciences and gained a rowing
blue. He served in the Sudan Political
Service from 1929-1934 Service from 1929-1934, and then joined
the firm of J. \& P. Coats Ltd., working 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 Abyssinie 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 recritment 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
disabled persons Register At 20 April, 1970 the number of persons
registered under the Disabled registered under the
(Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 634,336 compared with 645,545 at 21 April,
1969 , was
There were 80,172 disale
There were 80,172 disabled persons employed at 5 Aprolil, , 1971 , of whom as 71,85 .
were males and 8,313 females. were males and 8,313 females. Those suit
able for ordinary employment were 61,74 males and 6,935 females, while there wer 11,491 severely disabled persons classifie
as unlikely to obtain employment other the under special conditions. These severel disabled persons are excluded from the where in the Gazerte.
In the four weeks ended 31 March 197 5,068 registered disabled persons wer
placed in ordinary employment placed in ordinary employment. The
included 4,213 men, 784 women and young persons. In adddition 144 placing were made of registered disabled persons i sheltered employment.
disabled persons on the register who wert registered as unemployed, of whom 72,48
were males and 8,432 females suitable for ordinary employment werr 62,492 males and 7,061 fempales, while there
were 11,362 severely disabled persons were 1,362 severely disabled person
classififed as unlikely to obtain employmen other than under special conditions.

## INDUSTRIA

In April, 49 fatalities were reported unde the Factories Act, compared with 59 i
March. This total included 29 arising from Mactory processes, 19 from building oper tions and works of engineering cons
and one in docks and warehouses. and one in docks and warehouses.
Fatalities in industries outside the of the Factories Act included 15 in mine and quarries reported in the four week
ended 24 April, compared with six in th four weeks ended 27 March. These 15 in
cluded 11 underground coal mine-workers cluded 11 underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries,
and one a month earier.
In the railway service there were five fata ccidents in April and seven in the previou
In April, two seamen employed in ship
In registered in the United Kingdom wer In Aaly injured, compared with 11 in March
In April, 19 cases of industrial diseases In April, 19 cases of industrial diseases
were reported under the Factories Act These comprised seven of chrome ulcer ation, seven of lead poisoning
of epitheliomatous ulceration.
PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE
The total number of persons on the
Professional and Execulve Register o 3 March 1971 was 41,409 consisting
of 37,341 men and 4,068 women, of whon of 18,115 men and 1,654 women were in employment.
During the period 3 December 1970 to
3 March 1971 the number of vacancie filled was 2,929 . The number of vacancie filled was 2,929 . The number of

## 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 $2,748,100$
females). 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 about 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 3,589 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total
registered unemployed was 755,021 , representing 3.3 per cent. of registered unemployed was 755,021 , representing $3 \cdot 3$ per cent. of
employees. This was 18,806 lower than in April when the peremployees. This was
centage 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 ( $41 \cdot 9$ per cent.) in April; 105,889 ( $14 \cdot 9$ per cent.)
had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with had been registered for not more than 2 124,311 ( $17 \cdot 1$ per cent.) in April.
Between April and May the
fell by 3,973 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell
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

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 Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 17 April, which included Easter Monday, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance 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 $7 \frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime during the week.
In the same week the
In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these each losing about 19 hours on averager cent. of all operatives,

Basic rates of wages and hours of work
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 $215 \cdot 3$ and $238 \cdot 8$ at
30 April. 30 April.
Index of Retail Prices
At 18 May the official retail prices index was 153.2 (prices at 16 January $1962=100$ ) compared with $152 \cdot 2$ at 20 April and 139.5 at 19 May 1970. The index for food was $156 \cdot 3$ compared with 153.7 at 20 April.
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 91,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including somie 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 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 unemployed；it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on short－term sickness．Part－time workers are included and counted as full units．
The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance Industrial analysis of employees in employment：Great Britain
Industrial analysis of employees in employment：Great Britain
cards．For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act，194， Theen used to provide a ratio of change．
These returns show numbers employed（including tho short－term sickness）at the beginning and work because The two sets of figures are summarised separately for ead 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 industries and government departments concerned．

## Industry Stand Industrial Slassification 1 Cobe

Total，Index of Production industries $\ddagger$
Total，Index of Production industries ．

| Mining and duarrying |
| :---: |
| Coal min ing |

Food，drink and tobacco
Grain miling
Graind milling
Briscuits flour confectionery
Bit
Biscitiss
Baing aring meat and fish products
Sikn and milk products
Suzar
Cociara，chocolate and dugar contectionery
Eruit and vegeatale progucts
and

 Soft drinks
Otor crink industries
Toocco
Coal and petroleum products
coke ovens and mand Minerald iit reffing
Lubricating oils and greases



Pyestuifs and digments
Fortizers
Other chemel industries



Mechanical engineering





Instrument engineering
Surcies and acuectss and appliances equipment
Electrical enginering


|  | $26 \cdot 2$ | 31.1 | 57.3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ．As ne |  |  |  |



JUNE 1971
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETT
Industrial analysis of employees in employment：Great Britain（continued）

| thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ap |  |  | uary 1971＊ |  |  | March 1971＋ |  |  | April $1971+$ |  |  |
|  | Ma | Females | Total | Males | Female | Total | Males | Fer | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Electrical engineering（continued） <br> Electronichar and electronic capital goods <br> Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | $\begin{gathered} 40 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 88.4 \\ 38 \cdot 8 \\ 83 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \cdot 5 \\ 32.4 \\ 23 \\ 71: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \cdot 1 \\ & 100 \cdot 8 \\ & 155: 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 5 \\ & 67.5 \\ & 80.7 \\ & 82.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 68 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 64 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ 99.3 \\ 155: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 70 . \\ & \text { 40.5 } \\ & 82 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18.1 \\ 31.7 \\ 24.8 \\ 68 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 64 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 85: 3 \\ 150:-3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 66.8 \\ 40.3 \\ 81 \cdot 8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.7 \\ 3.1 \\ \text { ant } \\ 67 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.0 \\ & 975 \\ & \hline 64.7 \\ & 48 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 178.4 \\ & 180.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.0 \\ 9.8 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 191: 4 \\ \substack{1505 \\ 33: 5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \cdot 1 \\ & 29.8 \end{aligned}$ | 12．7． | $\begin{gathered} 188 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 552 \\ \hline 529 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176: 2 \\ & 29: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1858: 9 \\ 3535: 9 \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 199:49:4 } \\ & 2996 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Vehicles | ${ }^{726}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ 8 | 111.2 | ${ }^{838.0}$ | ${ }^{733}$ | 108.0 | 831.4 | 788.5 | 106．3 | ${ }^{824.8}$ | ${ }^{11} \cdot 3$ | 104.5 | 85．8 |
|  |  | 68.4 | 523．0 | 20．5 |  | 20．2 | 20.3 441.6 | 1.7 65 | 220．0 | 439：5 | 1．7 |  |
| Locomotives and railway track equipmentRailway carriages and wagons and trams |  | 53．1 | （19．7 |  | 53．2 | 220．9 | 16.1 19 19 | 5.1 31.0 | 21：2 | －16：0 | 5．1 |  |
|  | 20.7 27.9 | 1.5 | ${ }_{2}^{29.4}$ | 217．90 |  | 23.4 28.4 | 21：8 |  | ${ }_{28}^{23.3}$ | 21．98 | 1.6 | 23.5 28.2 28．2 |
| Metal gods not elsewhere specified | 44 | ${ }_{1}^{198.4}$ |  | 436．2 | 191.7 | 627．9 | ${ }^{432} 5$ | 188.6 | 620.9 | ${ }^{427.6}$ | 185.9 |  |
|  |  |  | 75.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \％8.4 <br> 15.8 | 18．0． | － 99.6 |  | 45.0 | 99．5 | \％ 7.8 |  |  | \％ 7.8 | 20．5 <br> 4.4 <br> 44.1 |
|  |  |  | $44 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  | 19.5 17.7 17.7 | ci4． $\begin{gathered}43.6 \\ 34.7 \\ 34.7\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 26 | 17.2 114.6 |  | 111．0． | 109．9 |  | cior10.8 <br> 258 | 108．8 | 年 $\begin{aligned} & 37.2 \\ & 367.6\end{aligned}$ | 110.7 255．9 | 107．3 |  |
| Textiles <br> of man－made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 44.1 | 33． |  |  | － $\begin{gathered}330.5 \\ 36.3\end{gathered}$ | 292：9 7 | 623.4 43.3 |
|  | 41：9 | － 43.1 | 85．0． | 41.8 <br> 31.3 | ＋27．9 | ${ }_{59}^{82.0}$ | 41：20 | 37.5 <br>  <br>  | cors 80.7 | 40.4 <br> 30.5 | 56．3 | \％ |
| Woolle and worsted |  | ${ }_{5}^{68.1}$ |  | 70．6 | $6{ }^{2} \cdot 3$ |  |  |  | 即 |  |  |  |
|  | －3.6 <br> 43.5 | 8．6．6 88.6 | 132．4． | 3.6 42.5 | ${ }^{4} 4.2$ | 126.7 | 2 | 4：5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{37 \cdot 6}$ | 17：6 | 4．9 |  |  |  |  | 4．0 |  | 近3．6． | 4．1 |  |
| （natrow faries（not more than 30 cm ．wide） |  | 15.9 |  |  | （10．8 |  |  | 10.6 <br> 10.9 <br> 10.0 <br> 1.0 | 退 |  | cio． 16 |  |
|  | 39.2 20.7 | （19．4 ${ }^{19}$ | 58.6 <br> 28.5 | $\begin{gathered} 87 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.2 \\ 78.8 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \\ & 28 \cdot 4 \\ & 28 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 30．4 |  |  |  | ＋17．5 | － 4.2 |
| Leather，leather goods and fur Lather（tanning and dressing）and fellmongery Leather goods | $\begin{gathered} 30 \cdot 9 \\ 18: 2 \\ 8: 6 \\ 4: 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 9.5 \\ \hline 7.7 \\ 8.7 \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 29.4 <br> 17.6 <br> 8.3 <br> 3.5 <br> 3 <br> 19.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 22.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | cis 22.2 |  |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Weatherproof outerwear Men＇s and boys＇tailored <br> 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 | ${ }^{125.5}$ | 356 | ${ }^{482} 51$. | ${ }^{120.6}$ |  |  | 119.7 | ${ }^{344}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 25．6 |  | 24：5 |  |  |  |  |  | 24.3 100.2 1 |
|  |  | 4 |  | （15．20 | cis 3 3．7． |  | 15．0 | $33 \cdot 8$ 33.6 9.6 |  | 14．9 | 40.2 33 3 | cis． |
|  |  |  |  | ＋13．5 | ${ }_{5}^{51.5}$ | 105．0． |  | 9， | －104．7 | －13：24． | 925 ${ }_{5}$ |  |
|  | － 78.5 | 30.5 <br> 54.6 | ${ }_{98}^{38.0}$ | 7.1 42.3 | 30.1 53.4 | 7 5 ： 7 | 17.1 42.2 4 |  | ． 7 |  | －${ }_{53}^{29.4}$ | 8．2 |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc． Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials，etc．notelsewhere specified$\qquad$ | 26 | $75 \cdot 1$ | 339.0 59.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ¢59．3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16.1 | ${ }_{1}^{1.5}$ | ${ }_{17}^{17.6}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{15.5}$ | 1.5 | 17：0 | （50．9 | ${ }^{20.0}$ | 80.9 16.7 | 60.8 <br> 14.8 | 19，5 | 30.7 16.3 165 |
|  | 1046 | 15.9 | 120.5 | $101 \cdot 3$ | 15.3 | 116.6 | $100 \cdot 6$ | 15.3 | $115 \cdot 9$ | 99.7 | 15.3 | 115 |
| Timber furniture，etc． |  | 57．1 | 298．6 | 237．4 | ¢ 51.1 | 293．6． | 236．4 | 55．9 |  | 230．6 | 55．8． |  |
| Bediding ett |  | 10.2 | 898．2 | 11.5 | 18．2 |  | ， 711.4 | （10．5 | 21.9 | 71.6 | 80．2 | 9，8 |
|  | 仡 |  |  | 18.9 |  | 33．0． | cisis $\begin{aligned} & 38.5 \\ & 18.5\end{aligned}$ | \％ | cis $\begin{aligned} & 35.0 \\ & 35 \\ & 23\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 14.8 |  |  | 14.1 | 4.7 |  | ${ }_{14.1}$ |  | － $\begin{gathered}23.5 \\ 18.8\end{gathered}$ | 18.3 14.3 | 4.8 | 93：1 |
| Paper，printing and publishing <br> Packaging products of paper，board and associated | 429．8 | 220.4 18.7 | －650．2 | 426：4 | 215．9 | 642.0 90.4 | ${ }^{423} 71.3$ | ${ }^{217} 7.3$ |  | 418.9 68.7 | 211.6 | ${ }_{85}^{630.5}$ |
| Manufactured stationery <br> Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere | ${ }_{14}^{44}$ |  | ¢ |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 30.4 | 13.6 | 15.7 | 29.3 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 28.9 | $13 \cdot 4$ | 5.2 | ${ }_{28} 8.6$ |
|  |  | ＋11：9 | ${ }^{28}$ |  |  | 27．3 |  | 11．4 | 27.5 103.2 53 |  | $11: 1$ 21.6 1.6 | 7 ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | $35 \cdot 9$ 165.2 | 18.4 | $54 \cdot 3$ | $34 \cdot 6$ | 18.1 | 52.7 | 34－4 | 18.0 | 52.4 | ${ }_{3} 3 \cdot 8$ | 18.1 | 51.9 |
|  | $165 \cdot 2$ | 96.7 | 261.9 | 163.2 | 95.8 | 259.0 | $162 \cdot 4$ | $95 \cdot 5$ | 25.9 | 161.4 | $94 \cdot 3$ | 255.7 |
| g instres |  | ${ }_{32}^{137}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 121 |  | （15：3 | $\begin{gathered} 92 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 12 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 5.7 \end{gathered}$ | 31．4 3 | （15．6 | 退 12.75 |  | 123.0 15 15 1.5 | and $\begin{gathered}12.1 \\ 12.7 \\ 1.7\end{gathered}$ |  | － 121.9 |
| Miscellaneous stationers＇goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.70 \\ & 6365 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 47.7 \\ 107.5 \\ 107.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 63.1 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 17.7 <br> 6.7 <br> 63.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 .9 \\ & 42.6 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | 47.0 47．7 105.8 | 17.7 62， 62.6 | 230 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caze electricity and waterGibecticityUsatere suply | 1，231．2 | 86.9 | 1，318．1 | 1，166－3 | ${ }^{86} \cdot 3$ | 2.5 | 1，164－2 | 86.3 | 1，250．5 | 1，166 | 86.3 | 1，25 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 32407 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 10.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 312.49 .4 \\ & 1797 \\ & \hline 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 1 \cdot 8 \\ & 34-3 \\ & 34-3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 375: 2 \\ & \text { B12:- } \\ & 211 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | 309.9 <br> I575：5 <br> 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 34.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 172 \cdot 4 \\ 20.6 \\ \hline 0.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3719.8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.7 | 38．8 | 4.3 | ${ }_{43}{ }^{19}$ |

$W^{\text {aterer supply }}$


| $8,007 \cdot 5$ | $2,887 \cdot 5$ | $10,895 \cdot 0$ | $7,845 \cdot 1$ | $2,807 \cdot 8$ | $10,55 \cdot \cdot 8$ | $7,802 \cdot 6$ | $2,780 \cdot 6$ | $10,583 \cdot 2$ | $7,754 \cdot 6$ | $2,748 \cdot 1$ | $10,502 \cdot 7$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |




## 

## 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.
time series is given in table 120 on page 578 .

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

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


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 lower than on Aprin. 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 Agigre 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
Between April and May, the number of school-leavers regis-
tered as unemployed fell by 1,074 to 6,524 , and the number temporarily stopped workers registered fell by The total registered unemploged fell fell by 3,973 to 39,589 . representing 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
more than 2 weeks, a further 76,418 from 2 to 4 weeks, 95,550 more 4 to 8 weeks and 434,402 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for $25 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 547 total of 712,259 , compared with 27.4 per cent. in May, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for $39 \cdot 0$ per cent., compared with 41.9 per cent in May.
Prior to 13 th November 1967 , the 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:

| Duration in weeks | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \end{array} \text { Men } \begin{aligned} & \text { Brears } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { women } \\ & \text { and fars } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { cirls } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \hline \text { un years } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less |  | ¢4,577 <br> 3,527 | ¢, | ${ }_{\substack{2,17 \\ 2.756}}$ | 56,062 <br> 49,82 <br> 105 |
| Up 102 | 77,236 | 8,104 | 15,676 | 4,873 | 105,889 |
| Over 2, up to ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{27,376 \\ 29,98}}^{\text {27, }}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{5,467 \\ 5,695}}^{1,26}$ | ${ }^{1,4,294}$ | $\underbrace{\text { c, }}_{\substack{37,044 \\ 39,34}}$ |
| Over 2 , up to 4 | 57,363 | 5,169 | 11,122 | 2,764 | 76,418 |
| Over 4 ¢ , up to ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 13,533 6,8812 | $\underbrace{\text {, }}_{\substack{1,384 \\ 3,580}}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,699}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,885}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{78,231}$ |
| 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 |

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: $\mathbf{1 0}$ May 1971

as unemployed at 10 May 1971

|  |  |  | No |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢నปิ์ |  |  | のะ |  |  |  |
|  |  | －－No |  |  | creay |  |
|  | ¢．－－̄̄－－ |  | ¢๓ | \％ู์\％ |  |  |
|  |  | ubu్waque ix |  |  | $\frac{3}{2}$ |  |
| 幺ะธิง |  | 戸иÑロ脑 | のะััّ |  | ［r |  |
|  |  |  |  | Notu | － |  |
|  |  | Naజu Mix |  |  | $\frac{3}{2}$ |  |
|  |  | 戸いむ二すご | －uきむ |  | ［10 |  |
|  | （ิ์ษ |  |  |  <br> 部軍选 | －1 |  |

JUNE 1971
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE
Table 2 （continued）


550 JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

## AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as 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
Unemployment in development areas，intermediate areas and certain local areas at 10 May 1971

| Men | Women | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { inirl } \\ \text { irls } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { reag } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| South We | 5，292 | 1，094 | 258 | 6，644 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mersesside | 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， | 19，305 | 6，772 | 112，272 | 3，283 | 5.8 |
| Welsh | 24，148 | 4，885 | 2，368 | 31，401 | 833 | 5.0 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Total all Development } \\ \text { Areas }}}{ }$ | 209，118 | 3， 192 | 17，878 | 266，188 | 8，320 | 5.5 |
| Northern Ireland | 28，2 | 8，354 | 2，084 | 38，6 | 1，153 |  |
| Intermediate－areas＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East Lancashire | 5，600 | 1，512 | 312 | 7，424 | ${ }^{853}$ | 3.6 |
| Bridlington／Filey | ${ }^{778}$ | 117 | 35 | 930 | 20 | 7.7 |
| Yorkshire Coalifield | 17，160 | 2，366 | 1，538 | 21，064 | 609 | 5.1 |
| North Humberside | 7，933 | 817 | 44 | 9，191 | 368 | 4.9 |
| 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 | 4，3 | 29 | 4.2 |
| Scottish | 7，263 | 836 | 359 | 8，458 | 2 | 4．4＊ |
| Total all Intermediate | 52，745 | 8，076 | 3，769 | 64，50 | 2，448 | 4.4 |

LOCAL AREAS


LOCAL AREAS（by Region）

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

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

| Men | Women | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bays } \\ \text { Gifirs } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |








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

| Industry（Standard Industrial Classification 1968） | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | united kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WHOLLY ${ }^{\text {UNEMPLOYED＊}}$ |  | TEMPORARILY |  | Males | total <br> Females | Total | Males | total <br> Females | Total |
|  | Mal | Fema | Males | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance，banking，finance and business services Insuranc Banking and bill discounting |  | （2，754 |  |  |  |  | ciole | ${ }_{\substack { 13,47 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{383 \\ 3,63{ 1 3 , 4 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 8 3 \\ 3 , 6 3 } } \\{\text { and }}\end{subarray}}$ | （923 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4，981 |
|  | 775 | ${ }^{204}$ |  |  | ${ }_{7} 775$ |  | ${ }^{1,190}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,781 \\ 181}}$ | 223 <br> 195 <br> 1 | （1234 |
| （cher buines services ende elswhere | 1，797 | 782 7 27 | 4 |  | ， | 795 78 78 | ${ }_{\text {2，584 }}^{1 / 98}$ | （1，888 | 195 <br> 808 <br> 27 | 2， 1,486 |
| Professional and scientific services | 12，323 | 7，471 | ， | 5 | 12，332 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounany services | 4，7800 | 2，197 | 2 | 4 | －4，780 | 2，1941 |  |  | 2， 235 | ${ }^{7,295}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4，} 39 \\ 4,224 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2，384 | 3 |  | ＋3，244 | ${ }_{4}^{1,384}$ | －7，530 | － 4 4，315 | ${ }_{4,824}^{4.425}$ | \％，936 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 225$ |  | 9，182 |
| Other protessional and scientific services | 1，745 | ${ }_{265}^{20}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {1，746 }}$ | ${ }_{266}^{120}$ | － | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,787}$ | ${ }_{128}^{122}$ | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{6}, 072$ |
| Miscellaneous services | 44，426 |  | 124 |  | 44，550 | 16，608 | 61，158 | 46，227 | ${ }^{17,688}$ |  |
|  |  | 1，478 |  |  |  | ${ }^{1,2822}$ |  |  |  |  |
| thereme | （1， | 4，359 |  |  |  | － 4,372 |  |  |  |  |
| 价 | ci， 1.859 | 1，9766 |  |  |  | ${ }^{1,587}$ |  | ci， | ciolit | ＋i， |
|  | ， | 335 <br> 430 |  |  |  | ${ }_{430} 3$ | ciocter |  | － | 2，2， 234 <br> 1,129 |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{889}$ | ${ }^{1,0506}$ | ${ }_{1}$ | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ |  | 1,592 | ¢ | 艮8868 | ${ }_{1}^{1,885}$ | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{1,1,98}$ |
|  | 1，11106 | （1993 |  |  | 1，1766 | （1，993 |  | 1．1593 | ， $1,8,85$ | ${ }^{2,1795}$ |
|  | ¢，561 | 1，2631 | 48 | 2 | ¢， 2601 | （1，26 | ¢， 9.868 |  |  |  |
|  | 6，276 | 1，463 | 13 |  | 6，289 | 1，465 | 7，754 | 6，524 | 1，625 | 8，149 |
| Public administration and defence $\dagger$ Local governmernment service | 26，97\％ | （ $\begin{aligned} & 3.528 \\ & 1,773 \\ & 1,75\end{aligned}$ | 12 |  |  |  | 30，441 |  | 3， $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3，825 } \\ & 1,946\end{aligned}$ | 32，094 |
|  | 16,417 | 1，755 |  |  | ${ }^{16,428}$ | i，758 | 18，186 | 17，262 |  | 19，141 |
| Other persersonnel not classified by industry | 2，115 | 172 |  |  | 2，115 | 172 | 2，287 | 202 | 182 | 2，384 |
| ther persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 |  | （14，775 |  |  | 年， 40.008 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{14,777}$ | ${ }_{\substack{59,799 \\ 53,25}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 47，423 |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{63,081}$ |
|  | 4，510 | 2，014 |  |  | 4，510 | 2，014 | 6，524 | ${ }_{5,182}$ | ${ }_{\text {2，} 2,248}$ | 7，430 |

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 4 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GazETTE has been dis-
continued. In due course it will be replaced by a quarterly continued. 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 Statistics of vacancies ubnilied anatysed 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, comared with 128,700 at 376 . At 5 May 197150,758 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 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

Table 1

|  | Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Men } \\ 18 \\ \text { Onord } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Bors } \\ \text { und } \\ \text { ind } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { overn } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { cirls } \\ \text { inder } \\ \text { ind } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total |
| Total all industries and services | 71,016 | 22,108 | 64,480 | 28,650 | 186,254 |
| Total index of production industries | 33,928 | 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 | 2,3 |
| Mining and quarrying Coal mining | 3, $\begin{aligned} & 3,317 \\ & 3,17\end{aligned}$ | 81 <br> 816 | 35 | ${ }_{5}^{20}$ | ${ }^{4,0,01}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 1,427 | 399 | 1,737 | 749 | 4,312 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 113 | 30 | 48 | 20 | 11 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 1,096 | 57 | 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 | ${ }^{87}$ | 180 | 404 | 77 | 1,548 |
| Electrical engineering | 3,297 | 42 | 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 |
|  | 1,007 | 438 | 1,945 | 1,441 | 4,831 |
| Cotton linen and man-made <br> fibres (spinning and weaving) <br> orsted | ${ }_{217}^{236}$ | 97 84 | ${ }_{281}^{323}$ | 158 236 | 814 <br> 818 |

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

|  | - Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Region | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & 18 \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { onve } \\ & \text { ind er } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & 18 \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anrs } \\ & \text { under } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| South East Greater London |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{80,309 \\ 397728}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |
| East Angia | 5,060 | $\begin{aligned} & 1649 \\ & 1,450 \\ & 2 \times 200 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,724 \\ 6,324}}^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,215 \\ \hline 4.250 \end{gathered}$ | cis, |
| Miolands Y Corshire and Humberside |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,5090 \\ & 1,490 \\ & 1,93 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,5020 \\ & \hline, 5050 \\ & 3,094 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{25.50}$ |
| Norrt Western |  | li,893 |  | - ${ }_{\text {3,094 }}^{1.586}$ | (18038 |
| Wales | - $\begin{gathered}\text { 3,497 } \\ \text { 3,340 }\end{gathered}$ | 1,095 | 2, ${ }_{\substack{2,311}}^{4,313}$ | -1,7,760 | ciotic |
| Great Britain | 71,016 | 22,108 | 64,480 | 28,550 | 186,254 |
| London and South Eastern | 20,023 | 7,9731 | ${ }_{\text {9,435 }}$ | coin | citich |


| Industry group (Standard <br> Industrial Classification 1968) | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \\ \hline 18 \text { mand } \\ \hline \end{array}$ over orer | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { Burder } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & 18 \text { and } \end{aligned}$ <br> over | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Girlser } \\ & \text { inder } \end{aligned}$ | Toal |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 127 | ${ }^{127}$ | 260 | 270 |  |
| Clothing and footwear | 958 | 410 | 6,528 | 19 | 11,45 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 874 | 297 | 450 | 309 | ,980 |
| Timber, furniture, ete | 1,306 | 630 | 449 | 298 | 2,683 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 1,089 | 536 | 909 | 770 | 3,344 |
| Paper cardboard and paper Printing and publishing | ${ }_{595}^{431}$ | ${ }_{370}^{127}$ | ${ }_{482}^{383}$ | $\underset{517}{23}$ | , |
| Other manufacturing | 1,152 | 312 | 1,091 | 403 | 2,988 |
| Construction | 8,667 | 2,014 | 450 | 398 | 11.529 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 500 | 371 | 197 | 157 | 1,25 |
| Transport and communication | 5,990 | 857 | 1,252 | 491 | 8,50 |
| Distributive trades | 6,224 | 5,468 | 8,842 | 7,573 |  |
| Insurance, banking, finance <br> and business services | 2,373 | 1,001 | 1,548 | 1,483 | 6,405 |
| Professional and scientific services | 4,931 | 1,185 | 12,290 | 1,891 | 20,29 |
| Miscellaneous services Entertainments sports, Laundris | $\begin{aligned} & 8,148 \\ & 3,486 \\ & 3,486 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,275 \\ \substack{179 \\ 973 \\ 97} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,964 \\ & 9,9750 \\ & 9,754 \\ & \hline 86 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Public administration <br> National government service | $\begin{gathered} 3,508 \\ 1,7,005 \\ 1,005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 690 \\ 337 \\ 377 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,348 \\ 1,398 \\ 1,988 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 707 \\ & \substack{377 \\ 310} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{7,535 \\ \text { a, } \\ 3,60}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |

## TOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages
involving fewer than 10 workers, or lasting less than one day, are excluded, except where the aggregate of working days lost
exceded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and
indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to
the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working
days lost at such establishments through shortages of material days lost at such estabishments through shortages of material
caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1970 on pages 429 to 439 of the May 1971 issue of this Gazerte.
The number of stoppages beginning in May*, which came to the notice of the Department was 185 . In addition, 50 stoppages to the neticen before May were still in progress at the beginning
which begnenth.
of mon
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 61,50 wre directly involved in stoppages which began in involved.
The aggregate of 404,000 working days lost in May includes 205,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY

A stoppage of work by over 2,500 hourly-paid workers employed by an office machinery manufacturer at plants in Cumbernauld and Strathleven began on 30 April, and continued throughout May. The dispute began after negotiations between management
and the trade union concerning a claim for a substantial wage increase had failed to reach a settlement.
About 2,600 Hull dock workers withdrew their labour on 13 May demanding that work at a depot outside the docks on filing and emptying containers for a new service between Hull and Denmark should be performed by registered dock workers
only. Normal working was resumed on 18 May when a decision was made by the men to stage a series of one-day token stoppages until the dispute was resolved. The first of these occurred on 26 May.
Production at three Lanarkshire plants of a firm making electronic equipment was affected by a series of short-term stoppages 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 D. May to allow nego
introduced by the company was the primary cause of a stoppage

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 553 on 19 May by 1,700 welders and production workers employed by a Luton fy makng etric had not been resolved at the end of the month.

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

| Industry group(IndustrandIndIntrial Classification) | January to May 19 |  |  | January to May 1970 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { No.of } \\ \text { sop } \\ \text { sopes } \\ \text { bagin } \\ \text { ningin } \\ \text { period } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Stoppages inprogress |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No.of } \\ \text { sop } \\ \text { sopes. } \\ \text { bagin } \\ \text { ninin } \\ \text { periof } \end{array}\right\|$ | Stoppages in <br> progres |  |
|  |  | Workers | Working |  | ${ }_{\text {Workers }}^{\text {involved }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Working }}$ days |
| Agricilure, forestry, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45 | ,200 | \%,000 | 67 | 200 |  |
|  | 39 | 16,600 | 121,000 | 75 | 200 | ${ }^{154,0000}$ |
| , and perrd |  | 1000 |  |  |  |  |
| remoucts and allied |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| industries | 18 <br> 68 <br> 204 |  | $\begin{gathered} 25,000 \\ \hline 140,000 \\ \hline 676000 \end{gathered}$ | 47 4 |  | 58,000 <br> 8873000 |
| Sineering and mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor veehicices | - 102 | ${ }_{\text {12, }}^{19,500}$ |  |  |  | 257,000 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 11,6.60 \\ 3,700 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 132,000 \\ \substack{13,000 \\ 93,000} \end{gathered}$ | 㐌38 | $\begin{array}{r} 215.500 \\ 14,300 \end{array}$ | ,000 |
| tels |  |  | ${ }^{30,000}$ |  |  | 76,00 |
|  | 27 <br> 8 | - | 2.000 | $\stackrel{61}{61}$ | 边, 2000 | - 8 8,000 |
|  |  | 500 | 12,000 |  |  | 381,00 |
|  | 10 16 | 3,600 | coide | ${ }_{4}^{26}$ | , | cision |
| other manulac |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| electricit |  | ${ }^{16,400}$ |  | 13 |  | ${ }_{3,000}$ |
| Portand inlent water | 60 | 29,000 | 80,000 | ${ }^{38}$ | 61,900 | 125,00 |
|  | 52 | 205 |  | 178 <br> 46 <br> 46 |  | 17,008 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17 | , 100 | 7,000 23,000 | 42 15 | 46,000 <br> 1,600 | ${ }_{\text {c/,000 }}^{199000}$ |
| otal | 958 |  |  | 986 | 4,600 |  |


| Causes of stoppages |
| :--- |
| Principal cause |
|  |

Duration of stoppages ending in May

| Duration of stoppage | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages |  |  |
| Not more than I day 2 days <br> 46 days Over 6 day | 35 26 26 48 48 |  |  |
| Total | 186 | 55.500 | 431.000 |



554 JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 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 hese purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as
ncreases 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 actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above rete
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

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

| Date | All industries and |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manufacturing industries } \\ & \text { only } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Basicick } \\ \text { reates } \\ \text { rates } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { heursis } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{\text { Rasic } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { rates }}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Basicec } \\ \text { reater } \\ \text { rates } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Normal } \\ \text { Mefil } \\ \text { heurs } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { hasicicly } \\ \text { hater } \\ \text { rates } \end{array}$ |
| 1970 May | 193.6 | 90.4 | 214.3 | 19.7 | 90.4 | 213.9 |
| 1971 April | 215.3 | 90.2 | 2388 | 213.8 | 90.4 | 236.4 |
| 1971 May | 217.7 | 90.2 | 241.5 | 215.8 | 90.4 | 238.7 |

Notes: $\begin{aligned} & \text {. The full index numbers and dexplanatory notes are e given in table } 130 \\ & \text { offect. } \\ & \text { efe April figures have been revised to in include changes having retrospective }\end{aligned}$ Principal changes reported in May

Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are set out below
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manuracture: Minimum weekly rates
for men and women increased 1 by $£ 1: 50$ ( 3 May).








Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments 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 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, were reported in May with operative effect from earlier months
( 95,000 workers, $£ 225,000$ in weekly rates of wages). During M an average of 1 hour. Of the total increase of $£ 1,865,000$ abo
a an average of 1 hour. Of the total increase of $£ 1,865,000$ abol
$£ 1,550,000$ resulted from direct negotiations between employer associations and trade unions, $£ 305,000$ from arrangements mad by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments.
Analysis of aggregate changes
The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes,
by industry group and in total, during the period January to by industry group and in total, during the period January to May,
with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previo with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previo
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, thos oncerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only
once. Table (a)

## Table (a)

|  |  | Basic weeklyrates of wagesor minimumentitlements |  | Normal we | weekly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying |  | $\begin{aligned} & 365,000 \\ & 29,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60,0,000 \\ & 55,5000 \end{aligned}$ | 355,000 | 335,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,00 | 4,000 |
| Coal and petroleum products |  | $\overline{110,000}$ | 165,000 |  |  |
| Mechanical engineering |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inster |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sinbibuid } \\ & \text { vinhicles } \end{aligned}$ |  | 255,000 | 770,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 00 | - 420.000 |  |  |
| lothing and footwear |  |  | (e) |  |  |
|  |  | 115,000 | (100, |  |  |
| Paper, prining and publishing |  | cisio.000 | (155,000 | = |  |
|  |  | 1,0460.000 | (135,000 |  |  |
|  |  | - 65.00000 | - 130,0000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 895,000 | -5,000 | 6000 |
| Misolilasiouas services |  | 7,000 | 84,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals-January-May 1971 |  | 4,125,000* | 5,585,000 | 363,000 | 348,000 |
| Totals-January-May 1970 |  | 5,40,000 | 7,705,000 | 429,000 | 456,000 |
| *These figures include adiustments made on conversion of rates to decimal ourren |  |  |  |  |  |
| Table (b) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Month | Basic weekly rates of wages or |  |  | Normal weekly hours |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Approximate number of |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estitimated } \\ & \text { nemoun of } \\ & \text { increase of } \end{aligned}$ | Approxinumber of | $\pm \substack{\text { Estimated } \\ \text { amount of }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | increases |  |  | workers |  |
|  | (000's) |  |  | (5000's) |  | (000's) |
|  |  | - | 1,.960 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maray } \\ & \text { junf } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 755885975 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | = |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{45}$ |
| August September October | ${ }^{975}$ |  |  |  |  |
| October <br> November | $\begin{aligned} & 2,975 \\ & 2.920 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,765 \\ & 3,7425 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 330 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | = |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {February }}^{\text {Marcht }}$ | 1, 1785 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Aprilt }}$ | ¢920 |  | $\begin{array}{r}900 \\ \hline 1.640\end{array}$ |  |  |

JUNE 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 555
retall prices 18 MAY 1971
At 18 May 1971 the general* retail prices index was $153 \cdot 2$ (prices at 16 January $1962=100$ ), con
20 April and with $139 \cdot 5$ at 19 May 1970 .
The principal changes during the month were increases in the Trices of butter, potatoes and electricity and reductions in the prices of household coal and coke. The changes in the prices of potatoes and household coal and coke were largely seasonal.
The index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by nearly nine-tenths of households in the United Kingdom, indluding practically a
medium salary earners.
The index for items of food whose prices show significant fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was $166 \cdot 2$, and that for all other items of food was $154 \cdot 6$.

The principal changes in the month were:









Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

## Group and sub-group

Index figure

## Food: Total

Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
Meat and bacon
Fish
Butter
Bish
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat
Milk, cheese and egs
Mea, coffeee, cocoa, osft drinks, etc.
Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canne
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Fruit, fresh,
Other food
Alcoholic drink
$152 \cdot 2$

Group and sub-group

## IV Housing: Total

Rent
Rates and water charges

|  | 177 |
| :--- | :--- | Charges for repairs and maintenance, and

materials for home repairs and decorations 148

V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) $\quad 157.8$

| Fuel and light: | Total (incluaing oii) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cool and coke | 167 |
| Gas |  |
| Electricity | 138 |
|  | 163 |

VI Durable household goods: Total $135 \cdot 8$ Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household Radio, television and other household
appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware

| VII Clothing and footwear: Total | $\mathbf{1 3 1 \cdot 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Men's outer clothing | 140 |
| Men's underclothing | 139 |
| Womenns outer clothing | 129 |
| Women's underclothing | 131 |
| Childrens's clothing | 130 |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, | 121 |
| hats and materials | 134 |
| Footwear |  |

VIII Transport and vehicles: Total 146.9 Motoring and cycling
Fares 132
194

IX Miscellaneous goods: Total
Books, newspapers and periodicals
Books, newspapers and periodicals
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet
requisites reap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, 146
130 Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc.

| x | 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 |
| XI | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 164.5 $\dagger$ |
|  | All Items | 153.2 |


|  <br>  factory index series based on actual prices became avalabie halt the expenaliure proportionately over all groupss, including the foot group Thit index for meals sut for <br>  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Statistical Series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the Gazette give the principal Tables
tatistics compiled regularly by the department in the form o 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, retal rices 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 Economic Planning Regions. Where this is not practicable at Purposes [see this GAzetre, January 1965, page 5] or, exception ly, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in the south east of England [see this Gazerte, April 1965, page 161].
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 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 is all industries and services are analysed by region in table 102 ther Ther
show the numbers of persons registered at employment exchang 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 azerte.
The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total ment. 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 duration in weeks of their current spell of registration. 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.
Unilled 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, of the school term rather than immediately.

Hours worked. This group of tables provides addition information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-lime working by operative in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worke industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekl hours worked by men and by women wage earners in selecte ndustries in the United Kingdom covered by half-yearly earning nquiries.
Earnings and wage rates. The average weekly and hour
earnings of manual workers in the United Kinglom arnings of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industrie covered by the regular enquiries are also given in table 122 mployees in table 123; and those earnings in index for able 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogou mployees and all administrative, technical and clerical employee able of annual percentage changes of hourly earnings and hourly wage rates in table 126, and average earnings in inde form by industry in table 127, and by occupation in man acturing industry in table 128 . The next table, 129 , shows, in earnings and normal and actual weekly hours of work, and in salaried earnings. The final tables in this group, 130 and 13 how indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, and norma eekly hours for all industries and services, for manufacturing adustries and by industry group.
Retail prices. The official index of retail prices covering a
tems, and for each of the broad item group, is in tabie 132
Industrial stoppages. Details of the nembers of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, the nember of workers involved nd days lost are in table 133.
Output per head and labour costs. Table 134 provides annua and quarterly indices of output, employment and output per and manufacturing sectors and for selected industries wher output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of outp re given for the whole economy, with separate indices costs per unit of output (including all items for which regula data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries.
A full description is given in the Gazette, October 1968 ages 801-803.
Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
nil or negligible (less than half the final dig shown)
n.e.s. not elsewhere specined S.I.C. U. Standard In (1058 1968 edition as indicated).
a column between two consecutive figure indicates that the figures above and below the line have bee compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable r that they relate to different groups for which totals are give the table.
may be an apparent sligh constituent items and the total as shown.
Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate he calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimath
to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.
working population: Great Britain

| Quarter |  | Employees <br> in employment | Employers and self employed <br> employ | ${ }_{\text {civil }}^{\text {civerment }}$ | Wholly unemployed | Total civilian labour force | H.M. Forces | Working | Of which Males | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Numbe 195 | (ers unadusted | al variations | $\begin{array}{r} 1,266 \\ 1.620 \\ 1,620 \\ \hline 1.64 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,643 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 24,70 \\ \text { and } \\ 24,29 \end{array} \\ & 24,87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 343 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3, \\ 304 \\ 319 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 423 \\ 2121 \\ 420 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,410 \\ & \hline 5.45 \\ & \hline 55,53 \\ & \hline 5,536 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,880 \\ & 8,890 \\ & 8,9970 \\ & 8,982 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1966 | MarchJune <br> Sopember <br> December | $\begin{aligned} & 23,194 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,3,30 \\ 23,35 \\ 23,016 \end{array} \\ & \hline 2015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,614 \\ & 1,62,29 \\ & 1,6497 \\ & 1,647 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,807 \\ & 24,93 \\ & 2,9,95 \\ & 24,662 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & \text { 323 } \\ & \text { S24 } \\ & 467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255,114 \\ & \text { S5: } 1.66 \\ & 25,76 \\ & 25,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & 417 \\ & 419 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,532 \\ & .555 \\ & .558 \\ & 25,549 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 9,006 \\ 9,027 \\ 8,9,908 \\ 8,908 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1987 | March <br> September December <br> December | $\begin{aligned} & 22,72888 \\ & 2,2989 \\ & 2, i, 73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,6641,641 \\ & 1, i, 681 \\ & i, 681 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,391 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,5,59 \\ 24,56 \\ 24,44 \end{array} \\ & 24,414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 525 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 466 \\ 556 \\ 559 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 419 \\ & 417 \\ & 413 \\ & 412 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | cisi, |
| 1968 | MarchSene <br> Sepember <br> December |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,681 \\ & 1,681 \\ & 1,977 \\ & 1,731 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 572 \\ & \substack{520 \\ 5535 \\ 540 \\ 540} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 407 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 400 \\ 3 \\ 395 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,952 \\ & 8,9896 \\ & 8,936 \\ & 8,936 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1969 | March <br> June September December <br> Decemb |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,728 \\ & 1,744 \\ & 1,744 \\ & 1,744 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 566 \\ & \hline 863 \\ & 5640 \\ & 566 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 348 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 308 \\ 377 \\ 376 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,193 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 25,207 \\ 25,280 \\ 25,209 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{8,92 \\ 9,016 \\ 8,944 \\ 8,993} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1970 | March September* | $\begin{aligned} & 22,45 \\ & 22,464 \\ & 2, i+64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,7444 \\ & 1,744 \\ & 1,744 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,1,19 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 24,48 \\ 2,4,153 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 629 \\ 5759 \\ 579 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,7172 \\ & 24,7,72 \\ & 2 ;+33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 374 \\ & 372 \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255,454 \\ & 25,404 \\ & 25,102 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{9,004} 9$ |
| Numbe 195 | (ers adiusted fo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,6,593 \\ \hline 6.696 \\ \hline 6,595 \\ \hline 6,597 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1966 | March Sene Secember Deember December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢, 9 9,016 |
| 1967 | March June Sopember Secember |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,417 \\ & 15.428 \\ & 2545 \\ & 25,350 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,974 \\ & 8,974 \\ & 8,941 \\ & 8,941 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1988 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ \text { Suene } \\ \text { December } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 221.670 } \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 22,61 \\ 22,63 \\ 22 ; 629 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 25,301 <br> $\left.\begin{array}{l}25,588 \\ 25,27 \\ 25,257 \\ 2\end{array}\right)$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,9654 \\ & 8,954 \\ & 8,9,977 \\ & 8,97 \end{aligned}$ |
| 189 | March Sene Sepember December December |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,271 \\ & \hline 5,273 \\ & \hline 5,200 \\ & 25,176 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8,966 \\ \substack{9,007 \\ 9,0015} \\ 9,07 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1970 | March September* | $\begin{gathered} 22,534 \\ 22,3,34 \\ 2,233 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,275 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 24,38 \\ 2,+370 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,2,20 \\ & \hline 25,029 \\ & 20,24 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

| ${ }_{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { East }}}$ | $\underset{\text { Angtia }}{\text { East }}$ | South $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soutern } \\ & \text { Wer }\end{aligned}$ | Mest ${ }_{\text {Midlands }}$ | East | Yorks and Humber- | Wertern | Northern | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great } \\ \text { britain* }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Standard Regions

$1988 \substack{\text { March } \\ \text { Jupe } \\ \text { Sepetember }}$
$\left.1969 \begin{array}{c}\text { March } \\ \text { June ( } 2 \text { ) }\end{array}\right)$
$\substack{\text { June } \\ \text { Sotember } \\ \text { Socember } \\ \text { Decer } \\ \text { March }}$
Mer


[^1]TABLE 103 THOUSANDS


## employees in employment : industrial analysis: Great Britain

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | thou |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { g }}{\stackrel{y}{x}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 840 \cdot 9 \\ & 8,95 \\ & 7966 \\ & 776 \cdot 4 \\ & 776 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 288.5 <br> 288.7 <br> 28.7 <br> 28.8 <br> 28.0 |  |  |  | $370 \cdot 9$ <br> $379: 8$ <br> $389: 1$ <br> $390: 4$ <br> $40: 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June (o) } \end{aligned}$ | 1960 1960 1963 1963 1964 |
| $\begin{gathered} 568.3 \\ \substack{59.3 \\ 593.3 \\ 59.3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 780.7 \\ & 7750.7 \\ & 7556.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 539 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 539 \\ 524 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351 \cdot 1 \\ & 3494 \\ & 349 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 63: 4 \\ & 6392 \\ & 64: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32100 \\ & 320 \cdot 2 \\ & 328 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,66 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,68: 90 \\ & 1,68: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 033: 2 \\ & 40.6 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,977 \cdot 9 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 2,972 \cdot 9 \\ 2,973 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { june } \\ \text { June (o) } \\ \text { (o)*** } \end{gathered}$ | -965 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 757 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 70: 0 \\ & 609: 8 \\ & 704 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 55 \cdot 6 \\ & 56 \cdot 6 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | 527.6 527: 49: 496 49 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 314 \cdot 1 \\ & 301: 1 \\ & 321: 2 \\ & 308 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 644.1 \\ & 6.634 \\ & 634 \\ & 64: 9 \\ & 64.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 344 \cdot 9 \\ \text { 3327 } \\ \text { 3ni: } \\ 360 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \cdot 9 \\ & 429 \\ & \hline 396: 5 \\ & 396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,609 \cdot 3 \\ & i, 58.6 \\ & i, 54,1 \\ & i, 54: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 638.8 \\ & 647 \\ & 6.75 \\ & 6950.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 2,196 \cdot 0 \\ 2.13 \\ 2 \\ 2,1, \\ 2,100 \cdot 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June }(b) * * \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June }(a) \end{aligned}$ | (1967 |
| ${ }_{\text {che }}^{632.5}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6967} 6$ | ${ }_{5}^{56} 5$ | ${ }_{4}^{50174.4}$ | ${ }_{\text {343:9 }}^{34}$ | ${ }_{294}^{309 \cdot 9}$ | 641-3 | 3471 <br> 351.4 <br> 1 | 1,455:8 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{398.7}$ | ${ }^{1,556}$ 1, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,550.7 | ${ }_{953} 99.5$ | cin 2,774 | ${ }^{1,884} 1.807$ | ${ }^{1,3789}$ | , | 970 |
| 564.4. |  | 55.3. | $\begin{aligned} & 496 \cdot 5: 5 \\ & 499: 3 \\ & 495 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 336 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 33 \cdot 2 \\ & 340 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,537 \cdot 3 \\ & 1,533.7 \\ & 1,56 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Decerer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 562 \cdot 9 \\ 565 \cdot 9 \\ 564 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 689.4 \\ & 689: 5 \\ & 687 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 348 \cdot 2 \\ \text { 348: } \\ 348 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.4 \\ & 313: 4 \\ & 314 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 632 \cdot 8 \\ & 6333 \\ & 633: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 338.1 340: $342: 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,483.7 \\ & 1,40 \\ & 1,490 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurry } \\ \text { Feury y } \\ \text { March } \end{gathered}$ | 1968 |
| $\begin{gathered} 564 \cdot 4 \\ 565 \cdot 4 \\ 565: 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | 㐌5.9.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 499: 0 \\ & 499920 \\ & 4920 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349: 390: 9 \\ & 350: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316: 16: 9 \\ & 329: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 633 \\ 634 \\ 634 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{34,6 \\ 345 \cdot 6 \\ 37-6} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,487 \cdot 4 \\ & 1,525 \\ & 1,505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 417: 4 \\ & 415: 0 \\ & 412,5 \end{aligned}$ | 1,584.1 | 2,773.8 | 665.0 | 2,689.5 | 2,100.1 | 1,402.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Suyn } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 690.1. | 55.6. |  |  |  |  | 349 35: 352 S2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,492 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,50.60 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 009: } \\ & \hline 408 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | July |  |
| 5in57.0 <br> 579.0 |  |  | 499.4 <br> 500: <br> 501. |  |  | 643.0 6 643 64.9 | 356.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 702 \cdot \\ 70.7 \\ 70.4 \end{gathered}$ | S6.7. | $\begin{gathered} 498: 2 \\ \hline 996 \\ 996 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3, ~ 390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 642: 9 \\ & 649: 8 \\ & 641: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \cdot 2 \\ & 3565: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,46 \cdot 3 \\ & i, 486.1 \\ & i, 43 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 403.4 4020 40.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurary } \\ \text { Habryary } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ | 1969 |
| $\begin{gathered} 557.7 \\ \substack{574.3 \\ 573.3} \end{gathered}$ | 705.7 <br> 70464 <br> 704 | $\begin{gathered} 56 \cdot 6 \\ 56 \cdot 6 \\ 56.0 \end{gathered}$ | $500: 8$ 4996 4960 | $\begin{aligned} & 351 \cdot 4 \\ & 350 \cdot 5 \\ & 399 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311.5 \\ & 310: 6 \\ & 308: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 642: 17 \\ & 642: 3 \\ & 641: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 359.4 \\ 350.9 \\ 3060.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,436 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,49 \\ & 1,443: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 400:40:5} \\ & 3996: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1,545-5 | 2,714.1 | $690 \cdot 7$ | 2,762. | 2,102-1 | 1,322.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { Hane (a) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\bigcirc 632.5$ | 696.2 | 56.7 | 501-3 | 344 | 307.9 | 641.3 | 347.1 | 1,445-8 | 396.7 | 1,552.4 | 2,701.5 | S92.7 | 2,74.0 | 1,884-8 | 1,378.0 | ${ }^{(b)}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 695 \cdot \mathbf{6} \\ & 696: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 年56.5. | $\begin{gathered} 497 \\ \hline 499 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \\ 499: 5 \end{gathered}$ | 346 34:4 344:9 |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{445 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 699 \\ 6999 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 395: 8 \\ & 3959 \\ & 394 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { july } \\ \text { Sugust } \\ \text { Septerter } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { c95:9959 } \\ 6959 \end{gathered}$ | S5:3 | $\begin{aligned} & 497 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline 49929 \\ & 4926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{45 \cdot 0 \\ 344,-7} \\ 344 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 650: 9 \\ 6505 \\ 650 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 353: 2 \\ & 3554 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,403 \cdot 1 \\ & 1,36 \cdot 1 \\ & 1,3668.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3929 \cdot 9 \\ & 389: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 637.0 \\ & \text { 637.4 } \\ & 636 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 686.5 \\ & 6894 \\ & 679.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.5 \\ & 54.1 \\ & 54.1 \end{aligned}$ | 484:5 $483: 4$ 480.0 | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 370 \cdot 5 \\ 338: 9 \end{array} \\ \hline 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \cdot 2 \\ & 209 \cdot 9 \\ & 299: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{49 \cdot 9 \\ 69: 9} \\ 6995 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,336 \cdot 2 \\ & 1,37.5 \\ & 1,327 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 389 \\ 389: 4 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1970 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 675 \cdot 6 \\ & 677 \\ & 667.6 \end{aligned}$ | S4.3. | $\begin{aligned} & 482 \cdot 1 \\ & 4774 \cdot 9 \\ & 487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \cdot 0 \\ 335: 9 \\ 3559 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2996 \\ 2999696 \\ 2999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.20 \\ & 6490 \\ & 649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 352: 1 \\ & 355: 8 \\ & 35-4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,388 \cdot 7 \\ & 1,38 \\ & 1,3217 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 385 \cdot 5 \\ & 382: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1,566:8 | 2,650.7 | 953.5 | 2,187.9 | 1,807.7 | 1,390 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { Mund } \\ \text { uni } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 6645 \\ & 655 \\ & 65 \cdot-7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 9 \\ 53 \end{gathered}$ | 471:1 | $\begin{gathered} 338.5 \\ \hline 385.5 \\ 377 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 295 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 295: 9 \\ & 2967 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 650.0 \\ & \hline 655 \\ & 651: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 353.9 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 353: 4 \\ 352: 0 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,355.5 \\ & 1,30.70 .1 \\ & 1,30.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 379 \cdot 6 \\ 378,4 \\ 378.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 634.9 \\ & 6.94 \\ & 63,3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 8 \\ & 52 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474: 9 \\ & 479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 336 \cdot 2 \\ 334 \cdot 6 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 299: 2 \\ & 299: 6 \\ & 295: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 649: 9 \\ 6494 \\ 69 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $354: 2$ 35: $354:-1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,295 \cdot 4 \\ & 1,2757 \\ & 1,27.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 378: 3 \\ \begin{array}{c} 37: 3 \\ 376: 0 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octoberl\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|lemberl\| } \\ & \text { Docembber } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }^{627.9}$ | 640.7 | 52.1 | $466 \cdot 2$ | $330 \cdot 3$ | 293.6 | 642.0 | 348.5 | 1,252. 5 | 375.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | January \\|\|§ <br> February |  |
| 620.9 | ${ }^{632} \cdot 4$ | 51.6 | 464.0 | 328.0 | 292.3 | 637.6 | 347.0 | 1,250.5 | 372.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 613.5 | 623.4 | 51.5 | .464.8 | 326.6 | 29.4 | 630.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM- <br> PORARLY <br> STOPPRED <br> Total <br> (000's) | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \text { of which } \\ \text { secovers } \\ \text { leavers } \\ \left(0000^{\prime}\right. \text { s) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Actual } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { (000's }\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  | 5.7 4.7 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 13.1 13.3 10.3 8.4 7.4 9.1 8.6 8.6 9.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 | July 10 <br> September 11 | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & \text { a. } \\ & 2 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 472. $5 \times 35$ 535 | 7.9 co.0 22.4 |  |  | 531: Sid sio.6 |  |
|  | October 9 November 13 December II | $\begin{aligned} & 500.7 \\ & 5062-7 \\ & 502-7 \end{aligned}$ | S. | $\begin{aligned} & 5351 \cdot 65: 6595 \\ & 5585 \end{aligned}$ | 9.4. | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ & 293 \end{aligned}$ |  | 533.0 5399 59 |  |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 8 \\ & \text { February } 12 \\ & \text { March II } \end{aligned}$ | $630 \cdot 9$ 699 59.9 | 2.7 2.7 2.5 | 600.4 $595: 0$ $572: 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 2: 3 \end{aligned}$ | - 30.5 |  |  | ci. |
|  |  June 10 |  | 2.54 | ciskis |  |  | ciss.3 | 54.9 sel 501.1 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julv } 8, \text { II } \\ & \text { Sepust ber } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.4. |  |  | (e.7 |  | 544. 553 593 | (2.4. |
|  | Otober 14 Nover December 9 | ¢ 54.3 | 2.4. | cismer | $\begin{gathered} 7 \cdot 2 \\ \substack{3 \\ 2 \cdot 5} \end{gathered}$ | 10.5 16.5 16.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 531 \cdot 6 \\ & 545: 9 \\ & 537: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 539.4 535 524.7 | (e.3. |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janury } 13 \\ \substack{\text { Fobrarary } \\ \text { Marchic }} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 540.0 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ |  | 10.5 10.5 23.4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 年57.7. | a, | 550.0. 509.2 48.3 | ( $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.3\end{aligned}$ | 7.7 14.7 15.3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2: 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | October 13 November 10 December |  | 2.5. | $\stackrel{\substack{542 \\ 555 \\ 565: 5}}{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 7.8 \\ 4: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 29.7 7.8 7.8 | 544.8 $542: 3$ $562: 6$ |  | 2. 2.4 |
| 1970 |  | ¢ 628.3 | 2.7 2.7 2.7 |  | 4.1 $3: 1$ $2: 2$ | 16.5 $\begin{aligned} & 17.5 \\ & 22.1\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6097}^{607} 59.7$ | ¢55.1 | 2.4. |
|  |  |  | 2.7 <br> 2.5 <br> 2.4 |  | 管.5.4. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 586: 0 \\ & 5921: 0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{556}^{56 \cdot 9} \cdot 96$ | 2.5 <br> 2.4 <br> 2.4 <br> 2.4 |
|  | July 13 August 10 September 14 | $569: 6$ 6050 68.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 551 \cdot 2 \\ 579 \cdot 2 \\ 5792 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9.1. } \\ & 36 \\ & 20.7\end{aligned}$ | 18.4 \% 48.7 |  |  | - 2.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 12 \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { Necember } 7 \end{aligned}$ | 5977.9 6020.4 60.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{9.9 \\ 3.8}}{\substack{4 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2126 \\ & 16.6 \\ & 16.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 566 \cdot 3 \\ & 580: 9 \\ & 600 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.5. |
| 1971 |  | $990 \cdot 3$ $7250: 8$ $753:$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 674: 8 \\ & 689.7 \\ & 700: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.5 \\ 4.5 \\ 3.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 5 \\ & 53 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69 \cdot \\ 699 \\ 69: 2 \\ 69 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 613: 37 \\ 655: 5 \\ 655: 1 \end{gathered}$ | 2.7. |
|  | Arril ${ }^{5}$ | 773:8 | 3.4. | 730.3 ${ }_{75}$ | 7.6 | ${ }_{39}^{43} 6$ | ${ }_{7}^{722 \cdot 9}$ | ${ }_{7}^{703.5}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.1}$ |






|  <br>  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Percentage }}$ | Total |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Actual } \\ \text { number }}}$ | Seasonally adjusted |  |
|  |  | Number |  |  |  |  |  | Number | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { As percenage } \\ & \text { of topel } \\ & \text { employeses } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  |  | (000's) | per cent. | (000's). | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cant. |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  | 0.4 0.2 $0: 2$ $0: 5$ $0: 8$ 0.9 0.7 $1: .6$ 0.8 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.9 0.9 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.4 \\ & .0 .3 \\ & 0.84 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 10 \\ & \text { Aust } 14 \\ & \text { Sepasterber II } \end{aligned}$ | 49\% 57 67.9 | 2. 2.5 | 39.2 <br> $\substack{38.7 \\ 47 \\ \hline 8.8}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 10\end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9.8}{9.8} 14$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.0 \\ & 44.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:9 |
|  | October 9 November 13 December 11 | $67 \cdot 3$ $55 \cdot 3$ $5 \cdot$ | 2:4 |  | 1.2 0.3 0.3 | 14.0. |  |  | coio |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januara } 8 \\ & \text { Felrary } 12 \\ & \text { Marchar 11 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.8. |  | - 0.3 | 15.417.4 <br> 7.0 |  | 45.5 <br> 47 <br> 47 <br> .5 | 2.0 2.0 2.0 |
|  |  | 55.0 50. 46.6 | 2.2 | 48.3 45. 44.1 | 1.4 0.4 0.2 | li. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3.7. } \\ & 2.5\end{aligned}$ | 46.9 45 43.9 4 |  | cio |
|  |  |  | 2.0. | 42.5 48.1 45.9 |  |  | + $\begin{aligned} & 42.2 \\ & 42.5 \\ & 42.6\end{aligned}$ | 43.8 454 45.1 | 1:9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October 14 } \\ & \text { Nover }{ }^{\text {Noverer }} \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ | 47.5 43.7 43 | 2.1. | 43.3 42.4. 40.6 | 0.5 0.1 0.1 | ¢.¢ <br> 3.1 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 42 \cdot 8 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \end{array} \\ & 40 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 43.3 \\ & 40.5 \\ & 40.5\end{aligned}$ | $1: 9$ |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 13 \\ & \text { Habrary } \\ & \text { Harch } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | li.9 | +i2.7 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 1.1 $3: 9$ 4.9 | 42.5 41.5 4.5 | 40.4 <br> 39.6 <br> 40.6 | ${ }_{1}^{1.7} 1.7$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprip } 14 \\ & \text { May } 12 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{gathered}41.6 \\ 42.1 \\ 42\end{gathered}$ | $1: 8$ |  | 0.8 0.1 0.1 |  |  | 39.3 37.9 37.8 | 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAlvilut } \\ & \text { Segut } 11 \\ & \text { Sepember } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 42.7 | 1.8 <br> a <br> 2.4 <br> 1.4 | 39.1 39.4. 43.1 | 0.3 : 2.5 |  |  | 40.3 41.7 41.0 | 1.78 1.8 |
|  | October 13 November 10 December 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 53.0 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3. | $\begin{aligned} & 40, \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.1 0.1 |  | 40.3 40.6 40.6 | 40.7 40. 40.9 | 1:8 1.8 |
| 1970 |  | coin $\begin{gathered}47.9 \\ 50 \\ 50\end{gathered}$ |  | 44.6 44.3 4.6 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 |  | 44.4 44.2 4 | 42:2 420 43.1 | $1: 8$ |
|  |  |  |  | 44.4 40.4 40.4 | 0.7 0.2 0.1 |  |  | 43.5 41.7 41.7 | $1: 8$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { Aubst } 10 \\ & \text { September } 14 \end{aligned}$ | ( 49.5 | 2. 2.3 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 43.6 \\ & 40.1 \\ & 48.1\end{aligned}$ | ¢0.6 <br> 2.3 <br> .6 |  |  | 45.0 45.9 46.1 |  |
|  | October 12 Noter December 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \cdot 2 \\ & 50.6 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | 2. a 2. 2 | 47.1 477 47.4 | 1.0 0.4 0.4 |  | 46.1 45.7 47.2 | 46.8 467 47.9 | 2.0 2.0 2.0 |
| 1971 |  | 56.8. | (2.5. |  | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | ce. $\begin{gathered}3.5 \\ 10.5 \\ 16.5\end{gathered}$ | 53.7 53 56.2 | 50.1 50.8 54.7 |  |
|  | April ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 78.4. | ${ }_{3}^{3} \cdot 4$ | 59.8 61.2 | 0.4 0.4 | 15.6 16.9 | 59.3 60.8 | ${ }_{61}^{58.7}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ |




| basulba xiterio aterove ies |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEMSTOPPED <br> Total <br> (000's) | WHOLLY UNEMPLOVED* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | Percentagerateper cent. | Total | of which school-leavers$\qquad$(000's) |  | Actual number (000's) | Seasonally adjusted |  |
|  |  | Number <br> ( $000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 10 \\ & \text { August } 14 \\ & \text { September } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49: 0 \\ & 55 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46: 0 \\ & 56-5 \\ & 54-5 \end{aligned}$ | ¢0.7 <br> 3.7 <br> .7 | 2:0. | $\begin{aligned} & 4-9.3 \\ & 50: 9 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  | $3: 8$ $4: 0$ 4.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 9 \\ & \text { November } 13 \\ & \text { December } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 2 \\ 58: 6 \\ 58.6 \end{gathered}$ | 4.2 4.4 4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 0: 5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1.0. |  |  | 4.0 4.0 4 |
| 1968 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 8 \\ \text { Febrary } \\ \text { FMarch11 } \end{gathered}$ | (c) $\begin{gathered}62.3 \\ 50.6 \\ 59\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 8 \\ & 4: 5 \\ & 4: 5 \end{aligned}$ | ( 51.1 | 0.6 0.4 0.3 | 1:2 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.4} 4.3$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Marir } \\ & \text { Mare } \end{aligned}$ |  | 4:56 4.3 |  | 10.6 0.6 0.5 | 0.7 0.6 0.5 |  | cois $\begin{gathered}57.5 \\ 57.3 \\ 57.8\end{gathered}$ | - 4.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julv } 8 \\ & \text { Sesust } 12 \\ & \text { Sepember } 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4: 9\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0.7 0.5 0.7 | ¢59.4 $\begin{gathered}59 . \\ 59.7\end{gathered}$ | 59.7 61.8 61.8 | 4.6 4.7 |
|  |  |  | 4:9, |  | 1.3 0.7 0.5 | 1.0 0.6 |  | 611:8 60 60.6 | 4.7 4.6 4 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 13 \\ \text { Fobrary } \\ \text { March } 10 \end{gathered}$ | 68.5 66.5 64.7 | ¢5.2. | 67.5 65.2 63.6 | 0.5 0.3 0.3 | 1.0 | 67.1 67.9 63.4 |  | 4.7 <br> 4.7 <br> 4, |
|  |  | 64.0 6.9. 56.5 | 4.9 4.3 4.7 |  | 1.7 0.5 0.5 | (.8.8. |  | ¢1.2. | 4.7 <br> 4.5 <br> 4.4 |
|  | July 14 Ausust 11 Soperember 8 | 59.7 65.0 65.1 | 4.5 $5: 6$ 5.0 | ¢5.4. | 1:68 | 0.3 0.6 0.8 |  | 61.1 626 62.6 | 4:6. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ | 61.7 62.2 64.5 | 4.7 4.9 | ¢1. 63 63.9 | 1.4 $0: 8$ 0.6 | 0.5 0.6 | cos. 50.8 | 60.1 59.7 69.2 | 4.6 4.5 4.7 |
| 1970 |  | $67 \cdot 9$ $66 \cdot 9$ 64.8 | 5:1. | $66 \cdot 8$ 65 $63: 9$ | 0.6 0.5 0.4 | $1: 1$ 0.9 |  |  | 4.7 4.7 |
|  |  | 68.9 626.8 56 | 5.2 4.3 4.3 | ¢6.0. | 1.7 0.7 0.5 | -4.9 <br> 0.5 <br> .5 |  |  | 4.7 4.5 4.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { Aubst } 10 \\ & \text { September } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & .5 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.7 \\ & 659 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & i .3 \\ & i .1\end{aligned}$ |  | 60.8 59.9 59.9 | 4.6 4.5 4.5 |
|  | October 12 Nover December 7 | ¢0.6. 60 $61: 8$ | 4.6 <br> 4.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 59.9 \\ & 60.1 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 6$ 0.7 | 1.3 0.9 0.9 | $\begin{gathered} 57 \cdot 8 \\ 59.1 \\ 60.3 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4.4 4.4 4.4 4 |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fanuary } \\ & \text { Fion } \\ & \text { Marchary } \end{aligned}$ | 67.6 68.7 69.1 | 5.1. | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 8 \\ & 67 \cdot 8 \\ & 67.0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 0.5 0.4 | 0.7 i. 1.9 |  | 62. 635 65.1 | 4.7 4.9 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Aprit }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 72.3 72 | 5.5 | 70.7 70.0 |  | 1.6 |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5 \cdot 2}$ |



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



|  | MEN |  |  |  |  | WOMEN |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total <br> (000's) <br> (II) | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { or less } \\ & \text { (000's) } \\ & \text { (12) } \end{aligned}$ | Over 2 weeks and weeks <br> (000's) <br> (13) | Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks <br> (000's) (14) | Over 26 up to 52 weeks <br> (000's) <br> (15) | Over 52 <br> (000's) <br> (16) |  | Over 2 weeks and weeks <br> (000's) <br> (18) | 2 weeks <br> or less <br> (000's) <br> (19) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monthly averages |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 40.7 \\ \substack{40.7 \\ 402 \cdot 9} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 8.12 \\ & 58.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 101.2. } 1044.1$ | 129.9 | 36.6 | 46.7 | $\begin{gathered} 21 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \\ 16.5 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 13.2 \\ 10.4 \\ 9.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 8: 4 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 9 \\ \text { Fabrary } \\ \text { March } 13 \end{gathered}$ | 1967 |
|  | ( 68.1 |  | 132.4 | 59.4 | 51.2 | 19.8 19.4 18.7 |  | $\begin{gathered} 13: 8 \\ 98 \\ 8.5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 10.4 8.7 6.8 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprivil } 10 \\ y_{\text {Hane }} 812 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 0 \\ & 3909 \\ & 3909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 6.4 \\ & 64.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 100.5 | 62.8 | 54. | $\begin{gathered} 15 \cdot 8 \\ 15.7 \\ 18.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 21 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 9 \\ & 20.8 \\ & 16 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \cdot 6 \\ \begin{array}{c} 55: 5 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { July } 10 \\ \text { Ausust } 14 \\ \text { September II }}}{\text { an }}$ |  |
|  | 74.0 64.7 64.6 | 97.9 107 107.6 | 108.6 | 60.2 | 63.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 14: 6 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 80.4 \end{aligned}$ | 12:09 | October 9 November 13 December 11 |  |
|  | ¢ 77.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 1149.9 \\ 100: 7 \\ 1006 \end{array}$ | 147.4 | 65.0 | 71.8 | \|ic. |  | $\begin{gathered} 19.9 \\ 8.9 \\ \hline 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 8 \\ & \text { Fabrary } 12 \\ & \text { March I1 } \end{aligned}$ | 1968 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 9 \\ & 420 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.1 \\ & 55 \cdot 4 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1092 \\ 929: 7 \\ 91.7 \end{gathered}$ | 133.9 | 72.1 | 75.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 5 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 11: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 15: 9 \\ \substack{8.9 \\ 7.6} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 8 \\ & : 8: 8 \\ & 6: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 18 \\ \text { Han } 13 \\ \text { Jane } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 412.7 \\ & 477.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 0 \\ & 60 \cdot 0 \\ & 62 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 89.7 98.8 90.8 | 113.6 | 64.8 | 76.4 | $\begin{gathered} 13 \cdot 9 \\ 14.9 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | 17.3 18.7 18.7 | 13.8 19.8 14.8 18.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 8 \\ & \text { Ays. } 12 \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 74: 4 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ |  | 109.8 | 60.6 | 79.4 | cole 20.2 | 24:0 25: 25 22.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 6 \\ & 8: 6 \\ & 8: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | October 14 November 11 December 9 |  |
|  | con $\begin{gathered}76.9 \\ 64.7 \\ 64.2\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \cdot 5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 107 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | 139.8 | 65.1 | $82 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{gathered} 18: 0 \\ \text { is } \\ 15 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | 20.3 20.5 20.1 | $\begin{gathered} 119 \\ 8.9 \\ 8.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 6 \\ & 7: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurury } 13 \\ & \text { Hearcry } 10 \\ & \text { Marach 10 } \end{aligned}$ | 1969 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 49.0 \\ & \text { 4090. } \\ & \hline 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 104.7 | 128.4 | 70.0 | 83.5 | 迷13.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 6 \\ & 17.6 \\ & 15 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14: 1 \\ 8.8 \\ 8: 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 7.3 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 575 \\ & \text { 420:3 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 95:9 102 97 97 | 98.9 | 60.5 | 81.7 | $\underset{\substack{15.6 \\ 14.6}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18: 0 \\ 19.6 \\ 19: 1 \end{gathered}$ | 15.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 14 \\ & \text { Assus. } 11 \\ & \text { September } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 77: 0 \\ & 70,8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106: 20 \\ & 1215: 2 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 109.1 | 54.2 | 87.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 16 \\ 13: 0 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 0 \\ & 2 i-3 \\ & 22.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12: 90 \\ 1!: 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 3 \\ 9.7 \\ 9.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { cos.2.2 } \\ & \text { che } \end{aligned}$ |  | (125:1 | 149.1 | 60.0 | 89.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 22: \end{aligned}$ | 12.3 9.9 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & 9 \cdot 0 \\ & 9 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1970 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 455 \cdot 7 \\ & \text { 435: } \\ & 43: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 2 \\ & \substack{64: 5 \\ 63 \cdot 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.0 \\ & 87.8 \\ & 88.7 \end{aligned}$ | $142 \cdot 3$ | $70 \cdot 3$ | 89.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 0 \\ & 12: 8 \\ & 12: 3 \end{aligned}$ | 20.4 10.3 16.5 10. | 13.6 9.6 9.5 | 10.6 $\substack{9.5 \\ 7}$ |  |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{76.4} \begin{gathered}664 \\ 75.5\end{gathered}$ | (104:7 | 113.9 | 63.0 | 88.5 | (16.3 | 19.3 21.9 19.9 | (16.5 $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 18.2\end{aligned}$ | 9.7 3.7 19.3 | July 13 <br> August 10 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 457 \cdot 37.8 \\ \text { 4990.8 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 2 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 70 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 116.7 | 61.2 | 92.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 97.0 \\ & 174.7 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 2 \\ & 2501 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4141 \\ & 12: 3 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 12 \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Stis.5 | 90.3 <br> $\substack{74.9 \\ 75.0}$ <br> 9.0 |  | 162.5 | 69.7 | 95.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 1 \\ & 15 \cdot 1 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 268.2 \end{aligned}$ | 14.88 | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 13,73 \\ & 13.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1971 |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { S8, } \\ \text { ¢0,6 }}}$ | ${ }_{7}^{89} \cdot 2$ | 139.1 131.7 | $176 \cdot 2$ | 83.3 | 101.7 | 18.4 | 27.5 24.8 | 16.2 | 13.4 15.4 | $\underset{\text { Aprill }}{\substack{\text { M }}}$ |  |

## Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain



| TABLE 122 |  |  | 1958 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  | MEN（21 Years and over）： |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , viris | Food， drink and tobacco | chemicals and | Metal facture | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Engineerin } \\ \text { goods }}}$ | and electrical | Ship buiding ${ }^{\text {and }}$ marine ing ingeer | Vehicles | Metal gosos not siser speri specified | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \text { 年athor, }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { colothing } \\ & \text { fiot } \\ & \text { foterear } \end{aligned}$ |
| Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 April |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { 24: } \\ 25: 07 \end{array}, ~ \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{20}^{25 \cdot 13}$ | － 28.30 | － |  |  | 20：61 21.41 |
| Average ho 1969 April Oft． | rs worked 47.5 47.6 | ${ }_{45}^{46}$ ： 2 | ${ }_{45}^{45} 7$ |  | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 7}$ | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 9}$ | ${ }_{43}^{43} \cdot 6$ | 45．9 4 | ${ }_{45}^{46.9}$ | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 1}$ | 420．0 |
| Average ho | y earnins |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 April ${ }_{\text {Oct．}}$ |  |  | cisp $\begin{gathered}\text { 58．97 } \\ 58\end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 52 p .78 \\ & 55 \cdot 70 \\ & \hline 80 \end{aligned}$ |  | （ $\begin{gathered}69.03 \\ 65.76\end{gathered}$ |  | 479．59 | ${ }_{4}^{45.54}$ |  |
| 1968 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| TABLE 122 （continued） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MEN（21 YEARS AND OVER）＊ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Timber， furniture， etc． | Paper， printing ${ }^{\text {and }}$ publishing | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Other } \\ \text { Oanur } \\ \text { fanturing } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { All } \\ \text { 筬anururin } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mining } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { andrying } \\ & \text { (uarcopt } \\ & \text { cooil } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Con－ction }}^{\text {struction }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Gas, } \\ \text { electricity } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { water } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Transport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { communni- } \\ \text { cationt } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Certain } \\ & \text { cistain } \\ & \text { sareculus } \\ & \text { servicess } \end{aligned}$ | Public admini－ $\underset{\text { stration }}{\text { athen }}$ | All covered |




|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 524．84 | 55：89 | ${ }_{4}^{45} \mathbf{4 7} 88$ | 49.22 50.68 |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { an } \\ 51.15 \\ \hline 1.15}}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{41.79} 4$ | ${ }_{\substack{51 \\ 53.53 \\ \hline 5.98}}$ | 1969 April |


| Bricks, | $\underset{\substack{\text { Timber，} \\ \text { furniture，}}}{ }$ fetc | Paper， priniting and $\underset{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { publishing }}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Other } \\ \text { Oanaur } \\ \text { fanturn } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { fmanur } \\ & \text { fancuring } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mining } \\ & \text { andarrying } \\ & \text { (aracying } \\ & \text { coal) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {con－}}^{\text {costion }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Gas, } \\ & \text { electricity } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { water } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Transport and communi－ cationt $\dagger$ | Certain misecul services $\ddagger$ sel | Public admini－ stration | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ald } \\ & \text { cinstries } \\ & \text { coveres } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |





1958 Standard Industrial Classification
WOMEN（18 YEARS AND OVER）

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bricks, } \\ & \text { pottery, } \\ & \text { glass, } \\ & \text { cement, } \\ & \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Paper }}$ $\underset{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { publishing }}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Other } \\ \text { 筬anururin } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | All <br> manu－ <br> industries | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Mining } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { aurrying } \\ \text { (exerept } \\ \text { cool } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Con－ction }}^{\text {struction }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Gas, } \\ \text { electricity } \\ \text { ant } \\ \text { water } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Transport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { communt } \\ \text { cationt } \end{array}$ | Certain maseol． mervices $\ddagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public } \\ & \text { admini= } \\ & \text { stration } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { industries } \\ & \text { covered } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earning |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33.18 34 |  | ${ }^{29.74}$ | 30：81 | 28．72 | ${ }_{29.97}^{27.74}$ | ${ }_{32}^{32.159}$ |  |  | ${ }_{29}^{29.758}$ | ${ }_{\substack{30 \\ 30.63 \\ 3 \\ \hline 188}}$ | ${ }_{\text {lem }} 1969$ April |











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

| 1958 sic October | Food drink and tobacco | Chemicals and $\begin{aligned} & \text { alied } \\ & \text { allied industries }\end{aligned}$ |  | Metal macture facture | Engineering and electrical |  |  |  | Vehicles |  | Textiles | Clothing and footwear |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males $\left.\begin{array}{r}1967 \\ 1968 \\ 1969 \\ 1969\end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{17}{27} .53 \\ & \hline 28.92 \\ & 30.40 \\ & 32 \cdot 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.10 \\ & 3.10 \\ & 33.76 \\ & 35 \cdot 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne.75 } \\ & \hline 26.53 \\ & \hline 80.37 \\ & 30.68 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $25 \cdot 31$ <br> 25 <br> 28 <br> 28 <br> 30.17 <br> 30.88 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.16 \\ & 12.60 \\ & 13.72 \\ & 14.85 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11.10 \\ & 11.49 \\ & 12.23 \\ & 13.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.88 \\ & 1: 68 \\ & 12.21 \\ & 13.14 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.80 .80 \\ & \hline 10790 \\ & 12.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.83 \\ & 10.658 \\ & 12.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.34 \\ & 10.92 \\ & 10.52 \\ & 12.56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.13 \\ & 10.73 \\ & 12.428 \\ & 12.28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.76 \\ & 10.35 \\ & 12.32 \\ & 12.92 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1968 SIC October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Food, } \\ & \text { orrink } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { tobacco } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coal and and } \\ & \text { 年errol } \\ & \text { products } \\ & \text { product } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { feaculur } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mechani- } \\ \text { cal } \\ \text { ingineer- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | Instru- <br> ment <br> enginee <br> ing | Electrica eng ing | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Ship } \\ \text { biding } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { mariner } \\ \text { engineer- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ | Vehicles | $\underset{\substack{\text { gotal } \\ \text { gises.e. } \\ \text { shot } \\ \text { sperified }}}{\substack{\text { s.e. }}}$ | Textiles | Clothing and footwear |
| $\substack{\text { Males, } 99 \\ 1970}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 38.01 } \\ & 44 \cdot 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 30.70 } \\ 33,65 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{31 \\ 35 \\ 313}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 31.76 } \\ 35.95 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.98 \\ 305 \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | cily | cit |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Females } \\ 1990 \\ 1990 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1}^{13.17}$ | ${ }_{19}^{19} 978$ | 17.68 | 13.05 | 12.56 ${ }_{14.53}$ | (14.42 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{13.55}$ | 12.181 | ${ }_{\substack{13.73 \\ 16: 84}}$ | ${ }_{14.19}^{12.54}$ | ${ }_{1}^{12} \times 128$ | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{12.920} 1$ |

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


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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { fupner efe, } \\ & \text { ett. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper } \\ & \text { Print } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { publishing } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Omaur } \\ & \text { fanturing } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Allur } \\ \substack{\text { fanturing } \\ \text { industries }} \end{gathered}\right.$ | Mining quarrying | Construc. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { aled water } \\ \text { and watr }} \end{array}$ |  | Public armitise antion and oetain serbices | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { All } \\ \text { industries } \\ \text { andvices } \\ \text { coveredt } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1958 stc October |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 28:54 <br> 29.54 <br> an <br> 34.86 <br> 34.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 27.501 \\ & 27.01 \\ & 30.75 \\ & 32.38 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | 26:79 20.70 an 32.04 32.38 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 25.18 } \\ & 25.76 \\ & 28.75 \\ & 29.74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 26.71 } \\ & \hline .717 \\ & 30.10 \\ & 32.188 \\ & 32.18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 267.70 } \\ & 27.93 \\ & 29.90 \\ & 32.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 27.66 } \\ & 27 \\ & \text { 27: } 67 \\ & 31.98 \\ & 31.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 26:69 } \\ & 27.90 \\ & 29.70 \\ & 39.07 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10.55 \\ & 10.150 \\ & 112.80 \\ & 12.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 28 \\ & 10.84 \\ & 10.41 \\ & 12 \cdot 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.060 \\ & 12.60 \\ & 18.30 \\ & 14.51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.72121 \\ & 12105 \\ & 13.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.99 \\ & 10.62 \\ & 12.36 \\ & 13.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.56 \\ & 12.96 \\ & 14.98 \\ & 15.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.66 \\ & 11.21 \\ & 112.81 \\ & 12.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.066 \\ & 138450 \\ & 14.050 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.13 \\ & 11.74 \\ & 12.47 \\ & 13.42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.27 \\ & 1678 \\ & 19.78 \\ & 19.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.25 \\ & 14.90 \\ & 15.76 \\ & 17.05 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { Putraiture, }, \end{aligned}$ | Paper and publishing | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Other } \\ \text { Panauring } \\ \text { fandurin } \\ \text { industries* } \end{array} \end{array}$ | All $\underset{\substack{\text { fatcuring } \\ \text { industries }}}{\text { An }}$ industri | Mining and quarrying | (ionstruc- | Gas, electricity and water | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { All } \\ \text { production } \\ \text { podustries } \\ \text { noverdiry } \\ \text { benenuur } \end{array}$ | Public adminis- antaion and oftrain strerices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Andustries } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { servies } \\ \text { coveredt } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 1968 SIC October |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 31.46 } \\ 34 \cdot 22 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 34.25 } \\ 38 \cdot 01 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { s2.33 } \\ 36.16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 32. } \\ 38 \cdot 48 \\ 36 \cdot 49 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 32.18 } \\ 35.185 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.53 \\ & 355 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \cdot 18 \\ 36 \cdot 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ 35 \cdot 90 \\ 35 \cdot 94 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 z^{t} .07 \\ & 36 \cdot 12 \end{aligned}$ | Males <br> 1969 <br> 1970 |
| ${ }_{1}^{12.454}$ | ${ }_{13}^{12} 39$ | 14.51 16.37 | 13.04 14.47 | ${ }_{\substack{13.31 \\ 15.44}}$ | ${ }_{15}^{15.12}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12.75}$ | ${ }_{14}^{14.90}$ | (13.42 | 19.18 21.82 | 179.059 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Females } \\ 1950 \\ 1990 \end{array}$ |




Annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingd ABLE 126

|  |  | Average enourly wage earning (2) | Average hourly wage earnings effect of overtime* | Average hourly wage ratest | Difference (col. (3) minus col. (4)) <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aprib | $\pm$+ <br> +5.5 <br> 8 | $\pm{ }^{+3.6}$ | +3.8 +6.6 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +5.6 \\ +5.9\end{array}$ | (5) +1.3 +1.0 |
| 988 April | + 4.6 | $\pm \begin{aligned} & \text { + } 5.5 \\ & +3.1\end{aligned}$ | + + 5.9 +3.4 | +4.8 | +1.1 +1.3 |
| \$97 April |  | +3.6 +3.6 | + +3.5 +2.9 | +3.7 +3.5 +1.4 | -0.0 |
| \%0 Arril | + +6.5 +6.6 | +3.6 +7.0 +8.1 | +2.9 +6.4 +7.3 | +1.4 +4.4 | + 1.5 |
| *1) Ampril ${ }_{\text {October }}$ | + +6.6 | +8.0 +7.3 +7.0 |  | +5.5 | +1.8 |
| \%2 Ancril | + +4.0 +3.2 | $+7.0$ | +6 | + +6.4 | $\pm{ }^{+0.3}$ |
|  | +3.2 | + + 4.1 | + ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ + 4.4 | + +4.1 +4.2 | + +1.1 |
| \$44 Aprober | $\pm \begin{aligned} & +5.0 \\ & +5.3\end{aligned}$ | + ${ }^{+3.6}$ | $\pm \begin{aligned} & \text { + } \\ & +3\end{aligned}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +2.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { P.4 } \\ +1.3\end{array}$ |
| 45 Actober | + +8.1 | + $\begin{array}{r}7.4 \\ +8.2\end{array}$ | +6.5 +8.1 | + +5.9 | + 1.6 |
| \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ April | $\pm 7$ | + 8.4 | +8.0 +9.5 | +5.7 +5.3 | +2.4 +2.7 |
| \%s April | + +7.4 + 4. | +10.1 +9.8 +6.2 | +9.5 +9.7 | +7.3 +8.0 | +2.2 |
| (6) Amill | + 4.2 +2.1 +5.6 | +6.2 +2.8 | +6.5 +3.0 | +8.0 +5.6 | + +0.9 |
| *38 April | + ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ + 6.6 +8.5 | + +5.8 +5.3 +8.1 | + ${ }_{+} \mathbf{3}: 0$ | + +5.7 +5.3 | + $\pm 0.3$ 0.3 |
|  | + $\begin{array}{r}+8.5 \\ +7.8 \\ +7.5\end{array}$ |  | +7.7 | + +8.6 | - 0.9 |
| 70 October | +7.5 +8.1 | + 7.1 | + $\begin{array}{r}6.9 \\ +8.0\end{array}$ |  | $\pm$1.5 <br> +2.5 |
|  | +13.7 | +15.4 | +16.2 | +12.4 | + +3.8 |
| The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's The figures in column earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122). Assuming that the amount of overtime is <br> actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; tiplying this difference by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Food, } \\ & \text { dorink } \\ & \text { dink } \\ & \text { tobacco } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Chemi cals and |  | Metal facture | Engineering and electrical |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Ship-ing } \\ \text { Sinding } \\ \text { andine } \\ \text { maryine } \\ \text { eering } \end{array}$ | Vehicles | Metal gooss oissere sisere specified | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { good jor } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Cloching } \\ & \text { anotho } \\ & \text { pear } \\ & \text { wet } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1967 \\ \substack{\text { dulyuse } \\ \text { Supustember }} \\ \text { Septeme } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1090 \\ 1090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{07.8 \\ 1 \\ 106: 4 \\ 106.1} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cop:2 } \\ & \text { iog } \\ & 108: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 106: 306 \\ & 105: 95 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cob:2 } \\ & \text { ion: } \\ & 103: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1090909 \\ & 108: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10977 \\ & 100 \cdot 9 \\ & 107 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 65 \\ & 107: 5 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106595 \\ & 1059 \\ & 1056 \end{aligned}$ | (iot. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1097 \\ & 10: 7 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107758: 812 \\ & 121: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 100.5 \\ & 106 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 107: 3 \\ 108: 3 \\ 105: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & \text { 104: } \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.5 \\ & 107.5 \\ & 107.5 \end{aligned}$ | 10196 $105: 6$ 105 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 7 \\ & 1005 \\ & 100.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107909 \\ & 10909 \end{aligned}$ | (10.9 |
| 1968 <br> January Februar March | 1117.7 | 112.5$113: 5$13 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 113: 6 \\ & 113: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 10: 0 \\ & 112: 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 09: 8 \\ & 100: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 2 \\ & 15: 8 \\ & 1558 \end{aligned}$ | 11115 | $\begin{aligned} & 112: 9 \\ & 115: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106: 3 \\ & 108: 8 \\ & 110: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 110.1 1114.6 | H11:8 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { Juyn } \end{gathered}$ | (114.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 2020 \\ & 125: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 113:1 |  |  |  | 1115:9 | 114.1 $117 \% 6$ 1176 | (111.8 | 112.8 116 | (111.2. |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 1115.7 \\ 116.4}}$ |
| July August Septemb | (19.5 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|:\|} 113: 518 \\ 13 \end{array}$ |  | ¢17.1 115 |  | (13:8 |  | 11118.0 | 117.6 | (115.2. | 118.7 116.7 116.0 190 | (114.3 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | 117.5. | $\begin{aligned} & 114.5 \\ & 178.9 \\ & 18.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 117: 0 \\ 177: 8 \\ 17: 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 5 \\ & 117: 5 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 1878 \\ & 17.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 1217: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116: 8 \\ & 125: 6 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 1129:301 } 1217$ | 1113.7 | \|115:9 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1969 } \\ & \text { Janury } \\ & \text { Burrary } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | (120.7. | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 3 \\ & 120: 3 \\ & 121: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | (120.3 $\begin{aligned} & 120.9 \\ & 123.2\end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18996 \\ & 180: 4 \\ & 120: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120: 8 \\ & 122 ;: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & 1220.0 \\ & 120.0 \end{aligned}$ | 212:4:0 | [13.8 113.7 | 117.5 | (120:0 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Marcill } \\ \text { S.ane } \\ \text { June } \end{gathered}$ | (123.6. | $\begin{aligned} & 121: 3 \\ & 121: 0 \\ & 124 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | (122.9 |  | (120.6 |  |  | (126.2. |  | (123:3 | 122:0. 119 | lill 119.4 |  |
| July August September | (127.5. | $\begin{aligned} & 1260 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \cdot \frac{8}{120} \\ & 123 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 127.9 \\ & 1293: 9 \\ & 129: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & 125: 9 \\ & 125:-9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 3 \\ & 125: 0 \\ & 125: 0 \end{aligned}$ | +126:83 |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{119.9}$ | ${ }_{1}^{123.8} 12.1$ |
| October November December | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \cdot 9 \\ & 125: 9 \\ & 1395 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125: 4 \\ & 1350 \\ & 130.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 128: 2 \\ & 129: 9 \\ & 127 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $125 \cdot 2$ $122: 5$ $129: 0$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 328 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot 3 \\ & 129 \cdot 2 \\ & 129 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $126 \cdot 5$ $120 \cdot 4$ 127.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 127.3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 127: 7 \\ 125: 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | (125.0. | (121.4 |  |
| ${ }^{1970}$ January | 129.5 | 130.1 |  | $132 \cdot 3$ | 129.7 |  |  | 137.5 | 135.4 | 132.6 | 129.1 | 122.0 | 125.0 | 129.7 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Food, } \\ \text { drink }}}{ }$ <br> drin and toba <br> tobacco | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { coal } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { pentro- } \\ \text { peur- } \\ \text { proct } \\ \text { ducts } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { chemi- } \\ \text { cals } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { andides } \\ \text { indisu- } \\ \text { tries } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Metal } \\ & \text { manur } \\ & \text { facture } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Mechani${ }_{\text {cal }}^{\text {cal }}$ eng eering | $\underset{\substack{\text { Instrut } \\ \text { eng } \\ \text { enin. } \\ \text { eering }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Elec. } \\ \text { trical } \\ \hline}}{ }$ ${ }^{\text {engin. }}$ eering |  | Vehicles | Metal goods nots onsere spherife specified | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \begin{array}{l} \text { Leather, } \\ \text { gaods } \\ \text { and for } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clothing } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { fotet } \\ & \text { wear } \end{aligned}$ |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1970 } \\ \text { Januryy } \\ \text { Purrary } \\ \text { March } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100: 9 \\ & 114: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100.0.1 } \\ & 999.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & \text { 100:9 } \\ & 102: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & \text { 100:4 } \\ & 103: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 100: 6 \\ & 102: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \cdot 5 \\ & 1020,5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \text { oop: } \\ \text { io } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1090 \\ & 10929 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 1000:6 | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 100: 9 \\ 100: 9 \end{array} 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | (10.0. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { javer } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.5 \\ & 1057 \\ & 112: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 10.3 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 107: 0 \\ & 100: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 9 \\ & 109: 7 \\ & 108: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { ion: } \\ & 107 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { 105:8 } \\ & 105: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { 105:4 } \\ & 107 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{01 \cdot 3 \\ 1004 \\ 104-4} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 1 \\ & 1020: 1 \\ & 106 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 6 \\ & 100: 6 \\ & 107: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 3 \\ & 104: 3 \\ & 106 \cdot-2 \end{aligned}$ | los. 10.2 | (10, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { allyusure } \\ \text { Supperther }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111: 1 \\ & 112: 9 \\ & 12: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 106 \cdot 9 \\ 1097 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 10: 10: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 3 \\ & 109 \cdot 3 \\ & 109 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 67.6 \\ & 10076 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 108.3 \\ & 10.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 108 \\ 109: 9 \end{array} \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 103:1 } \\ & \text { in } \\ & 105: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10079 \\ & 107 \cdot 4 \\ & 105 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.4 \\ & \substack{10.4 \\ 1066: 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 4 \\ & \text { aos } \\ & 1099: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.5 \\ & 1014: 4 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.3075 \\ & 106 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | (109.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 114.7 \\ & 121: 6 \\ & 121: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10808 \\ & 108: 20 \\ & 100: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11129.7 \\ & 117: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\ & 120 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \cdot 3 \cdot 9 \\ & 1214.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.9 \\ & 1064 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.5 \\ & 1317.5 \\ & 111.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 109: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1110: 80: 8 \\ & 108: 4 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 \\ & 1212 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | lor 10.6 | ${ }_{113}^{113}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 118: 6 \\ & 183: 5 \\ & 133: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.3 \\ & 115: 0 \\ & 115: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1126.9 \\ & 123: 9 \\ & 18.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1111.6 \\ & 10: 3 \\ & 109: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 3 \\ & 112: 0 \\ & 112.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \cdot 2 \\ & 113: 2 \\ & 116 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115: 3 \\ & 15: 6 \\ & 155: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 6 \\ & 115: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1114: 4 \\ & 112: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 3: 8 \\ & 12: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 7 \\ & 112: 4 \\ & 116: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 118.9 117.6 117.9 | 1112.9 |  |
| Aprill | $122 \cdot 4$ | 114.8 | 118.6 | 109.8 | 114.5 | 115 | 118.1 | 117.0 | 114.6 | 114.5 | 116.5 | 120.4 | 115.4 |  |

[^2]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\underset{\substack{\text { mpmer, } \\ \text { anfer } \\ \text { unter } \\ u t y}}{ }
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Paper, } \\
\& \text { Printing }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { printing } \\
\text { nadish } \\
\text { nudbisp }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\({ }_{\text {ing }}^{\text {publish- }}\)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { other } \\
\& \text { mane } \\
\& \text { fantur- } \\
\& \text { infus. } \\
\& \text { infies- }
\end{aligned}
\] \& All \({ }_{\text {factur }}\) industries \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Agri- } \\ \text { culture* }}}{\text { a }}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Mining
and
auarry- \\
\({ }_{\text {ing }}\) quarry-
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { con- } \\
\substack{\text { struc. } \\
\text { tion }}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Gas, \\
 \(\underset{\text { water }}{\text { and }}\) wa
\end{tabular} \&  \& Miscelservices: \& Ald
indus-
anies
services
covered \& \begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
All indus- \\
tries and \\
servies \\
seved \\
(sered \\
(season- \\
all \\
adjusted)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|r|}{Standard Industrial Classification 1958} \\
\hline  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1045 \\
\& i 06 \\
\& 106
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
107.67 \\
105: 7 \\
105:
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.5 \\
\& 105: 7 \\
\& 106.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 117.27 .6 \\
\& 10: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107: 20: 20: 2 \\
\& 105:-1
\end{aligned}
\] \& 111.5 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105: 1 \\
\& 105: 1 \\
\& 105: 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
109: 1 \\
108: 1
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1079 \\
\& 100: 8 \\
\& 100: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108: 8 \\
\& 108: ~ \\
\& 108: 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1070 \\
\& 1008 \\
\& 1080
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1967 \\
\& \substack{14 y \\
\text { Autusut } \\
\text { September }}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106 \cdot 8 \\
\& 108: 8 \\
\& 108: 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.2 \\
\& 107.7 \\
\& 106: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108: 20: 7 \\
\& 10075: 5 \\
\& 1020
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
115 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\
109.4 \\
8
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10.7 \\
\& 10.7 \\
\& 110.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 115: 9.9 \\
\& 108: 20
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10455 \\
\& 1055: 5 \\
\& 1055
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108: 0 \\
\& 100: 70 \\
\& 100
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 111 \cdot 15: 5 \\
\& 10: 4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 109 \cdot 1 \\
\& 109: 5 \\
\& 107: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108 \cdot 7 \\
\& 109.9 \\
\& 109: 4
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \\
\hline  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
109 \cdot 9 \\
10 \cdot 9 \\
13: 7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1000 \\
\& 100200 \\
\& 130
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1110.7 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
112.0
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1117.7 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1110: 30: 3 \\
\& 10: 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 114: 9 \\
\& 120: 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107: 8 \\
\& 109: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}
1109 \\
112.4
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 115 \cdot 4 \\
\& 120.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& 11112.0 \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 11090 \\
\& 1120 \\
\& 120
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \\
\hline  \& 11119.93 116.7 \& (111.5 \& (12.3 \(\begin{aligned} \& 112 . \\ \& 116.0 \\ \& 16.0\end{aligned}\) \& (118.7 118 \& \({ }^{110.6}\) \& (120.5 \& (119.4. 11.7 \& 112.9 \& \({ }_{\substack{117.5 \\ 1165 \\ 115: 8}}\) \& (113:4 11.4 \& \& 1112.0 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Arrill } \\
\text { June }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{1}^{113.9} 115\) \& 113:9 \&  \& (12.5 \& 111090 \& (123.7 \& \(1111 \cdot 9\) \& \({ }_{\text {lill }}^{115.5}\) \&  \& H16: 116 \& \& (114.3 \& July
Ausust
September \\
\hline 19.9

10.6

10.6 \&  \& ${ }_{\text {l }}^{113: 9}$ \& (115:8 \& (1218:8 \& 112.0. 113 \& (124:8 \& (111:20 \& (12.8 \& 117.4 1175 \& 117.9.9 \& \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1119.7 \\
& 119.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { October } \\
& \text { Nover } \\
& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 19,901 \\
& 120.5
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& ${ }^{115.9}$ \& 119.8 \&  \& ${ }_{1}^{116.3}$ \& - 123.12 \& ${ }_{\text {l }} 113.0$ \&  \&  \& (19.7. \& \& 19.8

199.1

120.1 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1969 \text { dany } \\
& \text { Joburrary } \\
& \text { Farch } \\
& \text { March }
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline  \&  \& (120.4 \& (122.6 \& $\xrightarrow{131.5}$ \&  \& -129.6. \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 120 \cdot 10: 7 \\
& 120: 7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& (124.5 \& (125.7 \& (123.4 \& \& (12.9 $\begin{aligned} & 121.9 \\ & 1223.1 \\ & 123\end{aligned}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Apriv } \\
\text { Sure }
\end{gathered}
$$
\] <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 123: 5 \\
& \text { an } \\
& 123:-2
\end{aligned}
$$ \& (120.5. \& (124:68 \&  \& 114.7. 118.7 \&  \& (121.8 \& (127.0 \& - 12 126.6 \&  \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 123.5 \\
& 125: 1 \\
& 125: 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jaly } \\
& \text { Sepuster } \\
& \text { Sepe }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 125: 8 \\
& \left.\begin{array}{l}
120 \\
12: 3
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
126 \cdot 8 \\
129.8 \\
128.0
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 125 \cdot 6 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
127: 7 \\
125:-7
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 126: 2 \\
& 125: 2 \\
& 120: 2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 123: 9 \\
& 123: 9 \\
& 123: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 118: 6 \\
& 123: 5 \\
& 125
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 133.0 \\
& \hline 139.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { l29:30: } \\
& 129: 6 \\
& 129
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 127.1 \\
& 127 \cdot 8 \\
& 127: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 126 \cdot 6.6 \\
& 129 \cdot 1 \\
& 129 \cdot-1
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline 127.2 \& ${ }^{130.8}$ \& 126.4 \& $130 \cdot 5$ \& 126.1 \& 127.2 \& 128.5 \& 128.5 \& 133.3 \& 131.6 \& 129.9 \& \& 129.9 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{JANUARY $1970=100$} <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Paper, } \\
& \text { parinting } \\
& \text { pandish } \\
& \text { ing }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\text { other } \\
\text { onanu } \\
\text { fancur. } \\
\text { inndus } \\
\text { indus- } \\
\text { tries }
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { All } \begin{array}{l}
\text { Al } \\
\text { manu } \\
\text { fantur } \\
\text { indus- } \\
\text { iries }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ${ }_{\text {Agri- }}$ Autiture* \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mining } \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { quarry- } \\
& \text { ing }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Con- } \\
\text { struc- } \\
\text { tion }
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Gas, } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { elec } \\
\text { ericicy } \\
\text { ander } \\
\text { wnater }
\end{array} \\
& \text { wat }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& Trans-

port
pors
anm
miont

tion- \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Miscel- } \\
& \text { Ianeous } \\
& \text { services } \ddagger
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline \text { All } \\
\text { indus } \\
\text { trins } \\
\text { sines } \\
\text { services } \\
\text { covered }
\end{array}
$$
\] \&  \& ${ }^{\substack{\text { Januery } \\ \text { Ifory } \\=100}}$ \& <br>

\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{Standard industrial Classification 1968} <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 10000 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 0013
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \cdot 0.0 \\
& 1020
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1000 \\
& 100.0 \\
& 100 .
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1000: 00 \\
& 102: 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\substack{000 \\
\hline \\
005: \\
005: 9}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1000000 \\
& \hline 00640
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100: 80: 8 \\
& 100: 8 \\
& 104: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
100 \cdot 0 \\
190: 8 \\
100: 3
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10000 \\
& 100: 0 \\
& 102: 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \cdot 0 \cdot 3 \\
& 105: 4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \cdot 0 \\
& \hline 100: 9 \\
& 1020: 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 100:0. } \\
& 100: 6 \\
& 102: 6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12990 \\
& 133: 0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Syourary } \\
& \text { anaburyary } \\
& \text { Rabrchy }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 130.6 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 103: 13: 3 \\
& 1060
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 104.4 \\
& 104.4 \\
& 109.9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 104: 0 \\
& \text { 104:9 } \\
& 108: 0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 111: 2 \\
& 115: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100.1 \\
& 190: 1 \\
& 102: 3
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 109: 6 \\
& 109: 3 \\
& 109
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 103.9 \\
& \left.\begin{array}{l}
103: 9 \\
103: 9
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 104:4} \\
& \text { iof } \\
& 109: 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
105 \cdot 7 \\
10089 \\
106 \cdot 5
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 104:8 } \\
& \text { 105:7 } \\
& 108: 7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 103.6 \\
& 106 \\
& 106
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 134.6 \\
& 13.1 \\
& 137.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Arpil } \\
\text { Hay } \\
\text { June }
\end{gathered}
$$
\] <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 110 \cdot 109 \\
& 1090
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 104 \cdot 6 \\
& 1070 \\
& 100.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 107.3 \\
& \text { ape } \\
& 109 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& cos \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 970.9.9 } \\
& 100: 4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1021 \\
& 1092 \\
& 1094
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 106.8 \\
& 108.8 \\
& 107.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 109 \cdot 0 \\
& 10907 \\
& 1008
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 105 \cdot 2 \\
& \substack{105} \\
& 1020
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
107 \\
108: 9 \\
109: 3
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
106 \cdot 7 \\
109: 8 \\
109: 8
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& 138.6 ${ }_{142}^{142 \cdot}$ \& | July |
| :--- |
| August | <br>

\hline  \& 111.2 \& 110.7
113.1
13.3 \& 110.7
113.1

112.2 \& H113:0 \& 100.2 \& (14.9 113.9 \& (108.1. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 119: 3: 7 \\
& 145: 7
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1112: 27: 7 \\
& 121 \cdot 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& (110:8 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 143 \cdot 9 \\
& 146: 8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& October November <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline 15: 8 \\
114: 5
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 112: 06: 6 \\
& 114: 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& 114.4 \& (12.7 $\begin{aligned} & 16.9 \\ & 121 \\ & 12.3\end{aligned}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 113: 3: 9 \\
& 112: 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 112.55 \\
& 117: 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 109.1 \\
& 109: 6 \\
& 103 \cdot 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 114: 7 \\
& 111: 7 \\
& 16.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14: 4: 9 \\
& 146: 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 114: 20: 6 \\
& 13: 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 148.38 \\
& 189
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline \& 14.7 \& 118.6 \& 116.5 \& $\uparrow$ \& 113.6 \& 118.3 \& 123.8 \& \& \%110 \& \% \& \% \& 150.6 \& Aprill <br>

\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{| Note (1): This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of |
| :--- |
|  |
| 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 ide |
|  |
|  groups are shown as indices takiksg January 1970. as 100 , but for convenience the couts and jumberiers, employees without distinguishing between males and females, ant imime employees. old and new bases. At the same time the seasonal adeustments which were previously calculated from the data for 1963 -69, have been recalculated to take account of the data for 1970 . |} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}


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

TABLE 128
GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY $1964=100$

| Industry Group | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SIC (1958) |  | SIC (1968) |  |  |  | SIC (1958) |  | SIC (1968) |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1971 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { 1971 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | January 1970 | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | January <br> 1971 | January $1971$ |

## ENGINEERING*

Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
All timeworkers
Payment-by-result workers
Silled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
All payment-by-result workers
All skilled workers
All semi-skilled workers
All labourers
All workers covered

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 139.7 | 143.2 | 143.2 | 156.3 |
| 138.9 | 141.2 | 141.2 | 158.0 |
| 137.6 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 156.5 |
| 140.0 | 143.3 | 143.3 | 158.1 |
| 140.0 | 142.7 | 142.7 | 155.3 |
| 133.9 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 148.9 |
| 135.3 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 153.1 |
| 136.8 | 140.1 | 140.1 | 152.0 |
| 139.7 | 142.8 | 142.8 | 155.6 |
| 136.1 | 139.3 | 139.3 | 152.9 |
| 137.2 | 139.6 | 139.5 | 155.8 |
| 138.2 | 141.5 | 141.5 | 154.9 |


|  | $£$ | - | 143.8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $=$ | - | 141.8 | 149.0 |
| $=$ | - | 141.8 | 150.6 |
| - | - | 143.7 | 152.6 |
| - | - | 145.0 | 152.4 |
| $=$ | - | 139.7 | 147.3 |
| $=$ | - | 139.2 | 146.5 |
| - | - | 142.1 | 149.6 |
| $=$ | - | 143.9 | 152.0 |
| - | - | 140.2 | 147.9 |
| - | - | 142.7 | 149.9 |
|  |  | 150.8 |  |


| 153.0 | 163.8 | - | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 149.5 | $165 \cdot 2$ | - |  |
| $150 \cdot 6$ | 162.5 | - |  |
| 152.6 | $165 \cdot 3$ | - | - |
| 152.4 | 163.2 | - |  |
| 147.3 | 157.0 | - |  |
| $146 \cdot 5$ | 159.5 | - | - |
| 149.6 | $160 \cdot 0$ | - | - |
| 152.0 | 162.8 | - | - |
| 147.9 | $160 \cdot 2$ | - |  |
| 149.9 | $161 \cdot 9$ | - |  |
| $150 \cdot 8$ | $162 \cdot 3$ | - |  |

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING $\dagger$
Timeworkers
skilled
Skmi-skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
All timeworkers
payment-by-result workers
Semi-skilled
Labourers
All payment-by-result workers
All skilled workers
All semi-skilled workers
All labourers
All workers covered

| 149.9 | 156.5 | 156.5 | 154.8 | 177.6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 154.9 | 162.9 | 162.9 | 151.4 | 183.4 |
| 152.8 | 166.3 | 166.3 | 166.6 | 185.1 |
| 154.7 | 163.3 | 163.3 | 158.9 | 185.0 |
| 156.4 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 173.2 | 176.5 |
| 159.0 | 146.5 | 146.5 | 167.4 | 177.2 |
| 139.9 | 129.4 | 129.4 | 152.0 | 163.3 |
| 155.0 | 146.3 | 146.3 | 168.9 | 174.8 |
| 155.0 | 149.9 | 149.9 | 168.1 | 175.7 |
| 157.8 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 161.9 | 178.4 |
| 146.6 | 143.3 | 143.3 | 159.0 | 173.1 |
| 155.1 | 150.1 | 150.1 | 165.5 | 176.4 |


| $£$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| £ |  |  |
| 25.56 | 159.6 | 169.7 |
| 24.64 | 155.0 | 161.6 |
| 28.06 | 163.9 | 176.5 |
| 32.43 | 158.1 | 163.9 |
| 26.01 | 155.3 | 166.9 |
| 25.64 | 143.0 | 147.2 |
| 30.26 | 155.9 | 164.3 |
| 31.83 | 157.9 | 166.9 |
| 25.86 | 155.2 | 161.9 |
| 25.28 | 151.1 | 158.9 |
| 29.62 | 157.7 | 166.8 |


| 169.7 | 174.1 | 197.1 | P |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 161.6 | 163.6 | 190.5 | 51.79 |
| 176.5 | 183.9 | 206.3 | 50.79 |
| 173.9 | 177.4 | 203.6 | 58.88 |
| 166.9 | 174.1 | 184.0 | 70.63 |
| 162.1 | 168.7 | 185.3 | 53.75 |
| 147.2 | 158.1 | 163.4 | 46.92 |
| 164.3 | 170.5 | 181.7 | 63.96 |
| 166.9 | 172.7 | 184.8 | 69.08 |
| 161.9 | 166.5 | 185.8 | 52.88 |
| 158.9 | 168.9 | 179.8 | 48.25 |
| 166.8 | 171.4 | 185.8 | 62.46 |

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE $\ddagger$
Timeworkers
General workers
Craftsmen
All timeworkers
pyment-by-result workers
General workers
All payment-by-result workers All general workers
All craftsmen
I workers covered

| 145.8 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 164.9 | 175.4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 146.5 | 148.7 | 148.7 | 170.4 | 170.4 |
| 145.9 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 166.1 | 174.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 142.6 | 145.7 | 145.7 | 166.3 | 171.7 |
| 144.7 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 165.3 | 166.2 |
| 143.6 | 146.2 | 146.2 | 166.4 | 171.2 |
| 144.6 | 148.7 | 148.7 | 164.6 | 173.0 |
| 146.2 | 147.8 | 147.8 | 168.0 | 168.0 |
| 145.1 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 165.5 | 172.1 |


| $£$ |
| :---: |
| $29 \cdot 73$ |
| 32.07 |
| $30 \cdot 28$ |
| $30 \cdot 53$ |
| 33.22 |
| $31 \cdot 29$ |
| 29.93 |
| 32.41 |
| 30.55 |


| 155.0 | 167.7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 150.8 | 159.8 |
| 154.2 | 166.1 |
| 142.8 | 148.4 |
| 141.1 | 145.4 |
| 142.5 | 147.7 |
| 150.0 | 159.3 |
| 147.1 | 153.6 |
| 149.4 | 158.0 |

167.7
159.8
166.1
148.4
145.4
147.7
159.3
153.6
158.0

| $185 \cdot 1$ | 204.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 177.3 | 193.7 |
| 183.6 | 202.2 |
| 167.3 | 180.0 |
| 166.0 | 174.7 |
| 166.9 | 179.1 |
| 176.8 | 193.3 |
| 171.4 | 184.7 |
| 175.4 | 191.3 |

P
$67 \cdot 79$
72.92
69.00
69.04
74.67
70.58
68.13
73.46
69.42

IRON AND STEEL MAN UFACTURE§


[^3]viandard Industrial Classification:
; $331-349 ; 361 ; 363-369 ; 370 \cdot 2 ; 380-385 ; 390-391 ; 393 ; 399$.
:271-273; 276-278.
+331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
\$ $2711-272 ; 276$.
\$311-312.

|  |  | ALL MANUAL WORKERS＊ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVEARGGE } \\ & \text { SARARIVG } \\ & \text { EARNINGS } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Basic woekly $\begin{aligned} & \text { cest } \\ & \text { rates of wazest }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Baxic hourly } \\ \text { rates of wagest }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Normal }}^{\text {Nourst }}$ weekly | Average hours |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Annual } \\ \text { averages }}}{ }$ |  |  | 1 100.1 ${ }_{11000: 1}^{1000.0}(44.6)$ 999.99999.6 <br> $95: 9$ <br> 95 <br> 9.9 <br>  92.9 $90: 9$ 90 90.9 90.7 90.6 |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | Aocril ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{159}^{159.4}$ | ${ }_{175.2}^{173.0}$ | 91.1 | ${ }_{93}^{94.7}$ | ${ }_{185}^{188.7}$ | 194.9 | 186．1 |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Afriil } \\ & \text { October } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 160.4:4.4.4 } 16.4 \\ & 166: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 170: 5 \\ & 182: 2 \\ & 184 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,0 \\ 90: 8 \\ 90: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{94 \cdot 0}{94 \cdot 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188 \cdot 5 \\ & 196 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \cdot 4 \\ & 207 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{194.7}$ |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Afriil } \\ & \text { October } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 172 \cdot 3: 5 \\ & \hline 774: 9 \\ & 176: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 90.7 \\ 90.7 \\ 90.7 \\ 90 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{94 \cdot 5}{94 \cdot 9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \cdot 0 \\ & 211 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 216 \cdot 9 \\ & 222 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{206 \cdot 9}{\bar{Z}}$ |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { ferarary } \\ & \text { Harach } \end{aligned}$ | 181：4 | $200 \cdot 2$ 2000 20.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.6 \\ & 90.6 \end{aligned}$ | Z | 二 | 二 | ＝ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { fary } \end{gathered}$ | 182．4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 6 \\ & 90.6 \\ & 90.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{94.9}{=}$ | 220.5 | 232．4 | Z |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Aususe } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183: 8 \\ & 185: 3 \\ & 185 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 203．1 203 205 20， | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 5 \\ & 90.5 \\ & 90.5 \end{aligned}$ | 二 | ＝ | 三 | ＝ |
|  | October November December | $\begin{aligned} & 195 \cdot(3) \cdot(3) \\ & 197: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90 \cdot 5 \\ 90.5 \\ 90.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{94.9}{=}$ | $\stackrel{228 \cdot 3}{=}$ | 240.6 | $\stackrel{222 \cdot 9}{=}$ |
| 1970 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | 192．6 |  | 90.5 <br> 90.4 <br> 90.4 | ＝ | Z | च | ＝ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { juar } \\ \text { une } \end{gathered}$ | 197．3 197：6 201.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 218:3} \\ & 212: 5 \\ & 22: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 90.4 90.3 90.3 | ＝ | 三 | 二 | 三 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { Ausyususe } \\ \text { Seppember }} \end{aligned}$ | 202．6 | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \cdot 3 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 225: 6 \\ 223: 6 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $90 \cdot 3$ 90.3 90.3 | こ | 三 | － | 三 |
|  |  | 207．4 217 27.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 229 \cdot 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 235: 6 \\ 240: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 3 \\ & 90,3 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{93 \cdot 4}{=}$ | $\stackrel{259 \cdot 2}{=}$ | $\stackrel{277 \cdot 6}{=}$ | $\stackrel{251.6}{=}$ |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \begin{array}{c} \text { felury } \\ \text { march } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 220．1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 244:-2 } \\ & \text { 24: } \\ & 245: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.1 \\ & 90.1 \\ & 90.1 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ |  | － | 三 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {April }}^{\text {May }}$ | 222．0 | ${ }_{249}^{246}$ | 90.1 | － | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ |
| Note： <br> These indices have been converted to a common base date（average $1955=100$ ） and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases． <br> in all industrices of rates of wages ind worker worked cover only those in industries included in the regular enquiry into earnings worked hours of manual workers（table 122） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| TALEE 130 | basic weekly rates of wages |  |  |  | normal weekly hours＊ |  |  |  | basic hourly rates of wages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | Women | Juvenilest | ${ }_{\text {workers }}$ | Men | Women | Juvenile | ${ }_{\text {workers }}$ | Men | Women | Juvenilest |  |














## 

| 1039 |
| :---: |
| 109.6 |
| 113.6 |
| 116.4 |
| 16.4 |
|  |




|  |
| :---: |
| 90.0 90.0 |
| $\begin{gathered} 90 \cdot 0 \\ 90.0 \\ 90 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 90: 0 \\ 900: 0 \\ 900 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 0 \\ & 90.0 \\ & 90.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 90.0 90.0 |



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{90.4}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 4 \\ & 90.4 \\ & 90.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 90.4 \\ & 90.4 \\ & 90.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 4 \\ & 90.4 \\ & 90.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{90}^{90.4}$ |










| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furniture, } \\ & \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ | Paper, arinting $\underset{\substack{\text { print } \\ \text { putish } \\ \text { publishing }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  | Construc. | Gas, electricity | Transport and communication | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Distributive } \\ \text { trades }}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Profesiosional } \\ \text { Sandifuthic } \\ \text { and itaibis } \\ \text { tration } \end{array}$ | Miscellan services |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| TABLE 132 （continued） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| coods <br> anvieeminily <br> moduced btional－ ntiona | $\underset{\substack{\text { Alcoholic } \\ \text { drink }}}{\text { a }}$ | Tobacco | Housing | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Fuel } \\ \text { light } \end{array} \\ \text { nis } \end{array}$ | Durable household goods | $\begin{gathered} \text { cothing } \\ \text { fot } \\ \text { notwear } \end{gathered}$ | Transport and vehicles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscel- } \\ & \text { laneous } \\ & \text { goods } \end{aligned}$ | Services | Meals <br> boubht <br> and <br> consumed <br> outside <br> the <br> homet |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17th JANUARY 1956 $=100$ |  |  |
|  | 71 | 80 | 87 | 55 | 66 | 106 | 68 | 59 | 58 |  |  | eights |
|  | $101 \cdot 3$ 10.3 $105: 8$ $100: 0$ 109.2 102.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 5 \cdot 5.510 .1 \\ & 100779 \\ & 107: 9 \\ & 177: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.8 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 1217 \\ & 127.7 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 137.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $101: 0$ $100: 1$ $100: 5$ apg 100.3 10.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100.6 } \\ & 1023 \\ & 1003: 6 \\ & 1003: 6 \\ & 1005: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 102.1 10.2 112.9 11.7 12.7 123.0 12.0 | 102.4 1027 13.7 13.5 15.5 124.3 124 | 103.5 1039 19.5 110.1 $120: 1$ 126.2 |  | Monthly averages | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1956 \\ 1958 \\ 1959 \\ 1950 \\ 1961 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | $108 \cdot 2$ | 123.6 | 140.6 | 130.6 | 102.1 | 106.6 | 126.7 | 128.2 | 130.1 |  | January 16 | 1962 |



| $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 64 <br> 63 <br> 65 <br> 67 <br> 67 <br> 65 <br> 6 | 79 74 76 77 72 68 | 102 104 107 109 1118 123 123 | 62 63 65 64 62 64 64 | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 64 \\ & 64 \\ & 59 \\ & 59 \\ & 59 \\ & 60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 98 98 95 92 92 91 92 | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 93 \\ 100 \\ 105 \\ 116 \\ 1162 \\ \hline 122 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 64 63 63 63 6.1 61 6 | 56 56 56 55 56 57 57 |  | 1962 1963 1965 1965 1966 19688 | Weights |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 9.3 \\ & 9.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 64 \\ & 6 . \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & \hline 68 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1218 \\ & 1119 \\ & 1119 \end{aligned}$ | 62 61 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 86 \\ & 86 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 124 \\ & 126 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 65 \\ & 65 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & \hline 57 \\ & 57 \\ & 54 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 42 \\ & 43 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1968 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1980 \\ & 1971 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1265．9未 | Montly |  |
| 105.9 | 100.9 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 105．5： | 106．5 | 99.8 | 103.2 | 99.6 | 101. | $102 \cdot 4$ |  | January 15 | 1963 |
| 109.7 | 103.2 | 100.0 | 110.9 | 110.1 | 101 | 1040 | 100.6 | $102 \cdot 9$ | 105.0 |  | January 14 | 1964 |
| 114.9 | 110.9 | 109.5 | 116.1 | 114.8 | 104.0 | 106.0 | 103.9 | $109 \cdot 0$ | 108.3 |  | January 12 | 1965 |
| ${ }^{121} 18$ | 119.0 | ${ }^{120.8}$ | 123.7 | 119.7 | 1056 | 108.1 | 109.1 | 110.6 | 116.6 |  | January 18 | 1966 |
| 126.8 | 125.4 | 120.7 | ${ }^{131} \cdot 3$ | 124.9 | 108.8 | 111.4 | $110 \cdot 9$ | 113.8 | 124.7 |  | January 17 | 1967 |
| 133.0 | 125.0 | 120.8 | 138.6 | $132 \cdot 6$ | 110.2 | 111.9 | 113.9 | 116.3 | 128.0 | 121.49 | January 16 | 1968 |
| 139.9 | 134.7 | 135.1 | 143.7 | 138.4 | 116.1 | 115.1 | 122.2 | 130.2 | 140.2 | $130.5 \ddagger$ | January 14 | 1969 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 889.9 \\ & 399.2 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \cdot 2 \\ & 136 \cdot 2 \\ & 156 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \cdot 55 \\ & 1355: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | －134．9 | $\begin{aligned} & 118: 58: 6 \\ & 119: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117: 6 \\ & 178: 8 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124: 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { an: } \\ 124: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 22 \\ & \text { Ausust } 19 \\ & \text { September } 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 135: 8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 135 \\ 135: 8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | （199．5． | $\begin{aligned} & 141: 3 \\ & \|1\|: 6 \\ & \|1\|-7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.6 \\ & 120.6 \\ & 120.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119: 20: 7 \\ & 120: 5 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $124: 1$ 124 $124: 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133: 9 \\ & 135: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144: 8 \\ & \hline 44: 5 \\ & \hline 45.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | October 21 November 18 December 16 |  |
|  | （14．0 $\begin{aligned} & 143.0 \\ & 133 \\ & 13.0\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 135 \cdot 8 \\ \text { ans } \\ 135: 8 \end{gathered}$ | （150．6． | －145．3 | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \cdot 2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 122: 4 \\ 122: 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 120.5 120.9 121.7 | $125 \cdot 4$ 127 1275 10 | $136 \cdot 4$ 137.4 137.7 | 147：6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 20 \\ & \text { Feburuary } \\ & \text { March is } \end{aligned}$ | 1970 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 143: 2 \\ & 143 \\ & 13, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { an5 } \\ & 135: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 1579 158.3 158 | 4．45．5． 414 | $\begin{aligned} & 124: 8 \\ & \text { a2: } \\ & 125: 0 \end{aligned}$ | 122.5 <br> $123: 6$ <br> 123.1 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1288 \cdot 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 130 \\ 131: 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\mid$ | （150：8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill } \\ & \text { Mar } 191 \\ & \text { Hene } 19 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1433.6 \\ & 1433 \\ & 143: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.0 \\ & \substack{336: 0 \\ 136: 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158: 8 \\ & 159: 8 \\ & 159: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \cdot 1 \\ & 143: 9 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126: 8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 126: 9 \\ 127: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 123.4 123： $125: 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1329.9 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 135 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143.3 \\ & 1450 \\ & 1450 \end{aligned}$ | 156 150 $157 \%$ 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 146: 22_{1}^{146} \\ & 148: 17 ⿰ 亻 ⿱ 丶 ⿻ 工 二 十 \end{aligned}$ | July 21 <br> September 22 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 141.4 \\ & \left\|\begin{array}{l} 145: 6 \\ \mid 47: 6 \end{array}\right\| \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \cdot 2 \\ & 138: 2 \\ & 138 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150.8 \\ & 150.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.5 \\ & 129.6 \\ & 129.9 \end{aligned}$ | 126.0 126 $127: 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.9 \\ & 137 \\ & 139.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148.28: 3 \\ & 189.6 \end{aligned}$ | 158.1 159.7 159.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 149.97 \\ & \text { is. } 15.7 \\ & 15.37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 20 \\ & \text { Nover } 17 \\ & \text { December 15 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mid 151: 3 \cdot 4.451515 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1388.6 \\ & 138: 6 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164: 4.4 \\ & 1655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STO} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132: 3 \\ & 132: 4 \\ & 132: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128: 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12.7 \\ 130: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141: 2 \\ & 142: 3 \\ & \mid 43: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $151: 2$ <br> 15 <br> $152: 2$ <br> 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \cdot 8 \\ & 1655 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 19 \\ & \text { Ferbruary } \\ & \text { March } 16 \end{aligned}$ | 1971 |
| ${ }^{190.6}$ | ｜152－2 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{138} 18.5$ | ${ }_{173.4}^{173}$ | 1597：8 | 135 <br> 135.7 <br> 135 | $\underset{\substack{130.7 \\ 131.2}}{ }$ | 145．5 | 155.1 158.6 | ${ }_{1}^{168.3} 1$ | （163．5才 |  |  |



|  | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 边 | Output, employment and output Gross domestic product GDP per person employed* |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 1000 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 8 \\ & 105: 3 \\ & 10154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1096 \\ & 1026 \\ & 1026: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 110.5 | (120:2 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{110.7}$ | 119.3 10.1 | 121.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1did | Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries abour costs | 979.9 9 | 1000 10000 100.0 |  | (106:8 | (110.5 $\begin{aligned} & 112.3 \\ & 114.6\end{aligned}$ | 114.6 | (17. 1178 | (121.9 |  |
| INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{2 c}{20}$ | Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{aligned} 90.7 \\ \hline 9.7 \\ 955: \\ \hline 9 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 1000: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 3 \\ & 106.7 \\ & 106 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.7 \\ & 108.8 \\ & 108.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 2 \\ & 10: 5 \\ & 10: 54 \end{aligned}$ | $113: 9$ 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & 1998: 89 \\ & 1819 \\ & \hline 7 \end{aligned}$ | (122.9 | ( 6.9 |
| ${ }_{20}^{2 \mathrm{~d}}$ | Costs per unit of output Labour costs abour costs | ${ }_{100.2}^{100.5}$ | 100 1000 | 101:-5 | ${ }_{107}^{106.6}$ | 1114.5 | $112 \cdot 3$ | $1115 \cdot 3$ | 118\% ${ }_{12}^{12.5}$ |  |
| 3 manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ 3 \mathrm{c} \\ \hline \mathrm{c} \end{gathered}$ | Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{gathered} 9610 \\ \hline 950: 0 \\ \hline 0.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ 100.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 7 \\ & 1007 \\ & 100: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112: 6 \\ & 1029 \\ & 109: 6 \end{aligned}$ | (11:2 | lif: | (121.4. | (120.6 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {127.1 }}$ (10.1) |
| ${ }_{30}^{3 d}$ | Costs per unit of output Labour costs | ${ }_{100}^{101.8}$ | 100.0 1000 | 100:9 | 106:6 | ${ }_{1}^{112.0}$ | 1113.3 | ${ }_{115}^{1159}$ | [121-3 |  |
| 4 MINING AND QUARRYING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 a 4 c 4 c 4 | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 1 \\ & 906: 1 \\ & 964-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 1000.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99.8 \\ 165 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 8 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 904: 6 \\ 106: 6 \\ 1065 \end{gathered}$ | ¢8.1. | $\begin{gathered} 84: 84: 8 \\ 118: 9 \end{gathered}$ | ( 80.3 | $\underset{\substack{78.1 \\(6.0 \\(230)}}{ }$ |
| ${ }_{40}^{40}$ | Costs per unit of output Labour costs | 99.99 | $1000.0$ | ${ }_{1010}$ | 1004:8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1120: 0 \\ & 112: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1113 | 109.8 | 112.6 120.6 |  |
| 5 Metal manufacture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{gathered} 95 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 944: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100000000000000 ~ \\ 1000 \end{array}$ |  | (18.2 | 111.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cos. } \\ & 105: 7 \end{aligned}$ | (11.1. | (14.5. |  |
| 50 | Costs per unit of output <br> Wages and salaries <br> abour costs |  | 100.0 100.0 | 999.9 | 104:6. |  | ${ }_{1}^{18.9}$ | 1177.9 | ${ }_{125: 4}^{129}$ |  |
| 6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 a \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | Output employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{gathered} 90.7 \\ \hline 90: 8 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 1000.0 \\ 1000.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1089.9 \\ & 10065 \\ & 1060 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 121.7 \\ & 1080 \\ & 1212 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (137.3 | (10,2, |
| 60 | Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs | ${ }^{100 \cdot 6}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0\end{aligned}$ | $1100 \cdot 9$ | 108.5. | ${ }_{1129.1}^{109}$ | ${ }_{1}^{109.5}$ | 111:0 | ${ }_{115}^{1157}$ |  |
| 7 vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7 \mathrm{a} \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Employment Output per person employed | $\begin{aligned} & 90: 3 \\ & 901:-1 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100000 \\ & 10000 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.1 \\ & 1007: 2 \\ & 100: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 8 \\ & 1994 \\ & 14: 4 \end{aligned}$ | (11.7. | $\begin{aligned} & 106: 36: 6 \\ & 1912: 6 \end{aligned}$ | (17.2 |  | (968) |
| $7{ }_{70}$ | Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs | ${ }_{103}^{103.6}$ | 100:0 | ${ }_{102}^{102}$ | 104.0. | ${ }_{\substack{107.6 \\ 10.0}}$ | ${ }_{112}^{12.8}$ | 1113.6 | 125:0 |  |
| 8 TEXTILES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 8 c \end{aligned}$ | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 963-3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 105.7 \\ & 1097 \\ & 106.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 3 \\ & 10 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 16.6 \\ & 111.7 \end{aligned}$ | 109:0 | (19.2 |  | ${ }_{\substack{125.0 \\ 88.10}}$ |
| ${ }_{8 \text { 88 }}^{80}$ | Costs per unit of output Wages and sal Labour costs | 1019 101.6 | 100.0 100.0 | 103.7 | ${ }_{108.7}^{109.1}$ | 116.7 | ${ }_{1}^{142}$ | ${ }_{112}^{12 \cdot 6}$ | ${ }_{1}^{118 \cdot 2}$ |  |
| , GAS, electricity and water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 9, \\ & 96 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | Output, employment and output $p$ Employment Output per person amployed | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot: 8 \\ & 9764 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 1000 \\ 1000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 1 \\ & 105: 5 \\ & 103: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 3 \\ & 10: 2 \\ & 108: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.9 \\ & 160.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 10.5 \\ 10.5 \\ \hline 18: 8 \end{array}$ |  | (136.2. | 退 |
| 9 9 | Costs per unit of output Labour costs | 99.0 | 100.0 100.0 | 102:8 | ${ }^{107.5}$ | $1110 \cdot 5$ | ${ }_{109}^{109} 9$ | $105 \cdot 3$ 106.7 | 103.1 104 |  |















## DEFINITIONS

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

d.0.0

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies
on the lists of contractors to $H M$ Government

The terms used in these tables are defined more fully elsewhere in articles in this Gazbrti The terms used in these tables are defned more fully elsewhere in articles in this
relating to particular statistical series. The following are short general definitions.
working population
All employed and registered unemployed persons.
нM Forces
Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.
avilian labour force
Working population less HM Forces
total in civi employment
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.
employbes in employment
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
TOTAL EMPLOYRES
Employess in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214
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 wholls unemployed or tercporarin 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 filltime education who have not yet been in insured employment.
temporariy stopred
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 ratb
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.
${ }^{\text {MEN }}$ Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated
women
Females aged 18 years and over.
ADULTS
$\quad$ Men and women
${ }^{\text {Boys }}$ Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated
GIRLS
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). 21 and over).
operatives
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clericia employees in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKRRS Employes, other than administrative and clerical employen in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TIMB WORKERS ersons normally working for not more than 30 hours pur meek except where otherwise stated
normal webriy hours Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements eti

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
overtime Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TTME WORKING rrangements by an employer for working less tha normal hours.

Stoppages of work-industrial disputes Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with tert Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with tho
of employment or conditions of labour, excluding tso involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last fo less than one day, except any in which the aggregate numbur of man-days lost exceeeded 100

## Plant \& Machinery

 aintenanceDraws attention to the plant and machinery as a factor plant and machinery as a a factor
in the establishment of fafe
working conditions ond in the establishment of safe
working ocnditions and under-
lines sthe particular risks ts lines the particular risks to
which maintenance workers may be exposed.



Makers of Fine Esparto and Woodrree Prin
Enamelling Papers

## The East Lancashire

 Paper Mill Co LtdRadcliffe, nr. Manchester, M26 9PR Telephone: 061 l-723 2284
 London Office: 18, Blackfriars Lane, E.C. 4


## Subscription form for the Department of Employment <br> Gazette

To HM Stationery Office.

London, s.e.1: P.O. Box 569
Manchester M60 8AS: Brazennose Street
Cardiff crl 1/w: 109 St. Mary Street Cardif CF1 1JW: 109 St. Mary Street
Belfast bT1 4JY: 80 Chichester Street Beifast BT1 4JY: 80 Chichester Stree
Edinturgh EH2 3 3R:
23a Castle Stree

Bristol Bs1 3DE: 50 Fairfax Street
Enclosed please find $£ 6.65$ being
year's subscription to the
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE The copy should be sent to:

## THE LAW OF REDUNDANCY

by CYRIL GRUNFELD, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab)
of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law
Professor of Law in the University of London
(London School of Economics and Political Science)
The Redundancy Payments Act 1965 marked the first major step towards the creation of a modern labour code designed to fit the complex demands of today's society and it is not surprising that so new an enterprise in British labour law has presented many problems. The Law of Redundancy analyses these difficulties and considers some 600 reported decisions of the tribunals and appellate courts.
The book provides a comprehensive analysis of the law of redundancy contained in the principal Acts, i.e., those which apply to England and Wales-the Contracts of Employment Act 1963, the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and the relevant parts of the National Insurance Act 1966; and those which apply to Northern Ireland-the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (N.I.) 1965 and the
National Insurance Act (N.I.) 1966. National Insurance Act (N.I.) 1966.
Written by an expert in the field of industrial relations, this book will prove invaluable to the legal profession, personnel managers, trade union officials and all concerned with the administration of the Redundancy Payments Act.
1971

## METCALFE

We print everything a company needs, from its Annual Report to its computer input stationery.

## COOPER \&

We are printing contractors to overnment departments and big public and private corporations.

## HEPBURN

If you have a printing problem, phone call to us will solve it-
fast!

## LIMITED

10-24 Scrutton Street, London EC2A 4HH Telephone 01-247 5499

Telex 887738

## Workshops for the Blind

report of a working party
Reviews the employment facilities currently provided in them, and considers their role under modern conditions and
how it can be fuffiled efficiently and economically. It also considers the extent to which provision of sheltered employment for the blind should be combined with similar
provision for other seriously disabled persons, and makes provision for other seriously disabled persons, and makes
recommendations.
43 p (by post $48 \mathrm{z} p$ )
Published by HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE


PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF PUBLICATION
A GUIDE TO THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT by Cyril Crabtree, Barrister by Cyril Crabtree, Barrister
It is anticipated that this comprehensive guide will be
available shortly after the passing of the Act.
INDUSTRIAL LAW PUBLICATIONS NOW AVAILABLE FROM CHARLES KNIGHT \& CO REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ACT, 2nd ediRED By H. Samuels, M.A. O.B.E., and N. Stewarttion by H . Samuels,
Pearson, Barristers
Aearson, Barristers established annotation of the Redun-
dancy Payments Act, 1965. ( $£ 1-90$ )
FACTORY LAW, 8th edition by H. Samuels A revised edition of this standard text first spublished in
1937, now updated with a Supplement published this year.
(E) SFICES SHOPS \& RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963, 2nd edition by H. Samuels and A. Stewart-Pearson

Revised and up-arated edition just published, complete with
texts of statutory instruments. $(t 3 \cdot 00)$ texts of statutory instruments. KNIGHT'S INDUSTRIAL REPORTS-first published in 1966 published in 1966
A monthly series of Law Reports covering all aspects of
Industrial Law, containing full authoritative reports of cases, Factories Act cases, Master and Servant cases, etc. Factories Act cases, Master and Servant cases, etc.
Acomprehensive series designed to provide the practitioner
with all important cases on Industrial with all inmortant cases on Ind ustrial Law topether with
relevant Statutory Instruments and Statutes.
 Industrial Relations legislation. (Subscription 116 perana mi.)

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work
1st April, 1970 Price $£ 2$ (by post $£ 2.09 \frac{1}{2}$ )

he Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wage
and normal weekly hours fixed by and normal weekly hours fixed by
these agreements and orders for the
these agreements and orders for
more important industries and
occupations. The source of the
information is given in each case.

HMSO
Obtainable from the Government bookshops London ( (ost orders to p.o. Box 569 , SE1),
Edinburgh, Cardif, Belfast, Mancheserer, Bim inghar and Bristol, or through booksellers.

## © Crown copyright 1971

Printed and published by Her Mafesty's Stationery Office

To be purchased from 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR 109 St Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY or through booksellers

Printed in England


[^0]:    * For the sake of simplicity the term "trade unions" is used in this code
     $\underset{\substack{\text { controling } \\ \text { (153265) }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$

[^1]:    

[^2]:    
    

    ##  <br> 

[^3]:    The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the

