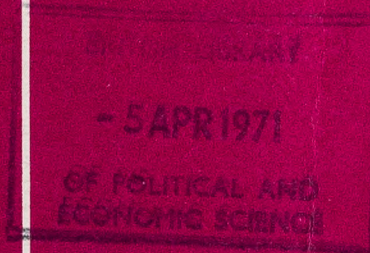




# Department of Employment Gazette



**March 1971**

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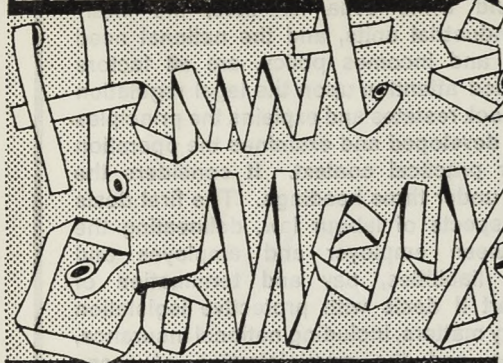
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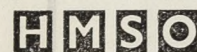
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March 1971 (pages 241-334)

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# Combatting industrial pollution

Recent years have seen a rapidly growing awareness of pollution as a most undesirable and indeed dangerous by-product of our increasingly industrialised civilisation and the placing of even greater emphasis on efforts to measure, control and if possible eliminate the hazards presented.

HM Factory Inspectorate has been concerned with certain aspects of industrial pollution since the turn of the century, mainly those affecting the working environment inside factories and certain places of employment. Its function includes the enforcement of those sections of the Factories Act and the associated Orders and Regulations designed to safeguard the well-being of employees in industries where a risk to health is known to exist.

## Atmospheric surveys

The Industrial Hygiene Unit plays a vital role in this work. It acts as an advisory group to the general inspectorate, carrying out atmospheric surveys, and giving help and advice where requested. In pursuance of this policy over 7,000 atmospheric samples were tested in 1970, compared with about 1,400 as recently as 1966. It has been possible for HM Chemical Inspectors of Factories to maintain and increase the efficiency of their service only because of the backing given to them by greatly improved laboratory facilities.

The Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has in recent years expanded rapidly and this has involved the recruitment of new staff and their training both in the laboratory and on specialised courses.

The laboratory staff provides assistance to HM Chemical Inspectors by preparing survey kits, and often accompanying them on their visits to factories and by analysing in the laboratory those samples which for various reasons cannot be evaluated in the factory. In addition new materials and processes often present new problems which have to be followed up by the development of new techniques or the modification of existing techniques for sampling or evaluation.

## Regular checks

Calibration of existing equipment for accuracy continues to be a major part of the work of the laboratory and regular checks using standard atmosphere techniques have become a continuous aspect, since all attempts to measure and control industrial pollutants depend ultimately on the ability to measure them with accuracy.

Broadly speaking, the work of the laboratory is divided into three sub-sections covering fibrogenic dusts, systemic poisons, and ionising radiations (namely, radiations associated with radioactive materials or

X-rays). In all of these the wide range and complexity of substances encountered has made it necessary to adopt modern analytical methods in addition to the more orthodox established procedures.

Fibrogenic dusts are those which when inhaled over a period of time cause specific diseases of the lung, such as silicosis from the various forms of crystalline silica, asbestosis from asbestos dust, byssinosis from cotton fibres, etc. The usual method of estimation is to collect the dust from a small sample of contaminated air and to count the fibres or particles in it under the microscope.

As the dust particles of most concern (those in the respirable range) are very small, varying from 1-7 microns in diameter (1 micron = 1/1000th of 1mm) advanced microscopic techniques need to be used. In dealing with asbestos, the possibility of using these techniques to identify crocidolite or blue asbestos fibres (the most dangerous form of asbestos) and of using the Anderson sampler (originally designed to collect air-borne bacteria) as a means of assessing the numbers of fibres of crocidolite present in a known volume of air, is receiving particular attention.

## Examination of dust samples

Further work is being done on the substitution of gravimetric estimating methods for crystalline silica and other particulate solids in place of the laborious time-consuming process of counting particles on slides under a microscope. Using this method, whole-shift samples of such dust can be collected in a size-selective personal sampler attached to an individual worker. A further variation, where the dust is of a type suitable for direct X-ray diffraction analysis is to collect a sample from a known volume of air and submit it to examination in an X-ray diffractometer. Comparing the result with that obtained from a known dust sample prepared artificially in the laboratory enables quantities as low as say 5 micrograms of quartz in 1 cubic metre of air to be accurately measured. Attempts are in hand to extend this method to cover asbestos, but this will depend on a size-selective sampler being developed for this particular mineral fibre.

The systemic poisons section is concerned with those organic and inorganic substances which can be absorbed through the lungs or by the mouth or through the skin. They may be dusts such as lead oxide or liquids such as aniline, nitrobenzene, or carbon disulphide, or gases such as carbon monoxide, chlorine, phosgene, etc, all likely to occur in factory atmospheres. For a number of the more common toxic substances, simple standardised tests are used, published by HMSO in the Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air series for use by factory

occupiers themselves, and portable standard kits of apparatus for these tests are assembled by the laboratory staff at the request of inspectors requiring them for investigations. As with fibrogenic dusts, personal sampler methods are preferred where possible—thus a method for the simultaneous measurement of hydrogen sulphide gas and carbon disulphide vapour in viscose rayon plants, using a face mask with a double absorbing cartridge and capable of metering the actual quantity of air breathed is in course of development.

## Sophisticated instruments

Other methods available depend on a variety of sophisticated modern instruments for physical analysis. Some of these are portable for use on site, and include an ultra-violet absorption meter used for measuring mercury vapour in air, an atomic absorption meter for lead and cadmium, an infra-red meter for carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide and gas chromatographic equipment for numerous gases and liquids. The portable gas chromatograph finds a particular use for the estimation of a wide variety of toxic gases and solvent vapours

when they occur in mixtures which inhibit normal chemical methods of analysis.

Heavier equipment permanently based in the laboratory includes an emission spectrograph used for trace analysis of beryllium and cobalt, and a large atomic absorption apparatus which enables about 30 different elements to be identified and measured. Results which once took a week or more of careful work, for example the analysis of welding fume samples, can now be obtained in one day using this apparatus.

## Measuring radiation

The radiation section deals both with sealed and unsealed radioactive sources and with X-rays, and has a variety of instruments for measuring dose rates and surface contamination, collecting air-borne radioactive dust, and estimating the concentration of tritium in air, etc. The radioactivity of samples collected during surveys is able to be measured in the laboratory by means of nucleonic counting equipment. The industrial use of lasers is covered by this section also, and power meters are used on site to monitor possible hazards.

# Guidance on equal pay

The practical implications of the Equal Pay Act 1970, which eliminates discrimination between men and women on matters of pay and terms and conditions of employment, are the subject of a booklet published recently by the Department of Employment.

Copies of the booklet have been sent to employers and trade unions. They are also obtainable free on request at any of the department's local offices.

The booklet gives general guidance, with examples, to employees and employers about their rights and obligations under the Act. It is, however, designed primarily to help those directly concerned in the negotiation and determination of pay levels. It sets out in detail the provisions relating to the making of claims for equal treatment—when these may be made and by whom.

## Requirements of Act

After 29 December, 1975 when the Act comes into force, and by which date its requirements must be fully met, a woman will have a right to equal treatment with a man doing the same or broadly similar work in the same or an associated establishment.

Where her work is different, but has been rated as equivalent under a job evaluation scheme, she will also have the right to equal treatment. The Act does not

require job evaluation to be carried out, but where it has been carried out, and where the results are used as the basis for terms and conditions of employment, the right to equal treatment applies.

## Orderly progress

Between now and the end of 1975 there should be orderly progress towards equal pay. If the Secretary of State should not be satisfied with the progress towards equal treatment, he may if he thinks it expedient, make an order requiring that women's rates of pay should be raised to at least 90 per cent. of the appropriate men's rates by 31 December, 1973. Before making such an order the Secretary of State must consult representative bodies of employers and workers, and the order would be subject to the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

The guide points out that a woman may claim arrears of remuneration, but not for a period longer than two years before the reference to a tribunal, and in any case not for a period before 29 December, 1975. Even after the Act comes into force it will be possible for a man doing the same or broadly similar work to a woman to be paid more, for example, under a system of additional payments based on length of service, level of output or degree of merit. If so, the benefits must apply equally to

men as to women and must not distinguish between men as a class and women as a class.

Where her employer disputes the claim to equal treatment, a woman may refer the case to an industrial tribunal for decision. An employer will have an equal right of reference. A trade union or an employers' association may act on behalf of a woman or an employer, and the Secretary of State for Employment may make a reference to a tribunal should he consider that a woman has a claim to equal treatment, but that it is not reasonable to expect her to take steps to make the reference herself.

#### Collective agreements

A collective agreement which, on or after 29 December, 1975, contains any provisions applying specifically to men only or to women only may be referred to the Industrial Court for amendment so that the discrimination is removed. For example, if a collective agreement laid down a man's rate of £15 and a woman's rate of £12 for the same unskilled job, the court would amend the agreement so that a single rate of £15 would apply for unskilled work, irrespective of sex. Such amendments would also be made about other terms and conditions of employment. References to the Industrial Court may be made by any of the parties to the collective agreement, or by the Secretary of State.

The provisions of the Act on collective agreements apply equally to employers' pay structures, except that references to the Industrial Court can be made only by the employer or by the Secretary of State. An employer's pay structure is defined as any arrangements adopted by an employer which fix common terms and conditions of employment for his employees, and of which the provisions are generally known, or are open to be known, by the employees concerned.

Wages regulation orders may be similarly referred to the Industrial Court for amendment to remove discrimination. A reference may be made by the Secretary of

State on his own initiative, and he is under an obligation to do so if requested by a member of the wages council concerned. Agricultural wages may be similarly referred.

#### Advice by the Industrial Court

In certain circumstances, during the year before the Act comes into operation the advice of the Industrial Court may be sought on what amendments would be needed to a collective agreement, employer's pay structure or statutory wages order to eliminate discrimination to conform to the requirements of the Act.

The right of individual workers to equal treatment extends to everyone employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, or a contract personally to execute any work or labour, but not to people employed wholly or mainly outside Great Britain. For employment on aircraft, hovercraft or ships registered in Great Britain, the right does not extend to people employed wholly outside Great Britain.

The Act applies to workers of all ages and applies equally to men and women. Men will, therefore, have a right to equal treatment with women. The Act does not extend to Northern Ireland, which has recently passed similar legislation.

#### Exceptions

Equal treatment is not required for terms of employment in connection with retirement, marriage, or death. Women may enjoy special terms and conditions relating to childbirth. Equal treatment is not required where the terms of a woman's employment are affected by compliance with the law, for example, Part VI of the Factories Act 1961. A man may have the right in his contract of employment to work a certain number of hours of overtime. A woman could not claim the same right if she were prohibited by the law from working the number of hours in question.

## Retail Prices in 1970

During 1970 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the General Index of Retail Prices, rose by 8½ per cent., compared with rises of 5 per cent. in 1969, just over 6 per cent. in 1968 and about 2½ per cent. in 1967. The rise in 1970 was the largest recorded in any year since 1951. The average index for the 12 months ended in December 1970 was nearly 6½ per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

Table 1 shows the percentage change between mid-January 1970 and mid-January 1971 in the index for each of the 11 component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Table 1

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1970 and January 1971	Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1970 and January 1971
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food	+ 9.1	+2.3
Alcoholic drink	+ 5.8	+0.4
Tobacco	+ 2.1	+0.1
Housing	+ 9.0	+1.1
Fuel and light	+ 5.0	+0.3
Durable household goods	+ 8.3	+0.5
Clothing and footwear	+ 6.6	+0.6
Transport and vehicles	+12.6	+1.6
Miscellaneous goods	+10.9	+0.7
Services	+ 8.9	+0.5
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	+ 9.8	+0.4
<b>All items</b>	<b>+ 8.5</b>	<b>+8.5</b>

Food prices in mid-January 1971, taken as a whole, were 9 per cent. higher than in mid-January 1970. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by rather more than 8 per cent. There were increases in all groups, the largest being about 12½ per cent. in transport and vehicles, about 11 per cent. in miscellaneous goods and nearly 10 per cent. in meals bought and consumed outside the home. Three groups, namely housing, durable household goods and services showed increases of between 8 and 9 per cent. Smaller increases ranging from 5 to about 6½ per cent. occurred in the alcoholic drink, fuel and light, and clothing and footwear groups, while the smallest rise, about 2 per cent., was shown by the tobacco group.

The "all-items" index figure rose in all months during the year except August when there was a slight fall caused by seasonal factors.

Rises in the average levels of prices of many goods and services, particularly fresh vegetables, caused the index to rise by 0.7 in February and 0.8 in March. The rise of 2.1 points in the index in April was due mainly to rises in the prices of potatoes, in the rents of local authority dwellings, in local rates and water charges in England and Wales, and in the prices of cars and newspapers.

Rises in May and June in the average levels of prices of many goods and services were partly offset by seasonal falls in household coal and coke prices in May and in some fresh vegetable prices in June. Higher prices for many goods and services, particularly fresh fruit, meat, second-hand cars, telephones and road passenger transport caused the index to rise by 1.0 points in July despite falls in the prices of potatoes and tomatoes. The index showed little change overall in August.

The index rose in each of the following four months during which price increases were widespread. The changes having most effect on the index were increases in the prices of milk at the end of August; increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke and tomatoes, together with higher rents for local authority dwellings in October; higher prices for eggs and cigarettes in November; and higher prices for eggs and bread in December.

(149004)

The index rose from 145.0 in December to 147.0 in January because of increases in the average prices of tomatoes, meat, beer and petrol, higher bus fares in some areas, together with smaller increases for many other goods and services.

#### Details for individual groups

**Group 1—Food.** The index for the food group as a whole rose in every month except August, and was about 9 per cent. higher in mid-January 1971 than it was in mid-January 1970.

There was a rise of 6 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. The average level of prices of all food items other than these rose by nearly 10 per cent. There was a rise of rather less than 11 per cent. for food items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom. Within this grouping, items made primarily from home-produced raw materials rose by nearly 12 per cent., and items made primarily from imported raw materials by rather more than 10 per cent. Two further subdivisions of food items, those mainly home-produced for direct consumption and those mainly imported for direct consumption, showed rises of about 9 per cent. and rather more than 8½ per cent., respectively.

In the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes there was a rise of about 11 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices. The average price of bread rose by nearly 3 per cent. in April and by rather more than 4 per cent. in December, and by smaller amounts in some other months. Prices of biscuits rose by nearly 13½ per cent. over the year, those of cakes, buns, etc. by 14 per cent. and those of "other cereals" by rather more than 7½ per cent.

The average level of prices of beef rose in all months except October and November, the largest rises occurring in June, July and January. In January 1971 the average level was nearly 11 per cent. higher than in January 1970. Prices of lamb rose in each of the months March to July and in January, and, despite falls in the months August to November, were nearly 6½ per cent. higher in January 1971 than a year earlier. Prices of pork rose in all months, and the average level in January 1971 was about 7 per cent. above that for January 1970. The average level of prices of bacon fell in April and January, but rose in other months, the largest rise occurring in June. In January 1971, the average level was about 4½ per cent. higher than a year earlier. There were rises, varying between 6½ and 13 per cent., over the year in the average levels of all other items of meat included in the index. At mid-January 1971 the average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, was about 8½ per cent. higher than in mid-January 1970.

The average level of prices of fish rose in most months and in January 1971 was about 10 per cent. above the level in January 1970.

The average price of butter rose in nearly all months, the largest rises occurring in July and November, and was 9 per cent. higher in January 1971 than a year earlier. The average price of margarine also rose in nearly all months, particularly March, June and October, and was nearly 25 per cent. higher in January 1971 than in January 1970. Prices of lard and compound cooking fats rose by about 16½ per cent. and 19½ per cent., respectively, during the year. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices rose by rather less than 13½ per cent. over the year.

Prices of milk continued to be controlled throughout 1970. The maximum permitted prices for ordinary grade milk were raised on 30 August, and the index for fresh milk was nearly 8½ per cent. higher at mid-January 1971 than it was a year earlier. The average level of cheese prices rose by 15½ per cent. over the

year. Prices of eggs rose strongly in November and December, and despite falls in most other months, particularly May and January, were 10 per cent. higher in mid-January 1971 than in mid-January 1970. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, was about 9½ per cent. higher in January 1971 than a year earlier.

The index for the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken together, rose by 10 per cent. between January 1970 and January 1971. The prices of all items included in the group showed rises varying from about 9 per cent. for proprietary food drinks to about 23 per cent. for ground coffee.

The average levels of prices of sugar and of golden syrup, jam and marmalade rose by less than 4 per cent. during the year. The average level of prices of sweets and chocolate rose in every month, and was about 11 per cent. higher in January 1971 than a year earlier. For the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery taken together, there was a rise of about 9½ per cent. in the average level of prices between January 1970 and January 1971.

The index for raw potatoes showed substantial rises in March and April which were more than offset by substantial falls in June, July and August, and was about 17 per cent. lower in January 1971 than in January 1970. The average level of prices of tomatoes showed a large change in nearly every month, and because of a particularly sharp rise in January was about 50 per cent. higher in January 1971 than in January 1970. Prices of other fresh vegetables varied from month to month; there were rises over the year in the average levels of prices of cabbage, cauliflower, carrots and mushrooms, but falls for Brussels sprouts and onions. Prices of canned and quick-frozen peas and beans rose during the year, the rise varying between about 8½ and 14 per cent. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables taken together, the average level of prices rose by about 5 per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit rose in all months except August, September and October, and was about 7 per cent. higher in January 1971 than in January 1970. Prices of cooking apples fell over the year, but those of all other fruit included in the index rose. The rises for fresh fruit varied between 4 per cent. for oranges and 10½ per cent. for dessert apples and pears, while those for canned fruit varied between 8½ per cent. for pears and 11½ per cent. for pineapple.

The "other food" sub-group comprises ice cream, pet foods and other items such as soup, sauces, pickles, salt and table jellies. The average level of prices of each of the items priced rose during the year and the sub-group index was about 11 per cent. higher at mid-January 1971 than in mid-January 1970.

**Group II—Alcoholic drink.** The average level of prices in this group rose by nearly 6 per cent. over the year, most of the rise occurring in the last four months.

**Group III—Tobacco.** The prices of tobacco were increased in July, and those of nearly all brands of cigarettes were increased at the end of October. The index for the tobacco group as a whole rose by about 2 per cent. between mid-January 1970 and mid-January 1971.

**Group IV—Housing.** The average level of net rents of local authority and privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished continued to rise throughout the year, and in January 1971 was 9 per cent. above the January 1970 level. There was a rise over the year of about 6 per cent. in the average level of domestic rates and water charges, and of about 13½ per cent. in the average level of charges for repairs and maintenance and prices of materials for repairs and decorations. As a result of these changes, the average level of housing costs rose by 9 per cent. over the year.

**Group V—Fuel and light.** Prices of household coal and coke were reduced seasonally in May, but increases in other months, particularly August, October and January 1971, which were only partly seasonal, resulted in the average level of prices at mid-January 1971 being about 9½ per cent. above the level at mid-January 1970. The average level of prices of paraffin rose by about

11 per cent. over the year, while prices of gas and electricity rose by 2 per cent. and 1½ per cent., respectively. The index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by 5 per cent. between mid-January 1970 and mid-January 1971.

**Group VI—Durable household goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by rather less than 8½ per cent. between mid-January 1970 and mid-January 1971. All items showed increases during the year, the most important being those for furniture. The average level of prices in the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group rose by 9 per cent., and there were rises of about 9½ per cent. in the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group and of about 6½ per cent. in the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group.

**Group VII—Clothing and footwear.** There was a rise in every month of the year in the index for the clothing and footwear group, which was about 6½ per cent. higher in mid-January 1971 than it was in mid-January 1970. All items except women's hosiery showed a rise over the year. The increases in the sub-group indices ranged from about 4 per cent. in the case of "other clothing including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials" to about 9 per cent. for women's underclothing.

**Group VIII—Transport and vehicles.** This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose by about 12½ per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars rose in every month during the year, and was substantially higher in mid-January 1971 than it was in mid-January 1970. Prices of petrol were raised on three occasions during the year, and there were rises in the average levels of car insurance premiums and charges for repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. As a result of these and some smaller changes, the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by about 10 per cent. between January 1970 and January 1971.

The average level of fares, covering both road and rail passenger transport, rose by nearly 22 per cent. between January 1970 and January 1971.

**Group IX—Miscellaneous goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into four sub-groups, (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites; (3) soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods; and (4) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose in every month of the year, and was nearly 11 per cent. higher in January 1971 than it was in January 1970.

The rises in the sub-group indices ranged from about 6½ per cent. for soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods to about 14 per cent. for books, newspapers and periodicals.

**Group X—Services.** This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc. charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the year, and was nearly 9 per cent. higher in January 1971 than in January 1970.

As a result of increases in telephone charges in July the index for the postage, telephone, etc. charges sub-group rose by about 10 per cent. over the year. The index for the entertainment sub-group rose by rather more than 8 per cent. between January 1970 and January 1971, mainly as a result of rises over the year in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas, dance halls and football matches and of television set rentals. The average level of charges for the sub-group covering services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering, dry cleaning and watch

repairing rose in nearly every month, and in January 1971 was about 9 per cent. higher than in January 1970.

**Group XI—Meals bought and consumed outside the home.** The index for the group rose in every month during the year, and in January 1971 was nearly 10 per cent. above the January 1970 level. The largest rise in a single month occurred in April when there was a rise in the charge for State school meals.

#### Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 93 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Table 2 analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1970 and mid-January 1971, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in all except 2 of the 93 index sections and nearly three-fifths of the rises were between 5 and 10 per cent.

In table 3 the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1970 and mid-January 1971 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

#### "All-items" and group indices from January 1970 to January 1971

Table 4 below shows, for each month from January 1970 to January 1971, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the eleven main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16 January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for a number of sub-divisions of the food group. An index is also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined.

Table 2

Percentage change in section index between January 1970 and January 1971	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on all-items index ("all-items" points)
Per cent.			
+ 20 or more	5	35	+ 1.2
+ 15 but less than 20	6	70	+ 1.6
+ 10 but less than 15	18	139	+ 2.3
+ 5 but less than 10	48	563	+ 6.0
+ less than 5	14	179	+ 0.6
All increases	91	986	+11.7
No change	1	3	—
All decreases	1	11	- 0.2
- 10 but less than 15	1	11	- 0.2

Table 4

Group	1970												1971
	20th Jan.	17th Feb.	17th March	21st April	19th May	16th June	21st July	18th Aug.	22nd Sept.	20th Oct.	17th Nov.	15th Dec.	
Food (see sub-divisions below)	134.7	136.3	137.6	140.1	141.0	141.6	142.1	139.5	140.6	141.4	142.4	144.1	147.0
Alcoholic drink	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.6	143.6	143.6	144.4	145.8	147.0	151.3
Tobacco	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.2	138.2	138.4	138.6
Housing	150.6	151.4	152.2	157.9	158.3	158.6	158.8	159.3	159.8	162.7	163.2	163.8	164.2
Fuel and light	145.3	145.5	145.6	145.5	142.1	142.1	142.1	143.1	143.9	150.8	150.9	150.9	152.6
Durable household goods	122.2	122.4	122.7	124.8	125.0	125.1	126.8	126.9	127.1	129.5	129.8	129.9	132.3
Clothing and footwear	120.5	120.9	121.7	122.5	122.6	123.1	123.4	124.6	125.7	126.0	126.4	127.6	128.4
Transport and vehicles	125.4	126.4	127.5	128.9	130.2	131.0	132.9	134.7	135.1	135.9	137.6	139.4	141.2
Miscellaneous goods	136.4	137.4	137.7	141.4	141.6	141.7	143.3	144.1	145.0	148.2	148.3	148.6	151.2
Services	147.6	147.9	149.5	150.8	151.2	151.6	156.0	157.1	157.6	158.1	158.7	159.7	160.8
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	139.4	139.7	140.5	143.3	144.3	145.0	146.2	147.7	148.1	149.9	150.7	151.3	153.1
<b>All items</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>147.0</b>
Food: items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	136.8	142.7	147.7	157.2	159.2	156.9	150.0	132.0	129.4	130.3	132.0	136.0	145.2
All other items	134.5	135.1	135.7	136.7	137.3	138.6	140.6	141.5	143.5	144.1	145.0	146.2	147.8
Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	135.1	136.1	136.7	138.1	138.6	139.8	141.8	142.7	143.3	144.5	145.8	147.4	149.7
Items mainly home produced for direct consumption	140.6	140.3	140.8	141.5	142.4	143.4	145.0	145.8	151.6	151.6	152.0	152.4	153.4
Items mainly imported for direct consumption	128.2	128.9	129.4	129.8	130.6	132.3	134.5	135.6	136.7	137.0	137.7	138.5	139.3
<b>All groups other than food</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>147.0</b>

Table 3

Effect on all-items index of change in section index ("all-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points)
+ 0.8 but less than 1.0	2	111	+ 1.8
+ 0.5 but less than 0.6	2	62	+ 1.2
+ 0.4 but less than 0.5	1	44	+ 0.4
+ 0.3 but less than 0.4	1	14	+ 0.3
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3	10	182	+ 2.5
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2	21	257	+ 2.9
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1	25	177	+ 1.7
+ less than 0.05	29	139	+ 0.9
All increases	91	986	+11.7
No change	1	3	—
All decreases	1	11	- 0.2
- 0.1 but less than 0.2	1	11	- 0.2

#### Indices of rents and other housing costs and of fares in the Greater London area and in the rest of the United Kingdom

The National Board for Prices and Incomes announced in its Report No. 44, London Weighting in the Non-Industrial Civil Service, that the Ministry of Labour (now the Department of Employment) had agreed to publish annually the following four indices based on 1967 = 100:

- Index of rents and other housing costs in the Greater London Council area;
- Index of rents and other housing costs in the rest of the country;
- Index of fares charged by London Transport and the London lines of British Rail;
- Index of Public Transport Fares in the rest of the country.

The four indices for 1968, 1969 and 1970 are:

	1968	1969	1970
(a)	102.6	107.3	114.9
(b)	105.5	109.8	118.3
(c)	103.1	111.3	130.2
(d)	104.8	108.6	122.4

It should be noted that these indices show the changes in the average levels of prices compared with those obtaining in 1967. They do not indicate the relative levels of prices in London and the rest of the United Kingdom. The indices are derived from information collected for the purposes of the general index of retail prices, and the treatment of owner-occupiers' housing costs is the same as in that index.

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1971

In its Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices,\* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey for "Index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure of index households for the three years ended June 1961, repriced at January 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1971 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June 1970, repriced at January 1971 prices. These weights are given below. They are used to combine percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in January 1971.

To express the index figures so computed in 1971 on January 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January 1971. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January 1963, with January 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the General Index of Retail Prices from February 1971 to January 1972 are as follows:

FOOD	
Bread	16
Flour	1
Other cereals	4
Biscuits	7
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	9
Beef	17
Mutton and lamb	9
Pork	5
Bacon	9
Ham (cooked)	3
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	22
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	8
Butter	7
Margarine	2
Lard, other cooking fat	2
Cheese	4
Eggs	9
Milk, fresh	21
Milk, canned, dried, etc	3
Tea	5
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	3
Soft drinks	6
Sugar	4
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc	2
Potatoes	9
Tomatoes	4
Other fresh vegetables and canned, dried, etc: vegetables	12
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc	13
Sweets and chocolates	17
Ice cream	4
Other foods	8
Food for animals	5
<b>Total, Food</b>	<b>250</b>
ALCOHOLIC DRINK	
Beer, etc	43
Spirits, wines, etc	22
<b>Total, Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>65</b>
TOBACCO	
Cigarettes	53
Tobacco	6
<b>Total, Tobacco</b>	<b>59</b>

<b>HOUSING</b>	
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	71
Rates and water charges	29
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	7
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	12
<b>Total, Housing</b>	<b>119</b>
FUEL AND LIGHT	
Coal	16
Coke	6
Gas	13
Electricity	22
Oil and other fuel and light	3
<b>Total, Fuel and light</b>	<b>60</b>
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	
Furniture	13
Radio, television, etc	6
Other household appliances	16
Floor coverings	9
Soft furnishings	8
Chinaware, glassware, etc	2
Hardware, ironmongery, etc	7
<b>Total, Durable household goods</b>	<b>61</b>
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	
Men's outer clothing	14
Men's underclothing	5
Women's outer clothing	21
Women's underclothing	5
Children's outer clothing	9
Children's underclothing	2
Hose	6
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	6
Clothing materials	2
Men's footwear	6
Women's footwear	7
Children's footwear	4
<b>Total, Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>87</b>
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	
Purchase of motor vehicles	50
Maintenance of motor vehicles	11
Petrol and oil	32
Motor licences	9
Motor insurance	6
Cycles and other vehicles	2
Rail transport	6
Bus, etc. transport	20
<b>Total, Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>136</b>
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	
Books	2
Newspapers and periodicals	14
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	5
Medicines and surgical, etc goods	14
Toilet requisites	9
Soap and other detergents	6
Soda, polishes, etc	3
Other household goods	2
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	10
Photographic and optical goods	4
Toys	5
<b>Total, Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>65</b>
SERVICES	
Postage, etc	3
Telephone, telegrams, etc	5
Television and radio licences, and set rentals	11
Other entertainment	11
Domestic help	4
Hairdressing	7
Boot and shoe repairing	2
Laundry	3
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	8
<b>Total, Services</b>	<b>54</b>
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	
	44
<b>TOTAL, ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>1,000</b>

\* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices, Cmnd. 1657, H.M. Stationery Office, price 7½p (10p including postage).  
 † Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £25 a week or more in 1958, £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, £35 a week or more in 1963 and 1964, £40 a week or more in 1965 and 1966, £45 a week in 1967 and 1968, £50 a week in 1969 and £55 in 1970, and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 19 January 1971 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling

errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1970 were published in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Those set out below relate to January 1971.

Average prices (per lb. unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on 19 January 1971

Item	Number of quotations 19th January 1971	Average price 19th January 1971	Standard error January 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>				
Chuck	848	80.2	0.21	72 - 88
Sirloin (without bone)	828	112.1	0.51	90 - 132
Silverside (without bone)*	887	104.6	0.29	94 - 116
Back ribs (with bone)*	728	71.8	0.36	60 - 90
Fore ribs (with bone)	769	70.1	0.27	60 - 84
Brisket (with bone)	763	46.7	0.43	36 - 72
Rump steak*	884	143.1	0.58	114 - 168
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>				
Chuck	60	69.7	0.54	64 - 77
Silverside (without bone)*	41	89.0	1.34	78 - 102
Rump steak*	88	111.6	1.57	92 - 132
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				
Loin (with bone)	763	83.0	0.34	72 - 96
Breast*	760	25.5	0.29	18 - 36
Best end of neck	728	63.0	0.47	42 - 80
Shoulder (with bone)	755	57.0	0.28	48 - 72
Leg (with bone)	756	79.8	0.27	72 - 90
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				
Loin (with bone)	571	64.3	0.27	54 - 72
Breast*	563	15.9	0.19	10 - 24
Best end of neck	549	52.5	0.36	40 - 64
Shoulder (with bone)	571	46.0	0.18	40 - 54
Leg (with bone)	575	69.7	0.18	64 - 76
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				
Leg (foot off)	846	70.9	0.28	60 - 84
Belly*	847	44.9	0.15	40 - 52
Loin (with bone)	874	83.8	0.22	72 - 90
Pork sausages	851	46.7	0.14	42 - 52
Beef sausages	764	39.4	0.17	32 - 46
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)</b>				
	665	41.9	0.14	38 - 48
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready</b>				
	323	50.5	0.37	42 - 60
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				
Cod fillets	580	57.4	0.23	48 - 66
Haddock fillets	623	63.5	0.30	54 - 72
Haddock, smoked, whole	543	58.9	0.31	48 - 66
Plaice, fillets	563	81.7	0.54	66 - 96
Halibut cuts	269	113.2	1.47	90 - 146
Herrings	519	29.2	0.19	24 - 36
Kippers, with bone	622	39.6	0.17	34 - 46
<b>Bread</b>				
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	812	22.7	0.05	21 - 24
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	697	22.3	0.04	21 - 24
White, 14 oz. loaf	732	13.3	0.04	12 - 14
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	697	15.6	0.16	15 - 16
<b>Flour</b>				
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	857	25.4	0.10	20 - 30

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

Item	Number of quotations 19th January 1971	Average price 19th January 1971	Standard error January 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>				
Potatoes, old, loose		d.	d.	d.
White	624	4.0	0.01	3 - 5
Red	476	4.8	0.06	4 - 6
Potatoes, new, loose				
Tomatoes	825	44.7	0.20	36 - 54
Cabbage, greens	624	9.0	0.09	6 - 12
Cabbage, hearted	704	7.8	0.08	5 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	323	23.3	0.30	12 - 33
Brussels sprouts	801	10.2	0.08	8 - 12
Carrots	829	7.2	0.07	5 - 10
Runner beans				
Onions	851	10.2	0.06	8 - 12
Mushrooms per ½ lb.	776	16.0	0.13	15 - 18
<b>Fresh fruit</b>				
Apples, cooking	845	11.5	0.08	9 - 15
Apples, dessert	863	20.2	0.13	15 - 24
Pears, dessert	810	19.1	0.11	15 - 24
Oranges	827	16.4	0.44	12 - 24
Bananas	837	17.6	0.09	15 - 21
<b>Bacon</b>				
Collar*	664	57.1	0.31	48 - 66
Gammon*	717	82.9	0.30	72 - 96
Middle cut*, smoked	475	75.9	0.44	66 - 88
Back, smoked	439	82.8	0.31	76 - 90
Back, unsmoked	464	79.8	0.33	72 - 88
Streaky, smoked	434	54.1	0.35	46 - 66
Ham (not shoulder)	795	134.8	0.44	120 - 152
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can</b>				
	741	34.0	0.17	28 - 38
<b>Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can</b>				
	863	64.8	0.15	59 - 72
<b>Milk, ordinary, per pint</b>				
		12.0		12
<b>Butter, New Zealand</b>				
Butter, Danish	791	43.9	0.06	42 - 46
	839	51.6	0.09	48 - 54
<b>Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.</b>				
	171	14.1	0.06	13 - 15
<b>Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.</b>				
	150	11.7	0.06	11 - 12
<b>Lard</b>				
	869	22.1	0.09	20 - 26
<b>Cheese, cheddar type</b>				
	855	48.9	0.16	42 - 54
<b>Eggs, large, per doz.</b>				
Eggs, standard, per doz.	751	62.4	0.16	56 - 70
Eggs, medium, per doz.	768	55.3	0.14	50 - 60
	416	48.9	0.16	44 - 52
<b>Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.</b>				
	886	18.5	0.03	17 - 20
<b>Coffee, instant per 4 oz.</b>				
	791	66.5	0.18	62 - 78
<b>Tea, per ½ lb.</b>				
Higher priced	315	25.5	0.06	24 - 26
Medium priced	1,873	20.3	0.07	18 - 23
Lower priced	731	19.2	0.04	18 - 20

# Annual employment statistics: June 1970

An initial article on the annual and quarterly employment statistics at June 1970 was published on pages 157 to 164 of the February 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. That article included tables showing national estimates of employees and employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1970, analysed by industry.

The present article provides corresponding regional analyses and estimates of regional changes in the total civilian labour force (males and females separately) between June 1969 and June 1970.

## Detailed analyses

Tables 1 and 2 show total employees and employees in employment at June 1970 analysed by industry in the standard regions of Great Britain. The comparable estimates for June 1969 were published on pages 294-299 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

## Method of compilation

The method used to compile the estimates of employees classified by industry was referred to on page 158 of the February 1971 issue of this GAZETTE, and followed normal procedure. The estimates of employees in employment, classified by industry, were obtained in the usual way by deducting, from the employee totals for each industry, the numbers of registered wholly unemployed at June classified to the appropriate industry.

## Regional estimates

The regional estimates shown in the tables relate to the standard regions for statistical purposes and have been compiled by the

methods described on pages 389 and 391 of the July 1966 issue of this GAZETTE, subject to slight modifications described on page 101 of the February 1967 issue and page 206 of the March 1970 issue.

The estimates for September and December 1969 and March 1970 in table 102 on page 287 have also been revised to make allowance, by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of this GAZETTE, for those national insurance cards exchanged in regions different from those in which the employees were employed.

## Changes between June 1969 and June 1970

The regional estimates of the civilian labour force at June 1970 are shown in table 3 and the component estimates of employees in employment are reproduced each month in table 102 (see page 287 of this GAZETTE). Table 4 shows differences between June 1969 and June 1970 in the regional estimates of the civilian labour force.

Employees (including the registered wholly unemployed) decreased by 87,000 in South East region, 44,000 in North Western region, 19,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 15,000 in West Midlands region. There were smaller decreases in Scotland and in Wales, and increases in Northern, South Western, East Anglia, and East Midlands regions.

There were decreases in employees in employment of 93,000 in South East region, 50,000 in North Western region, 25,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside region, 21,000 in Scotland, and 19,000 in West Midlands region, with smaller decreases in Wales and in East Midlands region. There were increases in Northern, South Western, and East Anglia regions.

Table 1 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1970: Regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Hum- berside	North Western	North- ern			
Men aged 18 and over	4,624	398	815	1,398	859	1,229	1,714	812	610	1,261	13,728†
Boys aged under 18	151	16	32	60	39	55	74	38	25	63	554
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>14,282†</b>
Women aged 18 and over	2,864	217	459	782	478	689	1,050	435	307	766	8,050†
Girls aged under 18	172	18	36	60	45	55	76	41	25	69	596
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>8,646†</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>22,928†</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>3,109.7</b>	<b>280.7</b>	<b>574.2</b>	<b>1,413.8</b>	<b>829.7</b>	<b>1,127.9</b>	<b>1,563.6</b>	<b>697.3</b>	<b>505.6</b>	<b>1,026.1</b>	<b>11,128.6</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2,529.8</b>	<b>219.5</b>	<b>436.5</b>	<b>1,226.1</b>	<b>642.5</b>	<b>878.5</b>	<b>1,332.5</b>	<b>500.1</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>763.0</b>	<b>8,884.1</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>381.8</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	87.4	50.1	37.0	26.9	30.0	24.5	12.7	17.3	10.6	48.0	344.7
Forestry	2.9	*	1.6	*	*	*	*	1.4	2.5	5.9	16.9
Fishing	*	1.2	*	*	*	6.6	1.1	1.3	*	8.2	20.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>439.3</b>
Coal mining	6.9	*	*	29.0	75.9	92.4	17.9	69.3	51.9	38.4	382.4
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	*	4.2	1.9	2.1	*	3.2	1.6	4.1	2.7	21.4
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	6.8	1.6	7.7	1.8	2.1	1.4	*	*	*	1.5	25.2
Petroleum and natural gas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7
Other mining and quarrying	1.0	*	1.7	*	2.1	*	1.3	1.0	*	*	8.5
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>879.6</b>
Grain milling	12.2	2.3	3.1	*	2.6	2.5	7.2	1.4	*	2.2	34.9
Bread and flour confectionery	39.1	3.2	10.0	19.0	8.5	12.6	26.5	11.4	6.7	21.4	158.4
Biscuits	12.2	*	*	1.4	3.0	3.9	16.4	3.0	1.1	9.1	51.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	27.7	6.2	10.6	9.1	5.7	17.0	13.3	6.2	1.8	20.0	117.6
Milk and milk products	12.5	*	12.4	7.2	2.3	3.2	8.7	3.3	3.2	4.4	58.1
Sugar	6.3	2.3	*	*	1.0	*	2.4	*	*	1.4	15.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	20.1	3.0	4.4	13.1	1.9	21.8	12.4	2.9	1.9	3.8	85.3
Fruit and vegetable products	14.5	18.6	1.7	4.1	8.0	8.2	9.5	2.9	*	6.2	74.0
Animal and poultry foods	5.3	2.3	4.7	1.5	3.3	2.3	8.6	1.0	*	3.0	32.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	2.0	*	*	*	*	3.3	1.7	*	*	*	8.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	21.6	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.4	3.3	9.9	1.2	*	2.5	46.2
Brewing and malting	30.0	3.2	6.1	11.7	4.0	8.1	10.3	5.5	3.3	9.3	91.4
Soft drinks	12.0	*	1.9	2.6	1.6	3.0	4.6	2.3	1.0	4.6	34.4
Other drink industries	5.8	*	1.7	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	22.3	33.3
Tobacco	9.1	1.0	9.4	*	8.1	*	5.2	1.4	1.2	3.0	38.7
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>64.6</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	*	*	*	2.7	5.4	*	3.2	4.1	*	17.4
Mineral oil refining	23.0	*	*	*	*	*	8.0	*	3.1	2.6	38.4
Lubricating oils and greases	2.6	*	*	1.0	*	*	3.4	*	*	*	8.9
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>480.1</b>
General chemicals	24.0	*	3.2	7.7	2.7	12.3	46.0	32.0	5.3	6.7	140.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	43.5	1.6	*	*	5.8	1.8	14.8	3.4	1.8	2.5	76.1
Toilet preparations	17.2	*	*	*	1.8	1.5	*	*	1.4	*	23.6
Paint	16.0	1.1	*	2.6	*	2.4	6.8	2.7	*	1.5	34.6
Soap and detergents	4.0	*	*	*	1.6	*	12.4	2.0	*	*	21.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	14.1	3.9	4.2	5.0	1.1	1.0	12.4	10.3	5.1	3.3	60.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	2.4	*	1.2	1.2	*	8.6	6.3	4.6	*	3.0	26.9
Fertilizers	1.8	2.3	1.2	*	*	2.9	2.1	*	*	1.9	13.3
Other chemical industries	34.0	2.4	2.1	6.3	5.1	5.5	10.4	1.9	3.7	11.4	82.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>603.0</b>
Iron and steel (general)	4.2	*	*	27.4	10.1	87.7	13.0	43.5	73.7	24.4	284.2
Steel tubes	3.8	*	*	23.1	9.7	*	1.1	3.9	2.8	6.4	52.7
Iron castings, etc	8.5	2.8	2.4	37.2	23.4	13.0	7.2	6.0	4.7	10.6	116.0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	14.6	*	*	21.8	1.6	*	4.3	1.8	8.1	4.0	57.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	7.1	*	1.1	30.7	*	*	5.3	1.7	*	2.6	58.3
Other base metals	12.6	*	3.6	7.7	*	1.1	4.7	1.2	2.5	*	34.1
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>1,220.4</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	7.0	7.3	2.5	4.6	1.4	1.2	3.1	*	*	4.3	32.9
Metal-working machine tools	25.5	2.0	5.0	8.0	8.9	11.3	6.4	4.3	1.6	4.6	100.1
Pumps, valves and compressors	22.2	1.1	8.6	3.7	4.9	8.3	10.4	2.1	2.5	10.5	79.3
Industrial engines	5.4	*	5.3	6.2	9.1	*	5.5	*	*	*	32.2
Textile machinery and accessories	1.4	*	*	1.7	12.3	9.0	19.2	*	*	3.0	47.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	10.6	2.9	1.7	3.6	8.5	4.1	1.6	3.7	1.8	6.5	45.0
Mechanical handling equipment	21.0	*	5.1	8.4	7.3	4.6	10.9	8.8	*	4.8	72.6
Office machinery	27.6	*	*	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.8	*	*	13.1	52.3
Other machinery	97.4	10.0	13.5	23.4	18.3	30.0	45.2	13.8	6.8	29.6	288.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	42.4	2.2	4.3	28.1	10.5	14.6	27.5	22.5	8.4	30.2	190.7
Ordnance and small arms	4.0	*	*	4.6	1.4	1.9	4.4	4.0	*	1.3	22.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	81.7	4.1	23.8	38.9	23.4	26.8	25.0	13.0	10.0	10.8	257.5
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>155.7</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	7.7	*	3.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13.5
Watches and clocks	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	17.2	*	*	1.9	*	2.0	2.2	*	1.5	2.0	29.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	57.5	4.2	7.6	4.2	4.1	2.6	6.2	2.2	1.6	8.5	98.8
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>380.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>911.5</b>
Electrical machinery	36.9	4.8	11.2	40.7	7.1	13.9	36.3	18.1	3.9	10.0	182.9
Insulated wires and cables	21.0	*	*	4.0	1.4	*	19.4	2.5	3.5	1.2	53.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	22.8	2.7	1.4	18.9	8.3	*	19.6	15.5	3.2	3.1	95.7
Radio and electronic components	71.8	6.6	7.3	1.9	8.5	2.1	17.7	7.9	8.3	9.9	142.0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	31.9	3.3	7.0	6.1	*	2.6	*	1.4	2.5	2.7	57.8
Electronic computers	36.2	*	*	4.1	*	*	8.5	*	*	9.0	59.5
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	77.6	1.6	*	*	2.9	*	5.2	1.4	*	8.2	100.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	21.8	5.7	2.5	7.5	1.1	4.7	6.6	3.9	6.3	4.3	64.4
Other electrical goods	60.1	1.7	4.1	37.2	7.0	4.2	23.4	7.2	4.2	6.3	155.4



Table 1 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1970: Regional analysis by industry

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humb- erside	North Western	North- ern			
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	44.0	4.0	18.6	1.3	1.4	7.7	30.3	41.1	2.7	46.0	197.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	35.9	3.9	17.9	*	1.3	7.1	24.1	36.3	1.9	34.7	163.8
Marine engineering	8.1	*	*	*	*	*	6.2	4.7	*	11.3	33.3
<b>Vehicles</b>	237.0	20.7	62.3	216.4	56.4	50.5	122.6	13.9	24.3	42.2	846.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	3.9	*	*	7.9	*	9.7	1.3	*	*	*	23.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	156.6	18.8	15.0	171.4	9.7	19.6	77.2	9.1	18.8	22.9	519.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.3	*	*	10.5	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	20.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	66.0	1.5	42.3	23.4	31.3	13.0	34.1	1.6	3.7	15.0	231.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	4.1	*	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	6.1	*	*	1.1	23.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	5.2	*	*	2.8	5.0	4.7	3.8	3.2	1.3	2.9	29.3
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	158.5	5.3	15.8	218.0	28.5	85.3	65.3	15.7	25.0	31.8	649.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	25.6	*	2.5	18.7	3.9	17.0	5.4	*	*	3.1	77.4
Hand tools and implements	2.1	*	*	6.0	1.1	10.3	1.5	*	*	*	21.6
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	5.5	*	*	1.0	*	9.7	*	*	*	*	18.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	6.5	*	*	27.3	1.3	2.3	2.5	*	2.2	3.2	45.8
Wire and wire manufactures	5.2	*	*	5.8	2.2	11.7	10.2	1.6	2.3	5.0	44.8
Cans and metal boxes	12.0	1.3	*	1.8	4.6	3.0	5.1	2.3	3.4	1.8	36.0
Jewellery and precious metals	8.4	*	*	6.8	*	1.5	*	*	*	*	18.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	93.1	3.2	11.4	150.5	15.1	29.7	39.9	10.1	15.9	17.5	386.6
<b>Textiles</b>	31.1	3.7	15.5	34.7	121.1	157.6	185.2	24.4	19.6	87.8	680.7
Production of man-made fibres	*	*	2.5	7.0	5.5	8.2	7.7	4.6	9.6	1.6	47.5
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1.3	*	2.2	2.5	3.4	4.2	57.4	3.2	2.1	8.6	85.1
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2.7	*	*	*	1.9	6.9	44.9	1.7	*	3.5	63.6
Woollen and worsted	1.9	*	3.1	1.6	4.0	10.1	9.9	5.9	*	16.7	145.2
Jute	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.5	12.9
Rope, twine and net	1.4	*	*	*	*	1.1	1.3	2.1	*	1.6	8.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	8.4	*	*	2.9	79.0	4.2	10.6	2.7	2.7	20.8	132.5
Lace	*	*	*	*	5.6	*	*	*	*	1.1	7.9
Carpets	1.2	*	1.5	12.3	*	11.5	5.1	1.5	*	11.2	44.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 c.m. wide)	1.6	*	*	3.1	7.3	1.5	3.6	*	1.0	19.6	25.0
Made-up textiles	4.8	*	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.7	8.4	*	1.3	2.7	59.1
Textile finishing	3.1	*	1.6	12.8	11.9	20.7	*	*	*	6.8	29.0
Other textile industries	3.6	*	1.6	*	*	4.9	15.3	*	*	*	29.0
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	17.4	1.2	3.6	5.7	4.4	5.6	9.1	2.3	1.5	3.7	54.6
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	3.8	*	2.7	*	3.8	3.8	4.7	1.1	*	2.4	24.1
Leather goods	8.0	*	*	4.7	*	1.5	3.9	1.1	*	*	22.9
Fur	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.6
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	124.4	12.3	25.4	21.6	70.5	57.1	83.7	36.0	16.3	33.1	480.5
Weatherproof outerwear	2.8	*	*	*	*	1.4	15.0	1.7	*	2.2	25.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	16.9	1.7	2.2	6.2	4.8	36.9	11.3	14.1	4.4	7.5	106.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	31.5	*	*	1.4	3.2	3.4	7.2	3.1	2.0	6.9	58.1
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	8.4	*	3.2	1.4	3.7	4.3	10.3	3.1	4.2	4.2	39.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	39.6	*	2.4	4.8	14.5	7.6	19.7	7.6	4.0	6.3	107.1
Hats, caps and millinery	5.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.4
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	11.1	1.1	6.0	3.1	4.5	1.2	3.4	*	*	4.2	37.3
Footwear	8.9	7.0	10.4	4.4	41.4	2.2	14.9	5.7	1.7	1.7	98.3
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	81.0	8.0	10.5	79.0	22.8	36.0	49.6	20.8	10.7	25.9	344.2
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	11.5	3.5	1.3	8.7	6.9	8.4	5.4	3.9	3.1	7.9	60.6
Pottery	3.3	*	1.5	48.6	2.1	*	2.8	*	*	*	60.8
Glass	15.5	*	*	8.1	3.1	15.8	25.9	6.7	2.1	3.7	82.6
Cement	9.2	*	*	1.8	*	1.8	*	*	*	*	17.4
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	41.4	2.8	6.3	11.7	10.1	9.2	14.7	9.6	4.3	12.7	122.8
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	116.7	11.0	18.3	22.9	18.5	28.4	34.4	15.0	9.5	27.6	302.3
Timber	35.5	5.4	7.8	8.2	7.3	11.8	10.3	7.5	3.5	12.2	109.5
Furniture and upholstery	43.1	3.2	4.5	6.3	4.2	6.3	10.3	3.6	3.3	5.8	90.6
Bedding, etc	7.0	*	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.1	3.6	1.4	*	1.4	21.7
Shop and office fitting	16.4	*	2.0	3.3	1.9	3.4	3.8	1.0	*	2.6	35.8
Wooden containers and baskets	7.3	*	1.2	2.3	1.5	2.2	3.9	*	1.1	3.8	24.6
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	7.4	*	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.4	*	*	1.8	19.9
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	314.9	17.7	39.4	33.7	27.4	37.8	93.4	19.4	14.6	57.5	656.0
Paper and board	36.1	1.0	7.2	2.9	4.3	17.7	2.6	3.9	3.9	16.6	92.8
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	24.9	2.3	7.0	4.9	5.7	4.7	19.7	4.4	2.9	6.3	82.8
Manufactured stationery	16.0	1.4	*	3.2	*	*	5.0	*	*	2.3	30.2
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	12.5	*	*	*	*	1.3	10.0	*	1.1	1.5	29.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers	49.3	2.8	4.4	6.2	3.4	5.9	14.2	3.8	2.2	10.9	103.1
Printing, publishing of periodicals	45.5	*	*	*	*	4.0	4.0	*	*	1.1	54.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	130.7	9.3	18.3	15.6	16.6	20.5	22.8	7.5	3.5	18.9	263.5
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	128.6	10.2	18.0	54.3	20.9	17.2	55.6	13.8	21.5	18.1	358.3
Rubber	28.3	1.7	7.6	34.7	7.6	4.9	25.0	4.2	4.8	7.9	126.6
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	7.3	*	2.3	3.5	16.1
Brushes and brooms	4.9	1.3	*	1.3	*	*	*	*	1.3	*	12.4
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	20.9	1.3	1.4	4.5	3.3	3.3	4.3	*	*	6.8	48.8
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	10.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13.3
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	47.5	5.0	6.4	11.4	8.1	6.1	15.0	5.0	2.7	2.4	109.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	15.3	*	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.7	3.4	2.8	*	31.5
<b>Construction</b>	429.4	47.6	95.5	120.2	79.2	119.2	161.1	102.6	71.3	189.4	1,415.6
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	134.6	10.9	27.8	34.6	25.7	35.0	46.6	21.9	30.8	389.7	
Gas	51.5	1.6	6.3	10.3	8.0	10.6	16.3	7.4	5.0	8.5	125.6
Electricity	69.3	8.1	18.1	20.0	15.4	20.5	25.0	11.8	13.7	18.4	220.1
Water supply	13.8	1.1	3.4	4.3	2.3	3.9	5.3	2.8	3.1	3.9	44.0

Table 1 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1970: Regional analysis by industry

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humb- erside	North Western	North- ern			
<b>Transport and communication</b>	672.0	42.2	85.5	108.3	67.8	122.0	213.0	76.3	65.0	147.5	1,599.7
Railways	97.7	7.5	12.4	15.6	15.3	27.0	34.7	13.5	13.6	25.5	262.9
Road passenger transport	75.3	4.7	12.7	20.7	13.1	22.9	32.1	18.7	12.2	30.1	242.5
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	70.9	8.7	14.9	24.0	14.9	23.6	33.5	14.2	10.9	25.9	241.5
Other road haulage	6.9	*	2.6	2.2	*	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.1	2.0	22.8
Sea transport	50.2	*	1.5	*	*	2.6	14.6	3.9	2.0	6.7	82.4
Port and inland water transport	42.0	2.1	5.2	*	*	10.5	27.7	5.5	5.5	8.2	107.9
Air transport	63.5	*	*	*	*	2.8	*	*	*	2.5	73.7
Postal services and telecommunications	210.8	16.4	29.6	39.6	20.1	27.5	52.8	15.5	17.8	39.7	469.7
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	54.6	1.4	5.8	4.6	2.1	5.6	12.3	1.8	1.3	6.8	96.3
<b>Distributive trades</b>	1,010.3	74.3	171.4	209.5	155.4	223.5	342.0	151.7	95.9	267.9	2,702.0
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	100.7	8.5	16.5	17.2	11.2	29.6	29.6	10.6	9.7	21.0	244.0
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	22.8	*	2.0	2.1	*	1.9	3.4	*	*	1.9	36.7
Other wholesale distribution	108.4	3.0	9.7	21.4	14.7	17.8	37.8	7.9	5.2	22.3	248.2
Retail distribution of food and drink	264.5	22.1	49.5	53.6	37.9	62.9	83.3	47.4	30.2	95.4	746.8
Other retail distribution	413.6	31.6	72.1	89.9	76.1	99.6	158.3	71.8	38.5	108.5	1,159.9
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	44.1	5.4	14.0	9.1	7.8	8.6	11.7	7.1	7.0	9.6	124.6
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	56.2	3.2	7.6	16.3	7.2	13.7	18.0	5.8	4.6	9.2	141.8
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	575.4	16.7	37.9	54.2	31.1	52.1	90.3	26.9	19.4	61.9	966.0
Insurance	165.3	8.0	10.8	17.9	7.3	14.8	32.8	8.4	5.7	22.8	293.8
Banking and bill discounting	162.8	5.2	13.4	13.9	9.8	14.3	26.2	9.7	7.6	22.3	285.0
Other financial institutions	44.1	*	2.6	5.0							

Table 2 Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1970: Regional analysis by industry

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North Western	North-ern			
<b>Men aged 18 and over</b>	4,526	388	788	1,365	834	1,185	1,653	765	583	1,197	13,292†
<b>Boys aged under 18</b>	148	15	32	59	38	54	72	36	24	61	540
<b>Total Males</b>	4,675	404	820	1,423	872	1,238	1,725	801	608	1,258	13,832†
<b>Women aged 18 and over</b>	2,852	215	455	776	475	684	1,042	429	303	752	7,984†
<b>Girls aged under 18</b>	171	18	35	59	45	54	75	40	24	67	588
<b>Total Females</b>	3,023	233	490	836	520	738	1,117	469	327	819	8,573†
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404†
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	3,056.7	275.7	560.9	1,388.5	811.8	1,097.1	1,523.1	662.4	487.3	982.0	10,845.5
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	2,497.6	216.7	429.1	1,209.1	633.3	862.3	1,306.2	485.3	347.9	739.1	8,726.5
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	89.7	51.0	38.3	26.8	29.7	29.7	13.7	19.3	12.8	59.3	370.4
Agriculture and horticulture	86.3	49.1	36.2	26.2	29.1	23.6	12.4	16.8	10.1	45.9	335.8
Forestry	2.9	*	1.5	*	*	*	*	1.4	2.4	5.8	16.4
Fishing	*	1.1	*	*	*	5.7	1.0	*	*	7.6	18.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	15.5	2.6	14.1	31.4	78.8	91.5	22.2	64.4	53.9	40.4	415.0
Coal mining	6.7	*	*	27.6	72.5	88.8	16.8	61.2	49.0	36.1	359.4
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	*	4.2	1.9	2.1	*	3.2	1.5	3.9	2.6	20.9
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	6.7	1.6	7.6	1.8	2.1	*	1.0	*	1.4	24.9	
Petroleum and natural gas	*	1.0	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*	1.4	24.9
Other mining and quarrying	1.0	*	1.6	*	2.1	*	1.3	*	*	*	8.2
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	227.5	45.2	67.3	74.3	50.6	88.8	134.4	41.4	21.7	110.5	861.7
Grain milling	12.1	2.2	3.1	*	2.5	2.5	7.1	1.4	*	2.1	34.2
Bread and flour confectionery	38.5	3.2	9.8	18.6	8.3	12.3	25.9	11.1	6.6	20.7	155.0
Biscuits	12.1	*	1.4	3.0	3.8	16.2	2.9	1.0	8.8	50.2	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	27.4	6.1	10.4	8.9	5.6	16.6	13.0	5.9	1.7	19.5	115.2
Milk and milk products	12.3	*	12.3	7.2	2.3	3.2	8.5	3.3	3.2	4.2	57.2
Sugar	6.2	2.2	*	7.2	1.0	*	2.3	*	*	1.3	14.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	19.9	2.9	4.2	13.0	1.8	21.6	12.1	2.8	1.9	3.7	83.9
Fruit and vegetable products	14.3	18.4	1.6	4.0	7.8	8.0	9.3	2.7	5.9	72.4	
Animal and poultry foods	5.1	2.3	4.6	1.4	3.3	2.2	8.3	1.0	*	2.8	31.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	1.9	*	*	*	*	3.2	1.6	*	*	*	8.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	21.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.4	3.2	9.7	1.2	*	2.4	45.4
Brewing and malting	29.7	3.1	6.0	11.6	3.9	8.0	10.1	5.4	3.2	9.1	90.0
Soft drinks	11.9	*	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.9	4.5	2.1	1.0	4.4	33.7
Other drink industries	5.7	*	1.7	1.7	*	2.9	*	2.1	*	2.1	32.5
Tobacco	9.0	1.0	9.2	*	8.0	*	5.0	1.4	1.2	2.9	37.9
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	25.2	*	*	1.8	3.2	7.0	11.4	3.6	7.1	3.5	63.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	*	*	*	2.7	5.4	*	3.1	4.1	*	17.2
Mineral oil refining	22.5	*	*	*	*	7.8	7.8	*	3.0	2.5	37.3
Lubricating oils and greases	2.6	*	*	1.0	*	*	3.3	*	*	*	8.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	155.3	12.2	12.7	23.1	19.2	36.3	110.1	56.2	17.4	30.0	472.5
General chemicals	23.5	*	3.1	7.6	2.6	12.0	45.3	31.3	5.3	6.4	137.7
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	43.2	1.6	*	5.7	1.8	14.6	14.6	3.3	1.7	2.4	75.2
Toilet preparations	17.1	*	*	1.7	1.5	1.5	*	*	1.3	*	23.2
Paint	15.7	1.1	*	2.5	2.3	6.6	6.6	2.6	*	1.4	33.8
Soap and detergents	4.0	*	*	1.6	*	12.2	1.9	*	*	*	21.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	13.9	3.9	4.2	4.9	1.1	1.0	12.2	10.1	5.0	3.2	59.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	2.3	*	*	1.1	*	8.5	6.3	4.6	*	3.0	26.6
Fertilizers	1.8	2.3	1.2	*	*	2.8	2.1	*	*	1.8	13.0
Other chemical industries	33.7	2.4	2.1	6.3	5.0	5.5	10.3	1.9	3.6	11.1	81.9
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	50.1	4.0	8.4	146.1	45.0	109.0	34.7	56.1	91.1	46.6	591.2
Iron and steel (general)	4.1	*	*	27.1	10.0	86.0	12.7	42.2	73.1	23.6	278.8
Steel tubes	3.8	*	1.0	22.8	9.6	6.2	1.0	3.8	2.8	6.2	51.7
Iron castings, etc	8.4	2.8	2.3	36.6	23.0	12.6	6.9	5.6	4.6	10.2	113.0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	14.5	*	*	21.5	1.6	4.3	4.3	1.7	7.9	3.9	56.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	7.0	*	1.0	30.4	*	8.2	5.2	1.7	2.5	2.5	57.4
Other base metals	12.4	*	3.6	7.7	*	1.1	4.6	1.1	2.5	*	33.6
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	342.2	30.4	70.0	159.6	106.9	112.6	158.2	72.7	32.6	115.6	1,200.9
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	6.9	7.2	2.4	4.5	1.4	1.2	3.0	*	*	4.3	32.3
Metal-working machine tools	25.2	1.9	5.0	30.0	8.8	11.2	6.3	4.2	1.6	4.5	98.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	22.0	1.1	8.5	8.6	4.8	8.2	10.3	2.1	2.5	10.3	78.4
Industrial engines	5.2	*	5.3	6.0	9.0	*	5.4	*	*	*	31.4
Textile machinery and accessories	1.4	*	1.7	12.3	8.9	8.9	18.9	*	*	3.0	46.7
Construction and earth-moving equipment	10.5	2.9	1.7	3.6	8.4	4.0	1.6	3.7	1.8	6.5	44.6
Mechanical handling equipment	20.8	*	5.0	8.3	7.2	4.5	10.8	8.7	*	4.6	71.6
Office machinery	27.4	*	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.0	*	12.9	51.7
Other machinery	96.1	9.9	13.2	23.1	17.9	29.4	44.3	13.4	6.6	28.2	282.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	42.0	2.1	4.1	27.8	10.4	14.3	27.0	22.0	8.2	29.3	187.2
Ordnance and small arms	3.9	*	*	4.6	1.4	1.8	4.3	3.9	*	1.3	22.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	80.9	4.1	23.5	38.5	23.0	26.4	24.6	12.7	9.8	10.5	253.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	85.1	5.7	12.2	6.7	5.3	5.2	8.7	2.9	4.0	18.1	154.0
Photographic and document copying equipment	7.5	3.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13.1
Watches and clocks	3.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	17.1	*	1.9	*	*	2.0	2.2	*	1.4	2.0	29.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	57.2	4.2	7.6	4.2	4.0	2.6	6.1	2.2	1.5	8.4	97.9
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	376.2	26.3	34.7	119.7	36.1	28.8	134.1	57.1	32.2	53.3	898.4
Electrical machinery	36.5	4.7	11.1	40.1	7.0	13.7	35.4	17.8	3.8	9.7	179.8
Insulated wires and cables	20.5	*	3.9	1.4	*	*	19.0	2.5	3.4	1.1	52.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	22.4	2.7	1.3	18.8	8.2	*	19.2	15.2	3.1	3.0	94.2
Radio and electronic components	70.9	6.6	7.2	1.8	8.4	2.1	17.4	7.7	8.1	9.6	139.9
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	31.6	3.3	6.9	6.0	*	2.6	*	1.4	2.4	2.6	57.0
Electronic computers	36.0	*	*	4.1	*	*	8.4	*	*	8.9	59.2
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	77.3	1.6	*	1.0	2.9	*	5.1	1.3	*	8.1	99.8
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	21.5	5.7	2.4	7.4	1.1	4.6	6.3	3.8	6.2	4.1	63.2
Other electrical goods	59.5	1.7	4.0	36.7	6.9	4.1	23.0	7.1	4.1	6.1	153.1

Table 2 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1970: Regional analysis by industry

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North Western	North-ern			
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	42.1	3.9	18.3	1.3	1.4	7.4	28.9	38.8	2.4	44.4	188.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	34.1	3.8	17.6	*	1.3	6.8	22.8	34.3	1.6	33.3	156.2
Marine engineering	8.0	*	*	*	*	*	6.1	4.6	*	11.1	32.6
<b>Vehicles</b>	234.3	20.5	61.6	213.9	55.6	49.6	120.6	13.6	23.9	41.1	834.6
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	3.9	*	*	7.9	*	9.6	1.3	*	*	*	22.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	155.0	18.6	14.8	169.4	9.5	19.1	76.1	8.9	18.5	22.5	512.4
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.1	*	*	10.4	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	19.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	65.1	1.5	41.9	23.1	30.8	12.8	33.6	1.5	3.6	14.5	228.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	4.0	*	4.5	*	3.4	3.3	5.9	*	*	1.0	22.7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	5.2	*	*	2.7	4.9	4.6	3.7	3.1	1.3	2.8	28.8
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	156.1	5.2	15.3	213.9	28.1	83.9	63.5	15.1	24.3	30.5	635.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	25.4	*	2.5	18.6	3.8	16.9	5.3	*	*	3.1	76.7
Hand tools and implements	2.0	*	*	5.9	1.1	10.1	1.5	*	*	*	21.1
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	5.4	*	*	1.0	*	9.5	*	*	*	*	18.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	6.4	*	*	27.1	1.3	2.2	2.4	*	2.2	3.0	45.2
Wire and wire manufactures	5.1	*	*	5.7	2.2	11.5	10.0	1.5	2.3	4.8	44.0
Cans and metal boxes	11.9	1.3	*	1.8	4.5	3.0	5.0	2.3	3.4	1.7	35.3
Jewellery and precious metals	8.3	*	*	6.7	*	1.5	*	*	*	*	18.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	91.5	3.1	11.0	147.0	14.9						

Table 2 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1970: Regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern			
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>663.2</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>207.7</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>1,566.8</b>
Railways	96.7	7.3	12.0	15.3	14.8	14.8	33.9	12.9	13.2	24.8	257.2
Road passenger transport	74.5	4.6	12.5	20.5	12.9	22.6	31.5	18.2	12.0	29.2	238.5
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	69.6	8.5	14.6	23.5	14.5	23.0	32.4	13.6	10.5	24.9	235.3
Other road haulage	6.6	*	2.5	2.2	*	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.8	21.5
Sea transport	48.9	*	1.3	*	*	2.3	13.5	3.5	1.8	6.2	78.1
Port and inland water transport	40.5	2.0	5.1	*	*	9.8	27.3	5.2	5.3	7.8	104.1
Air transport	63.0	*	*	*	*	2.7	2.7	*	*	2.4	72.5
Postal services and telecommunications	209.3	16.2	29.1	39.4	19.9	27.2	52.3	15.3	17.5	39.1	465.3
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	54.1	1.4	5.7	4.5	2.0	5.4	11.7	1.8	1.2	6.5	94.3
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>998.6</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>206.2</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>2,650.7</b>
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	98.8	8.3	15.9	16.8	10.8	18.1	28.2	10.0	9.3	19.8	236.1
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	22.6	*	1.9	2.0	*	1.9	3.3	*	1.9	1.9	36.0
Other wholesale distribution	107.3	2.9	9.5	21.1	14.5	17.5	37.0	7.7	5.0	21.7	244.3
Retail distribution of food and drink	260.8	21.7	48.4	52.6	37.1	61.4	81.3	45.9	29.2	92.7	731.1
Other retail distribution	410.2	31.2	71.0	89.0	75.3	98.3	156.2	70.5	37.7	106.5	1,146.0
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	43.5	5.3	13.7	8.8	7.6	8.2	11.0	6.6	6.7	8.8	120.2
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	55.3	3.1	7.4	15.9	7.0	13.2	17.1	5.3	4.3	8.5	137.0
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>570.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>953.5</b>
Insurance	163.3	7.8	10.2	17.6	7.1	14.5	32.2	8.1	5.4	22.2	288.4
Banking	161.5	5.1	12.9	13.8	9.7	14.1	25.8	9.5	7.4	21.8	281.5
Other financial institutions	43.8	*	2.6	4.9	3.5	8.0	5.2	2.1	1.9	4.0	76.6
Property owning and managing, etc	36.9	1.3	4.3	3.4	2.1	2.8	5.8	3.0	1.5	3.2	64.3
Advertising and market research	26.0	*	*	*	*	2.1	2.1	*	*	*	32.3
Other business services	107.0	1.2	5.2	9.9	5.0	8.7	13.1	3.1	2.2	6.2	161.5
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	32.1	*	3.0	2.9	2.5	4.7	4.7	*	2.3	4.9	49.0
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>1,006.8</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>244.9</b>	<b>149.5</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>341.5</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>285.1</b>	<b>2,817.9</b>
Accountancy services	44.8	2.3	4.8	7.1	4.1	7.2	9.6	3.4	1.5	8.7	93.5
Educational services	434.6	48.2	95.4	136.4	83.4	127.6	175.9	86.4	63.1	131.1	1,382.1
Legal services	44.7	2.9	7.8	7.7	4.6	7.1	10.3	4.1	3.3	12.6	105.0
Medical and dental services	348.7	25.2	68.1	79.7	49.9	85.8	127.8	56.9	52.7	113.5	1,008.3
Religious organisations	10.4	*	1.0	*	*	2.0	*	*	1.9	1.9	19.1
Research and development services	47.1	3.5	5.6	3.1	4.1	2.1	7.4	2.0	1.2	6.5	82.5
Other professional and scientific services	76.7	1.6	5.8	10.0	2.9	4.6	8.4	4.3	2.4	10.7	127.4
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>725.1</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>195.9</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>1,807.7</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	71.5	1.6	8.2	5.5	2.8	5.9	7.9	4.6	4.0	6.7	118.6
Sport and other recreations	22.0	3.1	3.8	5.1	2.5	5.1	11.1	4.6	2.1	5.7	65.1
Betting and gambling	18.1	*	2.0	3.0	1.3	4.3	16.1	4.1	3.2	5.4	58.0
Hotels and other residential establishments	96.7	10.1	32.6	14.6	7.7	17.2	22.5	17.7	15.5	35.9	270.5
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	52.6	3.2	9.1	6.9	5.3	9.5	11.8	5.9	4.4	11.7	120.5
Public houses	22.5	*	2.3	9.4	3.7	5.9	14.4	7.6	2.3	7.3	76.2
Clubs	15.7	1.5	2.3	3.5	2.7	6.8	5.5	7.9	3.3	3.4	52.4
Catering contractors	22.5	*	3.1	6.4	2.3	3.4	4.5	1.5	1.2	2.9	48.4
Hairdressing and manicure	32.5	3.1	6.5	7.3	5.4	7.1	8.9	4.2	2.7	8.3	85.9
Private domestic service	42.1	5.2	12.2	5.8	4.7	6.3	6.4	4.9	2.6	8.0	98.3
Laundries	36.7	2.5	5.6	6.1	2.9	6.6	9.0	3.8	2.5	5.8	81.5
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	9.5	*	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.3	1.1	1.2	3.0	29.1
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	137.5	15.5	31.9	37.1	28.2	33.6	40.6	21.1	16.4	36.5	398.4
Repair of boots and shoes	2.5	*	*	*	*	1.0	*	*	*	*	6.3
Other services	142.9	9.6	14.7	20.4	11.5	19.1	33.4	13.2	8.7	25.3	298.7
<b>Public administration and defence†</b>	<b>586.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>1,390.9†</b>
National government service	257.4	13.4	49.3	31.6	21.1	24.1	41.0	34.9	21.4	44.9	548.5†
Local government service	329.3	24.3	48.6	66.2	45.2	67.1	95.8	46.1	43.5	76.2	842.4

\* Under 1,000.  
† Includes about 9,000 civil servants (7,000 men and 2,000 women) working outside the United Kingdom.  
‡ Excluding members of H.M. Forces.

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

Table 3 Civilian Labour Force, June 1970: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
<b>Employees in employment</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>13,832</b>
Males	3,023	233	490	836	520	738	1,117	469	327	819	8,573
Females	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404
<b>Employers and self-employed</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,383</b>
Males	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
Females	576	63	172	149	105	146	216	80	100	134	1,744
<b>Total in civil employment</b>	<b>5,141</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>15,215</b>
Males	3,133	243	522	869	544	770	1,174	487	349	842	8,934
Females	8,274	700	1,482	2,408	1,497	2,122	3,058	1,350	1,035	2,211	24,148
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>450</b>
Males	14	1	5	6	4	6	9	8	5	15	73
Females	114	12	32	40	30	53	72	56	33	82	524
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>14,282</b>
Males	3,037	235	494	842	524	744	1,126	476	332	834	8,646
Females	7,812	649	1,342	2,299	1,422	2,028	2,914	1,326	968	2,159	22,928
<b>Total civilian labour force</b>	<b>5,241</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>15,665</b>
Males	3,147	245	526	875	548	776	1,183	494	354	857	9,007
Females	8,388	712	1,514	2,448	1,527	2,174	3,130	1,406	1,068	2,293	24,672

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

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, June 1969-June 1970: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
<b>Employees in employment</b> } †											
Total in civil employment } †											
Males	-84	+1	+3	-15	-11	-24	-35	+2	-12	-20	-195
Females	-9	+4	+3	-3	+9	-1	-15	+10	+5	-1	-
Total	-93	+5	+6	-19	-3	-25	-50	+12	-7	-21	-196
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>											
Males	+6	+1	+2	+3	+4	+6	+6	-	-1	+10	+35
Females	+1	-	+1	+1	+1	-	+1	+1	-1	+1	+5
Total	+6	+1	+2	+3	+5	+7	+7	-	-2	+11	+41
<b>Total employees</b> } †											
Total civilian labour force } †											
Males	-78	+2	+4	-12	-7	-17	-29	+3	-14	-10	-160
Females	-8	+5	+3	-3	+9	-1	-15	+10	+5	-	+5
Total	-87	+7	+8	-15	+2	-19	-44	+12	-9	-10	-155

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

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

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 268-271 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for December 1970 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated number of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-December 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	27.6	40.8	Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.2	19.2
Biscuits	15.5	50.8	Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	2.3	26.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	18.9	35.9	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	4.0	26.0
Milk and milk products	2.7	16.5	Cans and metal boxes	6.7	38.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	20.5	44.2	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	24.4	21.6
Fruit and vegetable products	12.6	29.5			
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	5.3	27.3	<b>Textiles</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Brewing and malting	2.5	13.6	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	8.4	20.8
Soft drinks	2.1	19.3	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	4.1	14.6
Tobacco	4.0	18.9	Woolen and worsted	11.8	19.2
			Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.1	14.4
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	Carpets	2.4	14.5
			Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	2.6	24.1
			Made-up textiles	2.5	15.1
			Textile finishing	3.4	18.4
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>29.5</b>			
General chemicals	3.8	15.6	<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	6.9	20.8	Leather goods	2.6	18.7
Toilet preparations	2.8	15.8			
Soap and detergents	2.3	26.4	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Other chemical industries*	4.9	17.4	Weatherproof outerwear	2.1	11.1
			Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.5	12.5
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.4	10.7
Iron and steel (general)	2.9	11.7	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	4.1	12.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2.0	21.1	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	10.0	10.7
			Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	5.3	17.3
			Footwear	5.2	9.8
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Metal-working machine tools	2.5	17.2	Pottery	3.0	9.8
Office machinery	2.2	13.8	Glass	3.4	16.7
Other machinery*	7.5	15.5	Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified*	2.4	16.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.0	15.0			
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	9.6	18.2	<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>
			Timber	2.2	17.5
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	Furniture and upholstery	2.4	13.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	2.6	20.8			
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	4.2	13.5	<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>
			Paper and board	3.1	17.4
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	6.9	20.4
Electrical machinery	6.7	13.3	Manufactured stationery	3.4	22.7
Insulated wires and cables	2.9	19.1	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	2.0	17.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	8.2	21.6	Printing, publishing of newspapers	4.5	21.0
Radio and electronic components	18.9	24.5	Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.9	15.2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	9.0	27.1	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc*	13.8	14.3
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	7.2	22.7			
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.6	14.7	<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>
Other electrical goods*	16.9	23.9	Rubber	7.0	21.9
			Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	10.5	34.3
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	Plastic products not elsewhere specified	10.9	25.8
			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.5	18.0
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>			
Motor vehicle manufacturing	8.9	13.9	<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>513.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3.0	9.6			

\* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

At October 1970, about 27 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers.

Details are given in the table below. Estimates for April 1970 were published at page 586 of the July 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year, in April and October, on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers in each industry group and the percentage that they formed of all employees in the group. Employees who are not classed as administrative, technical or clerical are regarded as operatives.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
	(Thousands)		(Per cent.)	
<b>Males</b>				
Food, drink and tobacco	371	115	486	23.7
Coal and petroleum products	34	17	50	33.1
Chemicals and allied industries	209	123	333	37.1
Metal manufacture	412	104	515	20.1
Mechanical engineering	719	273	991	27.5
Instrument engineering	59	35	94	37.5
Electrical engineering	323	227	550	41.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	143	32	175	18.5
Vehicles	526	186	711	26.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	350	87	437	19.9
Textiles	275	67	342	19.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	25	5	30	16.5
Clothing and footwear	96	29	124	23.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	208	49	257	19.0
Timber, furniture, etc	203	38	241	15.7
Paper, printing and publishing	315	110	425	26.0
Other manufacturing industries	161	52	212	24.3
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4,428</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>25.9</b>

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1970 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
	(Thousands)		(Per cent.)	
<b>Females</b>				
Food, drink and tobacco	285	82	367	22.3
Coal and petroleum products	2	6	7	77.5
Chemicals and allied industries	76	65	141	45.8
Metal manufacture	33	38	71	53.0
Mechanical engineering	89	113	201	55.9
Instrument engineering	39	17	57	30.5
Electrical engineering	263	91	355	25.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4	8	12	68.0
Vehicles	53	52	105	49.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	146	51	198	26.0
Textiles	262	44	307	14.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	4	23	17.1
Clothing and footwear	321	34	355	9.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	50	23	73	31.7
Timber, furniture, etc	34	22	56	40.0
Paper, printing and publishing	139	78	217	36.0
Other manufacturing industries	104	30	134	22.5
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>28.3</b>

Total males and females

Food, drink and tobacco	657	197	853	23.1
Coal and petroleum products	35	22	58	38.6
Chemicals and allied industries	286	188	473	39.7
Metal manufacture	445	141	586	24.1
Mechanical engineering	807	385	1,192	32.3
Instrument engineering	98	53	151	34.9
Electrical engineering	587	318	905	35.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	147	41	187	21.7
Vehicles	578	238	816	29.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	497	138	635	21.8
Textiles	537	111	649	17.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	9	53	16.8
Clothing and footwear	417	63	480	13.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	258	72	331	21.8
Timber, furniture, etc	237	60	297	20.3
Paper, printing and publishing	454	189	642	29.4
Other manufacturing industries	264	82	346	23.6
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>6,347</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>8,654</b>	<b>26.7</b>

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

APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1970, there were 69,510 applications made for permission to employ foreign workers in Great Britain a decrease of 349 on the number made in 1969. The total number of applications allowed was 67,654, of which 56,006 related to permits issued for persons abroad, and 11,648 to permission granted to foreigners already in this country for other purposes.

The table below analyses by industrial or occupation groups the number of applications granted and refused in 1970 and 1969. Comparability with the previous year in the industry and commerce group has been slightly disturbed by the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification in 1968 (see this GAZETTE, November 1968, page 920) but changes have been small.

The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission is given to an employer to engage a foreign worker (other than a student employee for whom special conditions apply) are that the employment is reasonable and necessary, that no suitable labour is available in this country, and that the wages and conditions offered are not less favourable than those commonly accorded to British employees for similar work in the district concerned.

As in the previous year, approximately half the applications granted were for work in resident domestic employment, nursing, hotels and catering. There was an increase of 1,166 in the number of applications granted for industry and commerce mainly in other industries and services, and an increase of 646 in hotels and restaurants. The main decreases occurred in the entertainment industry (1,048) and in student employment (717). Permits for foreign student employees who come for limited periods to

widen their experience and improve their knowledge of the English language totalled about 6,700, and included young people from 71 countries.

The countries of origin of the workers for whom permission for employment was given during 1970 and 1969 were:

Nationals of:	1970	1969
Austria	1,382	1,601
Belgium	477	605
Denmark	1,234	1,269
Finland	2,007	1,793
France	5,383	5,267
Germany	5,281	5,568
Italy	4,858	6,333
Morocco	2,148	1,010
Netherlands	2,807	2,644
Norway	1,055	1,078
Portugal	2,609	1,864
South Africa	1,999	1,701
Spain	9,809	9,958
Sweden	1,678	1,609
Switzerland	4,193	4,304
Turkey	1,165	712
United States of America	7,474	6,885
Yugoslavia	2,649	2,014
Other countries	9,446	11,573
<b>Totals</b>	<b>67,654</b>	<b>67,788</b>

In addition to the figures given above, 62 Italian men and women were recruited in 1970 under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Government for the bulk recruitment of workers. This scheme operates outside the individual permit system, and the majority of the workers went to hotels and catering.

Industrial or occupational group	1970			1969		
	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused
<b>Industry and commerce</b>	<b>19,366</b>	<b>18,975</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>18,323</b>	<b>17,809</b>	<b>514</b>
Manufacturing industries	6,485	6,334	151	6,895	6,733	162
Professional and scientific services	2,868	2,842	26	2,656	2,604	52
Distributive trades	2,668	2,619	49	2,593	2,511	82
Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, etc	814	803	11	609	586	23
Other industries and services	6,531	6,377	154	5,570	5,375	195
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>22,870</b>	<b>21,633</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>22,233</b>	<b>20,987</b>	<b>1,246</b>
Domestic workers	4,837	4,748	89	4,469	4,367	102
Others	18,033	16,885	1,148	17,764	16,620	1,144
<b>Resident domestic employment in private households, hospitals, nursing homes, schools and other institutions</b>	<b>9,868</b>	<b>9,723</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>10,329</b>	<b>10,149</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Concert, stage, film and variety artistes, musicians and other entertainers and film technicians</b>	<b>7,518</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8,632</b>	<b>8,527</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Nurses</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Student employees</b>	<b>6,747</b>	<b>6,747</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,464</b>	<b>7,464</b>	<b>—</b>
Industry and commerce	6,014	6,014	—	6,694	6,694	—
Hotels and restaurants	733	733	—	770	770	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>69,510</b>	<b>67,654</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>69,859</b>	<b>67,788</b>	<b>2,071</b>

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of workers covered by Special Exemption Orders\* current on 31 December 1970, and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups were:

Industry group†	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	43,747	891	1,845	46,483
Coal and petroleum products and chemicals and allied industries	8,116	292	547	8,955
Metal manufacture	1,526	1,036	2	2,564
Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	40,958	1,019	1,355	43,332
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,655	437	252	11,344
Hosiery, and other knitted goods	2,064	300	249	2,613
Cotton, linen and lace	9,121	1,194	708	11,023
Wool and worsted	6,776	460	673	7,909
Other textiles	7,388	592	785	8,765
Clothing and footwear, leather goods and fur	3,741	167	862	4,770
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	3,679	171	30	3,880
Timber, furniture, etc	734	212	70	1,016
Paper, printing and publishing	10,822	1,230	1,087	13,139
Other manufacturing industries and miscellaneous services	19,747	472	434	20,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,074</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>8,899</b>	<b>186,446</b>

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on 31 December 1970‡ were:

Period of validity	Numbers of new Orders	Numbers of renewal Orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	631	2,007
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	174	38
Three months or less	187	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>2,061</b>

The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31 January and 28 February 1971, according to the type of exemption granted§ were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
<b>Orders current on 31 January 1971</b>				
Extended hours	29,844	1,308	2,433	33,585
Double day shifts††	39,856	3,028	3,087	45,971
Long spells	9,431	518	1,009	10,958
Night shifts	20,352	1,357	—	21,709
Part-time work**	20,191	12	12	20,215
Saturday afternoon work	6,259	292	265	6,816
Sunday work	24,228	1,098	1,005	26,331
Miscellaneous	2,911	342	152	3,405
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,072</b>	<b>7,955</b>	<b>7,963</b>	<b>168,990</b>
<b>Orders current on 28 February 1971</b>				
Extended hours	28,415	1,308	2,340	32,063
Double day shifts††	40,185	3,127	3,104	46,416
Long spells	9,210	500	940	10,650
Night shifts	19,577	1,433	—	21,010
Part-time work**	19,368	132	13	19,513
Saturday afternoon work	6,248	294	275	6,817
Sunday work	24,884	1,076	978	26,938
Miscellaneous	2,935	343	150	3,428
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,822</b>	<b>8,213</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>166,835</b>

\* See page 77 of the January 1971 GAZETTE for analysis according to type of employment permitted by these Orders.

† Account has been taken of the changes introduced by the revised 1968 SIC and the figures for some industry groups are not strictly comparable with those published previously.

‡ Corresponding information for 31st December 1969 was published on page 119 of the February 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

†† Includes 15,188 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

‡‡ Includes 14,733 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

# News and Notes

## COMPUTER APPRECIATION COURSES FOR MANAGERS

Total United Kingdom expenditure on automatic data processing is now about £600 million a year. By 1975, this it is expected will have grown to about £1,400 million, or 3 per cent. of the gross national product.

It is important that expensive computer equipment should be properly assessed on a cost-effective basis before and after installation. In fact, many managers are ill-equipped to do this. To help them understand the uses of computers and associated problems, the Department of Employment has published a booklet about suitable courses (COMPUTER APPRECIATION COURSES FOR MANAGERS: HMSO or through booksellers, price 25p net).

In a preface Mr Frank Cousins, chairman of the Central Training Council, commends the booklet to all managers, and to those who provide computer appreciation courses for them. It will thus be a useful guide to educational establishments, industrial organisations and others in this field. It will assist managers to assess the suitability of courses offered and provide them with an outline of the information they should have if they are to use computers properly. The booklet serves as a primer for both those managers new to the use of computers and as a reminder to others to assess cost-effectiveness of installations in use.

In line with an agreed procedure for dealing with training problems in occupations common to several industries, the Department of Employment set up a joint committee of industrial training boards under the sponsorship of the Engineering Industry Training Board to co-ordinate training requirements for computers. The committee identified the need for appreciation courses as a priority task. It is its report which has now been published.

It proposes course structures and the detailed content for:

- one-day appreciation courses for managing directors and directors at board level;
- three-day courses for functional directors; and
- five-day courses for senior managers and departmental heads.

The Engineering Industry Training Board adopted these recommendations at an early date, and has developed a series of defined courses. Already more than 40 courses have been run and validated by the board. Because of their success, wider publicity will be given to their pattern and content.

In July 1968 the Central Training Council

foresaw the need for computer appreciation courses for managers and addressed a message to industry on the national impact of computers. (See this GAZETTE July 1968, page 562). The matter is even more urgent now than it was in 1968. The rate of growth of computer installations has continued at a fast pace. During the past five years the number of installations in the UK (excluding small machines) has increased from about 1,500 to 5,000; by 1975, the indications are that the number will have grown to no fewer than 12,000.

In its 1968 message, the council emphasised that, unless managers "understand the full capabilities of computers, and realise that these extend far beyond the simple accounting functions for which they are frequently employed at present, the real opportunities will be missed. The computer should be seen as a tool of management capable, when properly staffed and organised, of influencing the structure, efficiency and profitability of the enterprise. Managers should be aware of the far-reaching effects on the whole organisation of the introduction of computers on this scale. . . . We see this problem as one of intelligent anticipation by top management of the need to be informed of computer capabilities."

## KING'S NATIONAL ROLL TO BE WOUND UP

The King's National Roll, which was set up in 1919 to encourage the employment of servicemen disabled during the 1914-18 war, is to be wound up.

This was announced in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment. Replying to a question, Mr Carr said:

"As all 1914-18 pensioners are now aged 70 or over, and there has been a comprehensive employment service for all disabled people since 1944, the Government has concluded that the King's National Roll should be wound up. The roll was set up by Royal Proclamation, and the Queen has graciously consented to the course proposed."

Under the scheme started in 1919, employers five per cent. of whose labour force were 1914-18 disablement pensioners, could have their names put on the Roll and were allowed to display a badge which usually appeared on their letter headings. In 1921 a provision was added by which preference was given by Government departments and some local authorities in allocating contracts to firms on the Roll.

The scheme performed a useful service

to 1914-18 pensioners during its first twenty years, but became progressively less effective as first world war pensioners left employment. Firms tendering for Government contracts were increasingly unable to find 1914-18 pensioners of working age, and arrangements were made to accept instead a special certificate which stated that employers concerned would have employed 1914-18 pensioners if they had been available. It became increasingly difficult to test the validity of this undertaking because of the absence of workers in the scope of the scheme.

The scheme was superseded during the second world war by the introduction of a general obligation on all employers to employ a quota of registered disabled people under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

The decision to wind up the Roll has been agreed with the CBI and TUC and also with the two ex-service organisations, the British Legion and the British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association.

## FINANCIAL POLICIES OF ITBs

Guidance on the way in which he wishes industrial training boards to develop their financial policies, has been given by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons recently about his review of industrial training boards, and what interim guidance he proposed to issue to them, Mr Carr said:

"The work of the training boards is an important part of manpower policy generally, which includes the Government's direct training activities and the whole range of employment policies and services. I think it is right to consider the future of industrial training within this broader framework before concluding whether, and if so how, its present organisation should be modified. These are complex and important questions, and I now anticipate that it will be some months before I am in a position to publish a consultative document.

"In the meantime, the industrial training boards will have to submit further proposals to me for financing their activities, and are looking to me for guidance. While I recognise that the circumstances of different industries and the state of progress of different training boards may justify some exceptions, I should like boards

to develop their financial policies on the following lines.

"Steps must be taken to control the cost of grant schemes and the administrative expenditure of boards more effectively. Better control and a more selective choice of training priorities should enable some reduction in levy rates to be introduced progressively. A proposal to increase the rate of levy will not normally be approved. Arrangements for 'netting' levy payments against grant return should be introduced generally. I shall look for a significantly greater exemption of small firms from levy schemes. As in the past, boards will be expected to have consulted their industries before submitting proposals for my approval, and to have borne in mind in framing their proposals the need to give employers, educational authorities and Colleges of Further Education sufficient warning of changes.

"These steps, which some training boards have already taken, will I believe go some way to reducing the difficulties which have arisen in the operation of the Industrial Training Act, and should help the boards to gain wider support for the development of their constructive work."

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals by the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope in the private forestry sector have been approved by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment.

The money will be used to pay the cost of the forestry training services provided by the Board and training grants paid to employers in the 19 months from 1 September 1969 to 31 March 1971.

This expenditure is at the rate of 1 per cent. on annual payrolls, and, therefore, to cover the 19-months period it may be regarded as being at the rate of 1 per cent. of one year's payroll, plus 0.6 per cent. for the remaining seven months. However, the levy assessment has to be made on the basis of the payroll data furnished by the employers in a statutory return sent out by the board in August 1970. This referred to 12 months so that employers could easily supply the information required. Consequently, an Order (SI 1971, No 245; HMSO or through booksellers, price 7½p) authorising a levy on private forestry employers equal to 1.6 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5 April 1970, has been made by Mr Carr and presented to Parliament. It came into operation on 3 March.

## TRAINING COURSES FOR OFFICE STAFF

Five-day courses for clerical staff aimed at improving their efficiency and enabling them to pass on their knowledge to others, are being arranged for business houses by the Department of Employment, following a number of successful pilot courses

conducted by the department in several leading industrial and commercial organisations.

Objectives include the involvement of management and supervisory staff by preliminary information and briefing sessions; the training of selected clerks to make a thorough analysis of their work, using this as a basis for systematic analytical training; and the provision of a sound basis for continued development of office training within the company.

The programme recognises that success in training experienced staff to pass essential skills and knowledge to newcomers, or to the less skilled, depends on the support and understanding of the training by management and the involvement of section supervisors.

The courses (for a maximum of eight students) are available as an exclusive (in-company) facility given on a sponsoring organisation's premises, for a fee of £195 for up to eight students, and including the separate preliminary briefing session. A fee of £28 a student is charged for a composite group of students drawn from several firms.

Initially the emphasis will be on student training, but at a later date facilities will be developed to enable a company's training officer to present the course within his own organisation. The fee for a two-week course for a training officer will be £72.

## TRAINING ASSISTANCE TO NEW INTERMEDIATE AREAS

From 1 March the full range of assistance provided by the Department of Employment to firms in development and intermediate areas has been available in the areas of the following employment exchanges which the Government has designated as intermediate areas after its review of regional development needs:

Edinburgh, Portobello, Bridlington, Filey, Oswestry, Okehampton and Tavistock.

One scheme is firmly linked to the creation of additional jobs in the designated areas. Firms moving into or expanding in these areas may be given weekly grants towards the cost of training workers for new jobs. Grants are paid for agreed periods necessary for the workers to acquire the basic skills and knowledge for their particular jobs. Weekly rates of grant are £10 for men, £7 for women, £5 for boys and £4 for girls.

Other measures under this scheme include grants towards the cost of renting temporary accommodation for training purposes in advance of the occupation of a permanent factory; free Training Within Industry (TWI) courses for supervisors, and instructor techniques courses; free services of departmental instructors to organise the training of new workers in semi-skilled engineering and certain other work.

The purpose of this scheme is to encourage the provision of additional jobs of reasonable permanence in development and intermediate areas. It has been in operation since September 1964, when the administration of grants towards training expenses

for firms in development districts was taken over by the then Ministry of Labour from the then Board of Trade. It was extended to the intermediate areas on 1 September 1969. Since its inception over £10m has been paid out in grants.

Another scheme is designed to help the older unemployed man or woman to be reabsorbed into employment. It is not limited to new and expanding firms. Grants are payable to all employers in the designated areas prepared to train and continue to employ men or women aged 45 or over who have been registered as unemployed for at least eight weeks. The rate of grant is £10 and £7 a week for men and women, respectively, for an agreed period between two and twenty-six weeks to cover basic training in a particular job.

This scheme came into operation on 1 January this year (see this GAZETTE, November 1970, page 1031) and its purpose is to give men and women aged 45 and over who have been unemployed for a substantial period, a better chance of getting jobs that are available. It is confined to the development and intermediate areas as experience has shown that it is the older workers in those areas who, when they lose their jobs, are most likely to suffer prolonged unemployment.

Full details of the two schemes may be obtained from any employment exchange.

## DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 77,523 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 11 January, 1971, of whom 69,538 were males and 7,985 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 60,080 males and 6,709 females, while there were 10,734 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in this GAZETTE.

In the five weeks ended 6 January 1971, 4,294 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,626 men, 608 women and 60 young persons. In addition, 130 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

At 8 February 1971, there were 79,217 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 70,966 were males and 8,251 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 61,289 males and 6,978 females, while there were 10,950 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the four weeks ended 3 February 1971, 4,916 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,014 men, 808 women and 94 young persons. In addition, 158 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 2 December 1970 was 37,290 consisting of 33,346 men and 3,944 women, of whom 15,453 men and 1,441 women were in employment.

During the period 10 September 1970 to 2 December 1970 the number of vacancies filled was 3,353. The number of vacancies unfilled at 2 December was 9,689.

ENQUIRY INTO THE EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES: OCTOBER 1970

The results of the October 1970 enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees should have appeared as an article in this edition of the GAZETTE.

The postal dispute has delayed the return of a number of completed enquiry forms from employers but it is hoped to publish the article in a later edition.

CORRECTION

In table 3 on page 161 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, the United Kingdom figures in the columns for females under 18, and the total of females of all ages in public administration and defence should read 11.5 and 466.1, respectively, not 466.1 and 464.1 as published.

In table 4 on page 162 the figures in the columns for males and total numbers employed in locomotive and railway track equipment should read 21.3 and 22.7, not 22.7 and 22.8 as published.

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 10,649,800 in January (7,842,100 males, 2,807,800 females). The total included 8,614,600 (5,973,900 males, 2,640,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,249,500 (1,163,300 males, 86,300 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 103,900 lower than that for December 1970 and 286,500 lower than in January 1970. The total in manufacturing industry was 80,600 lower than in December 1970 and 170,700 lower than in January 1970. The number in construction was 24,200 lower than in December 1970 and 86,700 lower than in January 1970.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 8 February 1971 in Great Britain was 679,168. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 622,500 representing 2.7 per cent. of employees compared with about 613,300 in January.

In addition, there were 4,501 unemployed school-leavers and 37,161 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 720,830, representing 3.1 per cent. of employees. This was 30,493 higher than in January when the percentage rate was 3.0.

Among those wholly unemployed in February, 273,836 (40.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 289,757 (43.1 per cent.) in January; 104,378 (15.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 124,205 (18.5 per cent.) in January.

Between January and February the number temporarily stopped rose by 21,639 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,007.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 3 February, was 137,524; 6,964 less than on 6 January. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 147,400, compared with

about 157,100 in January. Including 47,165 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 3 February was 184,689; 8,492 less than on 6 January.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 16 January, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1,881,600. This is about 32.4 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 43,700 or about 0.8 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 12½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 28 February 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31 January 1956=100) were 213.1 and 236.4 compared with 212.9 and 236.1 at 31 January.

Index of Retail Prices

At 16 February the official retail prices index was 147.8 (prices at 16 January 1962=100) compared with 147.0 at 19 January and 136.2 at 17 February 1970. The index for food was 147.6 compared with 147.0 at 19 January.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 177, involving approximately 63,800 workers. During the month, approximately 296,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month and 5,015,000 working days were lost, including 4,778,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The tables on pages 268-271 provide an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production each month from mid-June 1970 to mid-January 1971, and the provisional changes from June 1970

to January 1971. All figures have been revised and take account of information derived from the mid-1970 count of national insurance cards.

(continued on page 268)

(continued from page 267)

Figures from July 1970 onwards may be further revised when the information derived from the mid-1971 count of national insurance cards becomes available.

The term employees in employment relates to all employees (employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on

employers' payrolls and persons unable to work because of short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.

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

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1970

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1970			July 1970*			August 1970*			September 1970*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total Index of Production industries†</b>		7,978.0	2,867.5	10,845.5	7,986.9	2,865.4	10,852.2	7,990.6	2,866.0	10,856.5	7,966.9	2,864.9	10,831.7
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		6,024.0	2,702.4	8,726.5	6,043.6	2,700.2	8,743.8	6,044.5	2,700.3	8,744.8	6,033.3	2,698.2	8,731.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	II	397.0	18.0	415.0	395.3	18.0	413.3	394.6	18.0	412.6	393.4	18.0	411.4
Coal mining	101	346.4	13.0	359.4	344.7	13.0	357.7	344.0	13.0	357.0	342.8	13.0	355.8
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	III	497.6	364.1	861.7	509.9	370.1	880.0	508.9	368.6	877.5	496.9	366.9	863.8
Grain milling	211	26.6	7.5	34.2	26.8	7.5	34.3	27.0	7.5	34.5	26.7	7.4	34.1
Bread and flour confectionery	212	85.9	69.0	155.0	87.0	68.8	155.8	87.1	68.4	155.5	84.8	67.2	152.0
Biscuits	213	18.2	32.0	50.2	18.4	32.5	50.9	18.4	32.6	51.0	18.2	33.6	51.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	60.6	54.6	115.2	62.4	55.1	117.5	62.6	54.7	117.3	60.7	55.1	115.8
Milk and milk products	215	40.2	16.9	57.2	40.9	17.6	58.5	40.0	17.2	57.2	38.8	16.5	55.3
Sugar	216	10.7	3.8	14.5	10.7	3.8	14.5	10.8	3.8	14.6	10.8	3.8	14.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	36.6	47.3	83.9	37.5	47.5	85.0	37.5	47.5	85.0	37.1	47.4	84.5
Fruit and vegetable products	218	33.4	38.9	72.4	37.7	41.5	79.2	36.6	41.1	77.7	34.4	41.3	75.7
Animal and poultry foods	219	24.6	6.6	31.2	24.4	6.6	31.0	24.5	6.6	31.1	24.6	6.6	31.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	6.8	1.8	8.6	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.8	1.8	8.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	25.7	19.7	45.4	25.9	19.7	45.6	26.1	19.6	45.7	25.6	19.4	45.0
Brewing and malting	231	70.4	19.5	90.0	71.6	19.8	91.4	71.8	19.9	91.7	70.9	19.8	90.7
Soft drinks	232	21.3	12.3	33.7	22.9	13.2	36.1	22.5	12.6	35.1	21.0	11.6	32.6
Other drink industries	239	19.2	13.3	32.5	19.4	13.4	32.8	19.6	13.5	33.1	19.3	13.9	33.2
Tobacco	240	17.2	20.8	37.9	17.4	21.3	38.7	17.5	21.8	39.3	17.2	21.5	38.7
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	IV	54.4	8.7	63.1	54.9	8.7	63.6	54.9	8.7	63.6	55.3	8.8	64.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	16.5	1.7	18.2	16.7	1.7	18.4	16.8	1.7	18.5	16.8	1.7	18.5
Mineral oil refining	262	31.2	6.1	37.3	31.3	6.1	37.4	31.3	6.1	37.4	31.7	6.2	37.9
Lubricating oils and greases	263	6.8	1.9	8.7	6.9	1.9	8.8	6.8	1.9	8.7	6.8	1.9	8.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	V	333.0	139.5	472.5	332.7	139.4	472.1	333.6	140.3	473.9	332.7	139.8	472.5
General chemicals	271	112.3	25.4	137.7	110.3	24.4	134.7	110.4	24.4	134.8	110.6	24.5	135.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41.3	33.9	75.2	41.8	34.4	76.2	42.1	34.7	76.8	42.0	34.6	76.6
Toilet preparations	273	7.7	15.5	23.2	7.9	16.1	24.0	7.8	16.3	24.1	7.6	16.4	24.0
Paint	274	23.3	10.5	33.8	23.7	10.4	34.1	23.8	10.6	34.4	23.5	10.6	34.1
Soap and detergents	275	13.8	7.7	21.5	13.8	7.8	21.6	13.8	7.8	21.6	13.6	7.5	21.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	49.8	9.7	59.5	50.1	9.7	59.8	50.4	9.7	60.1	50.3	9.8	60.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	22.4	4.3	26.6	22.5	4.3	26.8	22.7	4.4	27.1	22.6	4.3	26.9
Fertilisers	278	10.8	2.2	13.0	10.8	2.2	13.0	10.8	2.2	13.0	10.8	2.2	13.0
Other chemical industries	279	51.7	30.2	81.9	51.8	30.1	81.9	51.8	30.2	82.0	51.7	29.9	81.6
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	VI	519.1	72.1	591.2	520.8	72.3	593.1	520.6	72.5	593.1	520.4	72.5	592.9
Iron and steel (general)	311	254.6	24.2	278.8	256.3	24.6	280.9	257.0	24.8	281.8	256.6	24.9	281.5
Steel tubes	312	43.9	7.8	51.7	43.8	7.8	51.6	43.4	7.9	51.3	43.6	7.8	51.4
Iron castings, etc.	313	100.6	12.4	113.0	100.2	12.4	112.6	100.2	12.4	112.6	100.0	12.5	112.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	46.6	10.0	56.6	46.9	10.0	56.9	46.6	9.9	56.5	46.7	9.9	56.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	46.3	11.1	57.4	46.3	11.0	57.3	46.0	11.0	57.0	46.1	10.9	57.0
Other base metals	323	27.1	6.5	33.6	27.3	6.5	33.8	27.4	6.5	33.9	27.4	6.5	33.9
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	VII	995.4	205.5	1,200.9	996.6	204.7	1,201.3	996.4	204.8	1,201.2	997.9	203.8	1,201.7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	27.8	4.5	32.3	27.9	4.5	32.4	27.7	4.5	32.2	27.3	4.5	31.8
Metal-working machine tools	332	84.4	14.3	98.7	84.8	14.4	99.2	85.1	14.4	99.5	85.8	14.4	100.2
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	63.3	15.1	78.4	63.3	15.1	78.4	63.3	15.2	78.5	64.1	15.2	79.3
Industrial engines	334	26.7	4.7	31.4	26.5	4.7	31.2	26.3	4.7	31.0	26.3	4.6	30.9
Textile machinery and accessories	335	39.0	7.7	46.7	38.9	7.8	46.7	38.5	7.6	46.1	38.0	7.6	45.6
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	39.5	5.1	44.6	39.6	5.3	44.9	39.4	5.2	44.6	39.5	5.1	44.6
Mechanical handling equipment	337	62.5	9.1	71.6	62.2	9.0	71.2	62.1	9.0	71.1	62.3	8.9	71.2
Office machinery	338	36.1	15.6	51.7	36.3	15.5	51.8	36.4	15.5	51.9	36.1	15.4	51.5
Other machinery	339	232.7	49.6	282.2	231.8	49.3	281.1	231.5	49.5	281.0	231.6	48.9	280.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	167.1	20.0	187.2	167.8	20.2	188.0	167.9	20.2	188.1	168.3	20.2	188.5
Ordnance and small arms	342	16.2	5.9	22.2	16.1	5.8	21.9	16.1	5.7	21.8	16.2	5.7	21.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	200.1	53.8	253.9	201.4	53.1	254.5	202.1	53.3	255.4	202.4	53.3	255.7
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	VIII	97.4	56.6	154.0	97.6	56.7	154.3	97.4	56.6	154.0	97.5	57.1	154.6
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	9.5	3.7	13.1	9.6	3.7	13.3	9.6	3.7	13.3	9.2	3.6	12.8
Watches and clocks	352	6.0	8.0	14.0	6.0	8.3	14.3	6.1	8.3	14.4	6.1	8.4	14.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.8	12.2	29.0	16.8	12.2	29.0	16.9	12.3	29.2	17.1	12.5	29.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.2	32.7	97.9	65.2	32.5	97.7	64.8	32.3	97.1	65.1	32.6	97.7
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	IX	543.3	355.1	898.4	543.4	354.1	897.5	543.9	354.8	898.7	546.7	355.4	902.1
Electrical machinery	361	131.2	48.6	179.8	131.1	48.3	179.4	130.9	48.6	179.5	131.7	48.5	180.2
Insulated wires and cables	362	35.8	16.5	52.3	35.9	16.4	52.3	35.8	16.4	52.2	36.0	16.3	52.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	52.2	42.0	94.2	51.9	41.8	93.7	51.9	41.8	93.7	52.2	42.0	94.2
Radio and electronic components	364	65.7	74.1	139.9	65.6	73.9	139.5	65.7	73.9	139.6	65.5	73.9	139.4
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	26.0	31.0	57.0	26.5	31.4	57.9	26.8	31.4	58.2	26.8	31.4	58.2
Electronic computers	366	42.2	17.0	59.2	42.3	17.0	59.3	42.6	17.0	60.0	43.3	17.7	61.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	67.7	32.1	99.8	67.9	32.1	100.0	67.8	32.1	99.9	68.2	31.9	100.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	39.4	23.8	63.2	39.8	23.6	63.4	39.6	23.8	63.4	39.9	24.0	63.9
Other electrical goods	369	83.0	70.1	153.1	82.4	69.6	152.0	82.8	69.4	152.2	83.1	69.7	152.8

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1971 count of national insurance cards.  
 † Industries included in the Index of Production, namely, Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XXI (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III—XIX.  
 § Under 1,000.  
 ¶ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the postal strike the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual.

insurance cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change each month since June 1970.

These returns show numbers on the payrolls (including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work because of short-term sickness) at the beginning and end of the period.

The two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period.

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

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1970 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	October 1970*			November 1970*			December 1970*			January 1971†			Change + or - (Provisional) June 1970 to January 1971			Order or MLH of SIC
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
<b>Total Index of Production industries†</b>		7,942.6	2,871.6	10,814.1	7,925.4	2,870.0	10,795.3	7,898.6	2,855.2	10,753.7	7,842.1	2,807.8	10,649.8	-135.9	-59.7	-195.7	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		6,026.2	2,704.7	8,730.9	6,016.1	2,073.3	8,719.4	6,006.9	2,688.3	8,695.2	5,973.9	2,640.7	8,614.6	-50.1	-61.7	-111.9	
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	II	391.5	18.0	409.5	391.0												



Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1970 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1970*			July 1970*			August 1970*			September 1970*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>175.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>177.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>190.3</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	371	146.1	10.0	156.2	145.2	10.0	155.2	145.7	10.0	155.7	147.4	9.9	157.3
Marine engineering	372	29.5	3.2	32.6	29.4	3.1	32.5	29.6	3.1	32.7	29.9	3.1	33.0
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>724.3</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>834.6</b>	<b>723.0</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>832.8</b>	<b>722.6</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>831.8</b>	<b>724.8</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>834.1</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	21.0	1.8	22.8	20.9	1.8	22.7	20.8	1.8	22.6	20.7	1.8	22.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	444.1	68.3	512.4	443.1	67.9	511.0	442.4	67.4	509.8	443.5	67.3	510.8
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	14.6	4.9	19.4	14.8	4.9	19.7	14.9	4.9	19.8	14.9	4.9	19.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	196.0	32.4	228.4	195.7	32.3	228.0	195.6	32.2	227.8	196.6	32.3	228.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	21.3	1.4	22.7	21.3	1.4	22.7	21.5	1.4	22.9	21.7	1.5	23.2
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	27.3	1.5	28.8	27.2	1.5	28.7	27.4	1.5	28.9	27.4	1.5	28.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>438.7</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>635.9</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>195.8</b>	<b>635.3</b>	<b>438.5</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>633.3</b>	<b>438.9</b>	<b>194.4</b>	<b>633.3</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	60.2	16.5	76.7	60.4	16.4	76.8	60.2	16.2	76.4	60.8	16.2	77.0
Hand tools and implements	391	13.6	7.5	21.1	13.7	7.5	21.2	13.5	7.4	20.9	13.4	7.4	20.8
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	9.7	8.3	18.0	9.8	8.3	18.1	9.8	8.3	18.1	9.7	8.3	18.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	29.1	16.1	45.2	29.1	16.0	45.1	29.2	15.9	45.1	29.3	16.1	45.4
Wire and wire manufactures	394	34.3	9.8	44.0	34.6	9.8	44.4	34.8	10.0	44.8	35.0	10.0	45.0
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.8	18.5	35.3	17.3	18.6	35.9	17.3	18.5	35.8	17.3	18.3	35.6
Jewellery and precious metals	396	11.3	6.9	18.3	11.3	6.9	18.2	11.3	7.0	18.3	11.5	7.0	18.5
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	263.7	113.5	377.3	263.3	112.3	375.6	262.4	111.5	373.9	261.9	111.1	373.0
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>318.8</b>	<b>667.8</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>315.3</b>	<b>664.5</b>	<b>348.2</b>	<b>313.6</b>	<b>661.8</b>	<b>344.1</b>	<b>311.6</b>	<b>655.7</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	39.1	7.9	47.0	39.1	7.7	46.8	39.1	7.7	46.8	38.1	7.4	45.5
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	41.2	42.2	83.5	41.4	41.5	82.9	41.8	41.6	83.4	41.4	41.1	82.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	32.2	30.2	62.4	32.1	29.8	61.9	32.3	29.7	62.0	31.8	29.2	61.0
Woolen and worsted	414	75.5	66.8	142.2	75.6	65.7	141.3	74.6	65.0	139.6	73.2	64.0	137.2
Jute	415	6.9	5.0	11.9	6.8	4.9	11.7	6.6	4.7	11.3	6.6	4.8	11.4
Rope, twine and net	416	3.8	4.6	8.4	3.8	4.6	8.4	3.8	4.6	8.4	3.7	4.7	8.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	43.5	87.2	130.7	43.4	86.4	129.8	43.4	86.0	129.4	43.3	86.0	129.3
Lace	418	3.6	4.1	7.8	3.5	4.1	7.6	3.5	4.1	7.6	3.6	4.2	7.8
Carpets	419	26.8	17.1	43.8	27.1	17.1	44.2	27.0	17.1	44.1	26.9	17.1	44.0
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	8.2	11.1	19.3	7.9	11.0	18.9	8.0	11.0	19.0	8.0	10.9	18.9
Made-up textiles	422	8.6	15.9	24.5	8.7	15.8	24.5	8.6	15.7	24.3	8.3	15.7	24.0
Textile finishing	423	38.7	18.9	57.6	38.8	18.9	57.7	38.6	18.7	57.3	38.4	18.7	57.2
Other textile industries	429	20.8	7.8	28.5	21.0	7.8	28.8	20.9	7.7	28.6	20.8	7.7	28.5
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>53.1</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	18.0	5.3	23.4	17.9	5.2	23.1	18.0	5.2	23.2	17.9	5.2	23.1
Leather goods	432	8.3	14.1	22.4	8.3	14.0	22.3	8.3	14.0	22.3	8.4	14.2	22.6
Fur	433	4.0	3.5	7.5	4.0	3.5	7.5	4.0	3.5	7.5	3.9	3.5	7.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>350.9</b>	<b>474.4</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>347.9</b>	<b>471.1</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>349.3</b>	<b>472.5</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>352.9</b>	<b>475.6</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	5.7	19.5	25.2	5.7	19.2	24.9	5.6	19.2	24.8	5.7	19.4	25.1
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	29.6	75.2	104.8	29.4	74.2	103.6	29.5	74.3	103.8	29.3	74.0	103.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	15.9	41.4	57.3	16.0	41.2	57.2	15.8	40.8	56.6	15.7	40.9	56.6
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.9	33.3	39.2	6.0	33.0	39.0	6.0	33.4	39.4	6.0	33.9	39.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	13.5	92.3	105.8	13.4	91.4	104.8	13.4	92.2	105.6	13.5	93.1	106.6
Hats, caps and millinery	446	2.4	5.9	8.3	2.4	5.9	8.3	2.5	5.9	8.4	2.4	5.9	8.3
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	7.4	29.4	36.8	7.3	29.2	36.5	7.3	29.6	36.9	7.2	30.2	37.4
Footwear	450	43.1	53.9	97.1	43.0	53.8	96.8	43.1	53.9	97.0	42.9	54.5	97.4
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>335.9</b>	<b>263.9</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>338.5</b>	<b>263.8</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>338.7</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>337.2</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	52.0	6.2	58.3	52.5	6.2	58.7	52.3	6.2	58.5	52.0	6.2	58.2
Pottery	462	28.6	31.1	59.7	28.7	31.0	59.7	28.9	31.2	60.1	28.8	30.8	59.6
Glass	463	60.5	20.1	80.6	60.9	20.3	81.2	61.2	20.4	81.6	60.9	20.5	81.4
Cement	464	15.6	1.5	17.0	15.6	1.5	17.1	15.7	1.5	17.2	15.6	1.5	17.1
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	469	104.6	15.6	120.2	106.2	15.6	121.8	105.7	15.6	121.3	105.4	15.5	120.9
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>238.5</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>294.9</b>	<b>238.9</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>295.2</b>	<b>239.9</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>295.9</b>	<b>240.6</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>296.7</b>
Timber	471	93.5	13.6	107.0	94.2	13.7	107.9	94.6	13.5	108.1	94.1	13.4	107.5
Furniture and upholstery	472	69.9	17.9	87.7	70.0	18.0	88.0	70.0	17.8	87.8	70.7	18.1	88.8
Bedding, etc	473	11.1	10.3	21.3	11.2	10.1	21.3	11.4	10.2	21.6	11.5	10.3	21.8
Shop and office fitting	474	30.7	4.5	35.2	30.3	4.5	34.8	30.6	4.5	35.1	31.3	4.5	35.8
Wooden containers and baskets	475	18.7	5.3	24.1	18.6	5.2	23.8	18.7	5.2	23.9	18.5	5.0	23.5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.6	4.9	19.5	14.6	4.8	19.4	14.6	4.8	19.4	14.5	4.8	19.3
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>428.4</b>	<b>219.5</b>	<b>647.9</b>	<b>429.9</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>650.0</b>	<b>431.1</b>	<b>221.9</b>	<b>653.0</b>	<b>430.4</b>	<b>221.4</b>	<b>651.8</b>
Paper and board	481	72.6	18.5	91.0	73.2	18.5	91.7	73.4	18.6	92.0	73.2	18.5	91.7
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	44.6	36.9	81.5	45.0	37.0	82.0	45.3	37.2	82.5	44.9	37.0	81.9
Manufactured stationery	483	13.8	16.1	29.8	13.9	16.1	30.0	13.9	16.4	30.3	13.9	16.5	30.4
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	16.7	11.9	28.6	16.8	12.0	28.8	16.9	12.2	29.1	16.4	12.0	28.4
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	80.7	21.6	102.3	81.2	21.9	103.1	81.8	22.0	103.8	81.9	22.0	103.9
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	35.4	18.1	53.5	34.8	17.9	52.7	34.7	17.9	52.6	34.7	17.9	52.6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	164.8	96.4	261.2	165.0	96.7	261.7	165.1	97.6	262.7	165.4	97.5	262.9
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>351.4</b>	<b>215.3</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>353.9</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>354.4</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>352.0</b>
Rubber	491	92.2	32.2	124.5	92.1	32.0	124.1	92.1	31.8	123.9	92.0	31.7	123.7
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather-cloth, etc	492	12.4	3.3	15.7	12.5	3.3	15.8	12.6	3.3	15.9	12.5	3.3	15.8
Brushes and brooms	493	5.8	6.4	12.2	5.8	6.4	12.2	5.8	6.4	12.2	5.8	6.4	12.2
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	494	17.9	30.0	47.8	18.2	30.5	48.7	18.2	30.9	49.1	17.7	30.8	48.5
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	6.0	7.1	13.1	6.0	7.2	13.2	6.1	7.1	13.2	6.1	7.1	13.2
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	63.3	43.8	107.2	63.9	44.5	108.4	64.2	44.4	108.6	63.5	43.8	107.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	16.4	14.5	31.0	16.8	14.7	31.5	16.9	14.6	31.5	16.6	14.7	31.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,235.6</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>1,321.8</b>	<b>1,229.3</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>1,315.5</b>	<b>1,234.5</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>1,320.7</b>	<b>1,223.9</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>1,310.1</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	<b>321.3</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>382.2</b>	<b>318.7</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>379.6</b>	<b>317.0</b>	<b>61.4</b>				



Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at 8 February 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	578,701	104,968	25,084	12,077	603,785	117,045	720,830	635,082	125,759	760,841
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	331,693	34,408	22,192	6,762	353,883	41,170	395,053	372,091	44,973	417,064
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	172,108	33,019	21,412	6,756	193,520	39,775	233,295	199,639	43,456	243,095
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	15,135	1,480	1,540	104	16,675	1,584	18,259	19,554	1,655	21,209
Agriculture and horticulture	11,818	1,445	342	104	12,160	1,549	13,709	14,358	1,618	15,976
Forestry	466	22	5		471	22	493	729		752
Fishing	2,851	13	1,193		4,044	13	4,057	4,467	14	4,481
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	22,413	151	14	1	22,427	152	22,579	22,654	160	22,814
Coal mining	20,808	113	5		20,813	113	20,926	20,816	113	20,929
Stone and slate quarrying and Mining	668	13	6		674	13	687	853	16	869
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	397	11	2		399	11	410	420	16	436
Petroleum and natural gas	142	2		1	143	3	146	148	3	151
Other mining and quarrying	398	12			398	12	410	417	12	429
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	19,816	5,674	348	248	20,164	5,922	26,086	21,165	6,400	27,565
Grain milling	709	75			710	75	785	778	81	859
Bread and flour confectionery	4,009	809	12		4,021	809	4,830	4,235	844	5,079
Biscuits	895	480		7	895	487	1,382	905	492	1,397
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,525	898	222	119	2,747	1,017	3,764	2,906	1,065	3,971
Milk and milk products	1,116	252	9		1,125	252	1,377	1,267	306	1,573
Sugar	950	93			950	93	1,043	955	94	1,049
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,515	620	4		1,519	625	2,144	1,555	644	2,199
Fruit and vegetable products	1,563	940	8	18	1,571	958	2,529	1,711	1,046	2,757
Animal and poultry foods	1,142	94	4		1,146	94	1,240	1,198	102	1,300
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	373	51	6		379	51	430	382	53	435
Food industries not elsewhere specified	681	252		5	682	257	939	691	262	953
Brewing and malting	1,935	263			1,939	263	2,202	1,956	269	2,225
Soft drinks	963	224			964	224	1,188	1,012	245	1,257
Other drink industries	836	424	75	94	911	518	1,429	934	523	1,457
Tobacco	604	199			605	199	804	680	374	1,054
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	1,428	90	4		1,432	90	1,522	1,449	91	1,540
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	255	5			255	5	260	256	5	261
Mineral oil refining	1,049	73	4		1,053	73	1,126	1,069	74	1,143
Lubricating oils and greases	124	12			124	12	136	124	12	136
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	7,987	1,563	21	10	8,008	1,573	9,581	8,166	1,605	9,771
General chemicals	3,101	328	9		3,110	328	3,438	3,172	335	3,507
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	695	268	1	3	696	271	967	707	274	981
Toilet preparations	816	99			816	99	881	766	115	881
Paint	475	86		1	476	87	565	477	91	568
Soap and detergents	1,167	148		3	1,167	148	1,315	1,196	159	1,355
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	306	25			306	25	331	309	25	334
Dyestuffs and pigments	311	23			311	23	334	339	24	363
Fertilizers	856	365	2	3	858	368	1,226	868	374	1,242
Other chemical industries										
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	14,720	753	5,099	110	19,819	863	20,682	19,964	873	20,837
Iron and steel (general)	6,646	257	898	9	7,544	266	7,810	7,596	267	7,863
Steel tubes	1,430	46	155		1,585	46	1,631	1,571	48	1,645
Iron castings, etc.	3,503	187	2,564	50	6,067	237	6,304	6,115	242	6,357
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,422	132	1,471	49	2,893	181	3,074	2,904	181	3,085
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,038	82	11	2	1,049	84	1,133	1,059	85	1,144
Other base metals	681	49			681	49	730	693	50	743
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	24,801	2,120	2,140	52	26,941	2,172	29,113	27,641	2,263	29,904
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	770	70	3	39	773	109	882	795	109	904
Metal-working machine tools	1,647	126	128		1,775	126	1,901	1,788	129	1,917
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,095	126	44		1,139	126	1,265	1,167	130	1,297
Industrial engines	846	61	4		850	61	911	853	62	915
Textile machinery and accessories	909	93	29		938	93	1,031	1,168	108	1,276
Construction and earth-moving equipment	693	51	1,539		2,232	51	2,283	2,251	52	2,303
Mechanical handling equipment	1,265	71	5	1	1,270	72	1,342	1,285	73	1,358
Office machinery	904	222			904	222	1,126	912	233	1,145
Other machinery	7,098	658	218	7	7,316	665	7,981	7,492	684	8,176
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	4,655	170	80		4,735	171	4,906	4,797	181	4,978
Ordnance and small arms	388	56			388	56	445	393	57	450
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	4,531	416	90	3	4,621	419	5,040	4,740	445	5,185
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	1,689	617	48	5	1,737	622	2,359	1,769	658	2,427
Photographic and document copying equipment	318	61	11		329	62	391	333	64	397
Watches and clocks	221	201			221	202	423	223	202	425
Surgical instruments and appliances	213	102	4	3	217	105	322	236	131	367
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	937	253	33		970	253	1,223	977	261	1,238
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	12,106	3,803	1,829	1,741	13,935	5,544	19,479	14,225	5,796	20,021
Electrical machinery	3,078	528	56	22	3,134	550	3,684	3,198	562	3,760
Insulated wires and cables	1,096	156	2	1	1,098	157	1,255	1,135	181	1,316
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,110	475	1,728		1,528	2,003	4,841	2,896	2,104	5,000
Radio and electronic components	1,825	1,036	8	148	1,833	1,184	3,017	1,874	1,209	3,083
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	646	260	4	23	650	283	933	691	311	1,002
Electronic computers	333	123			333	123	456	338	141	479
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	825	171	3	4	828	175	1,003	836	184	1,020
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,219	351	24	10	1,243	361	1,604	1,260	382	1,642
Other electrical goods	1,974	703	4	5	1,978	708	2,686	1,997	722	2,719
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	8,704	160	461	3	9,165	163	9,328	9,543	168	9,711
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,044	131	460	2	8,504	133	8,637	8,832	138	8,970
Marine engineering	660	29	1		661	30	691	711	30	741
<b>Vehicles</b>	13,519	1,132	1,903	255	15,422	1,387	16,809	15,701	1,432	17,133
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	544	13			544	13	557	548	13	561
Motor vehicle manufacturing	8,528	709	1,396	217	10,024	926	10,950	10,137	934	11,071
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	393	71	3		396	72	468	404	74	478
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3,054	306	502	37	3,556	343	3,899	3,705	377	4,082
Locomotives and railway track equipment	461	16			461	16	477	465	16	481
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	439	17	2		441	17	458	442	18	460

\* See footnote on page 277.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	15,121	2,377	1,415	77	16,536	2,454	18,990	16,773	2,501	19,274
Engineers' small tools and gauges	946	132	27	3	973	135	1,108	999	141	1,140
Hand tools and implements	573	71	7	1	580	72	652	592	73	665
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	346	92		2	346	94	440	353	102	455
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	707	148	196	36	903	184	1,087	909	184	1,093
Wire and wire manufactures	943	123	86	1	1,029	124	1,153	1,039	126	1,165
Cans and metal boxes	546	268	8	3	554	271	825	563	275	838
Jewellery and precious metals	269	63	5	3	274	66	340	277	66	343
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	10,791	1,480	1,086	28	11,877	1,508	13,385	12,041	1,534	13,575
<b>Textiles</b>	13,569	4,578	3,211	2,746	16,780	7,324	24,104	18,332	8,758	27,090
Production of man-made fibres	855	104	86	3	941	107	1,048	1,104	181	1,285
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,657	434	490	529	2,147	963	3,110	2,533	1,164	3,697
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,184	448	139	217	1,323	665	1,988	1,674	1,004	2,678
Woolen and worsted	3,602	1,061	1,362	1,104	4,964	2,165	7,129	5,041	2,239	7,280
Jute	951	228	89	74	1,040	302	1,342	1,049	302	1,351
Rope, twine and net										

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. This table does not include the intermediate areas designated on 10 March 1971.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 8 February 1971

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>						
South Western	6,238	1,591	352	8,181	53	6.0
Merseyside	32,260	4,710	3,008	39,978	2,478	5.0
Northern	55,841	9,467	4,523	69,831	2,091	5.1
Scottish	82,632	19,230	7,999	109,861	4,161	5.7
Welsh	24,012	4,838	2,434	31,284	574	5.0
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>200,983</b>	<b>39,836</b>	<b>18,316</b>	<b>259,135</b>	<b>9,357</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS*</b>						
North East Lancashire	4,198	1,256	183	5,637	1,011	2.7
Yorkshire Coalfield	15,752	2,209	1,313	19,274	492	4.6
North Humberstone	7,823	732	405	8,960	61	4.8
Notts./Derby Coalfield	3,058	291	94	3,443	187	5.1
South East Wales	6,524	1,157	590	8,271	70	3.8*
Plymouth	3,268	674	233	4,175	21	4.3
Leith	1,752	210	—	1,962	—	—*
<b>Total all Intermediate Areas</b>	<b>42,375</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>51,722</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)</b>						
<b>South East</b>						
Greater London	57,935	7,614	2,368	67,917	406	1.5
†Aldershot	408	101	38	547	—	1.7
†Aylesbury	216	26	31	273	—	0.9
†Basingstoke	340	76	36	452	—	1.5
†Bedford	827	218	57	1,102	9	2.0
†Bournemouth	4,005	663	95	4,763	17	4.2
†Braintree	651	145	32	828	64	2.8
†Brighton	3,691	569	170	4,430	19	3.7
†Canterbury	1,336	193	71	1,600	13	4.9
†Chatham	1,952	273	182	2,417	3	3.4
†Chelmsford	780	159	27	966	2	1.8
†Chichester	935	119	55	1,109	4	2.7
†Colchester	1,081	230	52	1,363	4	2.9
†Crawley	1,008	147	80	1,235	—	1.0
†Eastbourne	1,150	130	16	1,296	26	3.6
†Gravesend	1,783	221	100	2,104	290	3.2
†Guildford	611	104	60	775	—	1.4
†Harlow	858	139	48	1,045	5	2.0
†Hastings	1,570	229	79	1,878	34	5.0
†Hertford	235	25	9	269	—	0.9
†High Wycombe	902	188	22	1,112	30	1.4
†Letchworth	316	69	29	414	36	1.0
†Luton	1,722	355	63	2,140	38	1.8
†Maidstone	844	117	78	1,039	6	1.6
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,423	266	61	1,750	9	4.9
†Oxford	2,784	464	164	3,412	96	2.4
†Portsmouth	4,515	711	350	5,576	—	3.7
†Reading	1,192	193	76	1,461	22	5.9
†St. Albans	1,480	201	88	1,769	—	1.3
†Slough	695	99	36	830	2	0.9
†Southampton	1,174	166	66	1,406	1	1.3
†Southend-on-Sea	4,611	617	247	5,475	451	3.5
†Stevenage	5,430	671	252	6,353	137	3.9
†Sturbridge	400	75	37	512	—	1.6
†Tunbridge Wells	1,088	128	39	1,255	3	1.9
†Watford	1,246	154	68	1,468	2	1.3
†Weybridge	892	153	65	1,110	—	1.4
†Worthing	1,190	133	43	1,366	7	2.9
<b>East Anglia</b>						
Cambridge	692	118	30	840	—	1.1
†Great Yarmouth	1,506	205	78	1,789	2	5.5
†Ipswich	2,121	309	132	2,562	3	3.0
†Lowestoft	703	31	47	781	—	2.8
†Norwich	3,005	325	119	3,449	19	3.1
†Peterborough	1,002	194	114	1,310	6	2.4
<b>South Western</b>						
Bath	810	183	53	1,046	—	2.9
†Bristol	6,719	973	318	8,010	135	2.9
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>South Western—continued</b>						
Cheltenham	1,314	341	68	1,723	—	3.6
†Exeter	1,764	83	83	2,158	14	4.0
†Gloucester	1,254	364	97	1,715	13	2.9
†Plymouth	3,268	674	233	4,175	21	4.3
†Salisbury	561	204	69	834	6	2.6
†Swindon	1,261	167	82	1,510	6	2.2
†Taunton	771	107	34	912	—	2.6
†Torbay	3,761	758	139	4,658	410	1.5
†West Wiltshire	516	128	35	679	9	1.5
†Yeovil	616	116	41	773	9	2.3
<b>West Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham	15,786	2,107	677	18,570	1,085	2.7
†Burton-on-Trent	669	77	25	771	—	2.3
†Canooch	613	64	52	729	6	3.2
†Coventry	7,349	2,196	387	9,932	4,063	4.3
†Dudley	2,262	312	29	2,603	295	1.8
†Hereford	611	132	64	807	2	2.7
†Kidderminster	969	158	51	1,178	343	3.1
†Leamington	1,057	118	50	1,225	298	2.7
†Oakengates	1,472	355	103	1,930	418	4.8
†Redditch	488	71	14	573	7	2.3
†Rugby	427	78	32	537	81	1.9
†Shrewsbury	813	105	45	963	—	2.7
†Stafford	1,548	144	49	1,741	931	4.0
†Stoke-on-Trent	4,604	728	270	5,602	306	2.8
†Tamworth	865	173	42	1,080	—	3.7
†Walsall	2,513	329	78	2,920	417	2.4
†West Bromwich	3,374	215	83	3,672	1,760	2.7
†Wolverhampton	3,097	524	125	3,746	87	2.6
†Worcester	919	299	146	1,364	311	2.8
<b>East Midlands</b>						
†Chesterfield	2,779	366	124	3,269	48	4.4
†Coalville	325	104	18	447	20	1.4
†Corby	599	207	100	906	30	3.3
†Derby	2,656	534	94	3,284	75	2.8
†Kettering	549	60	42	651	2	2.4
†Leicester	2,866	394	106	3,366	236	1.6
†Lincoln	3,070	318	130	3,518	1,330	6.6
†Loughborough	386	85	13	484	19	1.3
†Mansfield	1,343	246	120	1,709	40	2.9
†Northampton	968	151	56	1,175	173	1.6
†Nottingham	6,978	826	300	8,104	353	3.0
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,033	90	43	1,166	97	3.8
<b>Yorkshire and Humberstone</b>						
†Barnsley	3,297	396	236	3,929	171	5.5
†Bradford	5,566	892	263	6,721	994	4.1
†Castleford	2,263	289	152	2,704	60	4.9
†Dewsbury	1,790	350	71	2,211	320	3.2
†Doncaster	3,701	607	375	4,683	2	4.1
†Grimsby	2,574	234	70	2,978	—	4.1
†Halifax	1,204	179	74	1,457	150	2.2
†Harrogate	581	122	21	724	2	2.7
†Huddersfield	1,453	482	92	2,027	384	2.2
†Hull	7,326	647	359	8,332	50	4.7
†Keighley	669	203	50	922	23	3.1
†Leeds	7,757	984	335	9,076	620	3.1
†Mexborough	1,319	190	122	1,631	22	5.1
†Rotherham	1,651	191	120	1,962	43	3.6
†Scunthorpe	1,181	492	154	1,827	73	3.3
†Sheffield	5,523	622	223	6,368	729	2.3
†Wakefield	1,091	126	42	1,259	94	2.4
†York	1,762	235	85	2,082	23	2.9
<b>North Western</b>						
†Accrington	558	132	29	719	50	2.4
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,980	362	132	2,474	228	2.9
†Blackburn	1,416	322	61	1,799	62	2.6
†Blackpool	3,918	899	172	4,989	139	5.5
†Bolton	2,410	921	300	3,631	1,015	3.3
†Burnley	937	257	49	1,243	358	2.7
†Bury	1,238	561	49	1,848	531	3.1
†Chester	903	104	66	1,073	—	2.4
†Crewe	865	226	63	1,154	—	2.5
†Furness	706	299	77	1,082	3	2.6
†Lancaster	1,850	365	69	2,284	39	5.3
†Leigh	998	157	99	1,254	75	3.0
†Liverpool	29,517	4,153	2,724	36,394	2,155	5.5
†Manchester	16,736	2,170	833	19,739	1,156	2.8
†Nelson	594	263	31	888	240	3.0
†Northwich	787	146	65	998	23	3.0
†Oldham	1,681	576	148	2,405	640	2.8
†Preston	3,215	694	354	4,263	718	3.1
†Rochdale	1,118	170	40	1,328	95	2.5
†St. Helens	1,568	192	88	1,848	14	3.2
†Southport	1,250	147	37	1,434	38	4.8
†Warrington	966	223	90	1,279	18	1.7
†Widnes	1,175	365	196	1,736	309	3.6
†Wigan	2,391	687	240	3,318	632	4.8

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 8 February 1971 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>Northern</b>						
†Bishop Auckland	2,392	173	162	2,727	18	6.2
†Carlisle	1,048	241	45	1,334	3	3.0
†Chester-le-Street	1,738	202	161	2,101	23	5.5
†Consett	1,574	213	104	1,891	43	6.0
†Darlington	1,421	268	55	1,744	6	3.2
†Durham	1,026	143	70	1,239	5	4.4
†Hartlepool	2,266	360	235	2,861	13	7.3
†Peterlee	1,601	157	146	1,904	33	7.3
†Sunderland	6,314	1,287	750	8,351	910	7.2
†Teeside	6,654	1,705	726	9,085	371	4.7
†Tyneside	18,705	2,438	1,287	22,430	236	5.7
†Workington	936	368	79	1,383	2	4.9
<b>Wales</b>						
†Bargoed	1,537	258	154	1,949	29	7.8
†Cardiff	4,9					

**OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, DECEMBER 1970.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN</b>					
<b>Farm workers, fishermen, etc</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>Woodworkers</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>2,261</b>
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,920	264	Carpenters, joiners	6,442	1,273
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc	1,555	527	Cabinet makers	291	234
Forestry workers	92	32	Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	516	401
Fishermen	1,823	8	Pattern makers	106	156
			Other woodworkers	327	197
<b>Miners and quarrymen</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>Leather workers</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>214</b>
Colliery workers	426	2,893	Tanners, fellmongers, etc	167	90
Other miners and quarrymen	178	55	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	370	124
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>Textile workers</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>754</b>
			Textile spinners	285	110
<b>Glass workers</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>134</b>	Textile weavers	356	211
			Other textile workers	1,491	433
<b>Pottery workers</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Clothing, etc., workers</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>768</b>
			Retail bespoke tailoring workers	145	55
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>897</b>	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	446	372
Moulders and coremakers	757	488	Other clothing workers	364	176
Smiths, forgemen	277	228	Upholstery workers, etc	337	165
Other workers	438	181			
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>424</b>
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,690	1,197	Workers in food manufacture	1,116	417
Electricians	3,729	837	Workers in drink manufacture	70	7
Electrical fitters, etc	1,600	1,017	Workers in tobacco manufacture	182	0
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	<b>34,754</b>	<b>21,430</b>	<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>586</b>
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,666	23	Paper and paper products workers	190	155
Platers	564	843	Printing workers	1,331	431
Riveters and caulkers	214	77			
Shipwrights	339	143	<b>Building materials workers</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>106</b>
Miscellaneous boiler shop and shipbuilding workers	696	92	Brick and tile production workers	85	58
Sheet metal workers	1,051	1,339	Other building materials workers	157	48
Welders	3,567	1,064			
Toolmakers	211	379	<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>566</b>
Press tool makers	129	296	Rubber workers	92	99
Mould makers	34	75	Plastics workers	354	310
Precision fitters	3,005	1,721	Other workers	362	157
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,995	1,518			
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,934	2,606	<b>Construction workers</b>	<b>12,046</b>	<b>2,209</b>
Turners	615	1,365	Bricklayers	3,235	1,187
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	2,056	4,465	Masons	304	95
Machine-tool operators	3,046	1,389	Slaters	650	115
Electro platers	152	106	Plasterers	1,183	230
Plumbers, pipe fitters	3,452	1,241	Others	6,674	582
Miscellaneous engineering workers	4,189	1,325			
Watchmakers and repairers	123	34	<b>Painters and decorators</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>876</b>
Instrument makers and repairers	403	442	Painters	8,682	503
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	103	60	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	918	373
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	474	449			
Aircraft body building	237	78			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	499	300			

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

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN—continued</b>					
<b>Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>Shop assistants</b>	<b>8,576</b>	<b>2,791</b>
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	<b>28,032</b>	<b>12,744</b>	<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	<b>18,437</b>	<b>4,695</b>
Railway workers	187	451	Police, etc	1,123	1,261
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	22,184	3,597	Hotels and catering:	3,075	787
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	610	2,072	Kitchen staff	1,751	346
Seamen	3,136	19	Bar staff	1,323	368
Harbours and docks workers	197	0	Waiters, etc	1,515	396
Other transport workers	622	465	Others	583	96
Communications workers	1,096	6,140	Hairdressers	194	65
<b>Warehousemen, packers, etc</b>	<b>7,012</b>	<b>856</b>	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	228	109
Warehouse workers	6,101	680	Domestics	2,496	496
Packers, bottlers	911	176	Attendants	2,098	371
<b>Clerical workers</b>	<b>49,530</b>	<b>5,045</b>	Porters, messengers	2,561	34
Clerks	45,348	3,547	Entertainment workers	1,490	366
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,549	1,309	Others		
Other clerical workers	633	189			
<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	<b>30,697</b>	<b>13,871</b>	<b>Labourers</b>	<b>258,076</b>	<b>9,258</b>
Laboratory assistants	911	470	General labourers (heavy)	112,661	1,422
Draughtsmen	1,663	894	General labourers (light)	84,361	181
Nurses	435	1,932	Factory hands	26,870	3,834
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	27,688	10,575	Other labourers	34,184	3,821
			<b>Grand total—Men</b>	<b>494,165</b>	<b>87,984</b>
<b>WOMEN</b>					
<b>Farm workers, etc</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>588</b>
			Rubber workers	13	151
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	Plastics workers	20	263
			Other workers	127	174
<b>Glass workers</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Painters and decorators</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
			<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>4,382</b>
<b>Pottery workers</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>229</b>	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	432	178
			P.S.V. drivers, conductors	75	146
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>28</b>	Other transport workers	303	561
			Communications workers	1,523	3,497
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>Warehouse workers, packers, etc</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,210</b>
			Warehouse workers	213	169
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>2,756</b>	Packers, bottlers	1,530	1,041
Welders	26	48	<b>Clerical workers</b>	<b>20,704</b>	<b>11,601</b>
Machine-tool operators	441	861	Clerks	13,721	4,055
Miscellaneous engineering workers	921	1,322	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,816	2,350
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	303	525	Shorthand-typists	2,367	2,422
<b>Woodworkers</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	Typists	1,713	1,877
			Office machine operators	1,087	897
<b>Leather workers</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>Shop assistants</b>	<b>8,517</b>	<b>5,007</b>
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	83	189	<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	<b>13,753</b>	<b>13,071</b>
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	91	291	Hotels and catering:	2,122	2,626
			Kitchen staff	2,081	2,519
<b>Textile workers</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,672</b>	Bar staff	1,629	1,613
Textile spinners	111	174	Waitresses, etc	1,888	1,686
Textile weavers	259	288	Others	639	982
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	22	119	Hairdressers	481	849
Yarn and thread winders, etc	223	268	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	3,259	1,817
Textile examiners, menders, etc	160	243	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	458	714
Other workers	440	580	Attendants	845	25
<b>Clothing, etc workers</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>7,876</b>	Entertainment workers	351	240
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	95	253	<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>10,219</b>
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	460	2,425	Laboratory assistants	347	187
Light clothing machinists	472	3,147	Draughtsmen, tracers	173	103
Other light clothing workers	246	787	Nurses	1,545	9,131
Hat makers	41	137	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	3,596	798
Other clothing workers	150	667			
Upholstery workers, etc	140	460	<b>Other workers</b>	<b>21,874</b>	<b>8,668</b>
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>526</b>	Factory hands	14,457	3,809
Workers in food manufacture	210	514	Charwomen, cleaners	3,429	3,763
Workers in drink manufacture	6	1	Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,988	1,096
Workers in tobacco manufacture	29	11			
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>Grand total—Women</b>	<b>80,716</b>	<b>69,342</b>
Paper and paper products workers	89	180			
Printing workers	177	178			
<b>Building materials workers</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>			

\* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 7th December and unfilled vacancy figures to 2nd December.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The table below gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain at 11th January 1971. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS													Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over		
	MALES													
One or less	5,651	5,557	11,225	7,015	5,520	4,297	3,911	3,362	2,450	2,319	2,668	148	54,123	
Over 1 and up to 2	3,464	3,969	8,716	5,699	4,493	3,547	3,260	3,035	2,455	2,594	3,907	141	45,280	
Over 2 and up to 3	1,554	1,896	4,070	2,675	2,289	1,804	1,636	1,547	1,277	1,203	1,843	53	21,847	
Over 3 and up to 4	1,536	2,534	5,464	3,520	2,875	2,355	2,059	1,762	1,399	1,304	1,669	64	26,541	
Over 4 and up to 5	1,405	2,221	5,095	3,335	2,803	2,265	2,002	1,778	1,498	1,327	1,564	71	25,364	
Over 5 and up to 6	1,212	1,895	4,568	3,174	2,584	2,105	2,021	1,777	1,460	1,510	2,134	81	24,521	
Over 6 and up to 7	937	1,649	3,385	2,684	2,288	1,904	1,818	1,720	1,357	1,350	1,894	76	21,535	
Over 7 and up to 8	762	1,387	3,385	2,684	2,288	1,904	1,818	1,720	1,357	1,350	1,894	76	21,535	
Over 8 and up to 9	690	1,222	3,015	2,389	2,025	1,734	1,583	1,515	1,186	1,233	1,517	53	18,749	
Over 9 and up to 13	1,885	3,720	8,898	6,531	5,848	5,215	4,705	4,744	3,815	4,205	7,058	224	56,848	
Over 13 and up to 26	2,459	5,032	11,832	9,093	8,266	7,657	7,407	7,650	6,728	8,436	17,710	337	92,807	
Over 26 and up to 39	617	1,556	3,963	3,382	3,387	3,273	3,583	3,944	3,498	4,656	11,370	157	43,386	
Over 39 and up to 52	198	630	1,901	1,649	1,820	1,888	2,118	2,345	2,257	3,412	8,822	129	27,169	
Over 52	189	837	3,038	3,439	4,064	5,014	6,536	8,477	8,869	14,598	40,665	323	96,049	
Total	22,559	34,105	79,008	56,882	50,239	44,723	44,371	45,076	39,407	49,341	104,450	1,919	572,080	
FEMALES														
One or less	3,524	2,332	3,350	1,266	773	703	648	711	626	560	85	14,578		
Over 1 and up to 2	2,144	1,709	2,409	891	499	382	461	600	550	545	34	10,224		
Over 2 and up to 3	919	677	997	385	201	167	220	237	285	314	17	4,419		
Over 3 and up to 4	877	1,031	1,197	460	250	237	231	320	319	280	26	5,228		
Over 4 and up to 5	746	831	1,132	423	288	237	280	309	309	276	25	4,855		
Over 5 and up to 6	658	673	1,128	440	292	209	245	356	309	323	28	4,661		
Over 6 and up to 7	629	637	1,002	370	227	223	215	328	270	288	28	4,217		
Over 7 and up to 8	485	503	812	331	230	187	235	274	264	263	31	3,615		
Over 8 and up to 9	413	508	762	299	196	177	209	273	258	267	26	3,388		
Over 9 and up to 13	1,143	1,488	2,464	966	602	616	722	875	924	996	77	10,873		
Over 13 and up to 26	1,344	1,883	3,323	1,415	887	822	1,039	1,389	1,606	2,114	102	15,924		
Over 26 and up to 39	299	454	911	486	275	310	392	625	681	1,003	41	5,482		
Over 39 and up to 52	108	193	486	270	172	180	255	415	517	801	31	3,428		
Over 52	110	240	608	417	340	411	673	1,237	1,857	2,799	60	8,752		
Total	13,399	13,159	20,581	8,419	5,232	4,866	5,825	7,948	8,775	10,829	611	99,644		

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

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
<b>South East</b>																
2 or less	5,172	14,814	10,128	30,114	2,134	2,867	1,568	6,569	1,233	3,684	1,966	6,883	807	783	228	1,818
Over 2 and up to 5	2,182	9,194	6,819	18,195	728	1,304	880	2,912	1,141	3,692	1,973	6,806	642	523	214	1,379
Over 5 and up to 8	1,279	7,353	6,586	15,218	420	1,009	815	2,244	839	3,012	1,996	5,847	465	500	225	1,190
Over 8 and up to 13	1,004	6,923	7,858	15,785	323	962	976	2,261	872	3,379	2,560	6,811	490	586	360	1,436
Over 13 and up to 26	805	6,296	11,794	18,895	249	841	1,157	2,247	1,102	3,724	4,230	9,056	539	691	523	1,753
Over 26 and up to 52	239	2,802	9,891	12,932	74	250	795	1,119	389	2,082	4,391	6,862	158	390	429	977
Over 52	76	1,589	11,821	13,486	30	190	780	1,000	167	1,993	12,758	14,918	60	171	726	957
Total	10,757	48,971	64,897	124,625	3,958	7,423	6,971	18,352	5,743	21,566	29,874	57,183	3,161	3,644	2,705	9,510
<b>East Anglia</b>																
2 or less	513	1,445	959	2,917	224	278	140	642	1,038	2,502	1,403	4,943	718	587	211	1,516
Over 2 and up to 5	300	1,042	735	2,077	113	168	100	381	727	2,039	1,086	3,852	462	347	143	952
Over 5 and up to 8	255	853	721	1,829	94	130	90	314	648	1,865	1,190	3,703	377	391	175	943
Over 8 and up to 13	235	962	1,082	2,279	80	152	114	346	597	2,213	1,732	4,542	385	456	342	1,183
Over 13 and up to 26	210	915	1,579	2,704	46	123	176	345	626	2,429	2,658	5,713	412	520	418	1,350
Over 26 and up to 52	48	383	1,143	1,574	17	32	70	119	232	1,337	2,614	4,183	120	236	369	725
Over 52	23	245	1,975	2,243	9	46	142	197	90	1,180	6,361	7,631	39	170	642	851
Total	1,584	5,845	8,194	15,623	583	929	832	2,344	3,958	13,565	17,044	34,567	2,513	2,707	2,300	7,520
<b>Wales</b>																
2 or less	1,110	3,222	2,100	6,432	732	876	393	2,001	2,793	5,782	2,920	11,495	1,661	1,406	560	3,627
Over 2 and up to 5	639	2,064	1,501	4,204	357	399	281	1,037	2,398	6,785	3,341	12,524	1,184	1,289	576	3,049
Over 5 and up to 8	482	1,847	1,681	4,010	234	466	286	986	1,428	5,527	3,312	10,267	771	1,240	593	2,604
Over 8 and up to 13	440	2,122	2,349	4,911	280	540	466	1,286	1,689	6,415	4,434	12,538	913	1,573	873	3,359
Over 13 and up to 26	431	2,089	4,102	6,622	225	493	655	1,373	1,643	7,235	6,473	15,351	804	1,992	1,188	3,984
Over 26 and up to 52	106	897	3,426	4,429	49	143	338	530	816	5,211	6,642	12,669	303	1,259	1,001	2,563
Over 52	47	513	5,492	6,052	28	86	501	615	277	4,200	11,925	16,402	71	570	1,643	2,284
Total	3,255	12,754	20,651	36,660	1,905	3,003	2,927	7,835	11,044	41,155	39,047	91,246	5,707	9,329	6,434	21,470
<b>Scotland</b>																
2 or less	1,110	3,222	2,100	6,432	732	876	393	2,001	2,793	5,782	2,920	11,495	1,661	1,406	560	3,627
Over 2 and up to 5	639	2,064	1,501	4,204	357	399	281	1,037	2,398	6,785	3,341	12,524	1,184	1,289	576	3,049
Over 5 and up to 8	482	1,847	1,681	4,010	234	466	286	986	1,428	5,527	3,312	10,267	771	1,240	593	2,604
Over 8 and up to 13	440	2,122	2,349	4,911	280	540	466	1,286	1,689	6,415	4,434	12,538	913	1,573	873	3,359
Over 13 and up to 26	431	2,089	4,102	6,622	225	493	655	1,373	1,643	7,235	6,473	15,351	804	1,992	1,188	3,984
Over 26 and up to 52	106	897	3,426	4,429	49	143	338	530	816	5,211	6,642	12,669	303	1,259	1,001	2,563
Over 52	47	513	5,492	6,052	28	86	501	615	277	4,200	11,925	16,402	71	570	1,643	2,284
Total	3,255	12,754	20,651	36,660	1,905	3,003	2,927	7,835	11,044	41,155	39,047	91,246	5,707	9,329	6,434	21,470

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
<b>West Midlands</b>																
2 or less	1,747	4,479	2,682	8,908	756	870	374	2,000	1,841	4,551	2,652	9,044	1,026	1,555	79,468	96,049
Over 2 and up to 5	814	2,951	1,985	5,750	289	492	297	1,078	1,146	3,850	2,456	7,352	508	5,974	3,447	14,502
Over 5 and up to 8	544	2,746	2,148	5,438	232	445	299	976	7,842	32,678	24,285	64,805	3,585	5,451	3,457	12,493
Over 8 and up to 13	485	2,803	2,565	5,853	218	449	343	1,010	7,517	35,446	31,746	74,709	3,552	6,082	4,627	14,261

## PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. In due course it will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults given on pages 1176-1181 of the December 1970 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 3 February 1971, 184,689 vacancies remained unfilled, 8,492 less than at 6 January 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 147,400 in February 1971, compared with 157,100 in January and 176,300 in November 1970 (see table 119 on page 307).

At 3 February 1971, 47,165 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 1,528 less than at 6 January.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at 3 February 1971. The

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3 February 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	76,069	20,317	61,455	26,848	184,689
Total, Index of Production industries	47,320	9,009	23,926	10,879	91,134
Total, all manufacturing industries	34,266	6,526	23,208	10,376	74,376
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	712	768	210	186	1,876
Mining and quarrying	4,502	617	37	16	5,172
Coal mining	4,385	591	12	4	4,992
Food, drink and tobacco	1,306	401	1,742	746	4,195
Coal and petroleum products	137	15	52	22	226
Chemicals and allied industries	1,326	262	764	387	2,739
Metal manufacture	2,410	283	468	152	3,313
Mechanical engineering	8,022	941	1,448	501	10,912
Instrument engineering	885	181	471	162	1,699
Electrical engineering	4,379	495	2,778	700	8,352
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	986	70	53	14	1,123
Vehicles	4,491	179	696	140	5,506
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,410	926	1,655	616	6,607
Textiles	1,216	384	2,632	1,369	5,601
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	398	63	649	203	1,313
Woolen and Worsted	217	81	394	302	994

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

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3 February 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	33,437	9,373	26,495	11,200	80,505
Greater London	15,403	5,328	14,960	6,097	41,788
East Anglia	1,822	549	1,581	659	4,611
South Western	4,281	1,120	4,398	1,821	11,620
Midlands	11,375	3,061	8,301	3,787	26,524
Yorkshire and Humber	6,299	1,953	5,219	2,450	15,921
North Western	7,377	1,799	8,023	3,065	20,264
Northern	3,997	798	2,424	1,247	8,466
Wales	3,768	739	1,534	859	6,900
Scotland	3,713	925	3,480	1,760	9,878
Great Britain	76,069	20,317	61,455	26,848	184,689
London and South Eastern	20,675	7,166	18,961	8,418	55,220
Eastern and Southern	14,584	2,756	9,115	3,441	29,896

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3 February 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	187	142	288	233	850
Clothing and footwear	901	422	6,810	3,457	11,590
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	988	239	535	241	2,003
Timber, furniture, etc	1,348	686	509	333	2,876
Paper, printing and publishing	1,102	557	994	846	3,499
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	436	150	502	263	1,351
Printing and publishing	577	371	450	572	1,970
Other manufacturing industries	1,172	343	1,313	457	3,285
Construction	7,821	1,716	469	368	10,374
Gas, electricity and water	731	150	212	119	1,212
Transport and communication	5,631	663	1,097	463	7,854
Distributive trades	5,797	4,856	7,788	6,796	25,237
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,521	1,110	1,417	1,456	6,504
Professional and scientific services	4,702	1,238	12,838	1,822	20,600
Miscellaneous services	5,791	2,023	11,658	4,614	24,086
Entertainments, sports, etc	322	114	676	171	1,283
Catering (MLH 884-888)	1,751	502	5,136	560	7,949
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc	159	118	824	432	1,533
Public administration	3,595	650	2,521	632	7,398
National government service	1,936	255	1,397	363	3,951
Local government service	1,659	395	1,124	269	3,447

## STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in February\*, which came to the notice of the Department, was 177. In addition, 65 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 296,000, consisting of 63,800 involved in stoppages which began in February and 232,200 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. In addition, 30,300 workers became involved for the first time in February in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 63,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 49,000 were directly involved and 14,800 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 5,015,000 working days lost in February includes 4,778,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

The national stoppage by more than 170,000 postmen, counter clerks, telephonists and other Post Office employees in support of a claim for a pay increase of 15-20 per cent. which began on 20 January continued throughout February. About 10,000 telephone engineers withdrew their labour for one day on 25 February in sympathy. At joint discussions held on 3 and 4 March agreement was reached between the Post Office Corporation and the Union of Post Office Workers on a basis for resolving the dispute when both sides agreed to set up a committee to inquire into the dispute and make recommendations for a settlement. A ballot of union members resulted in an overwhelming vote to end the stoppage and a return to normal working began on 8 March.

Dissatisfaction with the management's offer of an increase of £2 a week in basic rates of pay led to the withdrawal of labour by production and maintenance workers employed by a motor vehicle manufacturer at plants in various parts of the country. Parity with the wages of car workers in the Midlands was claimed. The stoppage began on 29 January at the firm's car plants in Swansea, Halewood and Dagenham, and during February about 44,500 workers were involved. The dispute remained unresolved at the end of the month.

On 8 February 2,000 hourly-paid workers employed by a Coventry machine tools manufacturer stopped work in protest against impending redundancies announced by the firm. Work was resumed on 15 February in order that discussions could take place between the management and union representatives.

About 1,800 production workers employed by a Liverpool rubber manufacturing company who had been laid-off as the result of a stoppage by 63 electricians and maintenance men on 15 January resumed work on a phased basis from 22 February.

The dispute, which arose over the dismissal of an electrician, ended on 18 February when a formula for a return to work was agreed.

Production at shipyards in the Lower Clyde area of Scotland was seriously affected when 2,300 boilermakers and other workers withdrew their labour on 15 February. Another 1,500 men were made idle because of their action. The dispute was over a pay claim and the firm's offer of an increase of 12 per cent. was rejected. No settlement had been reached by the end of the month.

## Stoppages of work in the first two months of 1971 and 1970

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to February 1971			January to February 1970		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	2	900	5,000
Coal mining	3	300	1,000	23	2,200	4,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	21	10,800	44,000	26	11,000	49,000
Coal and petroleum products	1	100	†	1	400	2,000
Chemicals and allied industries	8	1,300	14,000	15	12,900	34,000
Metal manufacture	27	7,400	64,000	65	14,800	75,000
Engineering	93	29,900	287,000	170	61,400	246,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	18	7,700	65,000	22	4,400	29,000
Motor vehicles	38	65,100	838,000	78	57,500	175,000
Aerospace equipment	5	8,800	122,000	12	8,600	75,000
All other vehicles	3	2,200	20,000	9	4,000	23,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	22	2,500	18,000	46	9,300	70,000
Textiles	14	2,100	7,000	20	6,700	14,000
Clothing and footwear	5	400	1,000	8	24,500	180,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8	500	3,000	8	1,600	6,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	2	100	†	14	900	2,000
Paper and printing	9	2,900	9,000	16	2,100	8,000
All other manufacturing industries	14	6,300	71,000	19	7,200	20,000
Construction	47	8,300	68,000	54	7,100	44,000
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	4	100	†
Port and inland water transport	21	12,900	42,000	70	27,200	44,000
Other transport and communication	24	190,800	5,297,700	52	47,300	82,000
Distributive trades	18	2,700	19,000	19	1,800	5,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	12	700	5,000	21	28,600	134,000
Miscellaneous services	5	800	8,000	7	1,100	2,000
Total	418	364,500	7,004,000	781	343,700	1,326,000

## Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in February		Beginning in the first two months of 1971	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases other wage disputes	79	21,800	164	250,200
Hours of work	18	3,100	50	14,400
Employment of particular classes or persons	1	100	3	100
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	51	10,600	111	23,800
Trade union status	15	2,200	52	7,500
Sympathetic action	9	900	22	5,900
	4	10,400	16	16,900
Total	177	49,000	418	318,800

## Duration of stoppages—ending in February

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	31	13,200	10,000
2 days	34	5,200	15,000
3 days	24	4,400	24,000
4-6 days	35	8,000	35,000
Over 6 days	58	12,300	220,000
Total	182	43,100	304,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

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

#### Indices

At 28th February 1971 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, or normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
	31st January 1956 = 100					
1970 February	189.3	90.4	209.4	186.5	90.4	206.2
1971 January	212.9	90.2	236.1	211.6	90.4	234.0
1971 February	213.1	90.2	236.4	211.8	90.4	234.2

#### Notes:

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

#### Principal changes reported in February

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

**Agriculture—Scotland:** Increases of amounts ranging from £1.675 to £1.925 a week, according to occupation (15th February).

**Heavy chemical manufacture (Joint Industrial Council):** Consolidation of minimum earnings levels into minimum time rates (1st November 1970).

**Tin box manufacture:** Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. 6½d. or 2s. 1d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 20 and over and 2s. 0½d. for women 18 and over (1st January).

**Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland:** Increases of 4d. to 8d. an hour for skilled operatives and 1d. for labourers (1st February).

**Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering:** Increases of amounts ranging from 2.75p to 4.12p an hour, according to occupation and area (22nd February).

**Fire services:** General pay increase averaging about 5½ per cent. (1st January).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture; lock, latch and key manufacture and cinematograph film production.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 365,000 workers were increased by a total of £480,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in February, with operative effect from earlier months (115,000 workers, £245,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £480,000 about £350,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies

established by voluntary agreement, £100,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £20,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments. During February about 60,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of ¾ hour.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to February 1971, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (1968 S.I.C.)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	£ 610,000	355,000	335,000
Mining and quarrying	10,000	20,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	55,000	85,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	45,000	55,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	90,000	180,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	135,000	57,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	18,000	43,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	80,000	55,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	—	—	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	115,000	445,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	3,000	4,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	70,000	145,000	—	—
Construction	105,000	90,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	70,000	130,000	—	—
Distributive trades	50,000	160,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	24,000	33,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	5,000	3,000	1,000	3,000
<b>Totals—January—February 1971</b>	<b>1,240,000</b>	<b>2,115,000</b>	<b>356,000</b>	<b>338,000</b>
<b>Totals—January—February 1970</b>	<b>3,035,000</b>	<b>3,605,000</b>	<b>395,000</b>	<b>395,000</b>

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
	increases	decreases	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1970					
February	1,800	—	2,245	325	325
March	1,095	—	1,485	5	20
April	760	—	905	—	—
May	815	—	1,660	30	40
June	755	—	950	75	75
July	860	—	1,720	45	45
August	975	—	1,465	7	15
September	845	—	1,035	—	—
October	865	—	1,455	30	30
November*	2,570	—	3,730	200	380
December	2,800	—	2,940	—	—
1971					
January*	1,030	—	1,880	315	320
February	250	—	235	40	20

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

### RETAIL PRICES 16 FEBRUARY 1971

At 16 February 1971 the general\* retail prices index was 147.8 (prices at 16 January 1962=100), compared with 147.0 at 19 January and with 136.2 at 17 February 1970.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher postal charges, higher prices for meals bought and consumed outside the home, and higher prices or charges for many other goods and services.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 145.9 and that for all other items of food was 148.3.

The principal changes in the month were:

**Food:** Increases in the average prices of beef, lamb and fresh fruit were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of bacon and tomatoes. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by one-half of one per cent. to 145.9, compared with 145.2 in January. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 147.6, compared with 147.0 in January.

**Fuel and light:** Mainly as a result of increases in the charges for gas in most areas and for electricity in some areas, the group index rose by nearly one per cent. to 154.0, compared with 152.6 in January.

**Transport and vehicles:** The principal changes in this group were rises in the average levels of prices for second-hand cars and of charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one per cent. to 142.3, compared with 141.2 in January.

**Services:** Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of postal charges, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly 3 per cent. to 165.3, compared with 160.8 in January.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of rather more than 2 per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 156.5, compared with 153.1 in January.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>147.6</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	156
Meat and bacon	156
Fish	158
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	128
Milk, cheese and eggs	141
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	124
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	162
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	155
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	120
Other food	144
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>151.4</b>

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>138.6</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>164.4</b>
Rent	171
Rates and water charges	164
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	142
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>154.0</b>
Coal and coke	177
Gas	133
Electricity	148
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>132.4</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	146
Radio, television and other household appliances	116
Pottery, glassware and hardware	137
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>128.7</b>
Men's outer clothing	138
Men's underclothing	135
Women's outer clothing	126
Women's underclothing	129
Children's clothing	127
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	120
Footwear	132
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>142.3</b>
Motoring and cycling	129
Fares	179
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>151.6</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	201
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	135
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	127
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	145
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>165.3</b>
Postage and telephones	175
Entertainment	159
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	166
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>156.5†</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>147.8</b>

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

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



# Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which	
									Males	Females
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1964	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
	September	22,701	1,697	24,398	535	24,932	395	25,327	16,342	8,986
	December	22,647	1,713	24,360	540	24,900	390	25,290	16,354	8,936
1969	March	22,515	1,728	24,243	566	24,809	384	25,193	16,241	8,952
	June	22,600	1,744	24,344	483	24,827	380	25,207	16,191	9,016
	September	22,619	1,744	24,363	540	24,903	377	25,280	16,236	9,044
	December	22,523	1,744	24,267	566	24,833	376	25,209	16,215	8,993
1970	March	22,425	1,744	24,169	602	24,771	374	25,145	16,140	9,004
	June	22,404	1,744	24,148	524	24,672	372	25,044	16,023	9,021
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1964	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
1965	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
1966	March	23,310		24,922				25,613	16,598	9,015
	June	23,292		24,904				25,617	16,568	9,048
	September	23,234		24,863				25,624	16,562	9,062
	December	23,000		24,646				25,506	16,500	9,006
1967	March	22,845		24,508				25,420	16,445	8,975
	June	22,825		24,506				25,427	16,475	8,952
	September	22,803		24,484				25,445	16,511	8,935
	December	22,721		24,403				25,345	16,405	8,940
1968	March	22,681		24,363				25,308	16,343	8,965
	June	22,641		24,321				25,265	16,304	8,961
	September	22,595		24,292				25,246	16,307	8,939
	December	22,635		24,348				25,252	16,295	8,957
1969	March	22,636		24,364				25,281	16,315	8,966
	June	22,597		24,340				25,238	16,211	9,027
	September	22,524		24,268				25,203	16,199	9,004
	December	22,514		24,258				25,174	16,161	9,013
1970	March	22,535		24,280				25,217	16,202	9,015
	June	22,397		24,139				25,077	16,057	9,019

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

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

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

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

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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)											
1960 June	22,036	11,222.5	100.3	8,662.9	100.8	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8			
1961 June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8			
1962 June	22,572	11,328.5	101.2	8,718.4	101.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8			
1963 June	22,603	11,201.4	100.1	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9			
1964 June (a)	22,603	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5			
(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4			
1965 June (a)**	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8			
1966 June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.9	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6			
(b)**	22,828	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.9	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2			
1967 June	22,645	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5			
1968 June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8			
1969 June (a)	22,600	11,009.4	97.4	8,728.8	98.7	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9			
(b)	22,404	11,025.5	95.8	8,740.8	99.9	390.9	442.2	849.6	584.6	591.2	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
1967 October	22,733	11,196.6	98.4	8,701.8	98.9	533.6	835.1	806.1	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8			
1967 November	22,733	11,191.4	98.2	8,705.9	98.8	528.2	835.5	806.1	509.3	587.3	2,326.8	194.3	806.1			
1967 December	22,733	11,159.7	98.1	8,696.3	98.7	524.1	830.2	806.1	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5			
1968 January	22,561	11,049.2	97.9	8,623.6	98.6	520.2	809.7	804.0	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4			
1968 February	22,561	11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.6	515.7	804.0	802.9	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7			
1968 March	22,561	11,032.2	97.7	8,613.1	98.6	508.7	802.9	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2			
1968 April	22,645	11,006.8	97.4	8,602.5	98.4	499.0	799.2	806.9	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3			
1968 May	22,645	11,038.0	97.5	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7	806.9	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9			
1968 June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	497.2	806.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8			
1968 July	22,701	11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	480.6	826.1	802.2	500.7	581.3	2,285.0	188.0	802.2			
1968 August	22,701	11,076.0	97.5	8,691.4	99.0	474.6	832.1	802.2	506.4	582.9	2,292.8	187.5	801.9			
1968 September	22,701	11,086.9	97.4	8,700.8	99.0	469.5	822.1	802.2	505.4	583.6	2,300.8	188.0	807.4			
1968 October	22,647	11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	826.2	802.2	506.4	582.4	2,305.6	185.3	810.4			
1968 November	22,647	11,120.2	97.6	8,744.1	99.2	461.4	828.8	802.2	508.1	583.0	2,310.7	184.1	811.4			
1968 December	22,647	11,118.6	97.6	8,763.1	99.4	457.6	829.0	802.2	509.5	584.1	2,317.4	185.1	814.1			
1969 January	22,515	11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.6	454.6	813.9	802.2	508.8	582.9	2,307.8	184.0	814.8			
1969 February	22,515	11,026.5	97.7	8,723.6	99.8	452.2	809.3	802.2	510.4	583.6	2,314.1	184.1	820.7			
1969 March	22,515	11,013.5	97.6	8,725.4	99.9	450.5	807.7	802.2	511.9	584.4	2,317.7	185.3	823.1			
1969 April	22,600	11,030.2	97.6	8,745.7	100.1	447.5	812.7	802.2	514.6	584.4	2,322.3	184.5	825.0			
1969 May	22,600	11,031.9	97.5	8,739.9	100.0	444.2	814.1	802.2	515.5	583.1	2,319.7	184.9	823.8			
1969 June (a)	22,600	11,099.3	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9			
(b)	22,404	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	584.6	591.2	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
1969 July	22,619	11,058.2	97.5	8,776.1	100.1	439.3	873.1	802.2	58.5	475.0	1,186.1	150.0	901.2	189.0	826.5	
1969 August	22,619	11,062.7	97.2	8,799.5	100.1	436.4	876.7	802.2	59.1	477.4	1,190.4	150.2	901.3	188.9	828.1	
1969 September	22,619	11,048.6	97.0	8,809.9	100.1	434.6	866.2	802.2	59.4	476.7	1,192.2	151.3	905.7	190.0	833.2	
1969 October	22,523	11,068.5	97.1	8,840.6	100.3	431.9	873.3	802.2	60.1	479.3	1,203.1	151.5	909.8	191.2	836.8	
1969 November	22,523	11,070.0	97.0	8,853.2	100.3	429.6	875.0	802.2	60.5	479.4	1,208.3	151.6	913.0	192.9	837.8	
1969 December	22,523	11,043.0	96.8	8,858.8	100.4	428.1	873.6	802.2	61.0	479.0	1,211.9	152.3	915.4	193.5	840.3	
1970 January	22,425	10,936.3	96.6	8,785.3	100.3	426.4	854.4	802.2	61.3	474.5	1,208.4	152.4	910.4	191.4	838.5	
1970 February	22,425	10,917.6	96.6	8,777.7	100.3	424.6	849.9	802.2	61.6	474.0	1,209.5	152.6	907.9	192.6	840.3	
1970 March	22,425	10,902.2	96.5	8,766.0	100.2	422.0	850.1	802.2	62.0	474.7	1,206.3	153.0	907.4	191.7	838.0	
1970 April	22,404	10,895.0	96.3	8,771.3	100.3	420.1	852.8	802.2	62.4	475.1	1,207.0	154.1	905.7	191.4	838.0	
1970 May	22,404	10,875.9	96.0	8,750.6	100.0	417.6	854.6	802.2	62.9	473.2	1,205.1	153.8	901.8	190.3	836.8	
1970 June	22,404	10,845.5	95.8	8,726.5	99.9	415.0	861.7	802.2	63.1	472.5	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6	
1970 July	22,404	10,852.2	95.7	8,743.8	99.8	413.3	880.0	802.2	63.6	472.1	1,201.3	154.3	897.5	187.7	832.8	
1970 August	22,404	10,856.5	95.4	8,744.8	99.5	412.6	877.5	802.2	63.6	473.9	1,201.2	154.0	898.7	188.4	831.8	
1970 September	22,404	10,831.7	95.1	8,731.5	99.2	411.4	863.8	802.2	64.1	472.5	1,201.7	154.6	902.1	190.3	834.1	
1970 October	22,404	10,814.1	94.9	8,730.9	99.1	409.5	866.6	802.2	61.7	472.2	1,200.5	155.1	902.7	190.9	833.7	
1970 November	22,404	10,795.3	94.6	8,719.4	98.8	409.0	863.0	802.2	61.8	470.1	1,196.3	155.2	906.0	190.5	834.3	
1970 December	22,404	10,753.7	94.3	8,695.2	98.5	408.8	856.0	802.2	61.8	469.6	1,193.6	155.3	905.3	189.8	835.2	
1971 January	22,404	10,649.8	94.1	8,614.6	98.4	410.5	836.1	802.2	61.7	466.0	1,185.1	154.4	902.2	188.8	831.4	

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

\* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. For June 1960 to June 1964 (a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.  
† The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XVIII of the SIC (1958) and Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).

**EMPLOYMENT**  
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†																			
																	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1960 June	544.7	840.9	62.9	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	538.1	1,973.0	1,965.1	1,242.9																			
1961 June	558.0	835.6	62.6	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	556.4	2,052.3	1,978.5	1,262.8																			
1962 June	549.2	796.9	62.4	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	575.9	2,146.0	2,051.7	1,291.8																			
1963 June	545.8	776.4	61.6	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.																									

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Great Britain: males and females**

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	372.2	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2	
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3	
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1		2.3	
1970	603.4	2.6	582.2	9.0	21.1	573.2		2.5	
1967	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	490.5	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	508.0	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	520.4	2.2
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	531.6	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	541.6	2.3
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	540.6	2.3
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	532.0	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	535.2	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	539.7	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	547.1	2.4
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	547.1	2.4
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	538.9	2.3
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	540.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	540.1	2.3
	June 10	516.7	2.2	505.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	541.1	2.3
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	544.3	2.4
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	553.2	2.4
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	543.1	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	539.4	2.3
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	530.7	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	524.7	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	532.3	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	529.0	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	533.8	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	524.8	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	514.6	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	517.2	2.2
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	540.6	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	552.9	2.4
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	548.2	2.4
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	542.7	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	538.2	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	549.9	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	558.1	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	556.8	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	22.1	599.6	567.2	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	23.2	586.0	566.9	2.5
	May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	24.5	549.9	559.6	2.4
	June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	22.9	521.0	561.1	2.4
	July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	18.4	542.1	593.4	2.6
	August 10	605.8	2.6	597.2	36.3	8.6	560.9	592.8	2.6
	September 14	628.0	2.7	579.2	20.7	48.7	558.6	588.9	2.6
	October 12	597.9	2.6	576.3	9.9	21.6	566.3	575.7	2.5
	November 9	601.6	2.6	588.3	5.4	13.4	582.9	578.8	2.5
	December 7	620.4	2.7	604.3	3.8	16.1	600.5	589.3	2.6
1971	January 11	690.3	3.0	674.8	5.5	15.5	669.3	613.3	2.7
	February	720.8	3.1	683.7	4.5	37.2	679.2	622.5	2.7

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

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males: Great Britain**

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.6	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.1	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1	
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.2		3.2	
1970	514.1	3.6	495.3	5.7	18.7	489.5		3.4	
1967	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	394.7	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	412.0	2.8
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	417.3	2.8
	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	426.7	2.9
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	434.3	2.9
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	438.2	3.0
	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	436.2	3.0
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	444.0	3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	446.2	3.0
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	455.5	3.1
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	457.0	3.1
	March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	451.2	3.1
	April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	456.5	3.1
	May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	454.1	3.1
	June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	454.5	3.1
	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	458.4	3.1
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	464.8	3.2
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	459.2	3.1
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	456.6	3.1
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	452.0	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	452.0	3.1
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	10.5	494.6	453.9	3.1
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	452.1	3.1
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	457.8	3.2
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	451.9	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	439.3	3.0
	June 9	428.5	3.0	414.9	1.6	13.6	413.3	439.6	3.0
	July 14	435.3	3.0	428.2	6.2	7.1	422.0	456.4	3.2
	August 11	476.9	3.3	463.2	23.0	13.7	440.3	466.9	3.2
	September 8	472.2	3.3	454.7	13.6	17.5	441.1	466.2	3.2
	October 13	483.8	3.4	456.0	5.0	27.8	451.0	462.6	3.2
	November 10	484.3	3.4	466.5	2.8	17.9	463.7	461.1	3.2
	December 8	489.5	3.4	483.0	1.9				

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.1	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	75.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9		0.9	
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	2.4	83.8		1.0	
Monthly averages									
1967	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.9	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	98.8	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	100.7	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	5.6	5.6	91.3	102.4	1.2
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	99.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.4	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	95.3	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	93.7	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	93.1	1.1
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	90.8	1.1
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	89.1	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	87.7	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.7	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	84.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	83.6	1.0
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	1.4	1.4	78.6	86.0	1.0
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	83.0	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.3	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	80.7	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	79.3	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	79.3	0.9
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	77.7	0.9
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	77.6	0.9
	April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	77.0	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.6	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.9	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	76.3	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	82.0	0.9
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	83.6	1.0
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	81.2	0.9
	October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9	80.8	0.9
	November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	1.5	84.7	79.3	0.9
	December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	1.3	81.5	78.4	0.9
1970	January 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9	77.5	0.9
	February 9	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	2.4	85.1	78.2	0.9
	March 9	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	2.3	84.0	79.7	0.9
	April 13	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	3.2	82.9	81.3	0.9
	May 11	82.8	1.0	80.0	1.1	2.8	78.9	80.7	0.9
	June 8	76.0	0.9	73.4	0.8	2.6	72.6	81.1	0.9
	July 13	83.5	1.0	81.3	3.4	2.1	78.0	88.6	1.0
	August 10	97.6	1.1	95.7	12.7	1.9	83.0	90.1	1.0
	September 14	95.0	1.1	92.3	7.3	2.7	85.0	89.3	1.0
	October 12	95.8	1.1	93.2	3.4	2.6	89.8	87.4	1.0
	November 9	95.4	1.1	93.6	1.9	1.8	91.7	87.0	1.0
	December 7	94.3	1.1	91.8	1.3	2.5	90.4	87.5	1.0
1971	January 11	102.6	1.2	99.8	2.0	2.8	97.8	92.0	1.1
	February 8	117.0	1.4	105.0	1.6	12.1	103.4	96.3	1.1

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

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

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

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	68.3	..	66.3	1.1	2.1	65.2		..	
1955	50.9	..	48.1	0.8	2.8	47.3		..	
1956	58.7	..	54.0	0.7	4.8	53.3		..	
1957	74.8	..	71.6	1.0	3.2	70.6		..	
1958	97.7	..	95.2	1.5	2.4	93.7		..	
1959	94.4	..	92.8	1.8	1.5	91.0		..	
1960	73.2	..	71.3	1.5	1.9	69.8		..	
1961	75.0	..	71.4	1.4	3.6	70.0		..	
1962	98.3	..	96.8	2.4	1.6	94.4		..	
1963	118.6	..	109.9	2.6	8.7	107.3		..	
1964	77.2	..	76.7	1.6	0.6	75.1		..	
1965	69.5	0.9	68.1	1.4	1.4	66.7		0.8	
1966	80.1	1.0	75.6	1.2	4.5	74.3		0.9	
1967	131.9	1.7	127.8	1.4	4.2	126.4		1.6	
1968	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	2.0	127.2		1.6	
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	2.4	121.1		1.5	
1970	129.8	1.6	126.6	1.4	3.2	125.2		1.6	
Monthly averages									
1967	April 10	133.8	1.7	131.3	1.3	2.5	130.0	119.2	1.5
	May 8	128.6	1.6	123.3	0.5	5.3	122.8	126.2	1.6
	June 12	117.5	1.5	114.2	0.3	3.3	113.9	131.0	1.6
	July 10	114.3	1.4	112.7	0.3	1.5	112.4	134.4	1.7
	August 14	126.0	1.6	124.4	6.9	1.7	117.5	132.5	1.7
	September 11	126.0	1.6	124.3	3.9	1.7	120.4	132.5	1.7
	October 9	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.6	1.9	127.0	129.6	1.6
	November 13	138.8	1.7	134.8	0.6	3.9	134.2	131.7	1.6
	December 11	138.8	1.7	135.7	0.4	3.0	135.4	131.5	1.6
1968	January 8	148.2	1.9	146.4	0.5	1.8	145.8	130.9	1.6
	February 12	148.1	1.9	146.5	0.4	1.6	146.1	131.3	1.6
	March 11	142.2	1.8	139.2	0.4	3.1	138.8	129.7	1.6
	April 8	137.2	1.7	136.0	1.4	1.1	134.7	129.1	1.6
	May 13	128.4	1.6	126.9	0.6	1.5	126.2	127.9	1.6
	June 10	118.9	1.5	117.9	0.4	1.1	117.5	127.4	1.6
	July 8	116.2	1.5	114.9	0.5	1.3	114.4	128.6	1.6
	August 12	124.6	1.6	123.4	6.5	1.2	116.8	127.7	1.6
	September 9	123.3	1.5	119.5	3.8	3.8	115.7	125.2	1.6
	October 14	123.9	1.6	122.8	1.4	1.1	121.5	123.4	1.5
	November 11	126.5	1.6	125.2	0.6	1.3	124.6	122.4	1.5
	December 9	128.7	1.6	124.2	0.4	4.6	123.8	120.8	1.5
1969	January 13	137.2	1.7	135.9	0.5	1.3	135.4	121.7	1.5
	February 10	137.9	1.7	135.4	0.4	2.5	135.0	121.6	1.5
	March 10	138.7	1.8	132.4	0.3	6.3	132.1	123.6	1.6
	April 14	128.6	1.6	127.6	1.6	1.1	126.0	121.0	1.5
	May 12	117.5	1.5	115.4	0.5	2.0	114.9	116.8	1.5
	June 9	111.1	1.4	108.0	0.3	3.0	107.7	116.8	1.5
	July 14	108.3	1.4	107.5	0.4	0.8	107.1	120.2	1.5
	August 11	119.0	1.5	118.5	5.6	0.5	112.9	123.3	1.6
	September 8	118.9	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.2	114.3	123.7	1.6
	October 13	130.5	1.7	121.8	1.3	8.7	120.6	122.5	1.6
	November 10	124.0	1.6	123.3	0.7	0.8	122.6	120.4	1.5
	December 8	126.5	1.6	125.7	0.4	0.8	125.3	122.2	1.5
1970	January 12	141.3	1.8	138.5	0.6	2.8	137.9	123.9	1.6
	February 9	142.4	1.8	138.9	0.4	3.5	138.5	124.6	1.6
	March 9	144.8	1.9	138.3	0.3	6.5	138.0	129.0	1.7
	April 13	138.4	1.8	132.8	1.3	5.6	131.5	126.2	1.6
	May 11	123.8	1.6	121.5	0.5	2.3	121.0	122.8	1.6
	June 8	114.7	1.5	114.2	0.4	0.5	113.8	123.4	1.6
	July 13	120.0	1.5	114.7	0.5	5.3	114.2	128.4	1.6
	August 10	124.5	1.6	124.0	5.6	0.5	118.3	129.0	1.7
	September 14	129.0	1.7	120.5	3.5	8.5	117.0	126.2	1.6
	October 12	123.3	1.6	122.8	1.8	0.5	121.0	122.8	1.6
	November 9	126.6	1.6	125.1	0.8	1.5	124.3	122.0	1.6
	December 7	128.6	1.6	128.0	0.5	0.6	127.5	124.7	1.6
1971	January 11	147.1	1.9	144.7	0.6	2.3	144.1	129.4	1.7
	February 8	149.0	1.9	147.1	0.5	1.9	146.6	131.8	1.7

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

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

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed

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

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	7.1	..	6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	..	..	
1955	5.6	..	5.4	0.1	0.2	5.3	..	..	
1956	6.4	..	6.0	0.4	0.4	5.9	..	..	
1957	9.1	..	8.9	0.2	0.2	8.7	..	..	
1958	11.6	..	11.1	0.2	0.4	10.9	..	..	
1959	10.2	..	9.9	0.4	0.2	9.6	..	..	
1960	8.0	..	7.9	0.3	0.1	7.6	..	..	
1961	7.4	..	7.3	0.2	0.1	7.1	..	..	
1962	9.8	..	9.6	0.4	0.2	9.2	..	..	
1963	12.8	..	11.0	0.4	1.8	10.5	..	..	
1964	8.7	..	8.5	0.2	0.1	8.3	..	..	
1965	7.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	7.6	1.3	..	
1966	8.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	8.4	1.4	..	
1967	12.7	2.1	12.4	0.2	0.3	12.2	2.0	..	
1968	12.3	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..	
1969	12.5	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.1	1.9	..	
1970	13.9	2.2	13.8	0.2	0.2	13.6	2.1	..	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1967	April 10	14.2	2.3	13.7	0.2	0.5	13.5	11.7	1.9
	May 8	13.3	2.2	12.9	0.1	0.5	12.8	12.6	2.0
	June 12	10.7	1.7	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.4	12.0	1.9
	July 10	10.0	1.6	9.8	—	0.3	9.7	11.7	1.9
	August 14	11.7	1.9	11.4	0.9	0.4	10.5	12.3	2.0
	September 11	11.1	1.8	10.8	0.4	0.2	10.4	11.7	1.9
	October 9	11.6	1.9	11.5	0.2	0.1	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 13	12.2	2.0	12.1	0.1	0.1	12.0	12.1	2.0
	December 11	12.9	2.1	12.7	—	0.2	12.6	12.3	2.0
1968	January 8	13.9	2.2	13.6	0.1	0.3	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 12	14.3	2.3	14.2	—	0.2	14.1	12.2	2.0
	March 11	13.5	2.2	13.3	0.2	0.2	13.3	11.8	1.9
	April 8	13.6	2.2	13.5	0.6	0.2	12.9	11.8	1.9
	May 13	12.4	2.0	12.2	0.1	0.2	12.1	12.0	1.9
	June 10	11.2	1.8	11.1	—	0.1	11.1	12.3	2.0
	July 8	10.4	1.7	10.3	0.1	0.1	10.3	12.0	1.9
	August 12	11.8	1.9	11.6	1.0	0.1	10.7	12.3	2.0
	September 9	11.1	1.8	11.0	0.4	—	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 14	11.5	1.9	11.5	0.1	—	11.4	12.1	2.0
	November 11	11.6	1.9	11.6	0.1	—	11.5	11.6	1.9
	December 9	12.0	1.9	11.9	—	—	11.9	11.6	1.9
1969	January 13	13.8	2.2	13.6	—	0.2	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 10	14.3	2.2	13.9	—	0.4	13.9	12.0	1.9
	March 10	14.4	2.3	14.1	—	0.3	14.1	12.6	2.0
	April 14	13.5	2.1	13.4	0.3	0.1	13.2	12.1	1.9
	May 12	12.1	1.9	12.0	0.1	0.1	11.9	11.8	1.8
	June 9	10.7	1.7	10.6	—	0.1	10.6	11.7	1.8
	July 14	10.4	1.6	10.4	0.3	—	10.1	11.8	1.8
	August 11	11.8	1.8	11.7	1.3	—	10.5	12.1	1.9
	September 8	11.4	1.8	11.2	0.6	0.1	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 13	11.5	1.8	11.5	0.2	—	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 10	12.3	1.9	12.3	0.1	0.1	12.2	12.3	1.9
	December 8	13.4	2.1	13.3	—	0.1	13.2	12.8	2.0
1970	January 12	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.1	0.3	14.4	12.7	2.0
	February 9	15.2	2.3	15.1	—	0.1	15.0	12.9	2.0
	March 9	15.5	2.4	15.3	—	0.2	15.3	13.6	2.1
	April 13	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.2	0.4	14.2	13.0	2.0
	May 11	13.5	2.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.2	13.0	2.0
	June 8	11.9	1.8	11.7	—	0.2	11.7	12.9	2.0
	July 13	11.8	1.8	11.8	0.1	0.1	11.6	13.5	2.1
	August 10	13.0	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.1	12.1	13.9	2.1
	September 14	13.0	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.1	12.6	14.6	2.2
	October 12	13.6	2.1	13.6	0.2	—	13.4	14.4	2.2
	November 9	14.4	2.2	14.4	0.1	—	14.3	14.6	2.2
	December 7	15.5	2.4	15.4	0.1	0.1	15.4	14.8	2.3
1971	January 11	18.3	2.8	18.1	0.1	0.3	18.0	15.8	2.4
	February 8	19.4	3.0	19.1	0.1	0.3	19.1	16.4	2.5

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

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (649,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5	
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	..	2.5	
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2	..	2.6	
1970	38.1	2.9	37.7	0.3	0.5	37.4	..	2.8	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1967	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.1	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.9	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	33.1	2.5
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	33.6	2.5
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	33.5	2.5
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	33.0	2.5
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.3	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	33.5	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	33.2	2.5
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	33.2	2.5
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.2	0.2	37.6	33.2	2.5
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	32.6	2.4
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	33.0	2.5
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	32.6	2.4
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	32.4	2.4
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	32.8	2.4
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	33.8	2.5
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	33.0	2.5
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.2	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.9	2.5
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	32.7	2.4
1969	January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	32.8	2.5
	February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	33.4	2.5
	March 10	38.0	2.9	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	34.5	2.6
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4	34.2	2.6
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	0.4	33.1	34.7	2.6
	June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	0.5	29.6	34.0	2.5
	July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	0.2	30.3	36.2	2.7
	August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	—	32.2	37.2	2.8
	September 8	34.1	2.6	34.0	0.8	0.1	33.2	37.3	2.8
	October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	0.2	36.6	36.5	2.7
	November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	0.5	39.1	36.4	2.7
	December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	0.1	39.7	36.5	2.7
1970	January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.2	0.3	42.1	36.5	2.7
	February 9	42.4	3.2	42.1	0.1	0.4	41.9	36.9	2.8
	March 9	41.8	3.1	40.8	0.1	1.0	40.7	37.4	2.8
	April 13	39.1	2.9	38.9	0.3	0.2	38.6	37.2	2.8
	May 11	36.5	2.7	35.6	0.1	0.9	35.4	37.0	2.8
	June 8	32.0	2.4	31.9	0.1	0.1	31.8	36.5	2.7
	July 13	33.5	2.5	32.8	0.2	0.6	32.7	39.1	2.9
	August 10	34.8	2.6	34.7	1.1	—	33.6	37.8	2.8
	September 14	36.0	2.7	34.8	0.7	1.2	34.1	37.6	2.8
	October 12	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.4	0.5	37.2	37.0	2.8
	November 9	39.9	3.0	39.9	0.2	0.1	39.7	37.1	2.8
	December 7	40.9	3.0	40.8	0.2	0.1	40.6	37.5	2.8
1971	January 11	45.0	3.4	44.8	0.2	0.2	44.6	38.7	2.9
	February 8	46.5	3.5	45.5	0.2	1.1	45.3	39.9	3.0

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

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

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

TABLE II

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		1.3
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	20.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	16.3	0.8	4.1	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.8
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		1.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.9
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.7
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0		1.7
1970	52.7	2.3	45.1	0.9	7.5	44.3		1.9
Monthly averages								
1967	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	1.9
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	1.9
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	2.0
	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	2.1
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	2.0
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	2.0
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	1.9
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	1.9
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	1.9
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.7
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	1.7
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	1.7
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	1.6
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	1.6
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	1.7
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	1.8
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	1.8
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.3	1.8
	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4	40.0	1.7
	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9	40.6	1.8
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	1.8
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	1.8
	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7	44.2	1.9
	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	4.1	43.8	1.9
	May 11	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	9.6	41.0	1.8
	June 8	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	15.3	40.3	1.8
	July 13	49.5	2.2	43.6	0.3	5.9	43.3	2.0
	August 10	52.2	2.3	50.2	4.6	2.0	45.6	2.0
	September 14	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	23.3	45.8	2.0
	October 12	55.2	2.4	47.1	1.0	8.0	46.1	2.0
	November 9	49.2	2.1	46.0	0.4	3.2	45.7	2.0
	December 7	50.6	2.2	47.4	0.2	3.2	47.2	2.1
1971	January 11	56.8	2.5	52.9	0.2	3.9	52.7	2.2
	February 8	63.9	2.8	53.5	0.2	10.5	53.3	2.2

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

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

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

TABLE III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
1966	15.8	0.6	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1		1.9
1970	33.3	2.3	31.9	0.4	1.5	31.5		2.2
Monthly averages								
1967	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.0	1.0	22.9	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	1.7
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	1.7
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	1.8
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	1.8
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	1.8
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	1.8
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.8
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	1.9
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	1.9
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	26.1	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	1.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	1.9
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	1.9
	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	1.1	26.4	1.9
	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	2.0	27.9	1.9
	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.8	28.8	2.0
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	2.0
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	2.1
	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	1.8	32.8	2.2
	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	2.1	32.8	2.2
	May 11	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	2.4	31.4	2.2
	June 8	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	1.8	29.6	2.2
	July 13	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	0.7	31.0	2.4
	August 10	33.7	2.4	33.4	1.4	0.3	32.0	2.4
	September 14	33.7	2.4	32.1	0.9	1.6	31.2	2.3
	October 12	32.0	2.3	31.2	0.4	0.9	30.8	2.3
	November 9	31.7	2.2	31.1	0.2	0.5	30.9	2.2
	December 7	33.2	2.3	32.0	0.2	1.1	31.8	2.2
1971	January 11	37.7	2.7	35.7	0.2	2.0	35.6	2.3
	February 8	40.0	2.8	36.5	0.2	3.5	36.3	2.3

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

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

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

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	..	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.9	..	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	2.5	..	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	..	
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	2.5	..	
1970	59.8	2.9	57.9	1.1	1.9	56.8	2.8	..	
1967	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	1.8	..
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	1.8	..
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	1.8	..
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	1.9	..
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	2.0	..
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	2.1	..
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	2.1	..
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	44.3	2.1	..
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	2.2	..
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	2.3	..
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	2.4	..
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	2.4	..
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	2.4	..
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	2.5	..
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	2.5	..
	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	2.5	..
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	2.6	..
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	2.5	..
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	2.5	..
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	2.5	..
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	2.4	..
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	2.5	..
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	2.5	..
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	2.5	..
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	2.5	..
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	2.4	..
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	2.4	..
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	2.5	..
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4	2.6	..
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5	2.6	..
	October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	1.0	52.1	2.6	..
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7	2.6	..
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9	2.6	..
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	2.7	..
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4	2.7	..
	March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	1.1	59.3	2.8	..
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	1.3	58.7	2.8	..
	May 11	56.3	2.8	55.3	0.4	0.9	54.9	2.7	..
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	0.6	52.3	2.7	..
	July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	0.8	54.7	3.0	..
	August 10	62.0	3.1	61.1	4.5	1.0	59.2	2.9	..
	September 14	61.5	3.0	58.1	2.7	3.4	55.3	2.8	..
	October 12	59.0	2.9	56.1	1.3	2.8	54.8	2.8	..
	November 9	60.4	3.0	58.1	0.8	2.3	57.3	2.8	..
	December 7	64.2	3.2	59.4	0.5	4.8	58.9	2.9	..
1971	January 11	67.3	3.3	64.9	0.4	2.4	64.5	2.9	..
	February 8	69.7	3.4	65.4	0.3	4.3	65.0	3.0	..

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

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

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

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4	
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.6	..	2.4	
1970	80.5	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.7	77.8	..	2.6	
1967	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	2.2	..
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	2.3	..
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	2.3	..
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	2.4	..
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	2.4	..
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	2.4	..
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	2.4	..
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	71.4	2.4	..
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	2.4	..
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	2.5	..
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	2.5	..
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	2.4	..
	April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	2.4	..
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	2.4	..
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	2.3	..
	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	2.4	..
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	2.4	..
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	2.4	..
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	2.4	..
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	2.3	..
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	2.3	..
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	2.3	..
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	2.3	..
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	2.4	..
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	2.3	..
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	2.3	..
	June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	1.2	65.1	2.3	..
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	0.7	67.2	2.4	..
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	0.7	70.5	2.5	..
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.3	70.1	2.5	..
	October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	3.8	71.5	2.4	..
	November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	2.2	72.1	2.4	..
	December 8	74.1	2.5	73.1	0.2	1.0	72.8	2.5	..
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	1.1	78.5	2.5	..
	February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	1.3	78.0	2.5	..
	March 9	79.3	2.7	78.0	0.2	1.4	77.8	2.6	..
	April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	2.3	78.4	2.6	..
	May 11	78.0	2.7	75.7	0.4	2.3	75.3	2.6	..
	June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	1.4	71.9	2.6	..
	July 13	79.5	2.7	77.4	0.7	1.2	76.7	2.8	..

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Northern Region: males and females**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
1969	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1		4.6
1970	63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	1.4	60.3		4.6
Monthly averages								
1967	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.2	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7	49.5	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4	50.2	3.8
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	50.6	3.8
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8	52.9	4.0
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	53.0	53.0	4.0
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	52.8	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	53.6	4.0
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	54.8	4.1
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	60.5	57.1	4.4
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	56.5	4.3
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1	56.6	4.3
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	58.0	57.5	4.4
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	57.4	58.3	4.4
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4	57.8	4.4
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4	59.7	4.6
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1	61.8	4.7
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	59.7	61.8	4.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4	61.8	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0	61.8	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7	60.6	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1	63.4	4.8
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9	62.0	4.7
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4	61.8	4.7
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8	61.2	4.7
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	57.8	58.7	4.5
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7	58.1	4.4
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	57.8	61.1	4.6
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	59.9	62.6	4.8
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	60.5	62.6	4.8
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	59.8	60.1	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	60.8	59.7	4.5
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	63.3	61.2	4.7
1970	January 12	67.9	5.1	66.8	0.6	66.2	62.6	4.7
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	64.7	61.8	4.7
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	63.6	61.9	4.7
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	62.8	62.2	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.7	59.4	0.7	58.7	59.6	4.5
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	55.8	58.2	4.4
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	57.5	60.8	4.6
	August 10	65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	58.6	60.7	4.6
	September 14	63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	58.6	59.9	4.5
	October 12	60.6	4.6	59.4	1.6	57.8	58.0	4.4
	November 9	61.0	4.6	60.1	0.9	59.1	58.0	4.4
	December 7	61.8	4.7	61.0	0.7	60.3	58.2	4.4
1971	January 11	67.6	5.1	66.8	0.7	66.2	62.6	4.7
	February 8	68.7	5.2	66.7	0.5	66.2	63.2	4.8

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

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Wales: males and females**

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.9
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		3.2
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3		3.9
1970	38.5	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.8	36.9		3.8
Monthly averages								
1967	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	39.2	37.0	3.7
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	37.2	39.0	4.0
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	34.6	39.0	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2	39.8	4.0
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	37.0	39.7	4.0
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1	39.0	4.0
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4	38.4	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2	39.0	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9	39.2	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3	39.0	4.0
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0	38.3	3.9
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6	38.1	3.9
	April 8	37.8	4.0	37.7	0.4	37.2	38.6	3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	37.0	38.0	3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	35.1	37.8	3.8
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9	38.6	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3	37.8	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	41.0	37.8	3.9
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	39.8	38.3	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5	37.9	3.9
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6	37.6	3.9
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	34.5	37.2	3.8
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	46.9	7.1	36.7	38.8	4.0
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	37.9	39.6	4.1
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	38.9	38.9	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	39.4	38.3	3.9
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	40.0	38.5	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	41.4	38.1	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	39.4	38.0	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	38.9	38.3	4.0
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.7	35.9	36.9	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	32.6	35.2	3.6
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	33.8	36.9	3.8
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	34.9	36.9	3.8
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	35.3	36.5	3.8
	October 12	39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	35.2	35.1	3.6
	November 9	37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	36.6	35.5	3.7
	December 7	38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	38.2	36.6	3.8
1971	January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	41.6	38.3	4.0
	February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.7	41.9	39.1	4.0

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

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
males and females: Scotland**

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.7
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2		3.6
1970	93.5	4.3	90.9	1.5	2.6	89.4		4.1
1967	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	3.6
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	3.7
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	3.7
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	3.8
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	3.8
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	81.5	3.7
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	3.8
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	3.9
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	3.8
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	3.7
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	3.7
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	3.6
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	3.6
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	3.8
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	3.6
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	3.7
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	3.6
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	3.6
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	3.4
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	3.5
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	3.6
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	4.0
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	3.9
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	1.7	83.8	3.9
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	2.4	81.3	4.0
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.8	86.6	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	2.7	90.1	4.4
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	1.9	89.9	4.4
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	3.3	91.8	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	3.2	95.3	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	3.9	99.0	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.3	113.0	2.3	2.1	110.8	4.8
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	4.2	112.3	4.9

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 117

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries						
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services			
										II-XXI	III-XIX	XX
	All											
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations												
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72			
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92			
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101			
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88			
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85			
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109			
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119			
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98			
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86			
1966	323	147	85	46	10	24	37	19	87			
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120			
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130			
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131			
1970	573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140			
1969	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	131			
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	123			
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	116			
	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	130			
	August†	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	133			
	September†	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	134			
	October†	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	135			
	November†	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	137			
	December†	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	136			
1970	January†	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	138			
	February†	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	138			
	March†	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	137			
	April†	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	138			
	May†	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	130			
	June†	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	124			
	July†	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	146			
	August†	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	149			
	September†	559	292	169	91	12	34	55	144			
	October†	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	143			
	November†	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	145			
	December†	600	315	176	108	15	37	57	147			
1971	January†	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	154			
	February†	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	156			
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations†												
1969	April	525	276	143	101	13	34	54	129			
	May	515	270	140	98	13	33	53	125			
	June†	517	267	139	96	13	34	52	124			
	July†	541	274	144	98	12	35	54	137			
	August†	553	280	151	100	13	36	56	138			
	September†	548	282	148	102	13	36	56	137			
	October†	543	282	147	103	13	35	54	133			
	November†	538	279	145	102	13	35	54	133			
	December†	550	287	146	108	13	35	54	133			
1970	January†	558	299	153	114	13	34	54	132			
	February†	557	295	154	110	14	34	55	132			
	March†	567	305	159	115	14	35	56	134			
	April†	567	305	163	109	13	35	56	136			
	May†	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	132			
	June†	561	297	161	103	13	36	55	132			
	July†	593	303	167	104	13	36	57	154			
	August†	593	307	172	103	13	37	57	151			
	September†	589	309	174	103	13	37	57	145			
	October†	576	306	174	100	13	36	57	141			
	November†	579	306	174	100	13	35	57	141			
	December†	589	312	179	102	13	36	58				

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

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954-1970	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
	1954	210.3	66.2	31.5							
	1955	226.7	67.9	30.0							
	1956	291.4	74.5	25.6							
	1957	404.0	87.5	21.7							
	1958	436.7	82.3	18.9							
	1959	339.2	68.7	20.3							
	1960	306.4	67.9	22.2							
	1961	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
	1962	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
	1963	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
	1964	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
	1965	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
	1966	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
	1967	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
	1968	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1969	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			

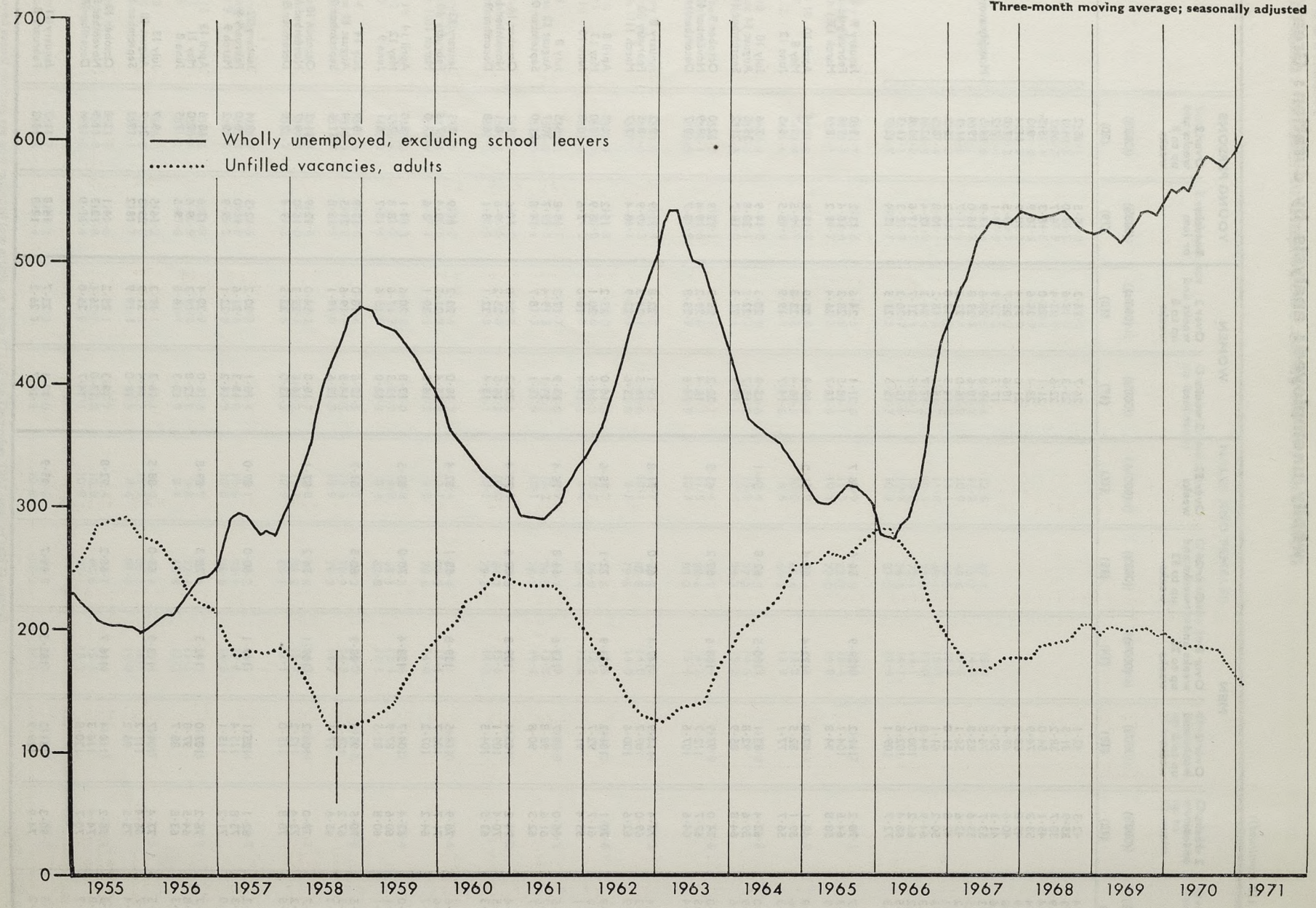
Note: Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

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

TABLE 118 (continued)

		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS					
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks			
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
1954-1970	Monthly averages	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2			
	1954	128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1			
	1955	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1			
	1956	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5			
	1957	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3			
	1958	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4			
	1959	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8			
	1960	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2			
	1961	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5			
	1962	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4			
	1963	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1			
	1964	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3			
	1965	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5			
	1966	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4			
	1967	439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8			
	1968	440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3			
1969	471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7				
1967	January 9	402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	January 9	1967	
	February 13	410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8	February 13		
	March 13	402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4	March 13		
	April 10	398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	April 10		
	May 8	380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7	May 8		
	June 12	361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8	June 12		
	July 10	363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	July 10		
	August 14	382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	11.1	August 14	
	September 11	390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2	8.7	September 11	
	October 9	404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	October 9		
	November 13	429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	November 13		
	December 11	441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	December 11		
1968	January 8	476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8	1968	
	February 12	476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	February 12		
	March 11	458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	March 11		
	April 8	452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	April 8		
	May 13	432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	May 13</		

### Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES  
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted†			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8
Monthly averages								
1966	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.4	118.0	259.2	158.8
July 6	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	137.6	118.0	257.0	136.6
August 3	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	128.6	109.7	238.3	103.9
September 7								
October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.1	102.9	221.5	83.9
November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	109.9	93.2	203.8	67.5
December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	111.0	90.4	200.2	60.9
1967	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	104.4	86.9	192.2	59.8
January 4	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	103.5	85.5	188.9	68.0
February 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.2	83.4	181.9	82.1
March 8								
April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.7	80.1	172.5	81.0
May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.7	78.0	167.3	81.7
June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	88.1	77.8	165.7	94.7
July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
1968	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
January 3	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
February 7	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
March 6								
April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	88.9	93.5	182.1	92.7
May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	90.4	95.0	185.5	93.5
June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	91.4	95.7	187.4	100.4
July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	92.5	97.1	190.1	107.8
August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	91.3	94.6	186.2	93.5
September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	93.3	97.6	191.2	81.3
October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.4	99.1	193.0	76.4
November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.1	202.6	73.2
December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	106.6	104.7	210.4	71.5
1969	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
January 8	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
February 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
March 5								
April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.4	201.3	97.3
May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.6	99.1	201.8	95.4
June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	103.7	98.2	201.9	103.9
July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.1	94.0	196.4	107.0
August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.1	94.7	199.1	95.2
September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	106.3	97.2	203.8	81.6
October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	105.1	94.3	199.2	74.4
November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	105.2	92.2	197.3	67.9
December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	108.5	92.5	200.4	62.8
1970	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
January 7	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
February 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
March 4								
April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.2	87.1	188.4	81.3
May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	101.2	86.8	186.8	83.5
June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	101.0	87.4	186.9	91.7
July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	101.6	84.8	185.6	94.9
August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.8	183.7	82.9
September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	102.5	84.2	186.8	69.3
October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	102.3	81.5	183.8	61.6
November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	96.2	80.0	176.3	56.7
December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	94.0	76.8	170.6	51.6
1971	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	84.8	72.0	157.1	48.7
January 6	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.6	65.6	147.4	47.2
February 3								

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

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

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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)													
	WORKING OVERTIME					ON SHORT-TIME					Total			
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative on short-time	
(000's)	(per cent.)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	68	68	1.1	750	10½
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50					208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59					230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1970 June	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
1968														
January 13	1,894	32.5	8	15.48	16.53	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17	2,000	34.3	8½	16.68	17.21	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16	2,043	35.1	8½	17.18	17.39	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6	2,075	35.9	8½	17.60	17.65	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 16	2,073	35.7	8½	17.36	17.37	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 13	2,023	34.8	8½	17.61	17.83	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17	1,867	31.9	8½	15.89	18.14	1	59	18	147	8	18	0.3	206	11
September 14	2,055	35.1	8½	17.70	18.05	9	360	20	175	9	28	0.5	535	19
October 19	2,131	36.3	8½	18.54	18.30	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	207	10
November 16	2,196	37.3	8½	18.81	18.40	1	58	21	183	8½	22	0.4	241	11
December 14	2,176	36.9	8½	18.92	18.47	1	43	23	210	9	24	0.4	253	10½
1969														
January 18	2,094	35.7	8½	18.00	19.04	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262	12
February 15	2,102	35.8	8½	17.87	18.43	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284	12
March 15	2,075	35.4	8½	17.88	18.15	2	86	28	267	9½	30	0.5	353	12
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	18.38	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278	11
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.91	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333	11½
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59					230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.23	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½
August 16	1,916	32.0	8½	16.57	18.54	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½
September 13	2,124	35.4	8½	18.50	18.57	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	18.77	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	18.63	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	18.75	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970														
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.55	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.36	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	17.86	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.77	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.65	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18†	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.31	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15‡	1,781	30.1	8½	15.07	17.03	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19‡	1,978	33.5	8½	16.84	16.93	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	389	14½
October 17‡	2,054	34.9	8½	17.14	16.55	3	102	32	347	10½	35	0.6	449	13
November 14‡	2,090	35.6	8½	17.41	16.59	3	104	28	220	8	31	0.5	323	10½
December 12‡	2,015	34.4	8	16.49	15.69	3	99	63	516	8	66	1.1	615	9
1971														
January 16†§	1,882	32.4	8	15.21	15.82	5	207	39	347	9	44	0.8	554	12½

Note: Annual figures relate to a particular week in June of each year.

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

Industrial Classification and since June 1969 on the 1968 edition. The figures for June 1969 are given on both bases, namely (a) the 1958 edition and (b) the 1968 edition.

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

‡ Figures for dates after June 1970 are still provisional and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971.

§ See page 272 for detailed analyses.

|| See footnote †† to table 103.

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

1962 AVERAGE=100

TABLE 121

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	103.2
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	102.5
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	104.8	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	100.0	103.9	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.8	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.8	101.4	100.5	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	95.7	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	98.4	98.9
1970	90.1	94.2	86.6	78.2	89.2	94.0	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	98.0
1967												
January 14	94.7	99.5	86.3	88.2	92.0	97.2	95.9	95.7	93.0	96.7	96.6	96.7
February 18	94.3	99.3	86.7	87.2	91.0	97.2	96.4	96.6	93.9	96.9	96.8	97.2
March 18	94.4	99.3	87.9	87.2	91.7	97.0	96.5	96.5	95.5	97.3	97.5	97.7
April 15	94.6	99.1	89.0	87.7	92.0	97.4	97.1	96.6	96.1	97.3	97.7	98.0
May 13	94.4	98.9	88.4	87.0	92.8	97.3	96.6	96.6	95.9	97.2	97.7	98.2
June 17	94.3	98.4	88.5	86.7	93.5	96.9	97.3	96.7	95.9	97.5	98.1	98.5
July 15	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.2	92.2	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	98.3
August 19	77.5	80.5	75.5	67.8	85.6	79.5	98.0	97.4	95.8	97.2	99.6	99.1
September 16	94.2	98.4	87.0	85.5								

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

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

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ s. 24 2	£ s. 25 14	£ s. 25 5	£ s. 26 11	£ s. 25 7	£ s. 23 18	£ s. 24 14	£ s. 26 3	£ s. 28 14	£ s. 24 18	£ s. 22 19	£ s. 21 8	£ s. 21 9
1970 Oct.	28 0	30 16	29 5	30 0	28 9	26 15	27 14	29 12	32 9	27 16	25 6	24 5	24 2
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 1.4	s. d. 11 7.3	s. d. 10 11.5	s. d. 11 7.2	s. d. 11 0.4	s. d. 10 10.0	s. d. 10 11.1	s. d. 11 6.5	s. d. 13 2.0	s. d. 10 9.9	s. d. 10 0.2	s. d. 9 5.9	s. d. 10 2.8
1970 Oct.	11 11.6	14 0.1	13 0.3	13 3.5	12 8.0	12 1.5	12 5.7	13 0.8	15 3.5	12 3.5	11 3.8	10 9.2	11 7.5

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ s. 11 17	£ s. 12 12	£ s. 11 19	£ s. 12 3	£ s. 13 3	£ s. 12 12	£ s. 12 14	£ s. 11 10	£ s. 14 14	£ s. 11 17	£ s. 11 19	£ s. 10 16	£ s. 11 10
1970 Oct.	14 7	15 6	14 6	13 13	15 6	14 11	14 11	14 3	17 1	13 7	13 8	12 2	13 3
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 1.8	s. d. 6 3.9	s. d. 6 1.8	s. d. 6 4.8	s. d. 6 10.2	s. d. 6 7.7	s. d. 6 8.1	s. d. 6 2.2	s. d. 7 8.6	s. d. 6 3.7	s. d. 6 3.9	s. d. 5 9.6	s. d. 6 2.6
1970 Oct.	7 5.4	7 9.5	7 4.6	7 3.5	8 0.5	7 7.4	7 8.7	7 4.6	9 0.0	7 1.8	7 2.2	6 5.7	7 0.9

\* Working full-time.

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

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 April	£ s. 24 1	£ s. 21 17	£ s. 27 15	£ s. 24 9	£ s. 24 13	£ s. 23 10	£ s. 23 10	£ s. 21 19	£ s. 24 16	£ s. 20 6	£ s. 18 9	£ s. 23 18
1969 Oct.	24 18	23 7	29 2	25 6	25 11	24 17	24 9	22 12	25 18	21 1	18 9	24 16
Average hours worked												
1969 April	47.8	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.7	44.1	46.4
1969 Oct.	47.9	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.7	51.9	48.2	44.5	50.7	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1969 April	s. d. 10 0.8	s. d. 9 10.6	s. d. 12 1.1	s. d. 10 6.5	s. d. 10 9.3	s. d. 9 2.0	s. d. 9 10.1	s. d. 9 10.6	s. d. 9 9.9	s. d. 9 1.1	s. d. 8 4.3	s. d. 10 3.7
1969 Oct.	10 4.8	10 2.5	12 7.6	10 11.6	11 2.1	9 6.9	10 1.6	10 1.9	10 2.7	9 5.2	8 5.2	10 8.1

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ s. 24 17	£ s. 23 7	£ s. 29 8	£ s. 25 3	£ s. 25 11	£ s. 24 15	£ s. 24 9	£ s. 22 10	£ s. 25 18	£ s. 21 1	£ s. 18 9	£ s. 24 17
1970 Oct.	28 14	26 1	33 14	28 12	28 18	28 17	26 17	26 0	29 14	23 18	21 12	28 1
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	47.8	45.8	46.1	46.2	45.7	51.5	48.2	44.1	50.9	44.6	43.8	46.5
1970 Oct.	46.9	45.6	45.3	45.5	44.9	51.8	47.5	44.0	49.2	44.4	43.7	45.7
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 4.8	s. d. 10 2.3	s. d. 12 9.0	s. d. 10 10.6	s. d. 11 2.1	s. d. 9 7.3	s. d. 10 1.8	s. d. 10 2.5	s. d. 10 2.0	s. d. 9 5.3	s. d. 8 5.1	s. d. 10 8.2
1970 Oct.	12 3.0	11 5.2	14 10.5	12 6.8	12 10.5	11 1.7	11 3.7	11 9.9	12 0.8	10 9.1	9 10.6	12 3.3

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ s. 11 18	£ s. 12 18	£ s. 12 12	£ s. 11 15	£ s. 12 2	£ s. 10 10	£ s. 11 8	£ s. 12 15	£ s. 16 18	£ s. 10 7	£ s. 11 17	£ s. 12 2
1970 Oct.	13 18	14 9	15 10	13 5	14 0	13 1	12 17	14 9	19 6	11 12	15 8	14 0
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.5	39.3	38.3	37.9	36.9	38.0	37.6	44.2	39.0	40.1	38.1
1970 Oct.	36.9	37.4	38.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.1	36.1	42.8	38.5	39.7	37.9
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 4.9	s. d. 6 10.5	s. d. 6 5.0	s. d. 6 1.7	s. d. 6 4.7	s. d. 5 8.3	s. d. 5 11.9	s. d. 6 9.2	s. d. 7 7.6	s. d. 5 3.7	s. d. 5 11.0	s. d. 6 4.3
1970 Oct.	7 6.2	7 8.6	7 11.7	7 0.1	7 5.0	6 11.3	6 8.8	8 0.1	9 0.2	6 0.3	7 9.0	7 4.6

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

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

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

TABLE 123

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

1968 SIC October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instru-ment engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
<b>Males</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1969	32 13 9	38 0 2	35 16 7	30 14 1	31 7 3	33 4 8	31 15 2	30 17 7	32 10 2	31 11 7	31 19 0	31 3 2
<b>Females</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1969	13 3 4	16 16 10	14 13 7	13 0 11	12 11 2	14 8 4	13 11 0	12 2 2	13 14 8	12 10 10	12 5 6	12 18 1

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

TABLE 124

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

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

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

TABLE 125

October	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF COMBINED								AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN THE PREVIOUS COLUMNS†			
	National and local government including education (teachers) and National Health Service		Nationalised industries†		Insurance and banking		Total of previous columns		Males	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Females	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1959	£ s. d. 18 1 7	£ s. d. 11 13 9	£ s. d. 16 0 7	£ s. d. 8 18 6	£ s. d. 19 5 7	£ s. d. 8 4 7	£ s. d. 17 15 8	£ s. d. 11 1 7	£ s. d. 12 7 2	100.0	£ s. d. 9 5 8	100.0
1966	26 13 9	17 0 2	26 4 11	13 14 0	26 12 8	12 0 7	26 11 9	16 2 4	16 18 1	136.8	12 17 5	138.7
1967	27 17 8	17 11 1	27 2 8	14 4 3	27 14 7	12 11 11	27 14 3	16 13 5	17 5 7	139.8	13 6 8	143.6
1968	29 13 0	18 10 3	28 19 0	15 5 2	29 2 3	13 2 6	29 8 11	17 11 11	18 12 5	150.7	14 8 0	155.1
1969	32 0 8	20 0 5	31 3 8	16 6 9	30 17 6	14 3 2	31 14 5	18 19 11	20 9 2	165.6	15 9 6	166.7

\* Earnings of monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.  
† Nationalised industries i.e. coal mining, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and air transport; the figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. The type of salaried

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

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

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

TABLE 123 (continued)

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

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

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

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

TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Difference (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970	October	+ 13.7	+ 15.4	+ 16.2	+ 12.2	+ 4.0

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).  
\* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:  
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;  
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and  
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.  
† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
<b>Standard Industrial Classification 1958</b>											
1967											
April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6
May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1
June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4
July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4
August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2
September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8
October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1
November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0
December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2
1968											
January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8
February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6
March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5
April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7
May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6
June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4
July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0
August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4
September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0
October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7
November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3
December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2
1969											
January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0
February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0
March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.3	123.8
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3
1970											
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
<b>Standard Industrial Classification 1968</b>														
1970														
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	103.3	100.7
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	100.1
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	104.7	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.4	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	107.3	109.3
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3	109.0	105.5	109.1
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1	114.1	106.3	111.0
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	115.9	109.6	113.3
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	120.3	110.9	116.3
December	120.7	110.5	118.1	110.9	111.2	114.8	115.5	103.5	111.5	110.1	107.9	117.5	108.2	111.8
1971														
January**														

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

calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.  
¶ Provisional.  
\* Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for "all industries and services".  
\*\* Due to the postal dispute figures for this month are not available.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

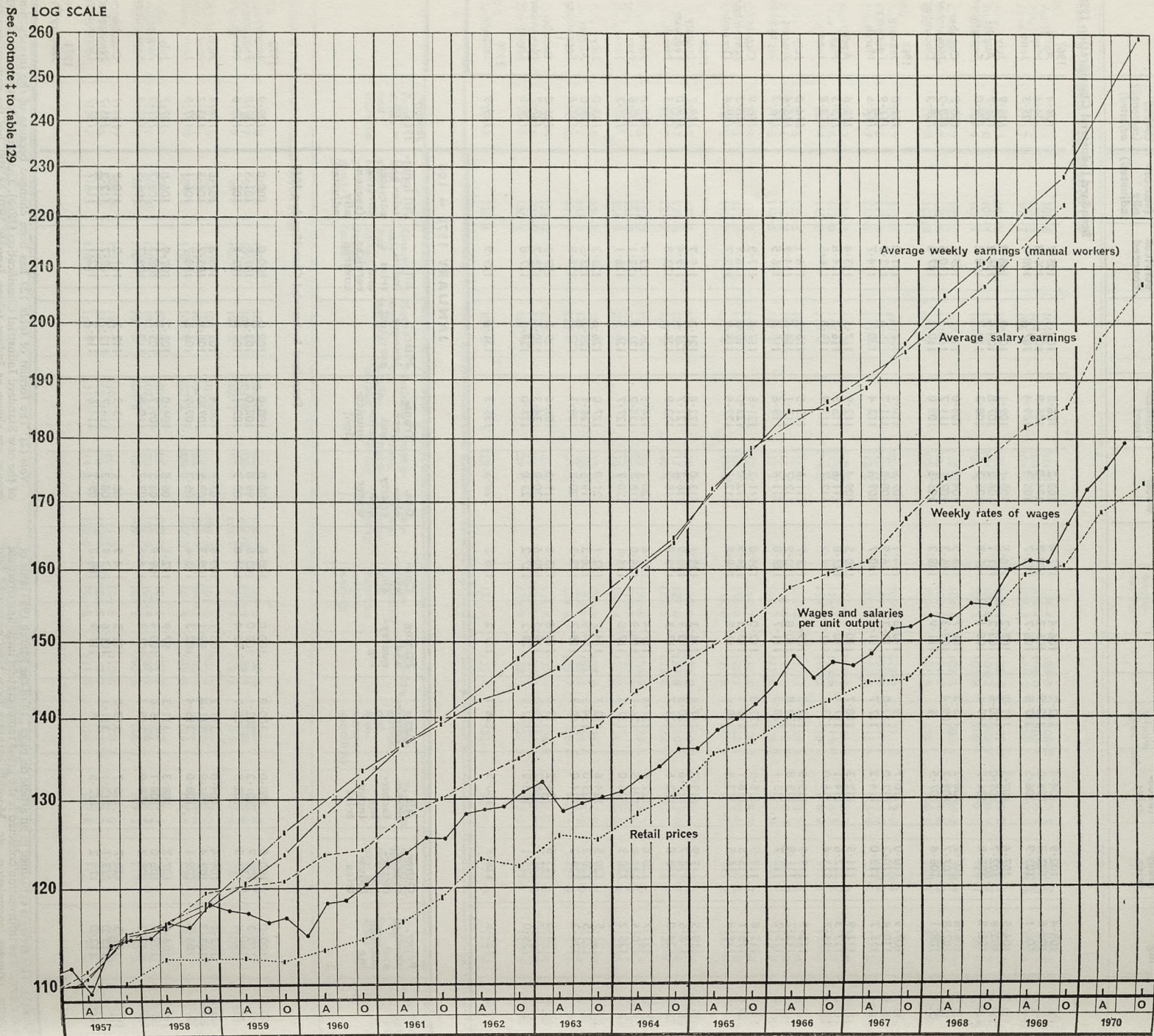
JANUARY 1966 = 100

	Timber, furniture etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)
<b>Standard Industrial Classification 1958</b>													
1967													
April	107.3	103.4	102.9	104.4	112.2	106.4	111.4	103.2	106.5	108.1	105.7	104.4	104.4
May	107.6	103.8	102.8	105.0	112.9	105.2	110.9	104.0	106.9	107.1	105.8	104.6	104.6
June	111.7	106.1	103.9	106.5	117.8	106.7	115.7	105.3	109.4	107.4	108.1	105.5	105.5
July	112.9	104.5	107.6	107.5	117.2	107.2	116.5	105.1	109.1	107.9	108.8	106.9	106.9
August	109.2	102.8	102.7	105.0	120.6	105.2	111.1	106.2	107.8	104.6	106.2	106.7	106.7
September	114.1	106.2	105.8	106.7	119.6	106.1	115.9	105.7	108.3	110.8	108.2	108.0	108.0
October	113.4	106.8	107.2	108.2	115.2	106.7	115.9	104.5	108.0	111.1	109.1	108.8	108.8
November	115.2	107.8	107.7	109.7	109.4	109.3	116.3	107.1	111.7	110.5	110.5	110.0	110.0
December	105.1	108.1	106.6	107.5	§	111.9	108.2	105.5	109.0	110.4	107.8	109.3	109.3
1968													
January	113.7	109.9	110.0	110.7	§	110.3	114.1	107.8	110.9	114.4	111.0	111.0	111.0
February	115.6	110.4	110.2	112.0	112.0	110.3	116.9	108.8	111.7	115.6	112.3	111.9	111.9
March	117.4	113.7	113.0	114.3	117.7	111.7	120.7	109.4	112.4	120.1	114.7	112.6	112.6
April	116.4	111.9	111.5	112.3	118.7	110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	113.4	112.6	112.6
May	118.0	113.3	112.6	114.1	117.1	110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	114.8	113.5	113.5
June	118.4	116.7	113.4	116.0	123.2	111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	116.5	113.8	113.8
July	119.0	113.9	113.9	115.8	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	116.1	114.0	114.0
August	116.5	112.7	111.8	113.8	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	114.9	115.4	115.4
September	118.8	115.2	112.7	115.1	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	116.5	116.3	116.3
October	119.8	115.8	113.9	115.8	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	117.2	116.9	116.9
November	120.6	118.1	115.5	118.1	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	118.9	118.3	118.3
December	111.6	116.4	116.5	117.9	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	123.5	115.9	117.7	119.4	119.4
1969													
January	119.3	118.5	115.9	119.8	117.4	116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	119.7	119.7	119.7
February	117.1	118.6	116.7	119.6	120.3	113.3	120.9	116.2	121.7	121.6	119.4	119.0	119.0
March	120.5	124.0	118.8	122.5	121.7	117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	122.8	120.5	120.5
April	122.8	121.7	120.6	122.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	123.4	122.6	122.6
May	118.1	120.5	121.4	121.8	126.1	116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	122.1	120.8	120.8
June	124.7	125.2	120.9	125.0	137.2	117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	126.1	123.2	123.2
July	127.1	123.5	120.5	124.6	132.7	114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	125.3	123.0	123.0
August	123.6	123.5	120.3	123.0	134.9	114.9	128.3	119.1	126.1	123.7	123.5	124.0	124.0
September	126.3	126.2	123.2	124.8	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	125.8</		



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

Average 1955 = 100



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

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

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

- SIC (1968):
- \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
- † 370.1.
- ‡ 271-273; 276-278.
- SIC (1958):
- \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
- † 370.1.
- ‡ 271-272; 276.
- § 311-312.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS§	
	Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡		
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—	
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—	
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—	
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—	
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—	
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0 (44.6)	100.0 (47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3	
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8	
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5	
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	97.2	122.2	123.2	126.3	
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4	
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9	
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7	
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8	
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5	
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4	
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1	
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7	
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	206.9	
1969	184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5	226.9	
1970	202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—	
1965	October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966	January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
	April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
	July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
	October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967	January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
	April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
	July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
	October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1968	January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
	April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
	July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
	October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1969	January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
	March	182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
	April	182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
	May	182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
	June	183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	July	183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	August	184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
	September	185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	October	185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
	November	187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—	—
	December	191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970	January	192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
	February	195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—	—
	March	196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—	—
	April	197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—	—
	May	199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—	—
	June	201.0	222.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
	July	202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
	August	204.6	226.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
	September	205.8	227.8	90.3	—	—	—	—
	October	207.1	229.3	90.3	93.4	259.2	277.6	—
	November	212.7	235.6	90.3	—	—	—	—
	December	216.7	240.1	90.3	—	—	—	—
1971	January	219.5	243.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	February	219.7	243.8	90.1	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES				
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
<b>All industries and services</b>													
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1	
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3	
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4	
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5	
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3	
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2	
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3	
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6	
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	93.1	92.9	92.9	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9	
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5	
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3	
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3	
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	199.9	199.9	213.3	197.4	
1970	195.0	197.1	221.1	196.6	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.7	218.4	244.8	217.6	
1970	February	188.5	186.4	211.8	189.3	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	208.5	206.4	234.5	209.4
	March	189.7	189.4	214.1	190.8	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	209.8	209.7	237.0	211.1
	April	190.2	190.1	214.6	191.4	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	210.4	210.6	237.6	211.8
	May	192.2	193.7	217.1	193.6	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	212.7	214.6	240.4	214.3
	June	193.3	196.1	218.6	195.0	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	213.9	217.4	242.1	215.8
	July	194.9	197.5	220.6	196.5	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	215.6	218.9	244.3	217.5
	August	196.8	199.9	222.6	198.5	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	217.6	221.7	246.5	219.7
	September	197.6	202.2	225.5	199.6	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	218.6	224.2	249.7	221.0
	October	199.0	202.8	226.5	200.9	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	220.1	224.9	250.8	222.4
	November	204.2	208.6	234.5	206.3	90.4	90.1	90.3	90.3	225.9	231.5	259.7	228.5
	December	208.1	212.4	238.8	210.2	90.3	90.1	90.2	90.3	230.4	235.7	264.7	232.8
1971	January	210.4	216.3	243.7	212.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	233.3	240.2	270.5	236.1
	February	210.6	216.7	244.3	213.1	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	233.5	240.6	271.3	236.4
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>													
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1	
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9	
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.8	117.0	117.0	117.7	116.9	
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8	
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1	
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6	
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	95.0	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6	
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.6	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6	
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5	
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4	
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6	
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0	
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5	
1970	192.0	197.6	227.1	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	211.9	219.6	251.4	215.2	
1970	February	184.8	186.1	216.8	186.5	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	203.9	206.7	240.0	206.2
	March	186.7	187.9	218.5	188.4	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	206.0	208.8	241.9	208.3
	April	187.1	189.0	219.3	188.9	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	206.4	209.9	242.7	208.8
	May	189.4	193.8	222.8	191.7	90.6	90.3	90.4	90.4	209.0	215.3	246.6	211.9
	June	190.9	196.7	224.4	193.4	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	210.6	218.6	248.4	213.9
	July	192.7	198.4	226.6	195.2	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.7	220.4	250.8	215.9
	August	194.5	200.5	228.7	197.1	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	215.6	222.8	253.2	217.9
	September	195.2	203.5	231.4	198.2	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	215.4	226.1	256.1	219.2
	October	196.3	204.5	232.3	199.3	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	216.6	227.2	257.2	220.4
	November	197.6	2										

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Table with columns for industry groups (Agriculture, Mining, Food, Chemicals, All metals, Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Bricks) and rows for years (1960-1970) and months, showing basic weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours, and basic hourly rates of wages.

\* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
† Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
‡ Comprises Orders VI to XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
Notes:
1. If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the...

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Table with columns for industry groups (Timber, Paper, Other manufacturing, Construction, Gas, Transport, Distributive, Professional, Miscellaneous) and rows for years (1960-1970) and months, showing basic weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours, and basic hourly rates of wages.

\* See footnote on previous page.

**RETAIL PRICES**  
**United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices**

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†									All items except food												
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption														
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All																
<b>17th JANUARY 1956 = 100</b>																							
	Weights	1,000	350								650												
1956	Monthly averages	102.0	102.2								102.0												
1957		105.8	104.9								106.3												
1958		109.0	107.1								110.0												
1959		109.6	108.2								110.4												
1960		110.7	107.4								112.5												
1961		114.5	109.1								117.5												
1962	January 16	117.5	110.7								121.2												
<b>16th JANUARY 1962 = 100</b>																							
	Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681												
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681													
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686													
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689													
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702													
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707													
1968§	1,000	289								711													
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737													
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746													
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745													
1971	1,000	250	43.2-44.1	205.9-206.8	41.2-41.8	63.8-64.1	105.0-105.9	46.5	54.4	750													
<p>17th January 1956 = 100</p> <p>1962</p>												101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	Monthly averages	1962
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	1963												
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	1964												
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	1965												
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	1966												
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	1967												
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	1968												
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	1969												
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	1970												
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	January 15	1963										
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	January 14	1964										
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	January 12	1965										
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	January 18	1966										
1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	January 17	1967										
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	January 16	1968										
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	January 14	1969										
	April 22	131.7	132.1	152.4	128.0	122.6	132.3	128.7	134.2	121.4	131.6	April 22	Monthly averages	1962									
	May 20	131.5	131.6	147.5	128.5	123.7	132.5	129.3	134.7	121.6	131.6	May 20			1963								
	June 17	132.1	133.3	148.4	130.3	126.5	132.9	130.6	137.5	123.6	131.8	June 17			1964								
	July 22	132.1	132.0	138.3	130.9	127.8	133.3	131.4	137.7	124.2	132.1	July 22	Monthly averages	1965									
	August 19	131.8	130.5	131.7	130.5	128.5	133.7	131.9	134.8	124.4	132.3	August 19			1966								
	September 16	132.2	131.3	129.0	132.1	128.6	133.8	132.0	140.3	125.1	132.6	September 16			1967								
	October 21	133.2	131.8	129.2	132.6	128.9	134.6	132.6	140.3	126.1	133.7	October 21	Monthly averages	1968									
	November 18	133.5	132.0	128.4	133.0	129.5	134.7	132.9	140.7	126.7	134.1	November 18			1969								
	December 16	134.4	133.4	134.4	133.4	129.7	134.6	132.9	141.0	127.8	134.9	December 16			1970								
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	January 20	Monthly averages	1970									
	February 17	136.2	136.3	142.7	135.1	131.0	138.9	136.1	140.3	128.9	136.3	February 17			1963								
	March 17	137.0	137.6	147.7	135.7	131.5	139.6	136.7	140.8	129.4	136.9	March 17			1964								
	April 21	139.1	140.1	157.2	136.7	132.6	141.3	138.1	141.5	129.8	138.9	April 21	Monthly averages	1965									
	May 19	139.5	141.0	159.2	137.3	132.8	141.9	138.6	142.4	130.6	139.1	May 19			1966								
	June 16	139.9	141.6	156.9	138.6	134.8	142.6	139.8	143.4	132.3	139.4	June 16			1967								
	July 21	140.9	142.1	150.0	140.6	137.2	144.3	141.8	145.0	134.5	140.5	July 21	Monthly averages	1968									
	August 18	140.8	139.5	132.0	141.5	138.3	145.1	142.7	145.8	135.6	141.4	August 18			1969								
	September 22	141.5	140.6	129.4	143.5	139.4	145.5	143.3	151.6	136.7	141.9	September 22			1970								
	October 20	143.0	141.4	130.3	144.1	140.6	146.6	144.5	151.6	137.0	143.7	October 20	Monthly averages	1971									
	November 17	144.0	142.4	132.0	145.0	142.3	147.6	145.8	152.0	137.7	144.6	November 17			1963								
	December 15	145.0	144.1	136.0	146.2	143.0	149.8	147.4	152.4	138.5	145.4	December 15			1964								
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	January 19	Monthly averages	1971									
	February 16	147.8	147.6	145.9	148.3	146.8	152.0	150.2	154.1	139.9	147.9	February 16											

\* See footnote on page 285.  
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

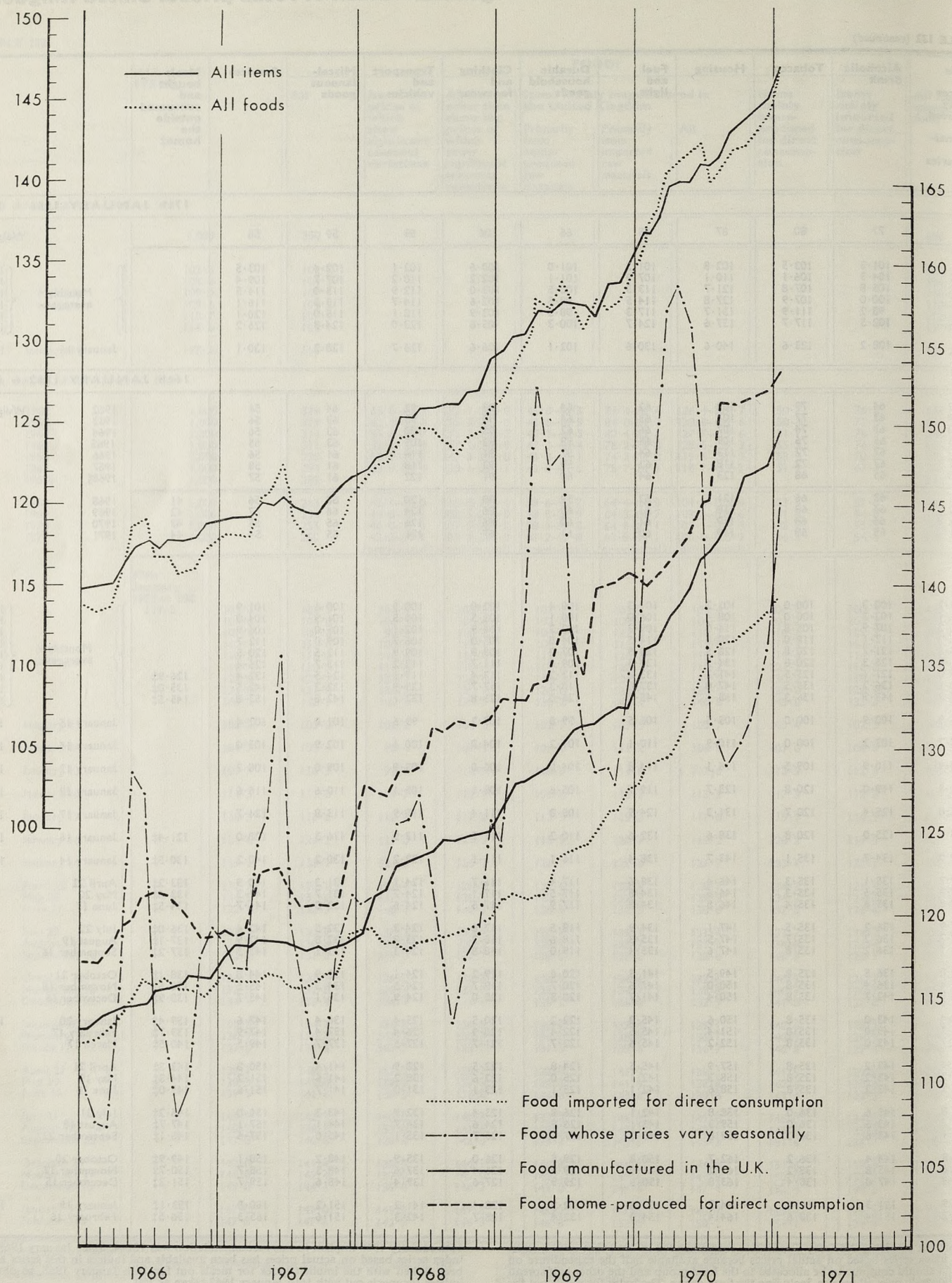
**RETAIL PRICES**  
**general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom**

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†			
											Weights		
<b>17th JANUARY 1956 = 100</b>													
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		Weights		
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		Monthly averages	1956	
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4				1957
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5				1958
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1				1959
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1				1960
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2				1961
1962	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		January 16	1962	
<b>16th JANUARY 1962 = 100</b>													
1962	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	64	56		Monthly averages	1962	
1963	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	63	56				1963
1964	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	63	56				1964
1965	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	63	55				1965
1966	99	67	77	113	64	57	91	61	56				1966
1967	97	67	72	118	62	59	92	61	58				1967
1968§	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	61	57		1968§		
1968	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	60	56	41	1968	Monthly averages	1968
1969	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	66	57	42	1969		
1970	92	66	64	119	61	60	86	65	55	43	1970		
1971	91	65	59	119	60	61	87	65	54	44	1971		
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	Monthly averages	1962	
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0			1963
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9			1964
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7			1965
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5			1966
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7				

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period (but see footnote†)	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
												(1)
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814	819	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871	883	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530	544	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	731	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,255	2,258	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654	1,665	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1970	3,888	3,925	1,775	1,784	10,970	1,091	4,548	384	237	1,304	3,405	
1967	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	53	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	146	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	337	374	144	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	463	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	161	193	874	4	455	13	16	214	172
	April	431	504	149	176	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	127	164	907	12	456	33	9	58	338
	June	369	445	194	224	964	6	481	9	27	59	382
	July	232	322	115	156	1,105	1	304	3	38	529	230
	August	290	353	103	123	530	3	371	21	24	34	77
	September	371	433	143	171	770	1	565	34	17	49	105
	October	289	403	243	268	1,662	57	389	43	20	113	1,040
	November	240	315	169	250	1,598	1,001	227	4	14	50	303
	December	110	175	36	52	305	—	87	1	9	16	193
1971	January	241	276	265	272	1,988	1	310	4	40	1,541	93
	February	177	242	94	296	5,015	—	1,104	5	28	3,797	81

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 134

(1963 = 100)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969†
<b>I WHOLE ECONOMY</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
1a	95.5	96.8	100.0	105.8	108.6	110.5	112.2	116.6	119.3
1b	99.5	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1
1c	96.0	96.9	100.0	104.4	106.2	107.9	111.1	116.2	119.1
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
1d	94.7	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.8	110.5	114.6	117.7	121.7
1e	95.6	99.4	100.0	102.5	106.8	112.3	115.0	118.5	124.7
1f	95.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	107.3	114.6	117.3	121.9	128.9
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
2a	95.7	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9
2b	101.4	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	(98.4)
2c	94.4	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	(124.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
2d	97.9	100.5	100.0	101.5	106.6	111.5	112.3	113.9	118.8
2e	97.3	100.2	100.0	101.4	107.1	114.0	112.3	115.3	120.5
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
3a	95.7	96.1	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6
3b	101.9	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	(100.4)
3c	93.9	95.0	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	(125.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
3d	98.9	101.2	100.0	100.9	106.6	112.0	113.3	115.0	121.3
3e	98.2	100.8	100.0	100.9	107.1	114.5	111.6	114.9	121.1
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
4a	97.5	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3
4b	107.3	104.2	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	(64.8)
4c	90.9	96.1	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	(123.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
4d	102.0	99.9	100.0	101.3	104.8	110.0	111.0	109.8	112.6
4e	101.5	99.9	100.0	101.2	105.6	112.1	113.9	116.1	120.6
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
5a	101.1	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5
5b	105.7	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	(97.7)
5c	95.6	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	(117.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
5d	98.9	102.0	100.0	99.9	104.6	113.2	118.1	117.4	124.9
5e	98.1	101.7	100.0	99.9	105.0	115.6	116.9	117.9	125.4
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
6a	96.1	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3
6b	99.4	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	(107.1)
6c	96.7	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	(128.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
6d	98.1	100.6	100.0	100.9	108.1	109.3	109.2	111.1	115.7
6e	97.4	100.2	100.0	100.9	108.5	112.1	107.5	111.0	115.7
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
7a	90.7	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	118.6
7b	102.6	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	(95.9)
7c	88.4	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	(123.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
7d	104.2	103.6	100.0	102.2	104.0	107.6	112.2	113.6	125.0
7e	103.5	103.1	100.0	102.3	104.5	110.0	110.8	114.0	125.4
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
8a	97.3	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5
8b	106.5	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	(89.7)
8c	91.4	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	(137.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
8d	101.3	101.9	100.0	103.4	108.1	116.8	114.6	112.6	118.2
8e	100.5	101.6	100.0	103.7	108.7	119.7	112.9	112.7	119.9
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
9a	86.9	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2
9b	95.5	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	(99.4)
9c	91.0	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	(137.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
9d	98.7	99.0	100.0	102.8	107.5	110.2	109.2	105.3	103.1
9e	98.1	98.3	100.0	102.5	107.9	110.5	109.9	106.7	104.1

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

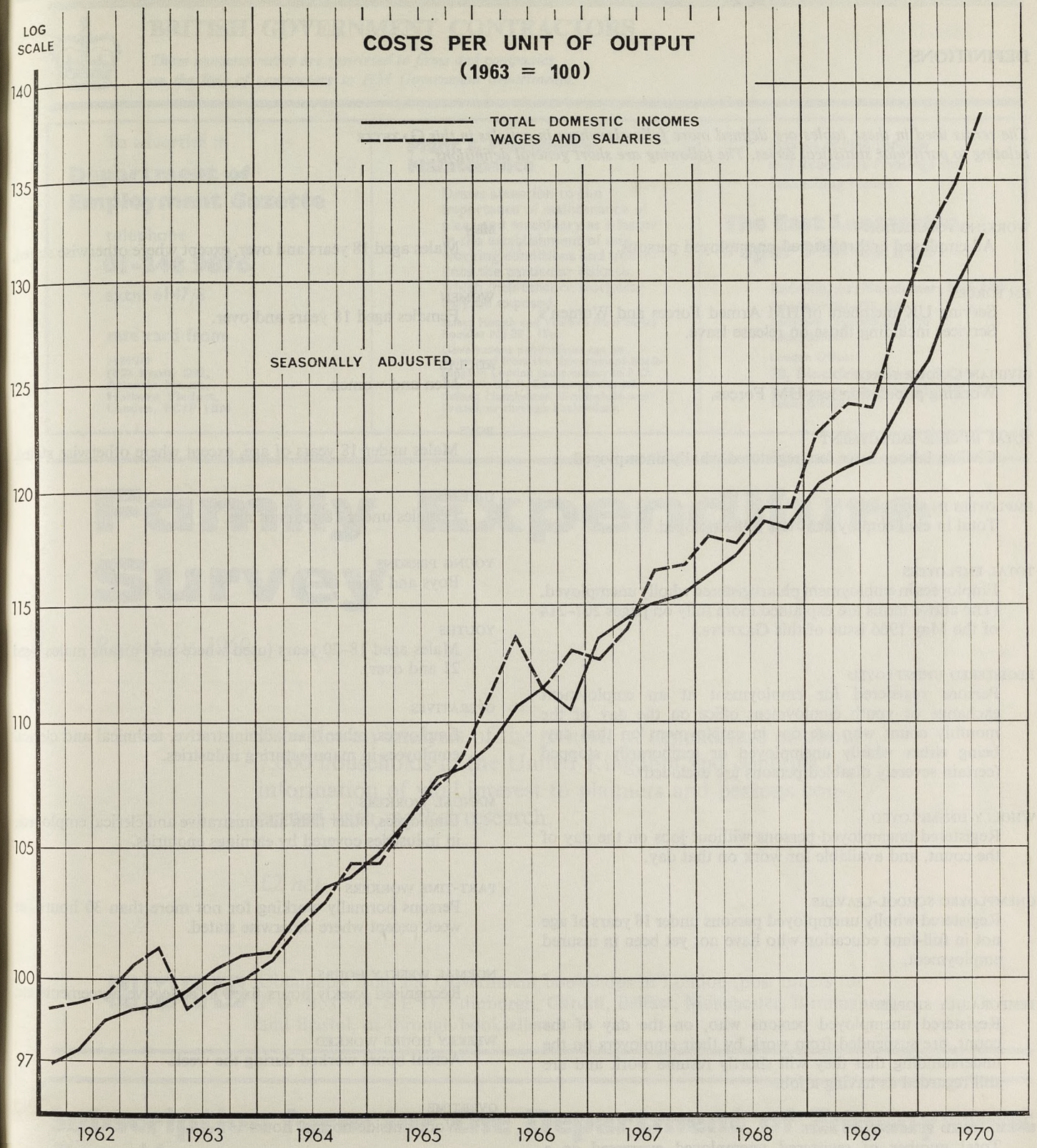
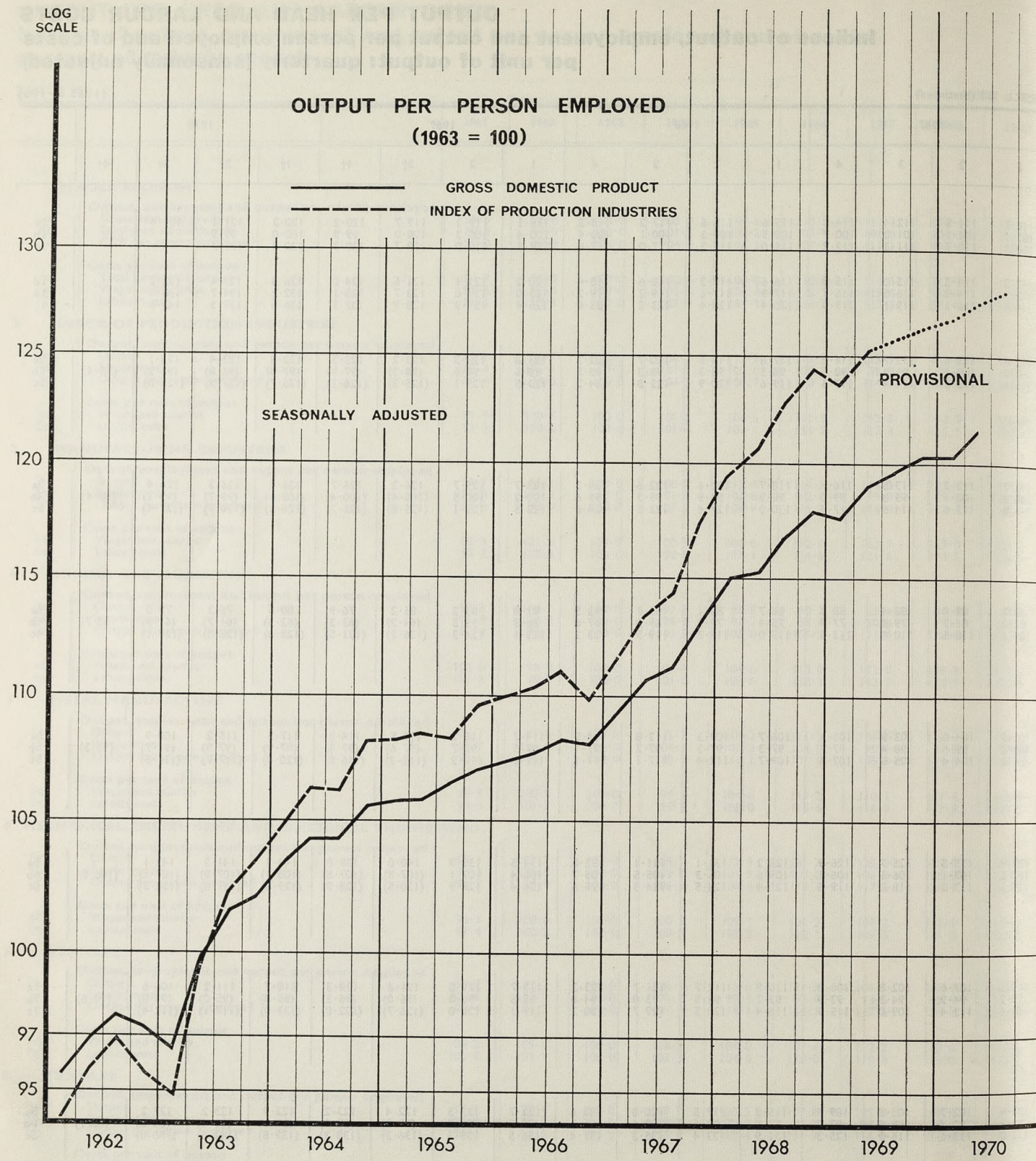
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

TABLE 134 (continued)

(1963 = 100)

	1967				1968				1969				1970				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	
<b>I WHOLE ECONOMY</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
1a	110.7	111.9	112.4	114.0	115.6	115.6	117.2	118.2	118.1	119.3	119.7	120.2	120.2	121.1	121.4		1a
1b	101.1	101.1	101.0	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.5			1b
1c	109.5	110.7	111.3	113.2	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.6	119.0	119.7	120.3	120.2	121.7			1c
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
1d	113.5	114.3	115.0	115.4	116.6	117.2	118.6	118.4	120.2	121.1	121.5	124.0	126.3	129.4	132.2		1d
1e	112.7	114.0	116.5	116.7	117.9	117.6	119.2	119.2	123.0	124.0	123.7	128.1	132.2	134.7	138.3		1e
1f	114.6	116.1	119.1	119.3	120.4	120.4	123.2	123.6	126.4	127.9	128.9	132.5	136.5	139.5	143.3		1f
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
2a	112.4	113.6	113.7	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.7	122.3	121.8	123.3	123.2	123.5	123.4	123.4	123.1	(95.4)	2a
2b	100.7	100.1	99.4	98.9	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	(98.3)	(97.9)	(97.4)	(96.8)	(96.2)		2b
2c	111.6	113.5	114.4	117.5	119.6	120.9	122.8	124.2	123.5	125.1	(125.3)	(126.1)	(126.7)	(127.5)	(128.0)		2c
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
2d	112.7	113.7	113.8	116.7	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	123.7	125.7	126.3	126.7	126.4	126.3	126.4	(98.4)	3a
3b	100.8	100.1	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.2	100.5	(100.4)	(100.4)	(100.1)	(99.7)	(99.2)		3b
3c	111.8	113.6	114.5	117.9	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.5	125.1	(125.8)	(126.2)	(126.3)	(126.7)	(127.4)		3c
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
4a	89.7	89.8	88.4	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.8	81.2	81.2	76.9	80.5	79.3	79.0	(60.7)	4a
4b	82.0	81.3	79.8	77.7	75.4	72.3	69.8	67.8	66.3	65.3	(64.2)	(63.3)	(62.5)	(61.7)	(61.2)		4b
4c	109.4	110.5	110.8	113.6	115.0	117.7	119.9	123.2	123.4	124.3	(126.5)	(121.5)	(128.8)	(128.5)	(129.1)		4c
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
5a	105.6	104.0	103.9	105.3	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.7	116.2	112.5	114.3	117.5	115.2	108.9	(97.3)	5a
5b	100.8	99.6	98.4	97.7	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.7	(97.6)	(97.8)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(97.7)		5b
5c	104.8	104.4	105.6	107.8	109.7	112.4	117.1	117.9	117.6	118.9	(115.3)	(116.9)	(120.0)	(111.5)			5c
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
5d	98.9	102.0	100.0	99.9	104.6	113.2	118.1	117.4	117.6	118.9	115.3	117.5	117.7	117.7	117.7		5d
5e	98.1	101.7	100.0	99.9	105.0	115.6	116.9	117.9	117.6	118.9	115.3	117.5	117.7	117.7	117.7		5e
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
6a	123.9	125.5	125.7	126.9	128.2	131.1	131.1	132.8	134.5	135.9	140.0	139.0	140.1	141.3	142.1	(106.8)	6a
6b	107.5	107.1	106.5	106.1	105.6	105.3	105.5	105.7	106.4	107.1	(107.3)	(107.8)	(108.1)	(107.9)	(107.5)		6b
6c	115.3	117.2	118.0	119.6	121.4	124.5	124.3	125.6	126.4	126.9	(130.5)	(128.9)	(129.6)	(131.0)	(132.2)		6c
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
6d	98.1	100.6	100.0	100.9	108.1	109.3	109.2	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1		6d
6e	97.4	100.2	100.0	100.9	108.5	112.1	107.5	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0		6e
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
7a	106.1	107.6	102.8	108.8	110.9	112.7	121.7	123.3	113.7	121.0	121.6	118.3	118.7	111.2	106.6	(94.6)	7a
7b	95.2	94.9	94.3	93.9	93.7	93.5	93.8	94.6	95.5	96.0	(96.0)	(96.3)	(95.8)	(95.0)	(94.8)		7b





## DEFINITIONS

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

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



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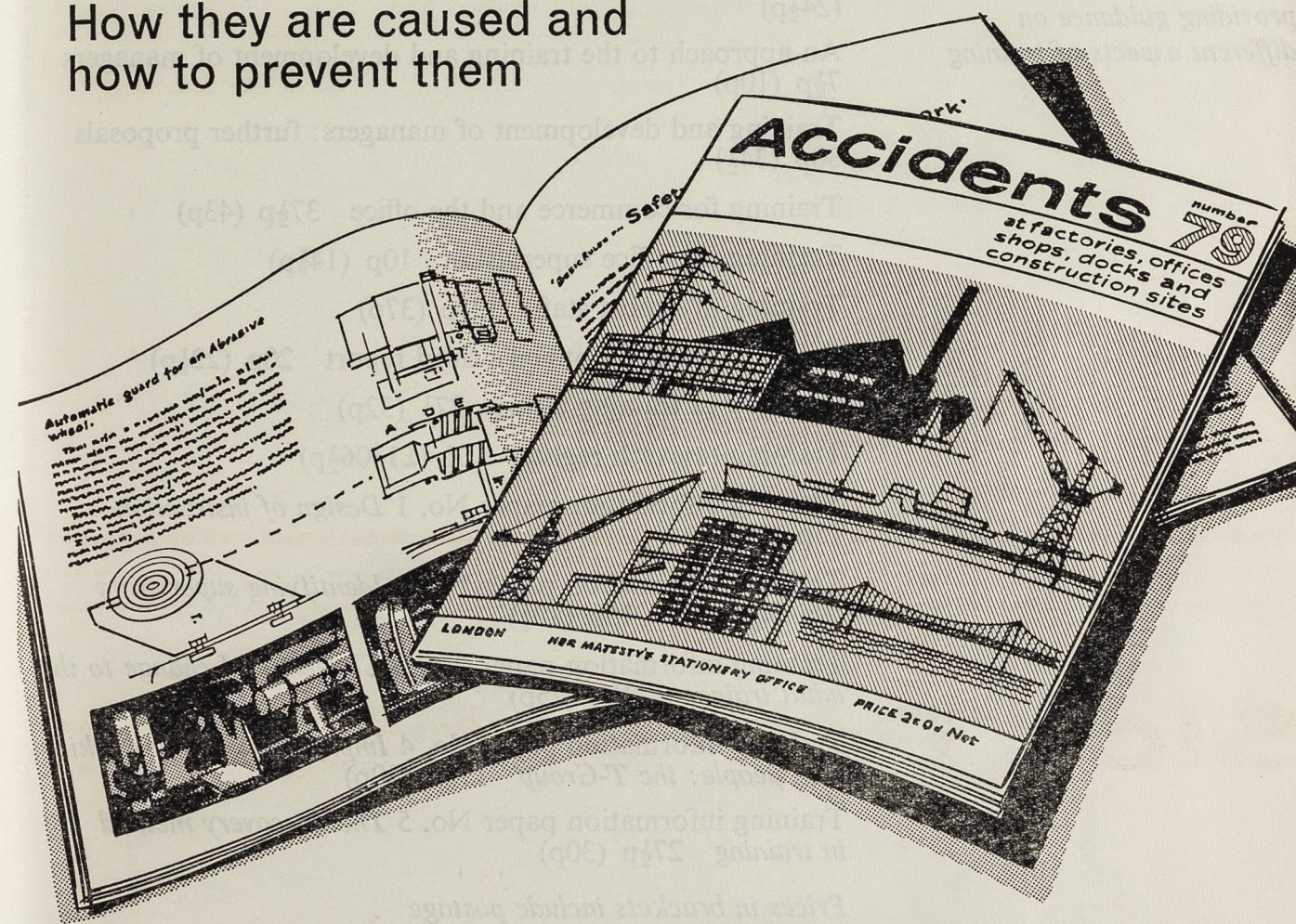
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