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April 1970

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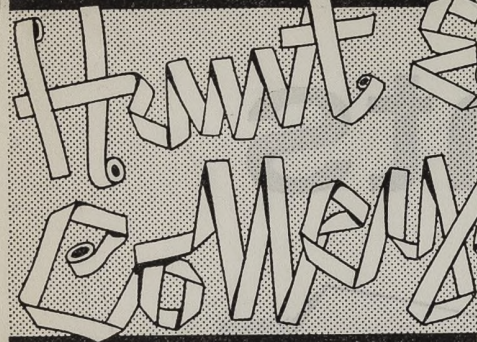
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Labour costs in Great Britain 1968

The first results are now available from the 1968 survey of employers' labour costs. The survey related to the calendar year 1968, but employers were given the alternative of providing information in respect of a financial year which ended not later than the spring of 1969. No forms were returned before 1969, and a number were not received until 1970. The survey covered all manufacturing industries together with some other industries and services. The main results are summarised in table 1.

Bearing in mind the important qualifications set out in the footnotes to table 1, and particularly the effect of variations in the composition of the labour force in different industries, it will be seen that in manufacturing industries as a whole, employers' annual expenditure in Great Britain on all labour costs averaged £1,133 per employee in 1968. The corresponding average per hour worked was 11s. 8d. In the largest firms (see table 3), those with 1,000 or more employees, the average annual cost was found to be £1,220 per employee (12s. 7d. per hour), compared with £973 (9s. 11d. per hour) in firms with 25-249 employees.

In the non-manufacturing industries surveyed, average total labour costs in the year varied between just under £1,000 per employee in the sector covering the non-industrial civil service and local authorities and £1,425

for insurance and banking. There is, however, a relatively high proportion of part-time workers in local authorities (31 per cent.). When labour costs are expressed in hourly terms, the figure for the sector covering the non-industrial civil service and local authorities is 12s. 10d. per employee and for insurance and banking 16s. 9d. per employee.

In all sectors covered, wages and salaries were by far the largest item of labour costs. As a proportion, this ranged from 76 per cent. of total labour costs in insurance and banking to over 90 per cent. in most manufacturing industries. Separate figures are given in table 1 for that part of wages and salaries attributable to holidays, sickness, attendance at training classes, etc. Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding employers' payments of selective employment tax and contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act) were in many industries the next most significant category, generally representing 3-5 per cent. of total labour costs. As a result of the arrangements to refund payments of selective employment tax and allow premiums to establishments in manufacturing industries, the net effect was that firms in manufacturing industries in Great Britain as a whole had a credit on average of about £17 net per employee during the year. By contrast employers in the construction industry paid about £58 net per employee on SET.

Table 1 Summary of main results

GREAT BRITAIN

Category of labour cost	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER EMPLOYEE*						
	Manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying†	Non-manufacturing industries covered by the survey				Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities‡
			Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Insurance and banking	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Total wages and salaries||	1,034.5	1,040.7	1,192.8	1,129.5	1,144.2	1,078.3	873.2
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness and injury and days of attendance at training classes	(83.7)	(108.2)	(70.5)	(136.3)	(130.4)	(130.4)	(111.0)
Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding SET and Redundancy Fund contributions)	49.4	47.9	56.7	49.3	50.2	45.5	39.6
Selective employment tax (net)¶	-16.7	-2.4	58.4	0.2	-0.6	54.2	1.1
Provision for redundancy (net)**	4.0	12.4	3.2	4.7	7.1	2.1	1.3
Private social welfare payments	35.9	71.3	19.4	81.6	76.9	175.9	59.0
Payments in kind	1.3	54.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	3.5	2.0
Subsidised services (excluding wages and salaries for administration)||	10.5	19.3	15.9	13.4	14.9	53.5	12.4
Subsidised services (including wages and salaries for administration)	(17.4)	(26.7)	(17.8)	(19.8)	(20.1)	(57.5)	(13.4)
Training (excluding wage and salary elements)||	8.8	2.7	3.7	12.2	8.7	6.2	6.2
Training (including wage and salary elements)	(20.3)	(17.1)	(11.6)	(39.4)	(40.4)	(16.0)	(16.5)
Other labour costs||	5.2	11.1	8.9	4.5	2.5	5.4	2.2
Total labour costs	1,132.9	1,256.9	1,359.6	1,296.0	1,304.6	1,424.5	997.0

* Average annual figures were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure by the total number of employees, namely both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives and both full-time and part-time workers (the latter counted as full units). Not all employees would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 4) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared.

† Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board.

‡ Only part of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition) Order XIX included, that is, Minimum List Headings 701 Railways; 702 Road passenger transport; 705 Port and inland water transport; 706 Air transport (nationalised part only); and 707 Postal services and telecommunications.

§ Includes (1) the non-industrial Civil Service (the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank which is included under Insurance and banking).

(2) Local authority employment, except teachers, police and fire service. Local authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group but included under the appropriate industries. See comments on page 659 about the effect of part-time working in local authorities on the figures in this group.

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

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

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

Training costs, inclusive of wages and salaries of employees engaged in administering the service, averaged some £20 per employee in manufacturing industries as a whole (2½d. per hour). Elsewhere, average annual expenditure on training varied between £12 per employee in construction and £40 per employee in transport and communication.

Background to the survey

This was the second comprehensive survey of employers' total labour costs to be held in Great Britain. The general arrangements, including industrial coverage and sampling, were very similar to the earlier enquiry undertaken during 1964 (see this GAZETTE December 1966, pages 807-813 and March 1967, pages 196-200, and the booklet LABOUR COSTS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1964 (HMSO price 8s. 6d. net)). However, there are some important points of difference between the two enquiries.

The 1964 survey related only to Great Britain. In 1968 a parallel enquiry was carried out by the Government of Northern Ireland. Data relating to Northern Ireland will in due course be published separately, and also amalgamated with that for Great Britain to provide estimates for the United Kingdom as a whole. In the 1964 enquiry, expenditure was expressed only in annual terms. In the 1968 enquiry information was obtained about the total number of hours worked during the year, and in consequence the results can be expressed in terms of average expenditure per employee per hour as well as per year. The average hours worked per employee in the year in each industry group covered are shown in table 6. Finally, since the first enquiry, labour costs have been affected by various items of legislation, in particular the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966, the Industrial Training Act, 1964 and the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965.

In addition to describing the way in which the survey was carried out, this article gives the main results for Great Britain. These are shown as the average annual and hourly amounts per employee, expended by employers on the various items of labour cost and the proportion which each item forms of total labour costs, with analyses by industry and size of firm. In this context, the divisor used to calculate average amounts per employee was all employees—namely males and females and administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as other employees. Also, when the average annual costs per employee were calculated, part-time workers were counted as whole units.

These qualifications must be borne in mind when comparing the results of one sector with another, since the proportions which white collar workers, female workers and part-time workers respectively, form of the total labour force vary considerably between industries (these proportions as shown in the sample have been given in table 4). Furthermore, not all employees would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The industrial analyses in this article have been compiled according to the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. Subsequently, results will become available according to the 1968 edition, and as far as possible according to the system of classification used by the European Economic Community (Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes).

More detailed results, for example analyses of the main categories of labour cost, separate figures for administrative, technical and clerical workers and for operatives and data for some Minimum List Headings will become available later. Some of this material will appear in future articles in this GAZETTE, and the full results will again be published in booklet form.

The Confederation of British Industry was consulted in the planning of this enquiry, and its co-operation and that of the employers who completed the forms is gratefully acknowledged.

Meaning of labour costs

The purpose of these surveys is to measure the costs, both statutory and voluntary, which are incurred by employers because they employ labour. This is a different aim from measuring total income and benefits received by employees. For example, one of the items included in the enquiry was recruitment costs which are a labour charge on employers, but not part of the income of the employee. As far as practicable, the 1968 survey used the International Standard Classification of Labour Cost*.

* See "Resolution concerning Statistics of Labour Cost" in Studies and Notes section of the International Labour Office Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 1967 (1st Quarter).

Manufacturing industries

Table 2 shows average expenditure per employee on the main items of labour cost for manufacturing industries as a whole. Employers' average expenditure in the year on wages and salaries for each employee was £1,035, and this constituted 91 per cent. of total labour costs. It included, however, payments amounting on average to £84 per employee for days of holiday, sickness, or attendance at training classes. The remaining expenditure on wages and salaries averaged £951 per employee, representing 84 per cent. of total labour costs. Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding employers' payments for selective employment tax and contributions

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

Category of labour cost	GREAT BRITAIN		
	Average expenditure per employee*		Percentage of total labour costs
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	
Total wages and salaries||	1,034.5	127.66	91.3
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness and injury and days of attendance at training classes	(83.7)	(10.33)	(7.4)
Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding SET and Redundancy Fund contributions)	49.4	6.09	4.4
Selective employment tax (net)¶	-16.7	-2.06	-1.5
Provision for redundancy (net)**	4.0	0.49	0.4
Private social welfare payments	35.9	4.44	3.2
Payments in kind	1.3	0.16	0.1
Subsidised services||	10.5	1.30	0.9
Training||	8.8	1.08	0.8
Other labour costs||	5.2	0.64	0.5
Total	1,132.9	139.80	100.0

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

|| ¶ ** see footnotes || ¶ ** to table 1.

under the Redundancy Payments Act) accounted for 4.4 per cent. of the total and private social welfare payments, mainly provision for payment of occupational pensions in the future, 3.2 per cent.

Expenditure on services subsidised by the employer (for example, canteens), and on training in the year averaged £10 10s. and £9, respectively, per employee accounting in each case for almost 1 per cent. of the total. This expenditure, however, excludes the wages and salaries of the persons administering the services, and of trainees attending classes and these are a significant part of the cost.

If the appropriate wages and salaries were transferred to these two sub-heads, expenditure on subsidised services would rise to nearly £17 10s., and on training to £20 per employee (see table 1). The proportions of total labour cost would rise to 1.5 per cent. for subsidised services and to 1.8 per cent. for training. The figures for training include the effect of levies paid to and grants received from industrial training boards under the Industrial Training Act, 1964.

The net cost of provision for redundancy during the year was £4 per employee. Contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965, amounted to £2 per employee. The total amounts paid out as redundancy payments under both statutory and voluntary provisions, averaged over all employees, amounted to £4.2 per employee, and this was offset by rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act amounting to £2.3 per employee. Other labour costs, 0.5 per cent. of total, were divided almost equally between expenditure on recruitment and employers' liability insurance.

The net effect of payments of selective employment premium and regional employment premium for the period under review was a credit, which, when averaged over all employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain as a whole, amounted to about £16 10s. per employee, representing a reduction of 1.5 per cent. in total labour costs. Most of this would, however, relate to eligible establishments in development areas. (In the first three months of 1968, all manufacturing establishments received both refund of tax paid and a premium payment. From April 1968, premium was paid only to manufacturing establishments in development areas).

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

Category of labour cost	GREAT BRITAIN								
	Firms with 25-249 employees			Firms with 250-999 employees			Firms with 1,000 or more employees		
	Average expenditure per employee*	Percentage of total labour costs		Average expenditure per employee*	Percentage of total labour costs		Average expenditure per employee*	Percentage of total labour costs	
(1)	£'s per year (2)	Pence per hour (3)	(4)	£'s per year (5)	Pence per hour (6)	(7)	£'s per year (8)	Pence per hour (9)	(10)
Total wages and salaries||	899.1	109.62	92.4	965.2	118.81	91.4	1,110.8	137.75	91.0
Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding SET and Redundancy Fund contributions)	48.7	5.93	5.0	49.3	6.07	4.7	49.6	6.15	4.1
Selective employment tax (net)||	-11.7	-1.43	-1.2	-15.1	-1.86	-1.4	-19.0	-2.36	-1.6
Provision for redundancy (net)**	2.8	0.34	0.3	3.8	0.47	0.4	4.4	0.55	0.4
Private social welfare payments	19.0	2.32	2.0	29.7	3.65	2.8	44.2	5.49	3.6
Payments in kind	0.7	0.09	0.1	0.9	0.11	0.1	1.7	0.21	0.1
Subsidised services||	4.9	0.60	0.5	9.3	1.14	0.9	12.8	1.59	1.1
Training||	6.0	0.74	0.6	7.9	0.97	0.7	10.1	1.25	0.8
Other labour costs||	3.7	0.45	0.4	5.5	0.67	0.5	5.5	0.68	0.4
Total	973.3	118.66	100.0	1,056.4	130.04	100.0	1,220.1	151.31	100.0

* See footnote to table 2.

|| ** see footnotes || ** to table 1.

Separate analyses have been made for firms (on an enterprise basis) in three size-ranges, in other words those with 25-249 employees, 250-999 employees and with 1,000 or more employees. Table 3 shows for each size-range the average expenditure on each category of labour cost and the proportion this formed of total labour costs. The table covers manufacturing industry as a whole. It will be seen that, as in the 1964 survey, both total labour costs and wages and salaries in 1968 increased with the size of firm. Expenditure on private social welfare and subsidised services also formed a higher proportion of total labour costs in the larger firms. Conversely, wages and salaries represented 92.4 per cent. of the total labour costs in the lowest size-range compared with 91 per cent. in the highest.

All sectors surveyed

Figures have been compiled for each manufacturing Order of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and also for the non-manufacturing sectors covered by the survey. In comparing the figures for different industries it is essential to bear in mind that average expenditure will be affected by differences in the composition of the labour force, for example, by variations in the proportions of male and female employees, of the skilled and unskilled, of administrative, technical and clerical workers and operatives and in the case of average annual expenditure, of full-time and part-time workers.

Table 4 shows first the average total labour cost per employee in pounds per year and pence per hour in each industry group and then the proportions attributable to the various categories of labour cost. It also shows (i) administrative, technical and clerical workers, (ii) female workers and (iii) part-time workers (male and female, normally working less than 21 hours per week) as percentages of all employees. Bearing in mind the important qualifications mentioned above, it will be seen that of all the industries surveyed, insurance and banking, where 94 per cent. of the employees were administrative, technical and clerical workers, had the highest average labour cost per employee both in terms of pounds per year and pence per hour. However, included in this figure is an average expenditure of £54 per employee on selective employment tax (see table 6), representing 3.8 per cent. of total labour costs.

In individual manufacturing industries, chemicals and allied industries, as in 1964, again showed the highest total labour cost with an average of £1,421 per year or 14s. 11d. per hour. This industry had the highest content (within the manufacturing sector) of administrative, technical and clerical workers, and a below average percentage of female workers. It also had the highest expenditure on private social welfare, averaging just over £98 per employee or 6.9 per cent. of total labour costs. Vehicle manufacture with an average of £1,329 per year or 13s. 7d. per hour had the second highest total labour costs, while food, drink and tobacco had the second highest average (£47 per employee) for private social welfare. Clothing and footwear, which had the highest proportion of female workers, also had the lowest average labour cost at £713 per year per employee (8s. 1d. per hour).

In the non-manufacturing sectors compared with manufacturing industry as a whole, wages and salaries formed a smaller proportion of total labour costs. Also, with the exception of construction, expenditure on wages and salaries for holidays, sickness and attendance at training classes and private social welfare formed a higher proportion of the total. Insurance and banking had the highest costs for private social welfare with an expenditure of £176 per year per employee representing 12.4 per cent. of total labour costs. In general, labour costs were higher in the non-manufacturing sectors surveyed, than in manufacturing as a whole. The relatively high proportion of part-time workers employed by local authorities had a noticeable effect on the results for the sector "Non-industrial civil service and local authorities", when expressed as averages in £s per year. The percentage which part-time workers formed of total employees was 23 per cent in this sector, but for local authorities only the figure was about 31 per cent. A considerable number of these employees would normally work for relatively few hours a week, for example, road crossing patrols. The average expenditure of 12s. 10d. per hour for total labour costs provides a more realistic basis for comparison with other sectors.

Comparison with the 1964 survey

To facilitate comparison between the 1964 and the 1968 surveys, the proportions attributable to the various categories of labour cost in 1964 are shown in table 5. Precise comparison between these percentage proportions and those for 1968 in table 4 is not possible where expenditure under certain heads has been affected by legislation and/or regrouping. These considerations are referred to in the comment below which also includes certain comparisons based on more detailed analyses not reproduced in the present article.

The general pattern shows an increase in the proportion of expenditure on national insurance contributions (excluding employers' payments of selective employment tax and redundancy contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act) and a decrease in the percentage which wages and salaries represent of total labour costs. In manufacturing industry as a whole, wages and salaries, although increasing by about 27 per cent. in terms of average annual costs, fell from 91.8 per cent. to 91.3 per cent. of total labour costs, whereas the share of

expenditure on national insurance rose from 3.6 per cent. to 4.4 per cent. The proportion of expenditure on private social welfare remained the same at just over 3 per cent.; the percentage of expenditure on subsidised services also remained unchanged.

In the non-manufacturing sectors covered, the proportion of expenditure attributable to items other than wages and salaries increased more appreciably, ranging from an increase of one per cent. in transport and communication to an increase of nearly six per cent. in construction. In the latter industry, however, expenditure on selective employment tax accounted for just over four per cent. of total labour costs and it must be remembered that this category represents a negative cost in manufacturing industries. The increase in the proportion of expenditure attributable to national insurance was much the same as in manufacturing industries at just under one per cent. Private social welfare showed little difference from 1964, the only exception being in insurance and banking where the 1964 costs were higher because banks had to make heavy contributions to funds to cover liability not previously accounted for actuarially.

The proportion of expenditure devoted to subsidised services showed little change except in insurance and banking where it increased from 1.2 per cent. of the total in 1964 to 3.8 per cent. in 1968. This was due to the inclusion in 1968 of costs incurred by the granting of loans by banks to their staff, either interest free or at reduced rates, an item excluded from the 1964 survey. Expenditure on redundancy has been affected by legislation since the last survey. In 1964 this was a voluntary cost to employers and was included under private social welfare. The introduction of the Redundancy Payments Act made contributions to the redundancy fund obligatory. Expenditure on this item formed a higher proportion of total labour costs in all sectors compared with 1964.

Training costs were itemised separately in the 1968 survey. In 1964 recruitment costs were amalgamated with training costs, but in 1968 were included with "other labour costs" as recommended by the International Labour Office in their Standard Classification of Labour Cost. Direct comparisons with the 1964 survey are not, therefore, possible. However in manufacturing industry as a whole, recruitment costs accounted for 0.2 per cent. of total labour costs in 1968 and the combined cost of recruitment and training was therefore one per cent. of total labour costs in 1968 compared with 0.5 per cent. in 1964. These figures exclude the cost of wages and salaries for administration and also the wages and salaries of trainees attending classes but they take into account the effect of levies paid to and grants received from industrial training boards under the Industrial Training Act. If wages and salaries are included, the percentage share of total labour costs in 1968 for training and recruitment in manufacturing was 2.2 per cent. compared with 1.4 per cent. in 1964.

Annual average hours worked

Table 6 shows the average annual hours worked per employee with separate figures for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical workers and for both types of worker combined. These figures are also sub-divided between male and female workers. The

Table 4 Analysis by industry and category of labour cost in 1968

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	Total labour costs		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COST				
	Average expenditure per employee*		Wages and salaries	Statutory national insurance contributions (exc. selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)	Selective employment tax (net)†	Amounts included in col. (3) for:	
	£'s per year	Pence per hour				Total	holidays, sickness and attendance at training classes	all other wages and salaries
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All manufacturing industries	1,132.9	139.80	91.3	7.4	83.9	4.4	-1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	1,051.9	130.34	89.2	6.8	82.4	4.5	-1.1
Chemicals and allied industries	1,421.4	178.82	86.7	8.7	78.0	3.8	-1.5
Metal manufacture	1,195.7	143.87	92.6	7.1	85.5	4.3	-2.2
Engineering and electrical goods	1,154.8	143.11	91.4	7.8	83.6	4.2	-1.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,151.6	133.76	96.3	6.4	89.9	4.7	-5.3
Vehicles	1,328.9	162.73	91.9	7.7	84.2	4.8	-1.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,035.8	128.10	91.6	6.7	84.9	4.7	-1.2
Textiles	909.7	113.77	92.7	7.0	85.7	4.9	-1.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	908.6	109.49	94.0	6.2	87.8	5.1	-2.3
Clothing and footwear	713.1	96.62	92.8	7.6	85.2	5.7	-1.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,165.1	136.60	91.6	6.7	84.9	4.6	-1.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,081.7	126.69	92.9	5.9	87.0	4.9	-1.1
Paper, printing and publishing	1,221.7	148.60	92.0	6.8	85.2	4.0	-1.0
Other manufacturing industries	1,080.7	133.18	91.4	7.2	84.2	4.6	-1.2
Non-manufacturing industries							
Mining and quarrying||	1,256.9	177.12	82.8	8.6	74.2	3.8	-0.2
Construction	1,359.6	145.72	87.7	5.2	82.5	4.2	4.3
Gas, electricity and water	1,296.0	159.73	87.1	10.5	76.6	3.8	—
Transport and communication**	1,304.6	157.74	87.7	10.0	77.7	3.8	—
Insurance and banking	1,424.5	200.73	75.7	9.2	66.5	3.2	3.8
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities††	997.0	153.56	87.6	11.1	76.5	4.0	0.1

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

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

averages shown relate to hours *actually worked*, including overtime. Time lost through short-time working or hours of absence from work due to holidays, sickness or attendance at training classes or any other cause are excluded. Mealtimes, for example the mid-day break, are also excluded.

Detailed analyses

Tables 7 and 8 give a more detailed analysis of the results for each industry Order including sub-divisions of Order VI, engineering and electrical goods. Table 7 gives the results in terms of averages in pounds per year, and table 8 expresses the results in pence per hour. Separate figures are given for each size-range in construction and in manufacturing Orders except for leather, leather goods and fur, where there were only small numbers of firms in the higher size ranges. Because much of the information for each non-manufacturing sector covered (except construction) was collected from a central source, it was not practical to analyse the results for this sector by size of establishment. Employers' total labour costs are shown in column 2, while the other columns show average expenditure per employee on the various component items and the proportions each forms of the total. In the case of subsidised services and training two sets of figures are given. The first figures (table 7, columns 15, 16, 19 and 20 and table 8, columns 9 and 11) exclude wages and salaries of persons administering the services and trainees attending classes while the second (table 7, columns 17, 18, 21 and 22 and table 8, columns 10 and 12) give the total cost, that is, including wages and salaries.

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

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

|| Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board.

Scope of the survey

The reference period used was either the calendar year 1968, or a financial year which ended not later than 5th April 1969. About 30 per cent. of employers used the latter type of period. The survey was conducted under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, and covered all manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water, national and local government service, banking and insurance and part of the transport industry. As the enquiry forms were lengthy and detailed, specimen copies were sent to employers before the end of 1967. The Department of Employment and Productivity's enquiry related to firms in Great Britain, but included employees in this country whose work related wholly or partly to a country outside Great Britain. The Government of Northern Ireland conducted its own survey concurrently with that in Great Britain and this will make it possible to compile tables for the United Kingdom as a whole.

The survey covered all employees, that is, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers and operatives, and full-time and part-time workers (the latter being treated as full units when average annual figures were calculated). Persons working at home and directors paid by fee only were excluded. Employers were asked to show on the returns their average number of employees during the year under review.

The enquiry was conducted on an enterprise basis, as in some cases, separate information would not have been available for individual establishments. Firms engaged in more than one industry were, however, asked to

Table 4 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COST				COMPOSITION OF LABOUR FORCE		
	Provision for redundancy (net)‡	Private social welfare payments	Training§	Payments in kind, subsidised services and other labour costs§	Administrative, technical and clerical workers as percentage of total employees	Female workers as percentage of total employees	Part-time workers (male and female) as percentage of total employees††
All manufacturing industries	0.4	3.2	0.8	1.5	28	30	5
Food, drink and tobacco	0.3	4.5	0.4	2.3	26	42	12
Chemicals and allied industries	0.5	6.9	0.9	2.7	44	26	3
Metal manufacture	0.3	2.6	0.8	1.5	25	12	2
Engineering and electrical goods	0.4	3.0	1.1	1.4	35	26	4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	20	5	1
Vehicles	0.4	2.8	1.0	1.2	30	12	1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.4	2.3	0.9	1.3	22	33	5
Textiles	0.3	2.1	0.5	1.1	18	48	6
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.9	19	33	5
Clothing and footwear	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	15	73	6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	0.3	2.8	0.7	1.5	24	22	2
Timber, furniture, etc.	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.9	23	18	3
Paper, printing and publishing	0.4	3.1	0.2	1.1	28	31	6
Other manufacturing industries	0.3	2.8	0.6	1.6	26	37	7
Non-manufacturing industries							
Mining and quarrying||	1.0	5.7	0.2	6.7¶	18	3	1
Construction	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.9	20	5	1
Gas, electricity and water	0.4	6.3	0.9	1.3	38	14	2
Transport and communication**	0.6	5.9	0.7	1.4	29	17	4
Insurance and banking	0.1	12.4	0.4	4.4	94	47	7
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities††	0.1	5.9	0.6	1.6	52	53	23

¶ Payments in kind (concessionary coal) account for 4.6 per cent. of total labour costs.

** Only part of Standard Industrial Classification Order XIX included, that is, Minimum List Headings 701 Railways, 702 Road passenger transport, 705 Port and inland water transport, 706 Air transport (nationalised part only) and 707 Postal services and telecommunications.

†† Includes (i) the non-industrial Civil Service (the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank which is included under Insurance and

complete separate returns for each industry. For manufacturing industries the enquiry was conducted on a sample basis. The sampling frame was the register of addresses used for the department's enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees which covers about 80 per cent. of the total number of employees in the industries concerned. Forms were sent to all enterprises on the register with 1,000 or more employees and to 20 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively, of those with 250-999 and 25-249 employees. No enquiry forms were sent to firms with fewer than 25 employees.

For non-manufacturing industries much of the information was available from a single central source, for instance, the nationalised industries, thus enabling comprehensive coverage to be obtained. Sampling arrangements were used for mining and quarrying (other than coal mining), construction, water supply undertakings, road passenger transport and local authorities. The sampling fractions for these industries were the same as for manufacturing industries. The sampling frame was again the department's register of addresses for the enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical workers with the exception of the road passenger transport industry where the frame was the list of addresses used for the department's long established enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers.

Employers were asked to give details of nine broad categories of labour cost. These were:

- wages and salaries
 - statutory national insurance contributions
 - Selective employment tax
- (140767)

banking), (2) Local authority employment except teachers, police and the fire service. Local authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group, but included under the appropriate industries. See comments on page 659 about the effect of part-time working in local authorities on the figures in this group.

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

— = Nil or negligible.

- provision for redundancy
- private social welfare payments
- payments in kind
- subsidised services to employees
- vocational training
- other labour costs

For items (a)-(f) employers were asked to differentiate between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers. Under items (g)-(i) combined figures were requested for the two types of worker, but a distinction was made between the total cost of these services and the wages and salaries of persons administering them (including instructors in the case of training).

Information was sought about the numbers of hours worked during the year separately for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical workers. The numbers of hours to be entered on the returns were in each case aggregate hours worked including overtime, that is, the total of all hours actually worked by all employees in the year (as distinct from hours paid for). Hours lost, for example, through short-time working, or hours of absence from work due to holidays, sickness, attendance at training classes or any other cause were excluded, except that any hours during which workpeople were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was paid were counted as hours actually worked. Mealtimes, for example, the mid-day break, were excluded. Where records of hours worked were not maintained, estimates were accepted. In the case of operatives only, separate information was asked for about overtime hours worked.

Details of the items included under each category of cost are:

(a) **Wages and salaries**—The gross amount paid to employees before deduction of income tax and national insurance contributions. It included payment for overtime, shift supplements, earnings under payment-by-results schemes, bonuses and gratuities, including production, profit-sharing and cost-of-living bonuses, commission payments and payments made under a guaranteed wage agreement. Wages and salaries paid under the following headings were included in wages and salaries but were also listed separately: (i) overtime; (ii) days of annual and public holiday; (iii) other time off granted with pay; (iv) days of absence caused by sickness or injury; (v) days of attendance at training classes at place of employment or elsewhere. Separate details of (i) year-end, seasonal and holiday bonuses and (ii) profit-sharing bonuses were also requested; in the case of profit-sharing, the number of employees entitled to participate in schemes was additionally called for.

(b) **Statutory national insurance contributions**—Employers' national insurance contributions, with separate analyses for flat-rate and graduated pensions contributions.

(c) **Selective employment tax**—Both the gross amount paid during the year and the total premiums and the refunds of tax receivable for the same period of 12 months were requested, with separate analyses for additional payments received under the development areas regional payment scheme and refunds in respect of part-time workers. (In the first three months of 1968 all manufacturing establishments received refund of tax paid and a premium payment. As from April 1968 premium was paid only to manufacturing establishments in development areas).

(d) **Provision for redundancy**—Separate information was obtained about (i) statutory payments under the Redundancy Payments Act; (ii) payments by employers into private funds; (iii) redundancy payments of any kind, statutory or voluntary, paid to redundant employees and (iv) rebate received by employers from the redundancy fund under the Redundancy Payments Act.

(e) **Private social welfare payments**—(i) The amounts paid by employers into private funds to provide for the future needs of employees or their dependants: the schemes specified included superannuation, group life insurance, sickness, industrial accidents and allowances for children of employees; (ii) sums paid directly by employers (and not via social welfare funds) to employees, their survivors or other beneficiaries, for death, retirement, sickness, maternity, injury or marriage. Ex-gratia and goodwill payments were included.

(f) **Payments in kind**—The cost of luncheon and other meal vouchers and the net cost to employers for goods provided free or below cost to employees, for example, food, drink and fuel.

(g) **Subsidised services to employees**—The net cost incurred by employers in providing services for their workers. The services specified were: medical

and health; canteens, staff restaurants, etc.; housing; removal and transfer; recreational, cultural and educational; transport to and from work; and clothing.

(h) **Vocational training**—The expenditure on training of all employees, including supervisory and management grades. The cost of wages and salaries for (i) administration and for instructors and (ii) for trainees attending classes was obtained under separate heads. Amounts of levies paid to industrial training boards during the year were separately recorded, as were grants received from the boards. Employers were asked to use the same 12 months' periods for levies and grants where possible.

(i) **Other labour costs**—The main items included under this heading were the cost of recruiting employees and the cost incurred under employers' liability insurance, that is, insurance against the risk of incurring damages at Common Law for accidents at work and diseases caused by work.

Response

In manufacturing industries nearly 3,400 enterprises with 25 or more employees were approached, and forms suitable for tabulation were received from 86 per cent. The completed returns gave details for 3,271,000 employees in enterprises with 1,000 or more employees, for 308,000 in enterprises with 250–999 employees and for 84,000 in enterprises with 25–249 employees, in all, a total of 3,663,000 employees, or just over 46 per cent. of the estimated total numbers employed in manufacturing industries in 1968 in firms with 25 or more employees.

In the non-manufacturing sector, nearly 1,200 enterprises were approached, and again forms suitable for tabulation were received from 86 per cent. The completed returns included 3,947,000 employees or about three-quarters of the total estimated numbers employed in 1968 in non-manufacturing industries covered by the enquiry. Of this total, 422,000 were in mining and quarrying, 351,000 in construction, 370,000 in gas, electricity and water supply, 964,000 in transport and communication, 395,000 in insurance and banking and 1,445,000 in the group formed by the non-industrial civil service and local authorities.

General

It was assumed that the pattern of labour costs of the firms rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all firms in the same size range in the same industry, and the results of the sampled sector were grossed up to obtain averages for the three size-ranges combined. In presenting the results of the enquiry, the labour costs have been expressed as averages per employee in pounds per annum and also in terms of pence per hour. It should be borne in mind that not all employees would have been affected by every type of expenditure. Averages in pounds per annum are shown to one place of decimals, and those in pence per hour to two places, not because this degree of precision is claimed, but only to provide more information about the relative magnitude of the various types of expenditure. In the tables each item has been rounded independently, and the sum of the components may differ from the totals.

Table 5 Analysis by industry and category of labour cost in 1964

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification)	Average total labour cost per employee* in 1964	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COST						COMPOSITION OF LABOUR FORCE		
		Total	Wages and salaries			Statutory national insurance contribu- tions	Private social welfare payments	Payments in kind, subsidised services,† recruit- ment and training,‡ other lab- our costs‡	Administrative technical and clerical workers as % of total employees	Female workers as % of total employees
			Amounts included in col. (3) for	holidays, sick- ness and attendance at training classes	all other wages and salaries					
(1)	£	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
All manufacturing industries	885.5	91.8	6.1	85.7	3.6	3.1	1.5	26	30	
Food, drink and tobacco	803.9	89.7	6.3	83.4	3.7	4.5	2.1	24	43	
Chemicals and allied industries	1,089.2	88.0	7.9	80.1	3.1	6.6	2.3	41	26	
Metal manufacture	974.3	92.1	6.0	86.1	3.6	2.8	1.4	21	13	
Engineering and electrical goods	901.7	92.0	6.3	85.7	3.6	2.7	1.7	33	27	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	944.0	93.3	4.9	88.4	3.7	1.9	1.1	19	5	
Vehicles	1,055.7	92.5	5.9	86.6	3.2	2.7	1.6	27	13	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	808.0	92.3	5.4	86.9	3.8	2.4	1.5	21	35	
Textiles	696.8	92.4	6.1	86.3	4.1	2.4	1.1	16	50	
Leather, leather goods and fur	744.8	93.4	5.2	88.2	4.0	1.7	0.8	17	32	
Clothing and footwear	561.4	93.0	5.8	87.2	4.4	1.5	1.1	14	74	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	884.4	92.7	5.6	87.1	3.7	2.5	1.0	20	23	
Timber, furniture, etc.	842.6	93.9	5.1	88.8	3.9	1.5	0.6	20	19	
Paper, printing and publishing	955.5	92.3	6.1	86.2	3.3	3.3	0.9	27	32	
Other manufacturing industries	848.0	92.4	5.8	86.6	3.8	2.6	1.2	25	36	
Mining and quarrying†	986.1	85.8	7.9	77.9	2.9	4.4	7.0§	16	3	
Construction||	998.3	93.6	4.6	89.0	3.7	1.2	1.6	18	5	
Gas, electricity and water	1,022.5	89.2	9.4	79.8	3.0	6.4	1.4	34	12	
Transport and communication¶	1,005.1	88.7	7.8	80.9	3.3	6.0	1.9	25	15	
Insurance and banking	1,147.5	79.8	7.9	72.0	2.5	16.1	1.6	95	43	
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities**	818.3	89.5	10.6	78.9	3.2	5.8	1.4	52	47	

* The averages were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure by the total number of employees, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers, as well as operatives, and both full-time and part-time workers (the latter counted as full units). Not all employees would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure.

† The figures for subsidised services, recruitment and training and other labour costs exclude the wages and salaries of persons administering these services and of trainees attending classes. These amounts are included under the heading "Total Wages and Salaries".

‡ Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board.

§ Payments in kind (concessionary coal) account for 4.8 per cent. of total labour costs.

|| Includes firms with 11 to 24 employees.

¶ Only part of Standard Industrial Classification Order XIX included, that is Minimum List Headings 701 Railways, 702 Road passenger transport, 705 Port and inland water transport, 706 Air transport (nationalised part only) and 707 Postal services and telecommunications.

** Includes (1) the non-industrial Civil Service (N.B. the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank which is included under Insurance and banking), (2) Local authority employment except teachers, police and the fire service. Local authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group, but included under the appropriate industries.

Table 6 Average annual hours worked per employee 1968*

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	OPERATIVES			ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES			ALL EMPLOYEES		
	Average hours worked per year			Average hours worked per year			Average hours worked per year		
	Males	Females	All Operatives	Males	Females	All A.T.C.	Males	Females	All employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All manufacturing industries	2,116.9	1,705.0	1,997.0	1,847.9	1,733.5	1,812.3	2,042.5	1,713.5	1,944.9
Food, drink and tobacco	2,237.7	1,654.0	1,987.7	1,834.1	1,717.5	1,789.3	2,128.5	1,669.0	1,936.9
Chemicals and allied industries	2,115.1	1,677.0	2,019.2	1,780.5	1,734.6	1,765.9	1,979.0	1,707.7	1,907.7
Metal manufacture	2,097.4	1,610.7	2,060.9	1,814.4	1,752.8	1,799.2	2,036.2	1,685.5	1,994.7
Engineering and electrical goods**	2,103.7	1,693.1	2,001.2	1,848.0	1,745.0	1,818.6	2,016.1	1,713.1	1,936.6
Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331–349)	2,112.9	1,696.2	2,065.5	1,867.8	1,747.9	1,833.6	2,043.3	1,724.8	1,989.1
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361–369)	2,085.2	1,667.1	1,913.0	1,823.6	1,736.1	1,799.4	1,974.3	1,687.0	1,870.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,128.7	1,493.4	2,113.8	1,896.7	1,768.3	1,873.4	2,089.0	1,673.9	2,066.3
Vehicles	2,002.8	1,808.4	1,987.5	1,938.0	1,750.4	1,895.6	1,957.7	1,776.4	1,959.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,137.0	1,648.1	1,980.0	1,849.6	1,706.3	1,798.5	2,077.0	1,661.9	1,940.5
Textiles	2,131.1	1,754.8	1,943.5	1,851.0	1,737.1	1,807.7	2,070.6	1,752.2	1,918.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	2,144.5	1,808.4	2,037.5	1,903.5	1,624.4	1,793.4	2,103.4	1,767.4	1,991.7
Clothing and footwear	1,941.3	1,718.0	1,770.2	1,837.0	1,724.5	1,778.6	1,913.2	1,718.7	1,771.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,230.3	1,702.3	2,127.2	1,821.3	1,726.6	1,791.4	2,144.5	1,710.4	2,047.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,168.6	1,747.2	2,109.6	1,893.5	1,748.8	1,847.4	2,115.8	1,748.8	2,049.1
Paper, printing and publishing	2,173.3	1,737.4	2,049.9	1,815.0	1,696.2	1,770.1	2,082.8	1,723.9	1,973.1
Other manufacturing industries	2,162.9	1,715.1	1,997.7	1,836.9	1,738.4	1,801.9	2,078.2	1,720.9	1,947.6
Non-manufacturing industries									
Mining and quarrying††	1,691.5	1,397.8	1,688.1	1,773.0	1,750.4	1,769.9	1,704.9	1,653.5	1,703.1
Construction‡‡	2,340.4	1,419.1	2,332.3	1,991.5	1,737.8	1,863.0	2,269.0	1,685.0	2,233.2
Gas, electricity and water	2,073.3	1,302.0	2,040.4	1,778.6	1,828.9	1,793.6	1,982.7	1,728.4	1,947.3
Transport and communication§§	2,114.7	1,725.9	2,084.4	1,806.6	1,653.6	1,745.0	2,049.6	1,676.6	1,985.0
Insurance and banking	1,816.9	667.3†	1,176.6	1,741.9	1,730.2	1,736.5	1,745.6	1,655.0	1,703.2
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities|||	1,981.0	1,079.0	1,424.8	1,737.6	1,613.9	1,680.7	1,833.4	1,319.3	1,558.4

* These have been calculated by dividing the total numbers of hours worked per year, that is, excluding holidays, sickness, etc., by the average total numbers of employees on the pay-roll for the year. For definition of employee see footnote * to tables 7 and 8.

(140767)

† Mainly part-time workers, for example, cleaners.

** †† §§ ||| See footnotes to tables 7 and 8.

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

GREAT BRITAIN

INDUSTRY (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	SIZE RANGE†	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES AND SALARIES		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBU- TIONS (excluding selective employ- ment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)		SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net)‡		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)§		PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		
			Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	
													(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
All manufacturing industries	1	973.3	899.1	92.4	48.7	5.0	-11.7	-1.2	2.8	0.3	19.0	2.0	
	2	1,056.4	965.2	91.4	49.3	4.7	-15.1	-1.4	3.8	0.4	29.7	2.8	
	3	1,220.1	1,110.8	91.0	49.6	4.1	-19.0	-1.6	4.4	0.4	44.2	3.6	
	Total	1,132.9	1,034.5	91.3	49.4	4.4	-16.7	-1.5	4.0	0.4	35.9	3.2	
Food, drink and tobacco	1	1,042.1	947.4	90.9	51.0	4.9	-21.6	-2.1	2.8	0.3	46.2	4.4	
	2	942.0	853.9	90.6	48.8	5.2	-14.4	-1.5	2.7	0.3	32.3	3.4	
	3	1,106.4	976.3	88.2	46.8	4.2	-8.3	-0.7	4.2	0.4	54.1	4.9	
	Total	1,051.9	937.8	89.2	47.8	4.5	-11.5	-1.1	3.6	0.3	47.0	4.5	
Chemicals and allied industries	1	1,117.3	999.1	89.4	51.6	4.6	-6.6	-0.6	6.2	0.6	47.8	4.3	
	2	1,282.0	1,112.8	86.8	52.5	4.1	-14.2	-1.1	6.0	0.5	76.0	5.9	
	3	1,516.5	1,309.9	86.4	55.3	3.6	-26.3	-1.7	7.0	0.5	113.7	7.5	
	Total	1,421.4	1,232.5	86.7	54.3	3.8	-21.5	-1.5	6.7	0.5	98.2	6.9	
Metal manufacture	1	1,079.6	998.9	92.5	52.3	4.8	-14.9	-1.4	2.4	0.2	17.7	1.6	
	2	1,189.2	1,098.5	92.4	51.9	4.4	-22.7	-1.9	2.9	0.2	30.4	2.6	
	3	1,213.1	1,124.2	92.7	51.6	4.3	-29.0	-2.4	4.1	0.3	33.7	2.8	
	Total	1,195.7	1,107.2	92.6	51.7	4.3	-26.4	-2.2	3.7	0.3	31.5	2.6	
Engineering and electrical goods**	1	1,095.4	1,013.7	92.5	51.0	4.7	-14.5	-1.3	2.9	0.3	19.2	1.8	
	2	1,127.7	1,021.8	90.6	51.2	4.5	-12.1	-1.1	5.0	0.4	32.2	2.9	
	3	1,181.0	1,081.1	91.5	47.6	4.0	-20.1	-1.7	4.2	0.4	38.5	3.3	
	Total	1,154.8	1,055.4	91.4	49.1	4.2	-17.1	-1.5	4.3	0.4	34.3	3.0	
Engineering (Minimum List Headings) (331-349)	1	1,133.8	1,053.2	92.9	52.0	4.6	-17.4	-1.5	3.1	0.3	18.9	1.7	
	2	1,154.3	1,046.8	90.7	52.5	4.5	-12.2	-1.1	5.9	0.5	34.1	3.0	
	3	1,227.7	1,127.1	91.8	52.5	4.3	-23.7	-1.9	3.9	0.3	38.0	3.1	
	Total	1,185.8	1,086.5	91.6	52.4	4.4	-18.7	-1.6	4.4	0.4	33.2	2.8	
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings) (361-369)	1	958.5	875.4	91.3	47.0	4.9	-9.6	-1.0	2.6	0.3	18.5	1.9	
	2	1,062.4	965.0	90.8	48.2	4.5	-14.8	-1.4	3.2	0.3	27.8	2.6	
	3	1,130.7	1,036.8	91.7	43.2	3.8	-19.2	-1.7	4.4	0.4	36.2	3.2	
	Total	1,107.7	1,013.6	91.5	44.4	4.0	-17.8	-1.6	4.0	0.4	33.5	3.0	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	1,132.2	1,043.0	92.1	51.9	4.6	-17.1	-1.5	2.7	0.2	28.5	2.5	
	2	1,119.6	1,065.5	95.2	59.2	5.3	-51.2	-4.6	4.2	0.4	16.0	1.4	
	3	1,181.4	1,159.8	98.2	51.1	4.3	-80.7	-6.8	4.5	0.4	19.2	1.6	
	Total	1,151.6	1,109.1	96.3	54.3	4.7	-61.4	-5.3	4.1	0.4	19.2	1.7	
Vehicles	1	1,102.1	1,002.2	90.9	50.0	4.5	-1.2	0.1	4.2	0.4	18.1	1.6	
	2	1,190.6	1,099.6	92.4	50.6	4.3	-16.8	-1.4	8.0	0.7	20.6	1.7	
	3	1,352.5	1,242.4	91.9	51.2	3.8	-14.7	-1.1	4.3	0.3	40.3	3.0	
	Total	1,328.9	1,221.0	91.9	51.1	3.8	-14.4	-1.1	4.7	0.4	37.7	2.8	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	943.4	874.4	92.7	48.2	5.1	-11.9	-1.3	2.1	0.2	12.2	1.3	
	2	1,033.0	947.0	91.7	47.9	4.6	-11.6	-1.1	3.5	0.3	24.1	2.3	
	3	1,119.1	1,016.3	90.8	49.1	4.4	-13.6	-1.2	6.5	0.6	32.4	2.9	
	Total	1,035.8	949.1	91.6	48.4	4.7	-12.4	-1.2	4.1	0.4	23.4	2.3	
Textiles	1	806.5	751.1	93.1	42.7	5.3	-11.8	-1.5	3.1	0.4	11.3	1.4	
	2	892.7	829.7	92.9	45.8	5.1	-16.0	-1.8	2.5	0.3	17.2	1.9	
	3	1,001.9	923.1	92.1	45.9	4.6	-13.7	-1.4	2.7	0.3	27.2	2.7	
	Total	909.7	842.9	92.7	45.0	4.9	-14.0	-1.5	2.7	0.3	19.3	2.1	
Leather, leather goods and fur††	Total	908.6	853.7	94.0	46.2	5.1	-21.3	-2.3	2.0	0.2	17.0	1.9	
	Clothing and footwear	1	680.4	634.8	93.3	39.4	5.8	-5.9	-0.9	1.6	0.2	4.9	0.7
		2	689.5	639.5	92.7	39.8	5.8	-12.6	-1.8	1.9	0.3	10.7	1.5
3		780.8	722.0	92.5	42.0	5.4	-16.2	-2.1	1.9	0.2	16.7	2.1	
	Total	713.1	662.0	92.8	40.3	5.7	-11.4	-1.6	1.8	0.3	10.5	1.5	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1	1,062.1	973.8	91.7	58.0	5.5	-13.0	-1.2	5.2	0.5	23.9	2.2	
	2	1,120.7	1,026.8	91.6	52.1	4.6	-14.8	-1.3	2.6	0.2	28.5	2.5	
	3	1,233.5	1,129.3	91.6	53.6	4.3	-17.7	-1.4	3.0	0.2	38.2	3.1	
	Total	1,165.1	1,067.3	91.6	53.9	4.6	-15.9	-1.4	3.3	0.3	32.4	2.8	
Timber, furniture, etc.	1	1,013.4	941.2	92.9	52.5	5.2	-7.9	-0.8	2.4	0.2	12.8	1.3	
	2	1,158.9	1,076.9	92.9	55.7	4.8	-20.3	-1.8	2.7	0.2	28.7	2.5	
	3	1,259.8	1,164.2	92.4	50.3	4.0	-7.4	-0.6	0.4	—	32.1	2.5	
	Total	1,081.7	1,004.4	92.9	53.5	4.9	-12.3	-1.1	2.4	0.2	19.8	1.8	
Paper, printing and publishing	1	1,095.9	1,015.6	92.7	48.5	4.4	-8.6	-0.8	2.3	0.2	27.5	2.5	
	2	1,143.7	1,050.9	91.9	47.1	4.1	-13.2	-1.2	3.4	0.3	38.9	3.4	
	3	1,358.0	1,247.1	91.8	51.9	3.8	-12.4	-0.9	6.9	0.5	44.1	3.2	
	Total	1,221.7	1,124.3	92.0	49.4	4.0	-11.7	-1.0	4.6	0.4	38.3	3.1	

Table 7 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (excluding wages and salaries for administration)	SUBSIDISED SERVICES Total cost (including wages and salaries for administration which are also included in col. (3))	TRAINING|| (excluding wage and salary elements)		TRAINING|| Total cost (including wage and salary elements which are also included in col. (3))		OTHER LABOUR COSTS|| (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		SIZE RANGE†	INDUSTRY (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))		
			Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)				
											(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
0.7	0.1	4.9	0.5	8.1	0.8	6.0	0.6	11.1	1.1	3.7	0.4	All manufacturing industries
0.9	0.1	9.3	0.9	14.8	1.4	7.9	0.7	16.4	1.6	5.5	0.5	
1.7	0.1	12.8	1.1	21.4	1.8	10.1	0.8	25.1	2.1	5.5	0.4	
	Total	10.5	0.9	17.4	1.5	8.8	0.8	20.3	1.8	5.2	0.5	Total
4.8	0.5	7.7	0.7	9.7	0.9	0.5	—	1.3	0.1	3.3	0.3	Food, drink and tobacco
2.7	0.3	10.5	1.1	16.2	1.7	1.7	0.2	3.5	0.4	3.9	0.4	
6.0	0.5	17.7	1.6	31.6	2.9	5.4	0.5	12.4	1.1	4.2	0.4	
	Total	14.5	1.4	24.7	2.3	3.8	0.4	8.6	0.8	4.0	0.4	Total
0.8	0.1	9.9	0.9	15.8	1.4	3.7	0.3	7.3	0.7	4.7	0.4	Chemicals and allied industries
3.2	0.2	25.9	2.0	36.0	2.8	10.8	0.8	20.5	1.6	8.9	0.7	
3.0	0.2	31.5	2.1	51.0	3.4	15.0	1.0	36.5	2.4	7.4	0.5	
	Total	28.0	2.0	43.9	3.1	12.9	0.9	29.9	2.1	7.5	0.5	Total
0.3	—	7.6	0.7	11.0	1.0	9.3	0.9	15.2	1.4	5.9	0.5	Metal manufacture
0.2	—	11.9	1.0	19.4	1.6	9.5	0.8	30.1	2.5	6.5	0.5	
1.7	0.1	10.7	0.9	19.3	1.6	9.5	0.8	25.4	2.1	6.6	0.5	
	Total	10.7	0.9	18.5	1.6	9.5	0.8	25.4	2.1	6.5	0.5	Total
0.4	—	6.2	0.6	10.1	0.9	11.7	1.1	22.1	2.0	4.7	0.4	Engineering and electrical goods**
0.6	0.1	9.0	0.8	14.7	1.3	13.2	1.2	26.2	2.3	6.7	0.6	
1.0	0.1	10.9	0.9	17.7	1.5	11.9	1.0	31.3	2.7	5.9	0.5	
	Total	9.8	0.8	15.8	1.4	12.2	1.1	28.7	2.5	6.0	0.5	Total
0.4	—	6.1	0.5	9.6	0.8	12.0	1.1	22.8	2.0	5.4	0.5	Engineering (Minimum List Headings) (331-349)
0.7	0.1	7.9	0.7	13.7	1.2	12.6	1.1	25.4	2.2	6.2	0.5	
1.0	0.1	10.3	0.8	17.2	1.4	12.8	1.0	29.6	2.4	5.9	0.5	
	Total	8.7	0.7	14.6	1.2	12.6	1.1	27.0	2.3	5.9	0.5	Total
0.2	—	7.5	0.8	12.6	1.3	13.9	1.4	25.5	2.7	2.9		

Table 7 (continued) Analysis of total labour costs in 1968 (average annual amount per employee*) GREAT BRITAIN

INDUSTRY (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	SIZE RANGE†	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS		WAGES AND SALARIES		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBU- TIONS (excluding selective employ- ment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)		SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net)‡		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)§		PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		
		£	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Other manufacturing industries	1	868.0	802.9	92.5	45.3	5.2	-8.3	-1.0	1.9	0.2	12.8	1.5		
	2	1,004.4	923.2	91.9	47.7	4.7	-10.5	-1.0	2.9	0.3	23.4	2.3		
	3	1,181.8	1,074.3	90.9	51.5	4.4	-14.9	-1.3	3.6	0.3	39.3	3.3		
	Total	1,080.7	987.6	91.4	49.4	4.6	-12.6	-1.2	3.1	0.3	30.5	2.8		
Non-manufacturing industries Mining and quarrying‡‡	Total	1,256.9	1,040.7	82.8	47.9	3.8	-2.4	-0.2	12.4	1.0	71.3	5.7		
	Construction	1	1,217.8	1,067.1	87.6	55.6	4.6	62.8	5.2	2.9	0.2	11.4	0.9	
		2	1,399.9	1,234.1	88.2	53.1	3.8	62.6	4.5	2.9	0.2	18.4	1.3	
		3	1,436.8	1,257.9	87.6	59.6	4.1	52.7	3.7	3.7	0.3	25.6	1.8	
Total	1,359.6	1,192.8	87.7	56.7	4.2	58.4	4.3	3.2	0.2	19.4	1.4			
Gas, electricity and water	Total	1,296.0	1,129.5	87.1	49.3	3.8	0.2	-	4.7	0.4	81.6	6.3		
Transport and communication§§	Total	1,304.6	1,144.2	87.7	50.2	3.8	-0.6	-	7.1	0.6	76.9	5.9		
Insurance and banking	Total	1,424.5	1,078.3	75.7	45.5	3.2	54.2	3.8	2.1	0.1	175.9	12.4		
Non-Industrial Civil Service and local authorities|||	Total	997.0	873.2	87.6	39.6	4.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	59.0	5.9		

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

† Size-range 1—Firms with 25-249 employees.
Size-range 2—Firms with 250-999 employees.
Size-range 3—Firms with 1,000 or more employees.

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

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

|| Figures relate to net cost of training, that is, including levies paid to and grants received from industrial training boards. The figures in table 6, cols. (19) and (20) and table 7, col. (11) exclude, and the figures in table 6, cols. (21) and (22) and table 7, col. (12) include wages and salaries for administration and also wages and salaries of trainees attending classes. All wages and salaries are included under col. (3).

||| Other labour costs relate almost entirely to costs of recruitment and to costs incurred under employers' liability insurance. Wages and salaries for administration are very small and, therefore, have not been shown separately, but these have been included in col. (3).

Table 8 Analysis of total labour costs in 1968 (average hourly amount per employee*) GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	SIZE RANGE†	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS		WAGES AND SALARIES		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBU- TIONS (excluding selective employ- ment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)		SELECTIVE EMPLOY- MENT TAX (net)‡		PROVISION FOR REDUND- ANCY§		PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS	
		Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
All manufacturing industries	1	118.66	109.62	5.93	-1.43	0.34	2.32						
	2	130.04	118.81	6.07	-1.86	0.47	3.65						
	3	151.31	137.75	6.15	-2.36	0.55	5.49						
	Total	139.80	127.66	6.09	-2.06	0.49	4.44						
Food, drink and tobacco	1	117.70	107.00	5.76	-2.44	0.32	5.22						
	2	116.44	105.55	6.03	-1.77	0.33	3.99						
	3	139.80	123.36	5.91	-1.04	0.53	6.84						
	Total	130.34	116.20	5.93	-1.43	0.44	5.82						
Chemicals and allied industries	1	135.26	120.96	6.25	-0.80	0.76	5.79						
	2	161.93	140.57	6.63	-1.79	0.75	9.60						
	3	191.62	165.51	6.99	-3.32	0.88	14.37						
	Total	178.82	155.05	6.83	-2.70	0.84	12.36						
Metal manufacture	1	128.35	118.76	6.22	-1.78	0.29	2.11						
	2	141.14	130.38	6.16	-2.69	0.34	3.61						
	3	146.77	136.02	6.24	-3.51	0.50	4.07						
	Total	143.87	133.22	6.22	-3.18	0.45	3.79						
Engineering and electrical goods**	1	130.72	120.97	6.09	-1.73	0.35	2.30						
	2	138.15	125.18	6.27	-1.48	0.62	3.95						
	3	148.44	135.88	5.98	-2.53	0.53	4.84						
	Total	143.11	130.79	6.08	-2.12	0.53	4.25						

Table 7 (continued) GREAT BRITAIN

PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		SUBSIDISED SERVICES Total cost (including wages and salaries for administration which are also included in col. (3))		TRAINING|| (excluding wage and salary elements)		TRAINING|| Total cost (including wage and salary elements which are also included in col. (3))		OTHER LABOUR COSTS† (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		SIZE RANGE‡	INDUSTRY (Standard industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))
	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)		
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
0.2	—	7.3	0.8	13.2	1.5	2.3	0.3	3.6	0.4	3.6	0.4	Other manufacturing industries
0.3	—	10.0	1.0	15.7	1.6	3.2	0.3	7.3	0.8	4.3	0.4	
1.2	0.1	12.2	1.0	18.9	1.6	8.6	0.7	16.5	1.4	6.1	0.5	
0.8	0.1	10.8	1.0	17.1	1.6	6.0	0.6	11.9	1.1	5.2	0.5	Total
54.0	4.3	19.3	1.5	26.7	2.1	2.7	0.2	17.1	1.4	11.1	0.9	Total
Non-manufacturing Mining and quarrying‡‡	1	0.2	—	9.3	0.8	10.4	0.9	2.3	0.2	8.9	0.7	Construction
		0.9	0.1	12.8	0.9	14.2	1.0	4.4	0.3	12.4	0.9	
		0.8	0.1	12.8	1.6	25.2	1.7	4.2	0.3	13.1	0.9	
0.7	—	15.9	1.2	17.8	1.3	3.7	0.3	11.6	0.9	8.9	0.7	Total
0.6	—	13.4	1.0	19.8	1.5	12.2	0.9	39.4	3.0	4.5	0.3	Total
0.8	0.1	14.9	1.1	20.1	1.5	8.7	0.7	40.4	3.1	2.5	0.2	Total
3.5	0.2	53.5	3.8	57.5	4.0	6.2	0.4	16.0	1.1	5.4	0.4	Total
2.0	0.2	12.4	1.2	13.4	1.3	6.2	0.6	16.5	1.7	2.2	0.2	Total

** The Order "Engineering and electrical goods" includes Minimum List Headings 351 and 352.

†† Number of returns too few to provide separate figures for size-ranges.

‡‡ Including also the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board.

§§ Only part of Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition) Order XIX included, that is, Minimum List Headings 701 Railways, 702 Road passenger transport, 705 Port and inland water transport, 706 Air transport (nationalised part only) and 707 Postal services and telecommunications.

||| Includes (1) the non-industrial Civil Service (the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank which is included under Insurance and banking); (2) Local authority employment except teachers, police and the fire service. Local authority employees working on construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group, but included under the appropriate industries. See comments on page 659 about the effects of part-time working in local authorities on the figures in this group.
— = Nil or negligible.

Table 8 (continued) GREAT BRITAIN

PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (excluding wages and salaries for administra- tion)		SUBSIDISED SERVICES Total cost (including wages and salaries for administra- tion which are also included in col. (3))		TRAINING|| (excluding wage and salary elements)		TRAINING|| Total cost (including wage and salary elements which are also included in col. (3))		OTHER LABOUR COSTS† (excluding wages and salaries for administra- tion)		SIZE RANGE‡	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))
	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
0.09	0.60	0.98	0.74	1.35	0.45	1	All manufacturing industries					
0.11	1.14	1.82	0.97	2.02	0.67							
0.21	1.59	2.66	1.25	3.11	0.68							
0.16	1.30	2.14	1.08	2.51	0.64	Total						
0.54	0.87	1.09	0.05	0.15	0.37	1	Food, drink and tobacco					
								0.34	1.30	2.00	0.20	0.43
								0.76	2.24	3.99	0.68	1.57
0.61	1.80	3.06	0.47	1.07	0.49	Total						
0.09	1.19	1.91	0.45	0.88	0.57	1	Chemicals and allied industries					
								0.40	3.27	4.55	1.37	2.59
								0.38	3.98	6.44	1.90	4.62
0.36	3.52	5.53	1.62	3.76	0.94	Total						
0.04	0.91	1.31	1.11	1.81	0.70	1	Metal manufacture					
								0.02	1.42	2.31	1.13	3.58
								0.21	1.30	2.33	1.15	3.08
0.16	1.28	2.23	1.14	3.06	0.79	Total						
0.04	0.75	1.20	1.40	2.64	0.56	1	Engineering and electrical goods**					
								0.07	1.10	1.80	1.62	3.21
								0.13	1.38	2.22	1.49	3.94
0.10	1.21	1.96	1.52	3.55	0.74	Total						

Table 8 (continued) Analysis of total labour costs in 1968 (average hourly amount per employee)*

GREAT BRITAIN							
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	SIZE RANGE†	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES AND SALARIES	STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRI- BUTIONS (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contri- butions)	SELECTIVE EMPLOY- MENT TAX (net)‡	PROVISION FOR REDUND- ANCY (net)§	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS
(1)		Pence per hour (2)	Pence per hour (3)	Pence per hour (4)	Pence per hour (5)	Pence per hour (6)	Pence per hour (7)
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	1	132.91	123.46	6.09	-2.04	0.36	2.22
	2	139.28	126.30	6.33	-1.47	0.71	4.11
	3	149.82	137.54	6.40	-2.89	0.48	4.63
	Total	143.08	131.10	6.32	-2.25	0.53	4.00
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	1	122.57	111.95	6.02	-1.23	0.34	2.36
	2	134.30	121.99	6.09	-1.87	0.40	3.52
	3	145.73	133.63	5.57	-2.48	0.56	4.66
	Total	142.13	130.05	5.70	-2.28	0.52	4.30
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	126.30	116.35	5.79	-1.91	0.30	3.18
	2	131.79	125.43	6.97	-6.03	0.49	1.89
	3	137.25	134.74	5.93	-9.37	0.52	2.23
	Total	133.76	128.82	6.30	-7.13	0.48	2.23
Vehicles	1	129.30	117.57	5.86	0.14	0.49	2.12
	2	145.50	134.38	6.19	-2.05	0.98	2.52
	3	165.93	152.42	6.28	-1.80	0.53	4.94
	Total	162.73	149.51	6.26	-1.76	0.57	4.61
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	116.38	107.87	5.95	-1.47	0.26	1.51
	2	126.88	116.32	5.88	-1.42	0.42	2.97
	3	139.83	126.98	6.14	-1.70	0.82	4.04
	Total	128.10	117.38	5.99	-1.53	0.51	2.90
Textiles	1	100.72	93.81	5.33	-1.48	0.39	1.41
	2	111.47	103.59	5.71	-2.00	0.31	2.15
	3	125.72	115.81	5.75	-1.71	0.33	3.41
	Total	113.77	105.42	5.63	-1.75	0.34	2.41
Leather, leather goods and fur††	1	109.49	102.88	5.57	-2.56	0.24	2.04
	2	93.72	87.44	5.42	-0.81	0.22	0.67
	3	93.57	86.78	5.40	-1.71	0.25	1.45
	Total	96.62	89.69	5.46	-1.55	0.24	1.42
Clothing and footwear	1	93.72	87.44	5.42	-0.81	0.22	0.67
	2	93.57	86.78	5.40	-1.71	0.25	1.45
	3	103.63	95.82	5.58	-2.15	0.26	2.22
	Total	96.62	89.69	5.46	-1.55	0.24	1.42
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1	122.96	112.74	6.71	-1.50	0.60	2.76
	2	133.23	122.07	6.19	-1.76	0.31	3.39
	3	143.96	131.80	6.26	-2.07	0.36	4.46
	Total	136.60	125.13	6.32	-1.86	0.39	3.80
Timber, furniture, etc.	1	119.92	111.38	6.22	-0.93	0.28	1.52
	2	134.01	124.53	6.44	-2.35	0.31	3.31
	3	144.69	133.71	5.78	-0.85	0.04	3.69
	Total	126.69	117.64	6.27	-1.44	0.28	2.31
Paper, printing and publishing	1	134.94	125.05	5.98	-1.05	0.29	3.38
	2	138.66	127.40	5.71	-1.60	0.41	4.71
	3	164.48	151.05	6.28	-1.50	0.84	5.34
	Total	148.60	136.76	6.01	-1.43	0.56	4.66
Other manufacturing industries	1	106.84	98.84	5.58	-1.02	0.23	1.57
	2	124.24	114.19	5.90	-1.29	0.35	2.89
	3	145.38	132.15	6.34	-1.83	0.44	4.84
	Total	133.18	121.70	6.09	-1.55	0.38	3.76
Non-manufacturing industries	1	177.12	146.65	6.75	-0.34	1.75	10.05
	2	131.27	115.02	5.99	6.77	0.31	1.23
	3	146.43	129.09	5.55	6.55	0.30	1.93
	Total	145.72	127.84	6.08	6.26	0.34	2.08
Gas, electricity and water	1	159.73	139.21	6.08	0.03	0.58	10.06
	2	146.43	129.09	5.55	6.55	0.30	1.93
	3	155.65	136.26	6.46	5.71	0.40	2.77
	Total	157.74	138.34	6.07	-0.08	0.86	9.29
Transport and communication§§	1	200.73	151.95	6.41	7.64	0.29	24.79
	2	131.27	115.02	5.99	6.77	0.31	1.23
	3	146.43	129.09	5.55	6.55	0.30	1.93
	Total	153.56	134.47	6.10	0.18	0.21	9.09

* † ‡ § || ¶ ** †† ‡‡ §§ |||| See footnotes on pages 666 and 667.

Table 8 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN							
PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (excluding wages and salaries for adminis- tration)	SUBSIDISED SERVICES Total cost (including wages and salaries for adminis- tration which are also included in col. (3))	TRAINING|| (excluding wage and salary elements)	TRAINING|| Total cost (including wage and salary elements which are also included in col. (3))	OTHER LABOUR COSTS† (excluding wages and salaries for adminis- tration)	SIZE RANGE†	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))
Pence per hour (8)	Pence per hour (9)	Pence per hour (10)	Pence per hour (11)	Pence per hour (12)	Pence per hour (13)		(1)
0.05	0.72	1.13	1.41	2.67	0.63	1	Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)
0.09	0.95	1.65	1.51	3.07	0.74	2	
0.12	1.26	2.10	1.56	3.62	0.72	3	
0.10	1.05	1.76	1.52	3.25	0.71	Total	
0.03	0.96	1.62	1.77	3.26	0.37	1	Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)
0.02	1.40	1.94	1.74	3.49	1.01	2	
0.15	1.42	2.20	1.46	4.27	0.76	3	
0.11	1.39	2.11	1.54	4.05	0.79	Total	
0.06	0.74	1.00	1.34	2.46	0.45	1	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
0.16	0.64	1.19	1.36	2.45	0.88	2	
0.07	0.67	1.24	1.43	2.71	1.02	3	
0.10	0.67	1.19	1.39	2.58	0.89	Total	
0.06	0.84	1.49	1.66	2.66	0.55	1	Vehicles
0.03	1.22	1.87	1.72	3.22	0.53	2	
0.11	1.27	1.91	1.62	3.97	0.55	3	
0.10	1.25	1.89	1.63	3.86	0.55	Total	
0.03	0.45	0.80	1.29	1.84	0.50	1	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
0.07	1.00	1.65	1.01	2.12	0.63	2	
0.07	1.48	2.64	1.31	2.89	0.70	3	
0.06	1.00	1.73	1.19	2.29	0.62	Total	
0.04	0.36	0.68	0.58	0.86	0.29	1	Textiles
0.05	0.76	1.23	0.44	0.91	0.45	2	
0.07	1.03	2.12	0.56	1.63	0.43	3	
0.06	0.75	1.41	0.52	1.16	0.40	Total	
0.02	0.65	0.90	0.34	0.59	0.31	Total	Leather, leather goods and fur††
0.01	0.30	0.62	0.19	0.55	0.27	1	Clothing and footwear
0.03	0.48	1.09	0.53	0.94	0.34	2	
0.13	0.91	1.74	0.60	1.10	0.25	3	
0.06	0.55	1.13	0.44	0.86	0.29	Total	
0.04	0.47	0.82	0.77	1.23	0.36	1	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
0.05	1.18	1.90	1.00	1.96	0.81	2	
0.11	1.46	2.21	0.87	2.32	0.71	3	
0.07	1.19	1.85	0.89	2.00	0.67	Total	
0.04	0.48	0.95	0.49	1.15	0.44	1	Timber, furniture, etc.
0.03	0.73	1.19	0.47	1.13	0.54	2	
0.12	0.69	1.43	0.72	1.06	0.80	3	
0.04	0.59	1.07	0.50	1.14	0.50	Total	
0.18	0.52	0.72	0.11	0.71	0.48	1	Paper, printing and publishing
0.13	0.89	1.48	0.38	0.95	0.63	2	
0.05	1.27	2.27	0.48	1.23	0.67	3	
0.11	0.96	1.63	0.36	1.01	0.61	Total	
0.02	0.89	1.63	0.28	0.45	0.44	1	Other manufacturing industries
0.04	1.24	1.94	0.39	0.97	0.54	2	
0.15	1.50	2.33	1.06	2.03	0.75	3	
0.10	1.33	2.10	0.74	1.47	0.64	Total	
7.61	2.72	3.76	0.38	2.41	1.56	Total	Non-manufacturing industries
0.02	1.00	1.12	0.25	0.96	0.68	1	Mining and quarrying‡‡
0.10	1.34	1.48	0.46	1.30	1.10	2	
0.09	2.43	2.73	0.46	1.42	1.07	3	
0.07	1.70	1.91	0.39	1.25	0.96	Total	
0.07	1.65	2.44	1.50	4.86	0.56	Total	Gas, electricity and water
0.09	1.80	2.42	1.05	4.88	0.30	Total	Transport and communication§§
0.49	7.54	8.10	0.87	2.26	0.75	Total	Insurance and banking
0.31	1.91	2.07	0.95	2.54	0.34	Total	Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities|||

International Labour Conference

Four new instruments—a Convention and a Recommendation on wage fixing, a Convention on holidays with pay and a Recommendation about special youth employment and training schemes for development purposes were adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 54th session at Geneva between 3rd and 25th June.

The two instruments on wage fixing have special reference to developing countries, and are intended to provide extra protection for wage earners against unduly low wages, and to supplement Conventions and Recommendations adopted for industry and agriculture in 1928 and 1951. The holidays with pay Convention revises one dating from 1936, and now applies to all employed persons except seafarers.

Conclusions dealing with the protection and facilities afforded to workers' representatives in the undertaking will be discussed further at next year's conference with a view to adopting new international labour standards. A resolution was passed calling for ILO studies on the possibility of enlarging trade union rights and taking into account those civil liberties which are necessary for their exercise. A number of resolutions on subjects other than the technical questions on the agenda were also adopted.

Approval was given to a supplementary budget to provide for a subsidy of £291,667 to the ILO's International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin in 1971.

The Director-General's sixth special report on apartheid in South Africa was noted.

Poverty and living standards

There was a general discussion in plenary sessions of the Director-General's report on poverty and minimum living standards and the role of the ILO in these matters. More than 200 speakers, including about 30 Ministers responsible for labour affairs, took part in this debate. Sir Denis Barnes, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment and Productivity, paid tribute on behalf of the UK Government, to Mr. David A. Morse for his long and distinguished service to the International Labour Organisation, and warmly welcomed Mr. Wilfred Jenks his successor as Director-General.

Referring to measures taken in the United Kingdom to raise minimum living standards Sir Denis spoke of the difficulty of the lower paid in maintaining their relative position in a free collective bargaining system. He said that in seeking to remedy this weakness the United Kingdom Government has recognised that, whatever degree of general wage restraint may be necessary, increases for the lower paid should in justice be given special consideration, and went on to explain that the National Board for Prices and Incomes had been asked, as a first step, to investigate the pay and conditions of service of selected groups of low paid workers. Sir Denis then spoke of other measures needed to secure adequate protection from poverty for both workers and non-wage earners. He outlined the benefits derived from the United Kingdom schemes of social insurance and medical care, and said that underneath all this, as a safety net, the United Kingdom has the supplementary benefits scheme, which he described as having national coverage and direction, but still being sufficiently flexible to meet individual needs.

Giving an account of some of the more recent industrial developments in the United Kingdom, Sir Denis acknowledged the considerable influence on the development of national policies of the groundwork undertaken by the ILO. In conclusion he reminded delegates that, as the major themes of the session were world poverty and trade union rights, it was surely right for the Conference to put on record its belief in the fundamental objectives of the Organisation—social justice as the basis of universal and lasting peace.

Enlarging human freedom

In his reply to the debate on the report the new Director-General, Mr. Wilfred Jenks, told the conference that the ILO was beginning its second half century with a renewed dedication to the abiding purpose of enlarging human freedom from the privilege of the few into the daily life of all. He said that the ILO must intensify its regional and industrial work, and co-operate even more closely with other international organisations. He had already been in touch with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and executive heads of several other organisations, and in most cases had arranged for early consultation to explore the scope for expanding and developing co-operation. Mr. Jenks emphasised that only by accepting in full the responsibility of partnership in such a wider community can the mission of ensuring that the right of all human beings to pursue both their mutual well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity, be effectively fulfilled.

The United Kingdom contribution to the income budget in 1971 will be 9.12 per cent., which, including the additional assessment for the supplementary budget to provide a subsidy for the Turin Centre, amounts to £1,188,083 against the corresponding figure of £1,136,235 in 1970.

As in previous years, a tripartite committee was set up to examine the application of Conventions and Recommendations by member states. The committee welcomed the first results of the new procedure of direct contacts between ILO representatives and governments who requested such contacts to help them to overcome difficulties. In 1969-70 direct contacts had taken place in three countries and requests had been accepted by the Director-General from four other countries for the establishment of direct contacts in relation to certain specified Conventions. The committee considered the general survey prepared by the committee of experts on the basis of reports received from Governments on four Recommendations about the health, welfare and housing of workers.

Study of structure

A committee appointed by the conference considered a report of the working party set up by the Governing Body to examine the structure of the organisation. The conference decided to refer certain major questions back to the Governing Body in the light of opinions expressed during debate in committee, and requested the Governing Body to make provision for a special group of the June 1971 session of the conference to consider structure matters further, should this be deemed necessary.

Six resolutions on matters outside the agenda were adopted by the conference. They dealt with:

- freedom of speech of non-governmental delegates;
- additions to the list of occupational diseases in Schedule I of the Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964;
- workers' education;
- employment of older workers;
- human environment;
- revision of industrial safety regulations.

The conference was attended by 1,251 delegates and advisers from 111 of the 121 member states of the International Labour Organisation. Tripartite observer delegations came from Bermuda Grenada and St. Lucia.

The United Kingdom was represented by a delegation consisting of representatives of the Government, of employers and of workers. The Government delegates were Mr. C. F. Heron, C.B., O.B.E., and Mr. A. M. Morgan, C.M.G., of the Department of Employment and Productivity. The employers' delegate

was Mr. C. A. C. Henniker-Heaton, C.B.E., member of the council, and chairman of the International Labour Committee, Confederation of British Industry. The workers' delegate was Mr. C. T. H. Plant, O.B.E., member of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Mr. V. Manickavasagam, Malaysian Labour Minister and Government delegate for Malaysia, was elected president, and Mr. I. Pacuraru, Rumania (Government), Mr. F. Bannerman-Menson, Ghana (employer) and Mr. G. B. Fogam, Cameroon (worker), vice-presidents of the conference.

The texts of the instruments adopted by the conference may be obtained from the United Kingdom Branch Office of the ILO, Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly, London W.1. Enquiries about the conference should be addressed to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment and Productivity, 8 St. James's Square, London S.W.1.

CIR looks forward

In an appraisal of its work in 1969, the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) in its First General Report published recently (Cmnd 4417, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 3s. net) makes three general comments about its future role.

"Firstly, we think that there is considerable scope for an independent agency like the CIR to play its special part in the efforts to improve the quality of industrial relations.

"Secondly, we note a growing acceptance of this view which gives grounds for believing that the CIR will enjoy increasing authority and influence.

"Thirdly, we are convinced that within whatever system industrial relations are carried on, there will always be a basic need for persuasion, understanding and acceptance if those relations are to be satisfactory and consequently for systems and institutions which meet that need."

The report gives a short account of the commission's operations since it was established in March 1969 and comments on some general issues raised by its experience so far.

Role of third party

Discussing the function of a third party in the conduct of industrial relations in the present system of collective bargaining which, it states, is the responsibility of employers and employees, the report comments:

"Although it is the parties who have to live together who must be responsible for shaping their current and future relationships, this is often a complex and difficult task to which a third party can contribute with advice and other assistance. In the first place, from a position of detachment and with goodwill, it is often possible to promote understanding which can elude those who, through considerations of history, personality, inadequate information and other circumstances, find it difficult to overcome distrust or prejudice. Secondly, a third party with time, resources and singleness of purpose can elicit facts which are essential to a

better understanding of a situation, and which may not be easy to obtain by those preoccupied with day-to-day problems. Finally, a third party can bring to those faced with difficult problems of industrial relations an experience of similar problems elsewhere and of solutions which have been found. It is these considerations which have shaped the staffing, organisation and working methods of the CIR."

Achieving practical solutions

The commission points out that it is not intended to be a "fire fighting" organisation concerned with finding a quick settlement of an immediate dispute. Although convinced that better industrial relations can result in better economic performance, it is not directly concerned with specific measures designed to secure improvements in productivity and efficiency or to relate pay to performance. Its aim is to promote orderly and reasonable ways of resolving the issues which constantly arise in regulating workshop relationships. Its job is not to conduct an inquisition but to help with problems involved in the cases referred to it and to try to achieve practical solutions, not to denounce or exhort.

Two leading considerations govern its approach to its work. The first is the acknowledgement of the final responsibility of the parties for conducting their own industrial relations: the second is the conviction that change can often be secured by the availability of more information and a deeper knowledge of the attitudes and beliefs of the other party.

Use of ballots

So far the commission has not found it necessary to suggest conducting a ballot as a means of ascertaining opinion. Ballots, it thinks, "can be useful in suitable circumstances, but only for limited purposes. A ballot," it goes on, "cannot be a substitute for policy formation and management decision nor a mechanism for resolving complex issues which are more appropriately dealt

with by negotiation. A ballot does not take place in a vacuum but against a background of known management policy and attitudes which can strongly affect the outcome. It is best used for settling clear cut, limited issues though in all cases the likely effective outcome needs to be considered.

"In situations where views are strongly held and fairly evenly divided, the effect of a ballot might be to polarise rather than to resolve conflict. In a rapidly developing situation, a ballot can give certain limited information at a particular point in time but may not be helpful in its contribution to further developments.

Helpful method

"Although, for reasons of this sort, we have approached the method of the ballot with some caution, we can envisage circumstances where it could be a useful instrument. It would, for example, be a helpful method when the parties were agreed on its use, and there was a good prospect that the outcome would bring an argument to a conclusion. In the cases we have dealt with so far, however, we have not thought that a ballot would be appropriate.

"An attitude survey can give some of the results to be expected from a ballot, but in addition can cover a much wider range of information, both about current views and the reasons for them and about attitudes to possible future developments. This sort of information is needed as a basis for forming views and for holding discussions with the parties on such questions as recognition of trade unions or the effectiveness of existing methods of dealing with employee relations."

Dealing with some of the general issues which have emerged from its experience of the tasks it has been asked to do and the way it has tackled them the commission refers to the fact that many companies do not recognise trade unions. Employees, it states, naturally have a collective interest in such matters as pay and conditions. In its view, the task of management is most effectively and acceptably performed by recognising that interest, allowing for its organisation and expression and seeking to reconcile the interests of the employees with other aspects of management responsibility.

Study of a pit closure

The findings of an official research project on the closure of a pit have been published recently in *RYHOPE: A PIT CLOSURE* (HMSO or through any bookseller, price £2 5s. (£2.25p.) net). For the first time, official records are linked with personal interviews to give a comprehensive and authentic survey.

It is a detailed study of Ryhope, a Durham pit, which, up to its closure in 1966, was for a hundred years the pivot of a closely-knit mining community and the largest source of employment in the town. The research, which was commissioned by the Department of Employment and Productivity and the National Coal Board, began shortly before the closure in November 1966 and continued until a year afterwards. Research officers of the two organisations worked together throughout the exercise.

The closing of the colliery involved the dispersal of about 800 men. The study covered the movement of 820 men altogether—those employed at the time of the closure, and a small number who had left voluntarily in the immediately preceding months in anticipation of the closure. At the time the interviewing took

"We do not believe that where pay and conditions are determined solely by the management this means that there is no conflict of interest; it merely means that the method of resolving the conflict is by unilateral management decision. Such a system may produce good pay and conditions and be accepted without overt protest, but we think that more is to be gained in terms of efficiency and satisfaction when the employees concerned are actively associated with management in joint consideration of these matters."

Collective bargaining for white collar workers is another issue which is considered in the report. "This" it says, "is clearly an active and developing field with which the commission expects to be much concerned in the future. The relative numbers of such workers are steadily increasing, traditional attitudes are changing rapidly and organising activity is vigorous.

"There is the opportunity, if the initiative is taken soon enough, to seek to achieve a rational and effective system of collective bargaining and to avoid the frustrations and entrenched problems which are often the outcome of a long process of unplanned development and piecemeal solutions. This is an area where there is much valuable experience to draw on, more particularly in the public sector."

Voluntary methods effective

The commission does not discuss the general question of the use of statutory powers, but offers some comments from its experience of working on a voluntary basis. First, it says, it now knows that the methods of discussion and persuasion, backed by research into the factual background and knowledge of industrial relations problems, can and do produce results. Secondly, it notes that, throughout the whole of industrial relations generally, successful results necessarily depend on co-operation and mutual confidence. No outside body can take over from the parties responsibility for the conduct of their mutual relations, or achieve by order changes in the attitudes and beliefs which govern that conduct. The commission concludes that in its general mission of promoting better industrial relations it must necessarily depend on voluntary methods which its experience shows can be effective.

place—about six or seven months after the closure had occurred—nearly two-thirds of the labour force had been redeployed to other pits, the great majority to pits in Durham, a small group had been retrained at the colliery on salvage work, 44—including 26 voluntary leavers—were in non-mining employment, including a few in training, and 112 (almost all of them redundant) were unemployed. The balance consisted of those retired or sick.

The decision to close the Ryhope pit inevitably caused antipathy and resentment. The men had spent a high proportion of their working lives at the pit, and interviews demonstrated the strongly emotional impact of the news. One man in three was surprised by the decision, while one in five said he did not know the board's reasons, and more than half of those who said they knew, did not accept them, either because they thought the resources of coal or other favourable circumstances made closure unnecessary, or because they blamed earlier management or planning decisions for the need to close. (Since the closure of the colliery, the National Coal Board has introduced new procedures concerning pit closures.)

The small number of men who left voluntarily before and at closure, and the expressed grievance of 27 redundant men that they were not offered other work, shows that the mass of men at Ryhope wished to continue in mining. A headquarters employment van was stationed at the colliery to publicise the "Pick-Your-Pit" scheme, and 154 men made preliminary enquiries; 114 men, many accompanied by their wives, visited other coalfields, and 27 men eventually moved. If more had transferred the number made redundant (180) could have been somewhat reduced, although there would still have been a "hard-core" of the elderly and particularly infirm, for whom no suitable work would have been available.

Reasons against transfer

Some of the reasons for not transferring, or even considering a transfer, were specific individual dissatisfactions or allegations—for example "no definite job offer made", "no definite assurances on earnings/piecework", and difficulties about children's education/jobs/apprenticeships, or the uncertainty of wives getting jobs in the new area. But it is clear that for the Ryhope men the principal barrier to mobility was a deeply-rooted attachment—they "didn't want to leave Durham".

However, once the decision to transfer had been taken, new working conditions and a new environment do not seem to have raised any significant problems, and these findings offer yet another example of the board's success in moving mineworkers between one coalfield and another. (Over 14,000 men and their families have moved homes since 1962.)

Apart from these long-distance transfers, the board found alternative jobs for over 500 men in Durham pits, all within daily travelling distance of Ryhope. This redeployment exercise was successfully achieved with the minimum of wastage and a large measure of adjustment to the new working situation.

Protection of earnings

However, in many cases (particularly pieceworkers) their earnings were initially lower than when at Ryhope, and this decrease would have been considerably greater without the protection of earnings, an integral part of the board's transfer scheme. The report points out that those men who transferred to the central coalfields did not require such protection.

Of 45 men who were known to have found jobs outside mining, most did so in the service sector. Two-thirds of the men were earning less and working longer normal hours than in mining, and the majority had also to face longer journeys and increased travelling costs, but despite these apparent disadvantages, three men in four thought they would stay in their new jobs. This outlook suggests a considerable measure of adjustment.

Of those who found work, 25 were voluntary leavers, and only 20 of the 180 redundant men got jobs. However, 54 of the redundant men doubted if they could do a job at all; another 79 limited their work potential to light and/or unskilled work. Analysis of press advertisements and the exchange vacancy lists showed that jobs of this kind were rare. It is also clear that for these men, as for many of those who remained in mining, the possibility of moving elsewhere was not one they could, or wished to consider seriously.

The report finds that the employment exchange service in the Ryhope area was well regarded and that the staff were considered "friendly and helpful". Recent developments in organisation have now improved the service to those affected by closures of this kind, but coalmining continues to present a special case.

Indeed, the task of placing redundant coalminers has grown in the years since the Ryhope closure. Of over 38,000 men made redundant as a result of colliery closures in the 3½ years, 1967 to June 1970, and who registered at employment exchanges, less than 12,000 were placed in employment, or were known to have found work. By June 1970, of nearly 23,000 men registering as unemployed, and whose last employment was in coalmining, more than 16,000 had been made redundant by colliery closures. More than one-sixth of these were registered disabled, and 95 per cent. of the remainder were aged 55 and over.

The study illustrates a pattern which has recurred in the many subsequent pit closures: the proportion of redundant men seeking, and suitable for, skilled training in government training centres has been very small, with older men usually finding "on the job" training by employers more suitable. Nevertheless, coalmining areas are generally well served by government training centres and industrial rehabilitation units. Discussions have been held with firms in South Wales to determine the type and variation of workshop activity which would most enhance the ex-miner's prospects of getting a new job after rehabilitation.

Future of older miners

The fact remains, however, that the future of older miners may well depend on the willingness of younger men to move away to a new area, thus freeing jobs for the older and less mobile workers in local industry. More than 80 per cent. of the men said they had financial problems. This was amply confirmed by the additional research on post-redundancy incomes, which showed that by the summer of 1967 the average income of the redundant men had dropped by 36 per cent. (Also in 1967, the Government introduced a special payments scheme for redundant mineworkers of 55 and over, which eased their position and has helped to maintain the opportunities for redeploying younger men in the industry.)

Success in redeployment

"Because of the large measure of success achieved by the board in local and long-distance redeployment it is perhaps the redundant men—and their fate—with whom, in the last analysis, we should be most concerned," the report states in its conclusion. "They have been stranded by the tide of industrial change, technological advances and discoveries, and confront the nation with a social, economic and moral problem.

"This problem goes far beyond what can be met by a nationalised industry which has to organise its operations profitably within the terms of the Government's fuel policy, or by Government agencies, such as the employment exchange service. With the best will in the world such organisations can assist only within a specified framework, and their efforts must be limited. Can we afford as a nation to lose the labour of those men who are fit to do a job, through premature retirement at the age of 55? This, and the related social issues, are some of the fundamental questions posed by this study of Ryhope".

Earnings and hours of manual workers in April 1970

The February 1970 issue of this GAZETTE (page 122) announced certain changes in the programme of earnings surveys in 1970. After consultation with the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress it was decided that the new type of earnings survey, which was first held in September 1968, should be repeated in April 1970 covering a one per cent. sample of all employees; and that the voluntary surveys of the average earnings and hours of manual workers in all manufacturing and certain other industries, which have hitherto been carried out each April and October, should be held in full in October 1970, but in April 1970 should be confined to a small number of industries in which there was a special need to hold this survey in addition to the new type of survey. The number of industries in which both surveys could be held was limited by the availability of resources in DEP. Consultations, through the CBI and the TUC, with the employers' associations and trade unions concerned indicated that there was a definite need for the survey to be carried out in April 1970 in the following 13 industries:

Manufacturing:

- biscuits (MLH 213)
- fruit and vegetable products (MLH 218)
- miscellaneous food industries (MLH 229)
- coke ovens and manufactured fuel (MLH 261)
- pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations (MLH 272)
- insulated wires and cables (MLH 362)
- cans and metal boxes (MLH 395)
- production of man-made fibres (MLH 411)
- jute (MLH 415)
- miscellaneous textile industries (MLH 429)
- leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery (MLH 431)

Service:

- dry cleaning (MLH 893)
- repair of boots and shoes (MLH 895)

Subsequently, arrangements were also made to collect similar information for aerospace equipment (MLH 383) and for local government service (MLH 906).

Many of the employers in these industries who have co-operated in this restricted survey will also have received New Earnings Survey questionnaires for one or more of their employees. The department is anxious to eliminate such overlapping of statistical enquiries, but, as explained above, the surveys in these industries have been continued at the request of the organisations concerned.

The curtailment of the April 1970 survey has resulted in the number of survey forms being reduced from about 50,000 in April 1969 to about 3,300 in April 1970. There will be further consultations to consider what arrangements are needed for April 1971.

Results

The results of the survey in these industries are given in the table on page 675. In all, some 3,300 forms were sent to employers and of these about 3,020 were returned suitable for tabulation. Establishments are now classified accordingly to the

1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, but the changes compared with the 1958 edition have had no significant effect except for the pharmaceutical industry. The new MLH 272 now includes the manufacture of some chemicals previously classified to chemical and dye manufacture and no longer includes the manufacture of toilet preparations for which there is now a separate MLH (273). Consequently, the April 1970 figures for the pharmaceutical industry are not comparable with the 1969 figures. In the case of production of man-made fibres (MLH 411) the response on this occasion was insufficient to provide statistics comparable with those for October 1969 and earlier enquiry dates.

Coverage

The survey covers manual workers only, including foremen (other than works foremen), transport workers, warehousemen and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned rather than an independent contractor or the employees themselves). The results generally relate only to full-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours a week, and are given separately for men aged 21 and over, youths and boys aged under 21, women aged 18 and over and girls aged under 18. For women, however, separate figures are given for part-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week. The figures relate to the pay week which included 8 April 1970, or, if the establishment was stopped for the whole or part of that week, the nearest week of an ordinary character and cover those workers who were at work for the whole or part of the survey week. Thus some workers who were paid for less than a full week would be included.

Weekly earnings

The figures represent gross earnings in the survey week before deductions for income tax and workers' contributions to national insurance. They include payments for piecework, shift work, overtime, night-work etc and the proportionate weekly value of non-contractual gifts and annual and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly but they exclude income in kind.

Weekly hours worked

The figures show hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding main meal breaks, together with any hours not worked but paid for under guaranteed wage agreements.

Averages

The results cover all classes of manual workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, and maintenance and other workers as well as operatives. Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours were obtained by dividing the total earnings and hours, respectively, by the number of persons in the particular group. Average hourly earnings were obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by average weekly hours.

Average weekly earnings, hours worked and hourly earnings of manual workers: first pay-week, April 1970*

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Numbers shown on returns received	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
Men (21 years and over)			s. d.		d.
Biscuits	213	10,514	514 11	48.4	127.7
Fruit and vegetable products	218	16,718	466 6	44.4	126.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	9,962	559 3	47.7	140.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	9,230	499 11	45.7	131.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	10,918	484 2	45.3	128.3
Insulated wires and cables	362	19,476	562 6	47.1	143.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	78,678	562 0	42.8	157.6
Cans and metal boxes	395	8,416	474 3	44.8	127.0
Jute	415	4,862	404 6	43.8	110.8
Other textile industries	429	9,604	534 11	47.8	134.3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	10,574	452 5	45.4	119.6
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	1,131	421 2	44.4	113.8
Repair of boots and shoes	895	1,883	368 5	43.7	100.7
Local government service†	906	190,444	412 8	43.9	113.3
Youths and boys (under 21 years)					
Biscuits	213	918	280 8	44.6	75.5
Fruit and vegetable products	218	1,033	273 2	41.1	79.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	540	278 0	43.0	77.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	356	348 5	42.4	98.6
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	892	263 4	41.6	76.0
Insulated wires and cables	362	1,376	297 2	38.8	91.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	8,031	247 2	39.1	75.9
Cans and metal boxes	395	1,062	272 11	43.7	74.9
Jute	415	509	257 8	40.8	75.8
Other textile industries	429	491	329 5	45.4	87.1
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,351	258 9	41.4	75.0
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	177	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	298	190 2	44.0	51.9
Local government service†	906	8,319	260 9	41.3	75.8
Full-time women (18 years and over)					
Biscuits	213	9,597	247 8	39.7	74.9
Fruit and vegetable products	218	14,238	231 5	35.7	77.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	4,943	253 4	39.0	77.9
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	37	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	9,015	243 6	39.1	74.7
Insulated wires and cables	362	6,535	294 7	38.0	93.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	5,710	297 8	38.4	93.0
Cans and metal boxes	395	5,103	242 10	38.9	74.9
Jute	415	3,411	234 4	37.5	75.0
Other textile industries	429	1,801	253 7	38.6	78.8
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,801	242 2	37.8	76.9
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	2,142	215 1	37.9	68.1
Repair of boots and shoes	895	791	215 0	39.7	65.0
Local government service†	906	8,679	265 7	38.6	82.6
Part-time women (18 years and over)‡					
Biscuits	213	14,412	124 7	20.1	74.4
Fruit and vegetable products	218	8,253	130 4	20.0	78.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	2,961	141 3	21.1	80.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	46	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	4,198	128 9	20.7	74.6
Insulated wires and cables	362	2,815	157 8	21.0	90.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1,000	143 3	22.5	76.4
Cans and metal boxes	395	4,871	125 6	20.7	72.8
Jute	415	910	130 9	21.4	73.3
Other textile industries	429	569	126 4	20.1	75.4
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	479	126 8	22.2	68.5
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	523	118 0	20.7	68.4
Repair of boots and shoes	895	284	92 4	18.7	59.3
Local government service†	906	24,992	106 9	18.1	70.8
Girls (under 18 years)					
Biscuits	213	1,613	185 2	38.8	57.3
Fruit and vegetable products	218	1,063	180 8	37.1	58.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	699	192 6	39.0	59.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	1	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	1,459	166 9	38.9	51.4
Insulated wires and cables	362	368	181 9	37.9	57.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	109	—	—	—
Cans and metal boxes	395	442	165 2	38.6	51.3
Jute	415	220	167 2	37.6	53.4
Other textile industries	429	158	—	—	—
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	101	—	—	—
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	190	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	149	—	—	—
Local government service†	906	131	—	—	—

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† Excluding police and fire service.
‡ Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

Note: In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of work-people employed under similar conditions.

Table 5 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969: manual workers

(1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

Industry	Minimum List Heading	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1969					
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	9,348	432	64	33	2	496 5	301 5	—	—	
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	8,778	598	16	38	2	489 4	285 2	—	—	
Other mining and quarrying	109	4,984	245	311	63	25	505 6	299 11	210 2	—	
Food, drink and tobacco											
Grain milling	211	15,127	841	1,899	509	162	491 6	292 10	243 11	122 11	
Bread and flour confectionery	212	36,202	3,551	8,861	8,731	1,279	455 6	214 0	210 3	119 0	
Biscuits	213	10,942	935	9,663	14,781	1,645	489 3	257 5	221 9	125 10	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	18,482	2,356	11,538	9,445	1,283	477 3	233 10	241 11	122 5	
Milk and milk products	215	13,836	1,256	3,312	1,074	407	474 8	264 0	230 11	121 11	
Sugar	216	7,837	507	1,985	512	163	578 6	338 7	289 4	147 4	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	21,270	1,641	13,010	15,382	1,799	484 5	257 7	230 2	123 9	
Fruit and vegetable products	218	15,987	1,097	15,152	8,304	1,167	464 5	263 0	226 4	126 2	
Animal and poultry foods	219	6,917	347	456	241	51	493 0	—	208 2	108 10	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	2,684	158	4,458	3,033	690	545 7	272 1	237 6	135 7	
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	10,396	564	4,558	3,978	1,301	219	488 9	285 4	112 8	
Brewing and malting	231	36,103	1,882	3,978	1,301	219	488 9	285 4	250 4	112 8	
Soft drinks	232	6,891	1,778	2,669	1,058	318	439 0	173 4	209 9	113 8	
Other drink industries	239	10,600	818	6,512	443	728	471 3	301 11	249 0	113 11	
Tobacco	240	9,453	649	12,093	3,345	2,354	559 2	333 5	310 8	157 5	
Coal and petroleum products											
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	8,753	335	45	51	1	462 1	292 9	—	—	
Mineral oil refining	262	11,461	861	507	304	11	581 11	297 8	264 5	147 4	
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1,786	85	235	149	8	467 9	—	237 11	124 8	
Chemicals and allied industries											
General chemicals	271	73,065	5,250	5,941	3,739	495	527 2	272 4	246 6	129 2	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	11,907	863	9,749	4,338	1,735	468 6	242 2	232 3	119 11	
Toilet preparations	273	4,819	412	5,421	1,971	909	508 2	269 9	258 11	135 8	
Paint	274	9,691	590	1,748	879	66	459 4	243 8	234 9	120 2	
Soap and detergents	275	8,794	577	2,020	1,620	315	571 11	293 8	236 8	132 6	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	18,844	942	1,099	533	85	524 8	298 4	232 6	125 0	
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	2,840	112	131	122	7	507 0	—	—	101 10	
Fertilizers	278	2,452	60	102	68	6	496 4	—	—	—	
Other chemical industries	279	9,756	787	5,163	1,618	482	450 2	253 3	238 9	121 9	
Metal manufacture											
Iron and steel (general)‡	311	158,324	14,914	4,447	1,963	141	547 3	277 6	228 3	117 4	
Steel tubes	312	23,322	1,898	1,565	946	23	519 10	249 7	234 1	117 11	
Iron castings, etc.‡	313	62,761	5,340	4,529	1,448	130	519 8	246 5	251 6	121 5	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	26,979	1,782	2,660	1,212	76	527 0	264 10	259 8	128 11	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	14,510	1,368	2,795	759	154	503 0	236 10	241 8	120 8	
Other base metals	323	20,324	1,374	1,561	576	46	499 8	268 2	245 6	122 4	
Mechanical engineering											
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	20,032	2,741	650	172	24	475 8	214 3	239 6	98 9	
Metal-working machine tools	332	37,351	6,169	2,719	1,212	109	522 10	211 7	245 2	118 0	
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	19,526	3,120	1,912	534	54	486 6	200 5	257 3	119 5	
Industrial engines	334	23,857	2,608	1,763	776	34	536 1	231 5	259 10	141 4	
Textile machinery and accessories	335	23,211	3,144	2,577	560	75	476 1	204 6	242 7	115 9	
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	15,369	1,607	157	115	14	550 5	216 8	—	95 2	
Mechanical handling equipment	337	21,086	3,145	770	293	189	507 4	238 0	263 3	121 11	
Office machinery	338	14,538	991	5,183	2,858	315	492 2	211 2	268 5	121 4	
Other machinery	339	84,039	13,108	9,424	2,858	20	521 10	224 8	224 8	107 5	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	52,444	7,163	1,292	956	110	470 1	213 0	250 0	135 4	
Ordnance and small arms	342	18,686	1,893	3,259	659	110	470 1	213 0	250 0	135 4	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	81,344	8,649	15,599	4,185	825	508 6	221 8	271 1	132 9	
Instrument engineering											
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	6,186	667	2,394	536	119	524 10	247 7	281 6	150 9	
Watches and clocks	352	2,555	321	4,447	1,261	555	525 1	211 8	268 7	155 7	
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	5,512	826	3,641	1,256	347	457 8	217 3	230 8	124 3	
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	19,706	3,045	8,255	1,999	426	470 4	207 3	249 6	130 10	
Electrical engineering											
Electrical machinery	361	61,417	9,796	18,950	4,776	1,240	485 9	211 1	250 3	137 10	
Insulated wires and cables	362	17,806	1,132	6,023	2,863	324	533 2	277 9	264 5	138 10	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	20,104	2,306	19,131	6,833	1,311	498 3	234 9	256 4	142 6	
Radio and electronic components	364	33,204	5,048	34,954	15,629	3,162	474 9	211 9	247 10	144 0	
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	5,235	699	6,128	2,709	491	446 10	215 8	237 9	137 10	
Electronic computers	366	1,388	85	801	127	20	587 3	—	260 4	142 10	
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	2,505	492	812	265	47	494 0	212 7	257 1	163 6	
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	18,344	1,389	9,505	1,897	495	486 11	221 4	258 4	137 3	
Other electrical goods	369	31,847	3,231	25,155	10,119	1,523	499 2	217 3	259 3	148 1	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering											
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	371	80,309	10,089	1,014	563	32	528 3	220 1	232 6	104 0	
Marine engineering	372	27,591	4,430	741	407	12	498 1	233 2	224 8	102 4	

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
 † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.
 ‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

Note: In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of work-people employed under similar conditions.

Table 5 (continued) Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969: manual workers

(1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

Industry	Minimum List Heading	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1969					
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
Vehicles											
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	2,847	247	51	58	1	537 1	232 7	—	—	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	262,829	17,019	20,139	4,404	684	592 6	280 10	311 6	147 6	
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	8,344	964	1,739	474	147	493 5	212 9	257 8	127 6	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	97,876	11,488	9,393	2,067	284	540 6	197 6	264 8	139 7	
Locomotives and railway track equipment‡	384	3,106	469	451	264	16	455 7	193 11	234 9	120 11	
Railway carriages and wagons and trams‡	385	3,151	576	127	39	—	461 7	206 0	—	—	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified											
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	16,708	2,637	3,666	980	117	529 1	212 4	239 5	131 4	
Hand tools and implements	391	6,598	1,097	3,416	968	112	443 4	208 1	226 5	130 2	
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	4,112	496	2,982	1,339	264	508 5	194 8	223 6	129 6	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	13,082	1,526	5,172	2,477	161	488 2	215 11	244 8	129 1	
Wire and wire manufactures	394	18,806	1,643	2,336	1,024	170	512 5	235 1	233 7	118 8	
Cans and metal boxes	395	7,957	1,199	5,296	5,217	476	484 9	246 0	219 8	114 7	
Jewellery and precious metals	396	5,101	466	1,746	552	176	515 1	252 5	217 5	127 0	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	101,300	12,779	33,499	12,919	2,109	493 6	227 11	241 2	130 9	
Textiles											
Production of man-made fibres	411	30,196	1,979	4,013	1,074	346	540 0	339 0	261 11	132 5	
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	24,752	3,565	23,118	7,452	2,168	433 11	264 3	242 10	126 3	
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	17,433	2,197	16,154	2,914	1,124	424 9	252 0	246 4	119 8	
Woolen and worsted	414	42,073	5,083	30,153	9,291	3,750	429 5	242 11	225 0	118 2	
Jute	415	5,180	601	3,648	972	255	398 4	252 1	221 5	124 6	
Rope, twine and net	416	2,281	458	2,756	624	274	410 10	218 6	210 3	115 7	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	19,110	2,482	42,299	8,940	8,392	492 1	236 2	251 2	143 0	
Lace	418	1,164	170	1,436	317	147					

Table 5 (continued) Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969: manual workers

(1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

Industry	Minimum List Heading	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1969					
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	702	113,891	5,255	15,180	1,459	7	471 1	318 3	361 0	121 5	—
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	54,466	2,073	397	247	22	513 2	226 8	241 10	104 4	—
Other road haulage	704	3,148	84	30	16	—	515 9	—	—	—	—
Port and inland water transport	705	50,474	786	321	561	7	575 6	279 1	195 7	113 1	—
Air transport	707	14,822	537	300	178	22	588 7	230 6	360 3	144 6	—
Other transport and communication‡	708-709	204,435	18,400	3,439	2,993	365	522 9	261 7	242 8	159 4	160 5
Certain miscellaneous services											
Laundries	892	7,504	1,870	17,299	6,810	1,914	393 6	182 8	196 6	105 6	143 9
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	1,449	206	2,308	647	204	404 7	219 5	210 4	129 6	137 0
Motor repairers, garages, etc.	894	49,061	14,386	3,723	1,438	223	429 4	195 10	234 1	105 2	147 5
Repair of boots and shoes	895	1,800	276	622	168	59	380 7	181 11	193 2	94 9	—
Public administration, etc.											
National government service (except where included above)§	901	62,223	5,156	14,786	9,126	200	364 10	184 9	233 9	103 10	132 2
Local government service||	906	176,048	7,541	6,906	15,166	130	370 11	228 6	245 4	100 11	—

*† See footnotes on page 678.
 ‡ Mainly postal and telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.
 § These figures relate to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communications.
 || Excluding police and fire service. Industrial employees have, as appropriate, been included in such industries as construction, water supply and transport and communication.

Table 6 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969: manual workers

(1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

Industry	Minimum List Heading	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October 1969 by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1969 of the workers shown on the returns received					
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)											
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	54.0	46.6	—	—	—	110.3	77.6	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	50.3	42.9	—	—	—	116.7	79.8	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	109	48.6	44.3	36.9	—	—	124.8	81.2	68.3	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco											
Grain milling	211	50.8	45.9	38.8	21.8	—	116.1	76.6	75.4	67.7	—
Bread and flour confectionery	212	48.5	42.3	38.9	21.4	40.0	112.7	60.7	64.9	43.7	—
Biscuits	213	50.0	44.1	38.1	21.8	39.4	117.4	70.0	69.8	69.3	52.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	47.6	41.0	39.2	21.5	40.4	120.3	68.4	74.1	68.3	51.5
Milk and milk products	215	49.8	44.0	39.7	21.6	39.8	114.4	72.0	69.8	67.7	45.6
Sugar	216	51.4	44.0	37.6	23.2	—	135.1	92.3	92.3	76.2	—
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	45.8	42.4	38.9	21.4	—	126.9	72.9	71.0	69.4	48.3
Fruit and vegetable products	218	46.5	42.3	37.5	21.5	37.6	119.8	74.6	72.4	70.4	54.9
Animal and poultry foods	219	47.1	43.5	35.9	21.2	—	126.3	91.1	71.8	68.5	—
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	50.2	—	38.6	19.6	—	117.8	—	64.7	66.6	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	47.7	42.9	38.4	21.6	39.3	137.3	76.1	74.2	75.3	56.2
Brewing and malting	231	45.6	41.6	37.9	18.8	39.0	128.6	82.3	79.3	71.9	49.5
Soft drinks	232	46.2	41.7	38.2	20.7	38.6	114.0	49.9	65.9	68.0	52.8
Other drink industries	239	45.9	42.0	39.0	20.6	39.0	123.2	86.3	76.6	66.4	52.8
Tobacco	240	44.7	41.2	39.1	21.1	38.8	150.1	97.1	95.3	89.5	68.9
Coal and petroleum products											
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	45.7	41.5	—	—	—	121.3	84.7	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	262	42.1	40.2	40.2	23.0	—	165.9	88.9	78.9	76.9	—
Lubricating oils and greases	263	46.6	—	39.6	19.2	—	120.5	—	72.1	77.9	—
Chemicals and allied industries											
General chemicals	271	45.9	40.7	39.5	21.4	38.9	137.8	80.3	74.9	72.4	45.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	45.9	41.9	39.1	21.0	39.2	122.5	69.4	71.3	68.5	47.4
Toilet preparations	273	45.2	41.4	38.6	21.3	40.3	134.9	78.2	80.5	76.4	54.1
Paint	274	44.9	41.7	37.8	21.2	—	122.8	70.1	74.5	68.0	—
Soap and detergents	275	49.2	42.1	38.9	22.7	38.6	139.5	83.7	73.0	70.0	51.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	44.9	41.1	38.3	22.5	—	140.2	87.1	72.8	66.7	—
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	46.1	—	—	19.2	—	132.0	—	—	63.6	—
Fertilizers	278	47.5	—	—	—	—	125.4	—	—	—	—
Other chemical industries	279	47.4	41.3	38.9	21.7	37.9	114.0	73.6	73.7	67.3	55.9
Metal manufacture											
Iron and steel (general)‡	311	45.5	40.8	38.2	22.1	—	144.3	81.6	71.7	63.7	—
Steel tubes	312	47.7	41.1	37.5	20.7	—	130.8	72.9	74.9	68.4	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	313	46.5	41.4	38.1	20.9	—	134.1	71.4	79.2	69.7	—
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	44.0	41.1	38.8	21.3	—	143.7	77.3	80.3	72.6	—
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	46.6	41.5	37.3	20.5	—	129.5	68.5	77.7	70.6	—
Other base metals	323	44.4	41.0	38.2	20.4	—	135.0	78.5	77.1	72.0	—

Table 6 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969: manual workers (1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

Industry	Minimum List Heading	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October 1969 by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1969 of the workers shown on the returns received					
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
Mechanical engineering											
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	45.4	42.1	38.9	19.4	—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Metal-working machine tools	332	45.1	40.6	37.8	20.7	—	125.7	61.1	73.9	61.1	—
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	44.9	39.2	38.0	20.5	—	139.1	62.5	77.8	68.4	—
Industrial engines	334	45.9	39.8	37.4	21.6	—	130.0	61.4	81.2	69.9	—
Textile machinery and accessories	335	45.0	41.1	38.1	20.7	—	140.2	69.8	83.4	78.5	—
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	47.1	41.2	38.2	18.2	—	127.0	59.7	76.4	67.1	—
Mechanical handling equipment	337	49.4	40.6	38.2	19.6	—	140.2	63.1	—	62.7	—
Office machinery	338	45.3	40.9	38.4	18.7	—	129.0	65.3	79.0	61.1	—
Other machinery	339	46.0	40.7	38.8	19.8	39.2	134.4	69.8	82.3	78.2	—
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	46.9	41.1	37.7	21.3	—	128.4	62.3	83.0	73.5	51.7
Ordnance and small arms	342	44.5	38.5	38.5	22.4	—	133.5	65.6	71.5	60.5	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	45.3	41.1	38.5	20.2	38.1	126.8	66.4	77.9	72.5	—
Instrument engineering											
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	42.7	39.3	38.3	20.8	—	147.5	75.6	88.2	87.0	—
Watches and clocks	352	46.2	40.1	38.5	20.9	38.6	136.4	63.3	83.7	89.3	54.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	43.6	40.9	37.2	22.1	—	126.0	63.7	74.4	67.5	46.8
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	44.3	40.3	38.0	21.5	39.1	127.4	61.7	78.8	73.0	55.0
Electrical engineering											
Electrical machinery	361	45.3	40.9	38.4	22.0	38.2	128.7	61.9	78.2	75.2	46.3
Insulated wires and cables	362	47.5	40.9	38.3	20.9	38.9	134.7	81.5	82.8	79.7	52.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	45.1	40.2	37.2	20.4	37.6	132.6	70.1	82.7	83.8	47.3
Radio and electronic components	364	44.7	40.2	38.1	21.9	38.0	127.4	63.2	78.1	78.9	51.2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	44.3	40.5	38.2	21.5	38.6	121.0	63.9	74.7	76.9	45.7
Electronic computers	366	47.6	—	37.3	23.1	—	148.0	—	83.8	74.2	—
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	45.1	39.9	36.5	23.5	—	131.4	63.9	84.5	83.5	—
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	45.1	41.2	39.2	21.6	37.2	129.6	64.5	79.1	76.3	48.8
Other electrical goods	369	44.2	40.2	38.2	20.7	37.5	135.5	64.9	81.4	85.8	52.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering											
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	371	45.3	40.0	36.9	18.9	—	139.9	66.0	75.6	66.0	—
Marine engineering	372	45.5	40.0	37.8	20.3	—	131.4	70.0	71.3	60.5	—
Vehicles											
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	43.5	40.4	—	—	—	148.2	69.1	—	—	—
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	43.5	40.5	38.1	20.9	37.6	163.4	83.2	98.1	84.7	55.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	42.1	40.1	37.7	22.0	—	140.6	63.7	82.0	69.5	—
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	43.9	39.8	38.3	22.9	38.7	147.7	59.5	82.9	73.1	48.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment‡	384	42.6	39.7	35.5	20.7	—	128.3	58.6	79.4	70.1	—
Railway carriages and wagons and tram‡	385	46.2	41.9	—	—	—	119.9	59.0			

Table 6 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969: manual workers

(1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

Industry	Minimum List Heading	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October 1969 by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1969 by the workers shown on the returns received				
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†	
				Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.						d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	47.6	41.7	37.5	18.8	—	—	—	—	—
Pottery	462	45.7	41.2	36.4	22.0	38.7	121.3	78.3	74.9	66.8
Glass	463	46.5	41.9	38.3	21.0	38.7	125.3	68.4	76.0	70.1
Cement	464	49.5	45.1	—	19.6	—	130.4	79.7	79.0	71.0
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	469	48.8	43.3	38.5	21.3	—	131.0	82.1	—	63.0
Timber, furniture, etc.										
Timber	471	45.7	41.2	38.2	19.0	—	113.0	62.5	79.0	68.7
Furniture and upholstery	472	43.7	40.6	37.8	21.7	39.2	134.3	59.6	89.5	80.6
Bedding, etc.	473	43.6	40.8	37.7	22.0	—	124.9	67.6	87.5	76.7
Shop and office fitting	474	52.0	43.5	36.6	21.6	—	125.2	61.6	73.9	68.3
Wooden containers and baskets	475	45.5	41.2	37.3	21.7	—	120.9	64.5	66.0	64.5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	46.4	41.4	35.7	20.5	—	116.0	63.5	73.7	70.7
Paper, printing and publishing										
Paper and board	481	48.7	44.8	39.0	21.5	39.7	129.1	83.3	74.5	73.0
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	47.1	42.3	38.3	21.5	38.3	133.0	75.1	72.6	69.1
Manufactured stationery	483	46.6	42.6	38.8	21.1	38.1	123.6	65.4	75.7	73.6
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	48.0	46.0	39.1	21.0	38.2	114.5	69.1	75.1	70.9
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	45.0	41.4	39.6	21.2	—	189.2	66.6	84.2	80.0
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	43.2	40.8	40.3	19.6	—	228.6	90.0	104.0	72.8
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	489	45.5	41.7	39.8	21.8	39.9	148.9	63.1	78.2	73.1
Other manufacturing industries										
Rubber	491	45.5	41.3	38.7	22.3	38.8	140.8	82.2	77.7	74.5
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.	492	48.7	43.8	39.6	22.3	—	110.2	83.3	66.2	59.0
Brushes and brooms	493	43.8	40.3	36.8	21.9	38.6	110.0	62.5	69.5	68.6
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	494	47.8	40.8	37.8	22.3	39.9	123.3	63.8	74.3	75.1
Miscellaneous stationery goods	495	46.5	41.6	39.6	20.7	—	120.2	67.2	72.0	72.1
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	46.5	42.3	38.5	21.7	38.5	125.7	72.5	72.9	69.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	47.0	43.3	38.0	22.6	39.0	121.5	63.7	70.8	64.2
Construction	500	48.2	43.9	38.0	17.9	—	121.8	65.1	71.9	67.2
Gas, electricity and water										
Gas	601	49.0	42.7	38.1	19.9	—	119.8	71.0	69.7	64.7
Electricity	602	41.4	40.7	37.3	21.8	—	127.1	61.3	87.9	75.0
Water supply	603	47.1	44.5	—	17.5	—	109.3	77.5	—	64.2
Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)										
Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	702	50.9	46.4	45.7	22.0	—	111.1	82.3	94.8	66.2
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	56.5	47.5	37.4	19.2	—	109.0	57.3	77.6	65.2
Other road haulage	704	54.3	—	—	—	—	114.0	—	—	—
Port and inland water transport	705	45.8	43.6	33.7	20.7	—	150.8	76.8	69.6	65.6
Air transport	707	45.8	40.3	44.8	22.5	—	154.2	68.6	96.5	77.1
Other transport and communication‡	708-709	48.9	42.1	38.8	22.3	38.5	128.3	74.6	75.1	85.7
Certain miscellaneous services										
Laundries	892	46.1	42.0	38.9	21.1	38.8	102.4	52.2	60.6	60.0
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	44.9	43.2	38.0	22.9	38.9	108.1	60.9	66.4	67.9
Motor repairers, garages, etc.	894	44.4	41.6	39.6	19.6	39.6	116.0	56.5	70.9	64.4
Repair of boots and shoes	895	44.0	41.6	40.9	20.3	—	103.8	52.5	56.7	56.0
Public administration, etc.										
National government service (except where included above)§	901	44.3	39.7	40.6	19.7	38.6	98.8	55.8	69.1	63.2
Local government service||	906	43.6	40.9	39.1	18.4	—	102.1	67.0	75.3	65.8

*† See footnotes on page 678.

‡ Mainly postal and telecommunications, but including also some returns for storage.

§ These figures related to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

|| Excluding police and fire service. Industrial employees have, as appropriate, been included in such industries as construction, water supply and transport and communication.

Table 7 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1969: analysis by standard region: manual workers

(1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco	516 9	465 9	463 5	497 6	467 1	454 7	479 9	456 11	455 3	414 10	431 2
Coal and petroleum products	566 10	*	*	401 8	467 1	452 1	553 11	449 11	498 2	570 11	*
Chemicals and allied industries	497 6	493 4	531 0	494 1	449 6	456 8	524 1	520 4	476 6	506 7	361 7
Metal manufacture	521 4	475 10	501 7	530 8	540 1	517 4	526 10	511 6	530 3	561 10	381 3
Mechanical engineering	516 0	465 4	480 9	539 4	495 7	476 7	482 6	523 6	531 0	518 1	—
Instrument engineering	482 9	427 6	413 0	486 0	457 10	470 8	453 6	457 3	480 8	478 1	—
Electrical engineering	494 3	442 11	442 7	523 10	494 5	436 7	489 5	503 7	498 7	486 7	445 4†
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	506 1	467 11	527 9	*	*	530 5	580 9	555 8	493 10	574 1	—
Vehicles	576 5	484 2	540 8	624 6	501 10	530 3	529 2	543 9	604 9	556 7	483 6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	518 9	449 6	456 5	510 2	480 1	477 5	469 11	486 11	480 0	491 0	391 7
Textiles	490 11	443 11	466 9	515 11	502 3	448 4	440 4	468 2	420 5	503 0	444 2
Leather, leather goods and fur	448 7	403 5	454 10	416 6	407 7	413 8	416 1	429 10	420 2	450 8	406 9
Clothing and footwear	452 0	410 0	492 7	406 4	430 10	393 0	414 5	430 7	443 0	435 0	377 0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	531 10	499 9	469 9	490 2	478 2	492 7	497 5	483 8	475 4	451 8	467 8
Timber, furniture, etc.	514 0	433 11	417 4	444 11	431 6	421 1	431 4	453 7	440 2	414 8	361 8
Paper, printing and publishing	646 1	533 3	525 11	531 8	506 10	507 9	540 10	528 0	518 5	504 2	480 11
Other manufacturing industries	510 8	435 10	525 6	535 7	468 5	439 11	493 4	512 8	481 8	468 7	488 8
All manufacturing industries	533 11	469 0	490 1	540 10	488 7	475 3	493 1	507 7	496 10	519 5	440 5
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	524 9	*	474 4	560 3	533 3	496 5	543 1	486 8	468 11	488 5	353 8
Construction	505 6	426 9	411 0	479 0	451 4	460 6	479 0	467 9	480 0	471 5	389 9
Gas, electricity and water	474 3	454 9	439 1	461 7	433 6	426 4	437 11	431 2	453 3	440 11	434 7
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	552 11	504 1	484 2	522 5	504 3	501 11	513 1	476 10	491 8	480 4	459 3
Certain miscellaneous services‡	442 5	419 11	393 1	427 2	417 0	414 8	416 11	393 3	430 7	394 7	389 11
Public administration§	394 6	328 5	350 10	383 11	364 3	363 7	373 0	339 4	354 5	341 5	312 8
All industries covered	517 7	454 11	458 3	522 11	475 4	467 11	486 6	484 5	482 1	489 2	420 0

Table 8 Average hours worked (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1969: analysis by standard region: manual workers

(1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
	Food, drink and tobacco	48.4	48.8	47.7	47.4	48.2	48.5	47.3	47.9	46.3	47.8	45.3
Coal and petroleum products	43.0	*	*	47.0	44.3	45.4	43.6	46.1	44.1	44.4	*
Chemicals and allied industries	46.8	48.4	49.0	46.4	47.0	45.7	46.3	44.9	47.4	46.1	40.4
Metal manufacture	46.3	47.8	45.4	45.6	46.1	46.1	48.0	46.0	47.4	43.0	43.5
Mechanical engineering	46.8	46.6	46.8	45.4	45.3	45.8	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.7	—
Instrument engineering	44.2	43.3	41.5	44.1	43.4	44.5	44.0	45.1	44.4	42.3	—
Electrical engineering	44.9	44.3	46.1	44.8	46.7	44.4	45.4	45.6	45.5	44.4	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	45.2	45.5	47.1	*	*	46.0	46.1	46.1	43.0	50.1	—
Vehicles	44.5	46.3	43.2	41.4	44.3	45.0	44.4	44.4	47.4	45.9	41.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.0	46.2	47.5	44.9	45.5	46.8	46.2	46.2	46.2	45.9	44.3
Textiles	46.2	44.9	46.8	46.4	44.9	47.5	46.0	44.1	45.5	42.2	44.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	44.6	42.0	45.4	44.1	44.2	46.3	46.2	45.9	45.9	44.7	43.8
Clothing and footwear	41.9	40.5	42.3	41.7	40.9	41.8	42.5	41.1	43.6	43.5	41.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	49.1	48.0	48.1	46.5	48.1	48.1	47.2	48.0	46.9	46.2	50.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	46.5	45.9	45.0	45.8	45.8	44.6	45.3	44.7	45.2	45.2	45.6
Paper, printing and publishing	46.7	45.8	45.1	45.4	45.5	46.4	46.5	45.8	47.0	45.7	44.1
Other manufacturing industries	47.9	45.5	45.2	44.1	46.9	44.9	47.1	46.9	44.9	44.7	43.0
All manufacturing industries	46.3	46.6	46.0								

Table 9 Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1969: analysis by standard region: manual workers

(1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Coal and petroleum products	128.1	114.5	116.6	125.8	116.2	121.5	121.7	114.5	118.0	104.1	114.2
Chemicals and allied industries	158.2	*	*	102.6	126.5	119.6	152.3	117.2	135.5	154.3	*
Metal manufacture	127.6	122.4	130.0	127.9	114.7	120.0	135.9	138.9	130.9	131.7	107.3
Mechanical engineering	135.1	119.4	132.7	139.6	140.6	134.7	131.7	133.5	134.2	156.9	105.2
Instrument engineering	132.3	119.8	123.2	142.5	131.4	124.8	126.9	137.2	139.1	133.3	122.9†
Electrical engineering	131.1	118.4	119.5	132.2	126.7	126.9	123.6	121.6	129.9	135.7	122.9†
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	132.1	119.9	115.1	140.2	127.0	118.1	129.3	132.6	131.4	131.4	122.9†
Vehicles	134.4	123.5	134.6	*	138.5	145.1	144.6	137.9	137.4	137.4	139.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	155.4	125.4	150.3	181.1	136.1	141.5	143.3	147.1	153.2	145.5	106.1
Textiles	132.4	116.8	115.3	136.3	126.7	122.5	121.7	126.4	124.7	128.5	121.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	127.5	118.7	119.8	133.4	134.2	113.3	114.9	127.5	110.8	143.2	111.4
Clothing and footwear	120.7	115.3	120.3	113.5	110.8	107.2	108.0	106.0	109.9	121.1	108.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	129.5	121.5	139.8	117.0	126.5	112.7	117.0	125.6	121.8	120.0	111.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	130.0	125.0	117.2	126.5	119.3	122.9	126.4	121.0	121.5	117.3	89.7
Paper, printing and publishing	132.6	113.5	111.4	116.7	113.0	113.2	114.1	121.8	116.8	110.1	95.1
Other manufacturing industries	166.0	139.6	139.8	140.6	133.8	131.4	139.5	138.4	132.4	132.3	130.9
	127.9	114.9	139.4	145.7	119.9	117.5	125.6	131.1	128.8	125.9	136.5
All manufacturing industries	138.4	120.9	127.9	145.6	128.9	123.1	128.6	132.9	130.2	139.6	119.7
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	110.5	*	117.5	116.7	116.7	110.1	117.0	116.4	107.5	118.2	89.7
Construction	123.8	106.5	107.9	122.6	113.8	116.8	119.8	117.9	124.1	116.9	99.9
Gas, electricity and water	126.7	127.2	123.1	125.2	119.8	118.3	117.5	114.6	122.5	125.1	111.5
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	129.6	121.7	116.5	118.6	114.3	118.4	121.5	113.3	117.5	114.5	112.3
Certain miscellaneous services‡	116.7	112.5	107.2	115.1	113.2	109.8	111.8	108.0	119.2	109.5	108.7
Public administration§	106.9	92.2	95.7	105.2	98.9	97.8	102.2	95.7	98.1	95.7	89.5
All industries covered	131.6	116.5	119.4	138.3	123.2	120.3	125.0	125.2	125.3	128.5	111.2

* The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

† It is not possible to publish separate figures for mechanical engineering, instrument engineering, electrical engineering and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.

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

§ Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and communication, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals

and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments.

Note: In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportion of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

In the second quarter of 1970 the retail prices index for one-person pensioner households was 139.3 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 136.9 in the previous quarter and with 130.8 in the second quarter of 1969.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the second quarter of 1970 was 139.4, compared with 137.0 in the previous quarter and with 131.3 in the second quarter of 1969.

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

Retail Prices Indices (All items, excluding housing)

16th JANUARY 1962=100

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Index for one-person pensioner households									
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4	136.9
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8	139.3
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.7	107.2	111.6	116.4	117.6	124.3	130.6	—
4th Quarter	101.9	104.5	108.7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	133.6	—
Index for two-person pensioner households									
1st Quarter	100.2	104.0	105.3	110.5	114.6	118.9	122.7	129.6	137.0
2nd Quarter	102.1	103.8	106.8	111.4	116.6	119.4	124.3	131.3	139.4
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.6	107.6	112.3	116.7	118.0	124.6	131.4	—
4th Quarter	101.7	104.3	109.0	113.8	118.0	120.3	126.7	133.8	—
General index of retail prices									
1st Quarter	100.2	103.1	104.1	108.9	113.3	117.1	120.2	128.1	134.5
2nd Quarter	102.2	103.5	105.9	111.4	115.2	118.0	123.2	130.0	137.3
3rd Quarter	101.6	102.5	106.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	123.8	130.2	—
4th Quarter	101.5	103.3	107.8	112.5	116.4	118.5	125.3	131.8	—

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: HISTORICAL SERIES

The following tables give, in full detail, the various series of quarterly employment estimates for the period from March 1966 onwards. Tables 1-7 provide revised and updated estimates and replace the quarterly series from March 1966 published in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 317-323).

These series for Great Britain were introduced when estimates from June 1950 to September 1965 were published in full detail in the May 1966 issue (pages 210 to 213). Estimates for subsequent dates have since been published at quarterly intervals, and, for the main groups within the working population, have been given in the form of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted time series in table 101 each month. More detailed estimates were last published in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 317-319).

Regional estimates beginning at June 1965 were introduced in the July 1966 issue of this GAZETTE (page 391). Later estimates have been published quarterly and, for employees in employment, have been given in the form of time series in table 102 each month.

In the April 1969 issue (pages 319-323) revised and updated regional estimates of the civilian labour force and its components were published for each quarter from June 1965 to September 1968. Estimates up to December 1969 are now available and the series have been updated accordingly. The figures given in tables 5-7 of this issue take account of the discontinuity in the regional estimates at June 1969 arising from improved information about employees in employment in the distributive trades, which was discussed on pages 288-289 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. To maintain the comparability of the series the estimates for June 1969 have been compiled (a) excluding, and (b) including the improved information. It has been assumed that the changes between June 1968 and June 1969 (a), excluding the improved information, in the numbers employed outside the region in which their cards are exchanged have occurred progressively over the intervening quarters.

The figures published on pages 317-323 of the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE assumed that the national and regional numbers of male employers and self-employed persons had remained unchanged since June 1967, and that the numbers of female employers and self-employed persons had remained unchanged since June 1966. These estimates were based on the results of the 1966 Census of Population combined, for males only, with the estimates of the change between June 1966 and June 1967 in the number of male employers and self-employed persons obtained from sample based estimates of the exchange of Class II national insurance cards provided by the Department of Health and Social Security.

The latest information from this source showed little evidence of change between June 1967 and June 1968, but an increase between June 1968 and June 1969. The national and regional estimates of male employers and self-employed persons are, therefore, assumed to have remained unchanged between June 1967 and June 1968 but to have increased between June 1968 and June 1969. It is assumed provisionally that there has been no change in the number of male employers and self-employed persons since June 1969. These estimated numbers of employers and self-employed persons will be subject to review as further information becomes available, and all estimates of employers and self-employed persons (males and females) from June 1966 onwards will be subject to revision when estimates have been obtained from the 1971 Census of Population.

A seasonal adjustment procedure designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components in the national estimates was introduced in the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. Additional data which have since become available have resulted in revised figures from March 1966. These were published for the first time in table 101 of the March 1970 issue (page 231). Detailed seasonally adjusted national estimates are given in table 4.

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 1. Total males and females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees with cards	Employees without cards		Total employees	Employers and self-employed	H.M. Forces	Working population	Wholly un-employed	Employees in employment	Civil employment	
		Civil servants In G.B.	Outside U.K.								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1966 March	22,725	735	12	28	23,500	1,614	418	25,532	307	23,194	24,807
June	22,777	740	10	27	23,554	1,612	417	25,583	253	23,301	24,913
September	22,847	748	10	44	23,649	1,629	416	25,695	324	23,325	24,955
December	22,680	758	10	35	23,483	1,647	419	25,549	467	23,016	24,662
1967 March	22,451	755	10	37	23,252	1,664	419	25,335	525	22,728	24,391
June	22,484	762	11	36	23,293	1,681	417	25,391	466	22,828	24,509
September	22,592	766	11	63	23,431	1,681	413	25,525	526	22,905	24,586
December	22,465	772	10	44	23,292	1,681	412	25,385	559	22,733	24,414
1968 March	22,312	766	10	45	23,133	1,681	407	25,221	572	22,561	24,242
June	22,305	794	10	43	23,152	1,681	400	25,233	506	22,645	24,326
September	22,360	801	10	65	23,235	1,697	395	25,327	535	22,701	24,398
December	22,351	781	9	46	23,187	1,713	390	25,290	540	22,647	24,360
1969 March	22,249	780	9	43	23,081	1,728	384	25,193	566	22,515	24,243
June	22,251	779	10	44	23,083	1,744	380	25,207	483	22,600	24,344
September	22,298	780	10	71	23,159	1,744	377	25,280	540	22,619	24,363
December	22,243	788	9	49	23,089	1,744	376	25,209	566	22,523	24,267

Table 2 Males; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS											
Quarter	Employees with cards	Employees without cards			Total employees	Employers and self-employed	H.M. Forces	Working population	Wholly un-employed	Employees in employment	Civil employment
		Civil servants		Wholly un-employed							
		In G.B.	Outside U.K.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1966	March	14,307	535	10	14,870	1,253	403	16,526	239	14,631	15,884
	June	14,342	536	8	14,903	1,251	402	16,556	199	14,704	15,955
	September	14,344	538	8	14,918	1,268	401	16,587	253	14,665	15,933
	December	14,293	546	8	14,870	1,286	403	16,559	373	14,497	15,782
1967	March	14,092	542	8	14,667	1,303	403	16,372	421	14,246	15,548
	June	14,158	545	8	14,736	1,320	401	16,457	378	14,358	15,678
	September	14,228	548	8	14,826	1,320	397	16,543	424	14,402	15,722
	December	14,156	553	8	14,748	1,320	396	16,464	461	14,287	15,607
1968	March	13,968	549	8	14,557	1,320	391	16,268	477	14,080	15,400
	June	13,980	561	8	14,580	1,320	385	16,285	429	14,151	15,471
	September	14,006	566	8	14,626	1,336	380	16,342	448	14,178	15,514
	December	14,028	558	7	14,626	1,352	376	16,354	457	14,169	15,521
1969	March	13,908	557	8	14,504	1,367	370	16,241	484	14,020	15,387
	June	13,846	555	8	14,442	1,383	366	16,191	415	14,027	15,410
	September	13,876	556	8	14,490	1,383	363	16,236	455	14,035	15,418
	December	13,867	560	7	14,470	1,383	362	16,215	483	13,987	15,370

Table 3 Females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS											
Quarter	Employees with cards	Employees without cards			Total employees	Employers and self-employed	H.M. Forces	Working population	Wholly un-employed	Employees in employment	Civil employment
		Civil servants		Wholly un-employed							
		In G.B.	Outside U.K.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1966	March	8,418	200	2	8,631	360	15	9,006	68	8,563	8,923
	June	8,435	204	2	8,651	361	15	9,027	54	8,597	8,958
	September	8,503	210	2	8,732	361	15	9,108	71	8,660	9,021
	December	8,386	212	2	8,613	361	16	8,990	94	8,519	8,880
1967	March	8,359	212	2	8,586	361	16	8,963	104	8,482	8,843
	June	8,326	217	2	8,558	361	16	8,935	88	8,470	8,831
	September	8,364	218	2	8,605	361	16	8,982	102	8,503	8,864
	December	8,310	219	2	8,544	361	16	8,921	98	8,447	8,808
1968	March	8,344	216	2	8,575	361	16	8,952	95	8,480	8,841
	June	8,325	233	2	8,572	361	15	8,948	77	8,494	8,855
	September	8,353	235	2	8,610	361	15	8,986	87	8,523	8,884
	December	8,323	223	2	8,561	361	14	8,936	83	8,477	8,838
1969	March	8,341	223	2	8,577	361	14	8,952	82	8,495	8,856
	June	8,405	224	2	8,641	361	14	9,016	68	8,573	8,934
	September	8,422	225	2	8,669	361	14	9,044	85	8,584	8,945
	December	8,376	228	2	8,618	361	14	8,993	82	8,536	8,897

(a) Employees stationed outside Great Britain are included in column (1) if their national insurance cards are exchanged in Great Britain by their employers. Similarly, members of HM Forces stationed outside Great Britain are included in column (7). Civil servants without cards who are stationed overseas are shown separately in column (3).
 (b) The estimates for employees with cards relate to the first Monday in the months shown. The unemployment figures are taken from the mid-month counts.

(c) The relationships between the columns are:
 (5) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) (10) = (5) - (9)
 (8) = (5) + (6) + (7) (11) = (6) + (10)
 (d) Each figure is rounded to the nearest thousand. Thus, rounded totals may not agree exactly with the sum of the rounded parts.

Table 4 Males, females and total; adjusted for normal seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS													
Quarter	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL				
	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1966	March	14,942	16,598	14,732	15,984	8,640	9,015	8,578	8,938	23,582	25,613	23,310	24,922
	June	14,915	16,568	14,686	15,937	8,672	9,048	8,607	8,967	23,588	25,617	23,292	24,904
	September	14,893	16,562	14,619	15,888	8,685	9,062	8,615	8,976	23,578	25,624	23,234	24,863
	December	14,811	16,500	14,460	15,745	8,629	9,006	8,540	8,901	23,440	25,506	23,000	24,646
1967	March	14,740	16,445	14,346	15,649	8,598	8,975	8,499	8,860	23,338	25,420	22,845	24,508
	June	14,754	16,475	14,350	15,670	8,575	8,952	8,475	8,836	23,328	25,427	22,825	24,506
	September	14,793	16,511	14,346	15,666	8,557	8,935	8,457	8,818	23,351	25,445	22,803	24,484
	December	14,690	16,405	14,251	15,571	8,563	8,940	8,471	8,832	23,253	25,345	22,721	24,403
1968	March	14,632	16,343	14,183	15,504	8,588	8,965	8,498	8,859	23,220	25,308	22,681	24,363
	June	14,599	16,304	14,145	15,464	8,585	8,961	8,496	8,857	23,184	25,265	22,641	24,321
	September	14,590	16,307	14,117	15,453	8,563	8,939	8,478	8,839	23,154	25,246	22,595	24,292
	December	14,568	16,295	14,132	15,485	8,582	8,957	8,502	8,863	23,150	25,252	22,635	24,348
1969	March	14,578	16,315	14,122	15,489	8,591	8,966	8,514	8,875	23,169	25,281	22,636	24,364
	June	14,462	16,211	14,024	15,406	8,652	9,027	8,573	8,934	23,114	25,238	22,597	24,340
	September	14,452	16,199	13,977	15,360	8,629	9,004	8,547	8,908	23,081	25,203	22,524	24,268
	December	14,417	16,161	13,954	15,337	8,638	9,013	8,560	8,921	23,055	25,174	22,514	24,258

Table 5 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males and females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment†												
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	September	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
	December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
1969	March	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
	June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
	June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,619
	September†	7,753	632	1,286	2,275	1,398	2,010	2,910	1,262	957	2,126	22,619
December†	7,752	632	1,278	2,248	1,404	2,008	2,900	1,254	947	2,091	22,523	
Employers and self-employed‡												
1966	March	515	60	154	136	98	134	199	82	103	133	1,614
	June	516	60	154	136	98	133	198	81	103	133	1,612
	September	524	60	156	137	99	135	200	81	103	134	1,629
	December	532	61	158	138	101	136	203	81	104	134	1,647
1967	March	540	61	160	139	102	138	205	81	104	135	1,664
	June	548	61	162	140	103	139	207	81	104	135	1,681
	September	548	61	162	140	103	139	207	81	104	135	1,681
	December	548	61	162	140	103	139	207	81	104	135	1,681
1968	March	548	61	162	140	103	139	207	81	104	135	1,681
	June	548	61	162	140	103	139	207	81	104	135	1,681
	September	555	62	165	142	104	141	209	81	103	135	1,697
	December	562	62	167	145	104	143	212	80	102	134	1,713
1969	March	569	63	170	147	105	144	214	80	101	134	1,728
	June	576	63	172	149	105	146	216	80	100	134	1,744
Total in civil employment†												
1966	March	8,486	676	1,468	2,485	1,514	2,226	3,186	1,392	1,078	2,285	24,807
	June	8,529	669	1,493	2,511	1,524	2,227	3,197	1,390	1,089	2,276	24,913
	September</											

Table 5 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males and females; unadjusted for seasonal variations (continued)

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Total employees†												
1966	March	8,039	625	1,336	2,364	1,429	2,113	3,028	1,341	1,001	2,212	23,500
	June	8,068	615	1,355	2,388	1,437	2,111	3,034	1,335	1,007	2,193	23,554
	September	8,094	617	1,349	2,355	1,441	2,130	3,054	1,352	1,010	2,235	23,649
	December	8,076	621	1,322	2,343	1,440	2,105	3,034	1,336	998	2,198	23,483
1967	March	7,997	613	1,310	2,308	1,429	2,096	2,993	1,315	988	2,192	23,252
	June	7,995	616	1,342	2,339	1,445	2,068	2,989	1,326	987	2,174	23,293
	September	8,049	623	1,332	2,322	1,432	2,105	3,008	1,339	1,002	2,210	23,431
	December	8,010	622	1,316	2,315	1,441	2,099	2,972	1,332	996	2,180	23,292
1968	March	7,959	618	1,313	2,293	1,431	2,078	2,957	1,319	978	2,176	23,133
	June	7,974	618	1,340	2,315	1,422	2,050	2,966	1,311	985	2,160	23,152
	September	7,977	626	1,319	2,315	1,423	2,076	2,971	1,332	989	2,198	23,235
	December	7,966	631	1,318	2,305	1,437	2,072	2,979	1,325	980	2,166	23,187
1969	March	7,941	630	1,312	2,306	1,436	2,043	2,955	1,310	970	2,169	23,081
	June (a)	7,943	637	1,325	2,308	1,427	2,043	2,949	1,309	971	2,162	23,083
	June (b)	7,899	642	1,334	2,314	1,420	2,047	2,958	1,314	977	2,169	23,159
	September‡	7,870	643	1,320	2,318	1,425	2,064	2,983	1,327	997	2,202	23,159
	December‡	7,878	645	1,318	2,288	1,433	2,065	2,973	1,318	988	2,174	23,089
Total civilian labour force†												
1966	March	8,554	685	1,490	2,500	1,527	2,247	3,227	1,423	1,104	2,345	25,114
	June	8,584	675	1,509	2,524	1,535	2,244	3,232	1,416	1,110	2,326	25,166
	September	8,618	677	1,505	2,492	1,540	2,265	3,254	1,433	1,113	2,369	25,279
	December	8,608	682	1,480	2,481	1,541	2,241	3,237	1,417	1,102	2,332	25,130
1967	March	8,537	674	1,470	2,447	1,531	2,234	3,198	1,396	1,092	2,327	24,916
	June	8,543	677	1,504	2,479	1,548	2,207	3,196	1,407	1,091	2,309	24,974
	September	8,597	684	1,494	2,462	1,535	2,244	3,215	1,420	1,106	2,345	25,112
	December	8,558	683	1,478	2,455	1,544	2,238	3,179	1,413	1,100	2,315	24,973
1968	March	8,507	679	1,475	2,433	1,534	2,217	3,164	1,400	1,082	2,311	24,814
	June	8,522	679	1,502	2,455	1,525	2,189	3,173	1,392	1,089	2,295	24,833
	September	8,532	688	1,484	2,457	1,527	2,217	3,180	1,413	1,092	2,333	24,932
	December	8,528	693	1,485	2,450	1,541	2,215	3,191	1,405	1,082	2,300	24,900
1969	March	8,510	693	1,482	2,453	1,541	2,187	3,169	1,390	1,071	2,303	24,809
	June (a)	8,519	700	1,497	2,457	1,532	2,189	3,165	1,389	1,071	2,296	24,827
	June (b)	8,475	705	1,506	2,463	1,525	2,193	3,174	1,394	1,077	2,303	24,903
	September‡	8,446	706	1,492	2,467	1,530	2,210	3,199	1,407	1,097	2,336	24,903
	December‡	8,454	708	1,490	2,437	1,538	2,211	3,189	1,398	1,088	2,308	24,833

*†§ See footnotes on page 691.

‡ Regional estimates are provisional

Table 6 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males; unadjusted for seasonal variations

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment†												
1966	March	4,927	402	847	1,513	914	1,336	1,829	858	660	1,336	14,631
	June	4,948	398	860	1,524	916	1,343	1,845	863	664	1,332	14,704
	September	4,941	399	848	1,507	911	1,345	1,849	859	658	1,341	14,665
	December	4,914	394	822	1,479	908	1,328	1,835	841	649	1,318	14,497
1967	March	4,813	388	813	1,441	895	1,312	1,803	829	638	1,304	14,246
	June	4,846	395	842	1,472	912	1,302	1,801	837	640	1,302	14,358
	September	4,902	395	830	1,454	906	1,313	1,799	834	648	1,314	14,402
	December	4,869	396	817	1,447	904	1,313	1,776	824	638	1,295	14,287
1968	March	4,784	384	813	1,428	892	1,292	1,760	809	627	1,283	14,080
	June	4,821	394	835	1,443	892	1,270	1,774	807	629	1,279	14,151
	September	4,826	396	822	1,449	888	1,281	1,773	822	633	1,280	14,178
	December	4,821	400	810	1,444	890	1,283	1,793	810	623	1,288	14,169
1969	March	4,791	392	805	1,451	885	1,261	1,749	791	612	1,275	14,020
	June (a)	4,780	401	812	1,435	886	1,261	1,756	796	618	1,274	14,027
	June (b)	4,759	403	817	1,438	883	1,262	1,760	799	620	1,278	14,035
	September‡	4,745	403	808	1,445	880	1,270	1,769	802	624	1,281	14,035
	December‡	4,742	404	810	1,429	880	1,264	1,760	790	624	1,278	13,987
Employers and self-employed§												
1966	March	406	50	122	103	74	102	142	64	81	110	1,253
	June	406	50	124	103	74	101	141	63	81	110	1,251
	September	414	50	124	104	75	103	143	63	81	111	1,268
	December	422	51	126	105	77	104	146	63	82	111	1,286
1967	March	430	51	128	106	78	106	148	63	82	112	1,303
	June	438	51	130	107	79	107	150	63	82	112	1,320
	September	438	51	130	107	79	107	150	63	82	112	1,320
	December	438	51	130	107	79	107	150	63	82	112	1,320
1968	March	438	51	130	107	79	107	150	63	82	112	1,320
	June	438	51	130	107	79	107	150	63	82	112	1,320
	September	445	52	133	109	80	109	152	63	81	112	1,336
	December	452	52	135	112	80	111	155	62	80	111	1,352
1969	March	459	53	138	114	81	112	157	62	79	111	1,367
	June	466	53	140	116	81	114	159	62	78	111	1,383

Table 6 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males; unadjusted for seasonal variations (continued)

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Total in civil employment†												
1966	March	5,333	452	969	1,616	988	1,438	1,971	922	741	1,446	15,884
	June	5,354	448	982	1,627	990	1,444	1,986	926	745	1,442	15,955
	September	5,355	449	972	1,611	986	1,448	1,992	922	739	1,452	15,933
	December	5,336	445	948	1,584	985	1,432	1,981	904	731	1,429	15,782
1967	March	5,243	439	941	1,547	973	1,418	1,951	892	720	1,416	15,548
	June	5,284	446	972	1,579	991	1,409	1,951	900	722	1,414	15,678
	September	5,340	446	960	1,561	985	1,420	1,949	897	730	1,426	15,722
	December	5,307	447	947	1,554	983	1,420	1,926	887	720	1,407	15,607
1968	March	5,222	435	943	1,535	971	1,399	1,910	872	709	1,395	15,400
	June	5,259	445	965	1,550	971	1,377	1,924	870	711	1,391	15,471
	September	5,271	448	955	1,558	968	1,390	1,925	885	714	1,392	15,514
	December	5,273	452	945	1,556	970	1,394	1,948	872	703	1,399	15,521
1969	March	5,250	445	943	1,565	966	1,373	1,906	853	691	1,386	15,387
	June (a)	5,246	454	952	1,551	967	1,375	1,915	858	696	1,385	15,410
	June (b)	5,225	456	957	1,554	964	1,376	1,919	861	698	1,389	15,418
	September‡	5,211	456	948	1,561	961	1,384	1,928	864	702	1,392	15,418
	December‡	5,208	457	950	1,545	961	1,378	1,919	852	702	1,389	15,370
Wholly unemployed												
1966	March	56	7	17	11	10	16	32	26	21	42	239
	June	46	5	13	10	9	14	28	21	16	37	199
	September	59	7	17	15	12	18	35	27	21	42	253
	December	97	10	28	27	18	27	45	37	29	55	373
1967	March	112	12	29	33							

Table 7 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment†												
1966	March	3,044	214	467	836	502	757	1,158	452	314	816	8,563
	June	3,065	210	478	850	510	750	1,154	445	322	810	8,597
	September	3,081	210	480	828	515	761	1,162	460	323	837	8,660
	December	3,046	214	465	830	510	743	1,143	449	310	806	8,519
1967	March	3,051	210	461	826	511	746	1,121	437	310	806	8,482
	June	3,035	210	473	828	511	732	1,125	443	312	798	8,470
	September	3,023	217	473	820	502	749	1,136	450	314	816	8,503
	December	3,005	213	462	822	512	738	1,125	450	317	801	8,447
1968	March	3,036	221	464	816	513	734	1,123	451	312	808	8,480
	June	3,035	214	477	828	506	732	1,125	448	320	807	8,494
	September	3,031	219	467	820	509	742	1,127	447	317	841	8,523
	December	3,021	219	472	820	520	737	1,119	451	317	799	8,477
1969	March	3,017	224	469	814	522	727	1,133	455	319	812	8,495
	June (a)	3,055	226	483	836	516	736	1,127	457	319	817	8,573
	June (b)	3,032	229	487	839	511	739	1,132	459	322	820	8,584
	September‡	3,007	229	478	830	519	741	1,142	460	333	845	8,584
	December‡	3,010	228	468	819	524	745	1,140	464	324	812	8,536
Employers and self-employed§												
1966	March	109	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	360
	June	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
	September	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
	December	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
1967	March	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
	June	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
	September	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
	December	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
1968	March	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
	June	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
	September	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
	December	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
1969	March	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
	June	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
Total in civil employment†												
1966	March	3,153	224	499	869	526	789	1,215	470	336	839	8,923
	June	3,175	220	510	883	534	782	1,211	463	344	833	8,958
	September	3,191	220	512	861	539	793	1,219	478	345	860	9,021
	December	3,156	224	497	863	534	775	1,200	467	332	829	8,880
1967	March	3,161	220	493	859	535	778	1,178	455	332	829	8,843
	June	3,145	220	505	861	535	764	1,182	461	334	821	8,831
	September	3,133	227	505	853	525	781	1,193	468	336	839	8,864
	December	3,115	223	494	855	536	770	1,182	468	339	824	8,808
1968	March	3,146	231	496	849	537	766	1,180	469	334	831	8,841
	June	3,145	224	509	861	530	764	1,182	466	342	830	8,855
	September	3,141	229	499	853	533	774	1,184	465	339	864	8,884
	December	3,131	229	504	853	544	769	1,176	469	339	822	8,838
1969	March	3,127	234	501	847	546	759	1,190	473	341	835	8,856
	June (a)	3,165	236	515	869	540	768	1,184	475	341	840	8,934
	June (b)	3,142	239	519	872	535	771	1,189	477	344	843	8,945
	September‡	3,117	239	510	863	543	773	1,199	478	355	868	8,933
	December‡	3,120	238	500	852	548	777	1,197	482	346	835	8,897
Wholly unemployed												
1966	March	13	2	5	4	2	4	9	6	6	17	68
	June	9	1	3	3	2	4	8	5	5	13	54
	September	13	2	4	3	3	5	10	7	7	15	71
	December	18	2	8	7	4	6	12	8	9	19	94
1967	March	21	2	8	8	4	7	14	9	9	22	104
	June	17	2	5	7	4	6	13	8	7	19	88
	September	19	2	5	10	4	8	14	10	9	20	102
	December	19	2	8	8	4	7	13	9	9	20	98
1968	March	19	2	7	7	4	7	12	9	8	20	95
	June	15	2	6	6	3	6	10	8	6	16	77
	September	17	2	5	8	4	8	10	10	7	16	87
	December	17	2	7	6	3	6	9	8	7	17	83
1969	March	17	2	7	5	3	6	10	8	7	17	82
	June	13	1	4	5	3	6	8	7	6	14	68
	September	16	2	6	7	4	8	10	10	8	15	85
	December	16	2	7	6	4	7	9	8	7	16	82

Table 7 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: females; unadjusted for seasonal variations (continued)

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Total employees†												
1966	March	3,057	216	472	840	504	761	1,167	458	321	833	8,631
	June	3,074	211	481	854	512	754	1,161	450	327	824	8,651
	September	3,094	211	484	833	518	767	1,171	467	331	852	8,732
	December	3,065	216	473	837	514	749	1,155	458	319	825	8,613
1967	March	3,072	213	469	834	515	753	1,136	446	320	828	8,586
	June	3,052	212	478	835	515	738	1,138	451	320	817	8,558
	September	3,042	219	478	830	506	757	1,150	461	323	836	8,605
	December	3,024	215	470	829	516	745	1,137	459	325	821	8,544
1968	March	3,055	223	471	824	517	741	1,135	460	320	828	8,575
	June	3,051	215	482	835	509	738	1,135	456	327	823	8,572
	September	3,048	221	472	828	513	750	1,138	457	324	857	8,610
	December	3,038	221	479	826	523	744	1,128	459	324	816	8,561
1969	March	3,034	226	476	820	525	734	1,143	464	325	829	8,577
	June (a)	3,068	227	487	841	519	742	1,136	464	324	831	8,641
	June (b)	3,045	230	491	845	515	745	1,141	466	327	834	8,669
	September‡	3,024	230	483	837	523	749	1,152	470	341	860	8,669
	December‡	3,027	230	475	825	528	752	1,149	472	331	828	8,618
Total civilian labour force†												
1966	March	3,166	226	504	873	528	793	1,224	476	343	856	8,991
	June	3,184	221	513	887	536	786	1,218	468	349	847	9,012
	September	3,204	221	516	866	542	799	1,228	485	353	875	9,093
	December	3,175	226	505	870	538	781	1,212	476	341	848	8,974
1967	March	3,182	223	501	867	539	785	1,193	464	342	851	8,947
	June	3,162	222	510	868	539	770	1,195	469	342	840	8,919
	September	3,152	229	510	863	530	789	1,207	479	345	859	8,966
	December	3,134	225	502	862	540	777	1,194	477	347	844	8,905
1968	March	3,165	233	503	857	541	773	1,192	478	342	851	8,936
	June	3,161	225	514	868	533	770	1,192	474	349	846	8,933
	September	3,158	231	504	861	537	782	1,195	475	346	880	8,971
	December	3,148	231	511	859	547	776	1,185	477	346	839	8,922
1969	March	3,144	236	508	853	549	766	1,200	482	347	852	8,938
	June (a)	3,178	237	519	874	543	774	1,193	482	346	854	9,002
	June (b)	3,155	240	523	878	539	777	1,198	484	349	857	9,030
	September‡	3,134	240	515	870	547	781	1,209	488	363	883	9,030
	December‡	3,137	240	507	858</							

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 698-699 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 June, 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-June 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
Food, drink and tobacco	118.7	33.0	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	46.1	23.1
Bread and flour confectionery	28.1	41.3	Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.4	19.9
Biscuits	16.2	50.9	Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	2.1	24.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	17.3	33.9	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.5	22.7
Milk and milk products	3.1	16.8	Cans and metal boxes	6.9	38.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	21.6	45.6	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	25.6	22.3
Fruit and vegetable products	12.6	31.5	Textiles	53.9	17.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	5.8	29.1	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	8.8	21.1
Brewing and malting	2.3	12.8	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	4.5	14.9
Soft drinks	3.1	25.2	Woollen and worsted	13.1	19.6
Tobacco	3.9	18.7	Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.5	14.7
Coal and petroleum products	0.7	9.7	Carpets	2.5	14.9
Chemical and allied industries	26.0	18.6	Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	2.5	22.7
General chemicals	4.0	15.6	Made-up textiles	2.3	14.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	6.6	20.8	Textile finishing	3.1	16.4
Toilet preparations	2.4	14.3	Leather, leather goods and fur	4.2	18.4
Paint	2.2	21.2	Leather goods	2.8	20.3
Soap and detergents	2.6	28.3	Clothing and footwear	41.7	11.8
Other chemical industries*	5.9	19.9	Weatherproof outerwear	2.2	11.6
Metal manufacture	11.3	16.0	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.3	12.0
Iron and steel (general)	2.9	12.0	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.9	11.6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2.1	21.9	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	4.1	12.3
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2.1	17.6	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	10.1	10.8
Mechanical engineering	33.1	16.4	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	5.2	17.5
Metal-working machine tools	2.8	19.2	Footwear	5.0	9.5
Office machinery	2.3	14.1	Bricks pottery, glass, cement, etc.	10.7	14.5
Other machinery*	7.9	16.3	Pottery	3.1	10.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.4	17.0	Glass	3.4	17.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	9.6	18.1	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.9	19.9
Instrument engineering	9.9	17.7	Timber, furniture, etc.	9.1	16.4
Surgical instruments and appliances	2.7	22.3	Timber	2.7	20.8
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	5.0	16.1	Furniture and upholstery	2.5	14.0
Electrical engineering	75.5	21.4	Paper, printing and publishing	37.4	17.3
Electrical machinery	7.1	14.1	Paper and board	2.8	15.5
Insulated wires and cables	3.2	20.3	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	7.5	21.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	9.1	23.6	Manufactured stationery	3.5	23.2
Radio and electronic components	17.9	23.2	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	2.3	20.0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	9.2	29.4	Printing, publishing of newspapers	4.5	21.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	7.6	24.4	Printing, publishing of periodicals	3.1	16.4
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.3	14.5	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	13.7	14.2
Other electrical goods*	16.5	23.2	Other manufacturing industries	33.3	25.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.2	17.5	Rubber	7.3	22.7
Vehicles	13.9	13.1	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	10.1	34.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	9.0	13.8	Plastic products not elsewhere specified	10.7	25.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3.1	9.8	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.2	16.7
			Total, all manufacturing industries	527.7	19.7

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 16th June 1970 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 16th June 1970	Average price 16th June 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations 16th June 1970	Average price 16th June 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.	Fresh vegetables		d.	d.
Chuck	857	76.2	68 - 84	Potatoes, old, loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	851	107.5	90 - 120	White	393	6.2	5 - 7
Silverside (without bone)*	894	99.8	90 - 108	Red	157	6.5	5 - 8
Back ribs (with bone)*	740	67.8	56 - 78	Potatoes, new, loose	786	10.9	9 - 12
Fore ribs (with bone)	763	67.1	58 - 78	Tomatoes	874	43.0	36 - 48
Rump (with bone)	772	43.7	34 - 60	Cabbage, greens	699	9.5	7 - 12
Brislet steak*	894	137.2	108 - 160	Cabbage, hearted	366	10.4	6 - 14
Beef: Imported, chilled				Cauliflower or broccoli	661	18.1	12 - 24
Chuck	80	63.4	56 - 72	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	61	81.0	70 - 96	Peas	789	12.3	9 - 16
Rump steak*	96	110.8	90 - 138	Runner beans	—	—	—
Lamb: Home-killed				Onions	865	15.7	12 - 20
Loin (with bone)	672	87.4	72 - 102	Mushrooms, per 1/2 lb.	755	14.3	12 - 18
Breast*	669	26.9	18 - 36	Fresh fruit			
Best end of neck	627	67.3	42 - 84	Apples, cooking	744	16.4	14 - 20
Shoulder (with bone)	663	63.7	52 - 78	Apples, dessert	888	22.7	20 - 27
Leg (with bone)	676	85.5	72 - 96	Pears, dessert	797	21.9	18 - 24
Lamb: Imported				Oranges	854	15.5	12 - 20
Loin (with bone)	658	62.0	54 - 70	Bananas	850	19.5	18 - 22
Breast*	636	15.1	10 - 20	Bacon			
Best end of neck	623	50.4	40 - 60	Collar*	707	56.8	48 - 64
Shoulder (with bone)	644	44.5	40 - 48	Gammon*	748	83.1	72 - 92
Leg (with bone)	656	67.5	62 - 72	Middle cut*, smoked	519	74.1	64 - 88
Pork: Home-killed				Back, smoked	476	80.2	72 - 88
Leg (foot off)	866	67.1	56 - 78	Back, unsmoked	467	77.4	70 - 84
Belly*	862	43.4	38 - 48	Streaky, smoked	451	52.9	46 - 60
Loin (with bone)	901	80.5	72 - 90	Ham (not shoulder)	800	130.8	120 - 144
Pork sausages	872	45.0	40 - 51	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	776	32.5	26 - 38
Beef sausages	783	37.2	32 - 44	Canned (red) salmon, 1/2-size can	892	66.6	62 - 72
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	677	38.2	34 - 44	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	11.0	—
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, 5 lb. oven ready	351	46.7	40 - 54	Butter, New Zealand	842	40.2	38 - 42
Fresh and smoked fish				Butter, Danish	881	48.1	44 - 52
Cod fillets	605	49.8	42 - 56	Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per 1/2 lb.	177	12.7	12 - 14
Haddock fillets	615	60.4	48 - 70	Margarine, lower priced per 1/2 lb.	157	10.3	9 - 11
Haddock, smoked, whole	551	55.3	44 - 66	Lard	905	20.6	18 - 24
Plaice fillets	574	77.7	60 - 96	Cheese, cheddar type	895	43.9	38 - 50
Halibut cuts	345	109.4	90 - 138	Eggs, large, per doz.	775	53.1	50 - 60
Herrings	418	27.4	21 - 32	Eggs, standard, per doz.	803	45.1	42 - 51
Kippers, with bone	644	36.2	30 - 42	Eggs, medium, per doz.	416	38.2	36 - 44
Bread				Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	925	17.8	17 - 19
White, 1 1/2 lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	847	21.7	20 - 23	Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	861	59.3	52 - 69
White, 1 1/2 lb. unwrapped loaf	721	21.2	20 - 23	Tea, per 1/2 lb.			
White, 14 oz. loaf	775	12.4	11 - 13	Higher priced	354	23.9	24
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	720	14.5	14 - 15	Medium priced	1,970	18.6	17 - 21
Flour				Lower priced	761	17.5	16 - 18
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	895	23.2	19 - 27				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

News and Notes

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From 1st April 1970 to 30th June 1970 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and 1969 amounted to £19,792,000, of which £10,897,000 was borne by the fund and £8,895,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 75,415. These figures include payments to 515 employees in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (10,800) distributive trades (7,100), mechanical engineering (5,600), electrical engineering (5,000), miscellaneous services (4,400), textiles (3,900).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,431 in England and Wales and 302 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by employees to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,725 cases were heard in England and Wales, and 580 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 195 were heard and 64 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 26th June 1970 there were 2,231 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 329 in Scotland.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Two industrial training boards have been reconstituted for a further three years by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

These are the Engineering Industry Training Board and the Construction Industry Training Board. Sir Arnold Lindley has been re-appointed chairman of the former board, and, as announced recently (see this GAZETTE, July 1970, page 590) Mr. Desmond Misselbrook has been appointed to succeed Sir Norman Longley as chairman of the latter.

Both boards were originally set up in 1964: the one for engineering has more than three million workers within its scope, that for construction covers about 1,600,000 workers.

Mr. Carr has also circulated to organisations proposals to amend the scope of two other boards—the agricultural, horticultural and forestry board and the furniture and timber board.

The need for the proposed amendments to the agricultural board, which covers about 300,000 workers, arises mainly from the changed arrangements for financing the board, which were announced last August. Under these arrangements the

board's operations covering agriculture and horticulture ceased to be financed by levy from 1st September 1969. Instead a sum equivalent to the board's estimated expenditure as approved by the Secretary of State will be deducted from the cost changes taken into account at the annual review, and a special consolidated payment made to the board.

Section 104 of the Agriculture Act 1970, which authorises this procedure, restricts it to the board's operations covering "agriculture" as defined by the Agriculture Act 1947. It has, therefore, been necessary to adopt this definition in the Order.

The effect of the principal amendments is to exclude from the board's scope the activities of landscape gardening, sports ground contracting, and, because they are not held to be covered by this definition of "agriculture", the packing, processing and grading of agricultural and horticultural produce are also generally excluded.

The effect of the principal changes to the furniture board will bring within its scope, which includes about 200,000 workers, the manufacture, fitting out or repair of caravans.

Distributive Industry Board scope revised

The scope of the Distributive Industry Training Board has been revised by Mr. Carr, under an Order presented to Parliament recently (SI 1970 No. 1053, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. (10p.) net).

The Order came into operation on 29 July. Its main purpose is to exclude from the scope of the board wholesale dealing in chemicals by companies whose chemical manufacturing activities are carried on by associated companies outside Great Britain. The activities of a charity are also excluded.

The Distributive Industry Training Board was established in July 1968, and has more than two million employees within its scope.

Road transport industry levy

Proposals by the Road Transport Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board based on a percentage of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1970 have been approved by Mr. Carr (SI 1970, No. 1062, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. (5 p.) net).

The levy is three-tiered, in which the rates are 0.75 per cent. where total payroll does not exceed £5,000; 1.5 per cent. for total payroll in the £5,001 to £15,000 range; and 2.2 per cent. for all other cases.

The Order approving the proposals came into operation on 29th July.

The levy will be used to make grants for a wide range of approved training for occupations including craftsmen, technicians, operators, office workers, professional and commercial trainees, managers and supervisors. In addition, grant is payable to larger firms reaching pre-set standards of training, and for group training schemes.

The Road Transport Industry Training Board was constituted in September 1966, and covers approximately 100,000 establishments.

FINAL REPORT OF HEATHROW INQUIRY

The Committee of Inquiry into the disruption of operations and industrial relations at Heathrow Airport makes four main findings in its final report published recently (Cmnd 4449, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. (17½p.) net).

They are:

- (i) The agreement between British Airports Authority (BAA) and General Aviation Services (UK) Limited (GAS) for provision of ground-handling services at Heathrow Airport is not a threat to employment prospects, wage standards or established industrial relations procedures at the airport;
- (ii) Failures in communication and consultation resulted, however, in needless fears being aroused among airport workers about the security of their jobs;
- (iii) There was nothing improper in how BAA set about choosing a company to provide ground-handling services, nor generally in the terms of the contract between BAA and GAS;
- (iv) There is, therefore, no good reason why GAS should not be permitted to fulfil the contract and make its contribution to the efficient running of London Airport.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Griffiths, Q.C., who took over in the closing stages when Professor D. J. Robertson had to relinquish the post because of illness, was appointed to examine three specific issues: (i) the dispute about terms and conditions of work of members of the BAA's fire service; (ii) the agreement between BAA and GAS; (iii) the steps needed to improve industrial relations within the Authority.

It published an interim report on the dispute about the fire service in July (see this GAZETTE, July 1970, page 590).

On the question of improvements in industrial relations within the BAA, the committee concludes that the existing procedural arrangements are on the whole satisfactory, but have not always been fully used by either side. It does, however, suggest a number of ways in which the operation of this machinery might be improved. These include greater representation of working members rather than union officials at certain levels of the machinery, and some defined decentralisation by the BAA Joint Negotiating and Consultative Committee to its local committees.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, stated in the House of Commons recently that the Government attached great importance to the improvement of the employment service as resources became available.

He added that without being committed to the proposals in the consultative document on the future of the service, which the department had circulated for comment in May, the government would find it very helpful in formulating policy to have comments from the bodies to which it was sent.

"We hope accordingly that they will let us have any views they wish to express on the proposals outlined in the document and the future of the youth employment service".

The document outlined a scheme for a new, expert national manpower service to replace the present employment service. Its main proposals were for:

1. Better standards of staffing and staff training;
2. Stronger central administration and new central advisory machinery;
3. The physical and administrative separation within DEP of the employment service from the administration of unemployment benefit;
4. A new network of employment offices, including manpower centres in the larger towns and cities, fewer in number but housed in better premises, and sited with regard solely to the needs of employment work;
5. A separate network of benefit offices planned to meet the needs of benefit claimants;
6. A special service for the socially disadvantaged;
7. More emphasis on experimentation and development.

There was an appendix setting out possible courses on the future of the youth employment service.

DOCKS DISPUTE INQUIRY REPORT

The vital importance of the port transport industry making the transition to new and more productive methods of working and to a simplified and rational pay structure are stressed in the report of the Court of Inquiry into the docks dispute published recently (Cmnd 4427, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 3s. (15p.) net).

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The Court of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Pearson, was appointed by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, on 17th July, 1970. It was asked to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute over the dockworkers' claim for an increase in the national minimum time rate from £11 1s. 8d. to £20 a week.

The report finds that the port transport industry is in the course of making a major, far-reaching and vitally important transition from old-fashioned and relatively inefficient methods of working, and an archaic, complex and not wholly rational pay structure, to new and much more productive methods of working and a simplified and rational pay structure.

It says that the transition is being effected by the negotiation, conclusion and implementation of Devlin Stage 2 agreements. "For the good of the industry and the nation as a whole", it adds, "the further progress of the transitional process . . . should be actively pursued and nothing should be done to hinder it. That is more important than the issues arising in this inquiry, which have a temporary character."

Compared with the major reforms contemplated in Devlin Stage 2 agreements, the present claim, though based on a genuine anomaly, should, the report says, be treated as one aimed at providing interim relief pending the introduction of these reforms. Even in those ports where for special reasons Devlin Stage 2 agreements may be inappropriate there should be rationalisation and simplification of the present wage structure. If this were achieved, the existing anomalies which had given rise to the inquiry should be eliminated.

With average earnings of over £35 a week the report states dockworkers are by no means underpaid. The average earnings for all industries is under £25.

During the four years from January 1966 dockworkers' average earnings rose by nearly 57 per cent., compared with the average increase in earnings of less than 26 per cent., and an increase in the cost of living of about 22 per cent.

As the Devlin Stage 2 agreements come into operation there would be substantial further increases in dockworkers' earnings.

"Thus the dockworkers would find it difficult to sustain a valid claim for an increase in wages, even by way of interim relief in the sense referred to above, on the ground of inadequacy of total remuneration."

The dockworkers' claim related to one particular element in the calculation of wages—namely, the minimum time rate. This had remained at £11 1s. 8d. a week (£2 4s. 4d. a day, or 5s. 6½d. an hour) since January 1966, and was now outdated. But other factors had in most cases prevented any deficiency in total remuneration, and the evidence presented to the court did not prove any instance of serious hardship or major inequity caused by the inadequacy of the minimum time rate.

The minimum for dockworkers' earnings is provided by the fall-back guarantee. The effect of this is that for a day's work—or for that matter even if there is no work at all available—dockers' earnings should not be

less than £3 4s. a day outside London, or £3 8s. in London. That is now the minimum daily wage, and the employers have offered to raise it to £4 a day.

"If without any increase in productivity," the Court adds "there was a general increase in the minimum time rate, operating for all the purposes for which it is used . . . the resulting addition to the industry's wage bill would be excessively large. We think also that by reason of the inflationary effect there could be damage to the national economy."

Nevertheless, the report says there is the inadequacy of the national minimum time rate considered by itself apart from other factors. It is, it says, a manifest defect in the present wage structure and could give rise to a sense of grievance and discontent. That seems to be what has happened in this case, and the court thinks that some interim remedial action is called for. It recommends:

1. Solely for the purpose of calculating the overtime premiums there should be a special overtime calculator of 8s. an hour in place of the present 5s. 6½d. an hour. (Where the calculator in use in individual ports, or with individual employers, is already higher than 8s., it should be unaffected by the Court's recommendations.)
2. Holiday pay should, as offered by the employers, be at the rate of £20 a week instead of £16 15s. 7d.
3. The fall-back guarantee should, as offered by the employers, be raised from £16 (£17 in London) to £20 a week.
4. The fall-back guarantee (which is already applied on a daily basis) should be £4 a day as the minimum wage for an 8-hour day without overtime.
5. The modernisation payment of 1s. an hour should, as offered by the employers, be raised to 1s. 6d. an hour and, in principle, the additional 6d. should be paid "across the board".

The court says that because of the complications in the wage structure it is unable to make any precise estimate of the cost of carrying out its recommendations. Its rough estimate as matters now stand—namely until Devlin Stage 2 agreements are brought into operation—is about 7 per cent. of the wage bill, or slightly less.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 21st April, 1969 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 645,545 compared with 654,788 at 15 April, 1968.

There were 69,922 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 13th July, 1970, of whom 62,798 were males and 7,124 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 59,889 (53,884 males and 6,005 females), while there were 10,033 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.

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In the five weeks ended 8th July 1970, 6,569 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,565 men, 910 women and 94 young persons. In addition 239 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In July, 49 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 61 in June. This total included 30 arising from factory processes, 17 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 11 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 25th July, the same number as in the four weeks ended 27th June. These 11 included 7 underground coal mine-workers and three in quarries, compared with seven and four a month earlier.

In the railway service there were three fatal accidents in July and four in the previous month.

In July, no seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were lost or fatally injured, compared with 20 in June.

In July, 29 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised three of chrome ulceration, seven of lead poisoning, three of aniline poisoning, one of compressed air

illness, one of phosphorus poisoning, one of anthrax, one of beryllium poisoning and 12 of epitheliomatous ulceration.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 8th June 1970, 4,326 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,501 were able-bodied and 825 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 8,228 (6,618 able-bodied and 1,610 disabled), of whom 7,154 (6,438 able-bodied and 716 disabled) were at government training centres, 519 (177 able-bodied and 342 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 35 (three able-bodied and 32 disabled) at employers' establishments and 520 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,850 persons (3,136 able-bodied and 714 disabled), and 3,671 (2,989 able-bodied and 682 disabled) were placed in employment.

WAGE RATES

Details of minimum or standard time rates of wages in about 300 industries and services, and of the normal weekly hours for which these are paid, are given in a new edition of TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity and published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price £2 net).

In addition to the minimum time rates particulars are given, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers and the additional rates payable to shift workers and night workers. Brief details are also given of the arrangements, where they are known to exist, for a guaranteed weekly wage or period of employment and for a minimum earnings guarantee.

Information about overtime rates of pay and brief particulars of holidays-with-pay arrangements are given in appendices, together with details of the wages of certain young people in the principal industries.

In general, the particulars given relate to the position at 1st April 1970, and, where available, information is also given about future changes due to take effect under centrally-determined arrangements.

Most of the information in the tables can be kept up to date throughout the year by reference to the details of changes given in the monthly publication CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. 6d. net).

CORRECTION

Earnings of manual workers in construction; January 1970.—The figure for average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, of approved and technician electricians employed by multi-regional firms in construction in January 1970, which appeared in table 5 on page 500 of the June issue of this GAZETTE, should have read 801s. 11d., not 601s. 11d. as published.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

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

Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,797,200 in June (7,949,900 males, 2,847,300 females). The total included 8,650,000 (5,973,600 males, 2,676,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,342,300 (1,253,200 males, 89,100 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 36,000 lower than that for May 1970 and 228,000 than in June 1969. The total in manufacturing industry was 32,000 lower than in May 1970 and 91,000 lower than in June 1969. The number in construction was the same as in May 1970 and 104,000 lower than in June 1969.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 13th July 1970 in Great Britain was 542,133. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 593,400, representing 2.6 per cent. of employees, compared with about 561,100 in June.

In addition, there were 9,063 unemployed school-leavers and 18,401 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 569,597, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees. This was 23,020 more than in June when the percentage rate was 2.4.

Among those wholly unemployed in July, 243,939 (44.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 198,223 (38.0 per cent.) in June; 110,199 (20.1 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 85,553 (16.4 per cent.) in June.

Between June and July the number temporarily stopped fell by 4,538 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 6,470.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 8th July 1970, was 200,948; 2,878 less than on 3rd June. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 185,600, compared with about 186,900 in June. Including 94,920 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 8th July was 295,868; 367 more than on 3rd June.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 13th June 1970, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was just over 2 million. This is about 35 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 32,000, or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 13 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st July 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 196.0 and 216.9 compared with 194.6 and 215.4 (revised figures) at 30th June.

Index of Retail Prices

At 21st July the official retail prices index was 140.9 (prices at 16 January 1962=100) compared with 139.9 at 16th June and 132.1 at 22nd July 1969. The index for food was 142.1 compared with 141.6 at 16th June.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 195, involving approximately 103,000 workers. During the month, approximately 145,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month and 1,060,000 working days were lost, including 402,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1969			April 1970*			May 1970*			June 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,125.3	2,900.2	11,025.5	7,984.8	2,870.9	10,855.7	7,970.6	2,862.3	10,832.9	7,949.9	2,847.3	10,797.2
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,008.6	2,732.2	8,740.8	6,008.6	2,700.5	8,709.1	5,990.5	2,691.7	8,682.2	5,973.6	2,676.4	8,650.0
Mining and quarrying	423.0	19.2	442.2	404.2	19.2	423.4	402.1	19.2	421.3	400.0	19.2	419.2
Coal mining	369.3	13.8	383.1	350.5	13.8	364.3	348.4	13.8	362.2	346.3	13.8	360.1
Food, drink and tobacco	489.8	359.8	849.6	485.5	356.2	841.7	484.4	357.8	842.2	488.2	359.8	848.0
Bread and flour confectionery	27.6	7.9	35.5	27.6	7.7	35.3	27.2	7.6	34.8	26.8	7.6	34.4
Biscuits	89.6	67.9	157.5	87.7	67.9	155.6	87.4	68.3	155.7	87.8	68.1	155.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	19.4	32.0	51.4	18.6	31.0	49.6	18.7	31.4	50.1	19.2	31.8	51.0
Milk and milk products	34.5	50.5	85.0	33.6	50.9	84.5	33.2	50.8	84.0	33.1	50.7	83.8
Sugar	11.0	3.7	14.7	10.8	3.5	14.3	10.7	3.6	14.3	10.8	3.4	14.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.2	50.4	88.6	37.2	47.6	84.8	37.1	47.6	84.7	37.1	47.4	84.5
Fruit and vegetable products	33.7	39.1	72.8	34.7	40.4	75.1	34.4	40.0	74.4	34.7	40.0	74.7
Animal and poultry foods	20.1	5.3	25.4	21.1	5.3	26.4	20.7	5.3	26.0	20.5	5.3	25.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	7.0	1.8	8.8	6.9	1.7	8.6	6.8	1.8	8.6	6.8	1.8	8.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.5	19.9	45.4	25.5	19.9	45.4	25.5	19.9	45.4	25.5	19.9	45.5
Brewing and malting	69.3	17.8	87.1	68.8	17.8	86.6	69.0	17.8	86.8	69.4	17.9	87.3
Soft drinks	20.5	11.5	32.0	20.0	11.2	31.2	20.1	11.5	31.6	21.0	12.3	33.3
Other drink industries	19.8	13.6	33.4	19.4	13.2	32.6	19.5	13.4	32.9	19.9	13.9	33.8
Tobacco	16.7	20.2	36.9	16.7	20.7	37.4	16.6	20.8	37.4	16.8	20.9	37.7
Coal and petroleum products	51.0	7.0	58.0	51.5	7.1	58.6	51.6	7.1	58.7	51.6	7.2	58.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	8	24.3	16.6	8	24.6	16.6	8	24.6	16.6	8	24.6
Mineral oil refining	27.3	4.1	31.4	27.7	4.4	32.1	27.9	4.4	32.3	27.9	4.4	32.3
Lubricating oils and greases	7.4	2.2	9.6	7.2	2.0	9.2	7.1	2.0	9.1	7.1	2.1	9.2
Chemicals and allied industries	330.9	139.5	470.4	335.1	141.2	476.3	334.2	140.6	474.8	333.9	140.0	473.9
General chemicals	118.4	24.9	143.3	119.3	25.5	144.8	119.2	25.8	145.0	118.8	25.7	144.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	38.0	31.4	69.4	39.5	32.0	71.5	39.5	31.9	71.4	39.8	31.8	71.6
Toilet preparations	8.7	16.7	25.4	8.6	17.3	25.9	8.4	16.8	25.2	8.5	16.8	25.3
Paints	24.3	10.8	35.1	23.4	10.4	33.8	23.3	10.5	33.8	23.2	10.4	33.6
Soap and detergents	15.5	9.0	24.5	15.8	9.1	24.9	15.7	8.9	24.6	15.6	9.2	24.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	47.9	9.3	57.2	49.4	9.4	58.8	49.3	9.3	58.6	49.4	9.4	58.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	20.9	4.1	25.0	21.8	4.2	26.0	21.8	4.3	26.1	21.9	4.2	26.1
Fertilisers	10.4	2.8	13.2	10.5	3.0	13.5	10.4	3.0	13.4	10.4	2.9	13.3
Other chemical industries	46.8	30.5	77.3	46.8	30.3	77.1	46.6	30.1	76.7	46.3	29.6	75.9
Metal manufacture	512.9	71.7	584.6	517.1	71.3	588.4	516.1	71.2	587.3	514.3	70.6	584.9
Iron and steel (general)	253.3	23.2	276.5	255.5	24.0	279.5	255.4	24.0	279.4	255.3	24.1	279.4
Steel tubes	44.1	8.0	52.1	44.8	8.2	53.0	44.6	8.3	52.9	44.2	8.1	52.3
Iron castings, etc.	97.9	12.4	110.3	99.2	12.0	111.2	98.6	11.9	110.5	97.7	11.8	109.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.8	10.1	55.9	45.4	9.9	55.3	45.3	9.8	55.1	45.1	9.6	54.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	47.3	12.2	59.5	47.4	12.0	59.4	47.4	12.0	59.4	47.1	11.9	59.0
Other base metals	24.5	5.8	30.3	24.8	5.2	30.0	24.8	5.2	30.0	24.9	5.1	30.0
Mechanical engineering	979.1	201.5	1,180.6	995.6	204.8	1,200.4	993.6	204.0	1,197.6	990.0	202.4	1,192.4
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	28.9	4.8	33.7	29.1	4.9	34.0	29.0	4.8	33.8	28.8	4.7	33.5
Metal-working machine tools	82.3	14.3	96.6	85.3	14.9	100.2	85.1	14.9	100.0	84.3	14.6	98.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	56.9	13.0	69.9	59.9	14.0	73.9	59.8	13.9	73.7	59.9	14.2	74.1
Industrial engines	27.9	4.8	32.7	27.0	4.9	31.9	26.9	4.9	31.8	26.7	4.8	31.5
Textile machinery and accessories	39.2	7.5	46.7	39.4	7.4	46.8	39.0	7.2	46.2	38.7	7.1	45.8
Construction and earth-moving equipment	38.0	5.0	43.0	37.9	5.0	42.9	37.7	5.0	42.7	37.7	5.0	42.7
Mechanical handling equipment	56.8	8.5	65.3	60.4	8.9	69.3	68.7	8.8	68.7	60.1	8.8	68.9
Office machinery	37.5	15.5	53.0	39.9	16.4	56.3	39.9	16.4	56.3	39.2	16.3	55.5
Other machinery	236.2	49.0	285.2	237.1	49.2	286.3	236.8	49.0	285.8	235.8	48.6	284.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	165.9	20.1	186.0	166.8	20.2	187.0	167.1	20.1	187.2	167.6	20.0	187.6
Ordnance and small arms	18.1	5.6	23.7	17.9	5.4	23.3	17.8	5.4	23.2	17.7	5.3	23.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	191.4	53.4	244.8	194.9	53.6	248.5	194.6	53.6	248.2	193.5	53.0	246.5
Instrument engineering	94.3	55.3	149.6	94.1	56.0	150.1	93.7	55.9	149.6	93.5	55.9	149.4
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.1	5.1	14.2	8.8	4.8	13.6	8.8	4.7	13.5	8.8	4.7	13.5
Watches and clocks	6.1	8.4	14.5	6.6	8.0	14.6	6.6	8.0	14.6	6.7	8.0	14.7
Surgical instruments and appliances	15.7	11.7	27.4	16.1	12.1	28.2	16.1	12.2	28.3	16.0	12.1	28.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	63.4	30.1	93.5	62.6	31.1	93.7	62.2	31.0	93.2	62.0	31.1	93.1
Electrical engineering	548.7	354.7	903.4	551.1	356.9	908.0	549.7	354.8	904.5	548.4	352.8	901.2
Electrical machinery	144.6	52.1	196.7	140.2	51.4	191.6	139.4	50.9	190.3	138.5	50.5	189.0
Insulated wires and cables	36.8	16.6	53.4	36.5	15.9	52.4	36.5	15.9	52.4	36.6	15.8	52.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	47.7	37.5	85.2	49.5	38.5	88.0	48.1	38.1	86.2	49.2	38.5	87.7
Radio and electronic components	67.7	74.7	142.4	70.0	79.2	149.2	69.8	78.5	148.3	69.4	77.2	146.6
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	25.4	30.6	56.0	26.0	31.3	57.3	25.6	31.2	56.8	25.7	31.3	57.0

* See footnote * on page 699.
† Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III—XIX, Under, 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1969			April 1970*			May 1970*			June 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical Engineering (continued)	34.4	13.6	48.0	36.5	14.3	50.8	36.7	14.3	51.0	37.3	14.4	51.7
Electronic computers	144.0	9.2	153.2	143.3	9.1	152.4	142.1	9.2	151.3	140.3	9.2	149.5
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	37.9	23.3	61.2	39.1	22.6	61.7	39.5	22.9	62.4	39.5	22.8	62.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	83.5	74.5	158.0	84.2	72.2	156.4	84.0	71.9	155.9	83.5	71.2	154.7
Other electrical goods	176.9	12.6	189.5	176.0	12.5	188.5	174.5	12.5	187.0	172.7	12.6	185.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	144.0	9.2	153.2	143.3	9.1	152.4	142.1	9.2	151.3	140.3	9.2	149.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	32.9	3.4	36.3	32.7	3.4	36.1	32.4	3.3	35.7	32.4	3.4	35.8
Marine engineering	717.2	110.0	827.2	715.6	108.0	823.6	713.6	107.3	820.9	710.8	106.4	817.2
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	19.4	1.7	21.1	20.9	1.7	22.6	20.8	1.7	22.5	20.7	1.7	22.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	427.4	65.6	493.0	432.0	65.9	497.9	431.1	65.6	496.7	429.9	65.2	495.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	16.4	5.8	22.2	15.0	5.5	20.						

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 13th June 1970, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,068,900 or about 35.3 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 32,100 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 13 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 736.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 13th June 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over- time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total				
			Total	Average per operative working over- time	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative on short- time	
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)		
Food, drink and tobacco	200.3	34.4	1,974	9.9	0.3	13.5	0.3	1.5	4.8	0.6	0.1	14.9	23.3
Bread and flour confectionery	37.4	33.6	363	9.7	—	—	0.1	0.5	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.1
Coal and petroleum products	5.6	17.5	52	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	74.0	27.8	727	9.8	—	0.2	0.3	2.9	9.1	0.3	0.1	3.1	9.6
Metal manufacture	129.8	30.5	1,209	9.3	0.1	3.1	3.1	23.3	7.6	3.1	0.7	26.4	8.4
Iron and steel (general)	36.2	18.0	372	10.3	—	—	0.6	5.3	8.8	0.6	0.3	5.3	8.8
Iron castings, etc.	37.2	43.2	340	9.1	—	—	1.8	13.1	7.2	1.8	2.1	13.1	7.2
Mechanical engineering (inc. marine engineering)	425.1	53.5	3,714	8.7	0.2	7.6	0.3	3.3	10.0	0.5	0.1	10.9	21.1
Instrument engineering	38.0	39.8	269	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	184.2	33.4	1,385	7.5	0.6	22.8	2.7	55.3	20.3	3.3	0.6	78.1	23.7
Vehicles	239.5	41.5	1,752	7.3	0.2	7.2	3.5	29.9	8.5	3.7	0.6	37.2	10.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	168.2	43.8	1,218	7.2	0.2	7.2	3.4	28.4	8.4	3.6	0.9	35.6	10.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	48.7	39.9	352	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	191.2	41.2	1,589	8.3	0.1	3.7	2.3	19.9	8.8	2.3	0.5	23.5	10.0
Textiles	126.7	23.4	1,069	8.4	1.0	40.0	8.4	69.1	8.3	9.4	1.7	109.0	11.6
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	21.5	16.8	179	8.3	0.1	5.1	0.7	6.2	8.9	0.8	0.6	11.3	14.1
Woollen and worsted	36.3	30.9	321	8.9	0.1	2.1	0.9	6.3	7.0	1.0	0.8	8.3	8.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.8	12.0	80	6.2	0.5	18.4	5.4	46.8	8.7	5.9	5.5	65.3	11.1
Textile finishing	18.0	39.7	158	8.8	—	1.1	0.9	4.6	5.0	1.0	2.1	5.7	6.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	12.5	31.0	103	8.3	—	0.2	0.1	1.8	15.5	0.1	0.3	1.9	16.4
Clothing and footwear	38.3	9.9	198	5.2	0.5	19.3	5.2	31.8	6.1	5.7	1.5	51.1	9.0
Footwear	11.4	14.3	58	5.1	—	1.6	4.2	22.2	5.3	4.2	5.3	23.8	5.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	81.6	34.1	834	10.2	—	0.5	0.6	4.6	8.3	0.6	0.2	5.2	9.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	80.2	40.7	663	8.3	0.2	6.1	0.5	4.3	9.1	0.6	0.3	10.4	16.6
Timber	33.0	47.5	264	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	164.0	39.1	1,406	8.6	0.1	4.0	0.2	2.3	13.0	0.3	0.1	6.3	22.7
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	70.0	40.7	586	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	78.0	32.5	713	9.1	—	0.2	1.5	34.4	22.7	1.5	0.6	34.5	23.0
Rubber	27.6	31.5	243	8.8	—	—	1.2	30.2	26.2	1.2	1.4	30.2	25.2
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,068.9	35.3	17,658	8.5	3.2	128.3	28.9	284.3	9.8	32.1	0.5	412.6	12.9

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 13th JULY 1970

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 13th July 1970 was 542,133; 464,151 males and 77,982 females, and was 21,088 higher than on 8th June 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure was 593,400 or 2.6 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.4 per cent. in June and 2.3 per cent. in July 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 32,300 in the five weeks between the June and July counts, and by about 8,800 per month on average between April and July.

Between 8th June and 13th July, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 6,470 to 9,063, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 4,538 to 18,401. The total registered unemployed rose by 23,020 to 569,597, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with 2.4 per cent. in June. The total registered included 27,541 married women and 2,321 casual workers.

Of the 548,875 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 110,199 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 60,139 from 2 to 4 weeks, 73,601 from 4 to 8 weeks and 304,936 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 31.0 per cent. of the total of 548,875, compared with 24.8 per cent. in June, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 44.4 per cent., compared with 38.0 per cent. in June.

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

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	41,801	6,045	9,015	3,681	60,542
Over 1, up to 2	35,594	4,334	7,325	2,404	49,657
Up to 2	77,395	10,379	16,340	6,085	110,199
Over 2, up to 3	25,982	2,332	4,973	1,110	34,397
Over 3, up to 4	19,849	1,431	3,755	707	25,742
Over 2, up to 4	45,831	3,763	8,728	1,817	60,139
Over 4, up to 5	17,514	1,003	3,232	509	22,258
Over 5, up to 6	15,237	732	2,967	372	19,308
Over 6, up to 7	17,129	651	2,766	314	20,860
Over 7, up to 8	8,961	397	1,632	185	11,175
Over 4, up to 8	58,841	2,783	10,597	1,380	73,601
Over 8, up to 9	11,380	391	2,163	205	14,139
Over 9, up to 13	35,796	1,002	6,164	484	43,446
Over 13, up to 26	66,751	1,225	10,480	647	79,103
Over 26, up to 39	37,287	349	4,697	184	42,517
Over 39, up to 52	25,746	174	2,951	85	28,956
Over 52	88,466	150	8,077	82	96,775
Over 8	265,426	3,291	34,532	1,687	304,936
Total	447,493	20,216	70,197	10,969	548,875
Up to 8—per cent.	40.7	83.7	50.8	84.6	44.4

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 13th July, 1970

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	120,026	56,744	11,841	33,464	49,475	32,146	56,354	78,579	59,477	34,858	93,377	569,597	37,619	607,216	79,385	52,482
Men	103,041	49,051	9,975	27,758	40,239	26,486	46,915	65,066	47,984	27,602	70,671	465,737	25,583	491,320	68,203	44,813
Boys	3,100	1,356	412	807	1,203	889	1,768	2,818	2,691	1,391	5,298	20,377	2,706	23,083	2,110	1,402
Women	12,409	5,762	1,268	4,449	7,264	4,167	6,478	9,382	7,360	4,931	14,671	72,379	7,792	80,171	8,115	5,562
Married Women*	3,894	1,704	460	1,583	2,543	1,542	2,079	3,563	2,835	1,823	7,219	27,541	4,528	32,069	2,452	1,902
Girls	1,476	575	186	450	769	604	1,193	1,313	1,442	934	2,737	11,104	1,538	12,642	957	705
Percentage rates†																
Total	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.7	4.5	3.6	4.3	2.5	7.2	—	1.4	1.9
Males	2.2	1.9	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.7	6.0	4.5	5.7	3.4	8.8	—	2.0	2.6
Females	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.0	4.7	—	0.4	0.6
Temporarily stopped																
Total	5,284	235	51	618	5,868	672	808	1,182	756	383	2,779	18,401	493	18,894	265	5,070
Males	5,238	190	34	613	5,035	503	558	830	716	380	2,360	16,267	273	16,540	220	5,052
Females	46	45	17	5	833	169	250	352	40	3	419	2,134	220	2,354	45	18
Wholly unemployed																
Total	114,742	56,509	11,790	32,846	43,607	31,474	55,546	77,397	58,721	34,475	90,598	551,196	37,126	588,322	79,120	47,412
Males	100,903	50,217	10,353	27,952	36,407	26,872	48,125	67,054	49,959	28,613	73,609	469,847	28,016	497,863	70,093	41,163
Females	13,839	6,292	1,437	4,894	7,200	4,602	7,421	10,343	8,762	5,862	16,989	81,349	9,110	90,459	9,027	6,249
Males wholly unemployed‡																
Total Men	97,806	48,861	9,944	27,145	35,243	25,990	46,372	64,251	47,276	27,223	68,359	449,609	25,315	474,924	67,985	39,765
Under 2 weeks	3,097	1,356	409	807	1,164	882	1,753	2,803	2,683	1,390	5,250	20,238	2,701	22,939	2,108	1,398
2-4 weeks	1,269	945	48	139	29	15	107	228	87	14	202	2,138	426	2,564	1,133	184
4-8 weeks	23,462	11,713	2,009	4,947	7,360	4,380	8,775	12,751	7,438	4,495	12,157	87,774	3,605	91,379	15,850	9,621
Over 8 weeks	11,831	6,437	1,050	2,900	4,084	2,508	5,069	7,434	4,435	2,600	7,683	49,594	3,387	52,981	8,515	4,366
Total	14,739	7,964	1,289	3,266	4,937	3,227	5,893	9,146	5,234	3,263	10,630	61,624	4,336	65,960	10,455	5,573
Over 8 weeks	49,602	23,158	5,957	16,700	19,997	16,742	28,281	37,495	3							

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	469,847	81,349	16,267	2,134	486,114	83,483	569,597	514,403	92,813	607,216
Total, Index of Production Industries	256,542	24,874	14,892	1,857	271,434	26,731	298,165	285,971	29,881	315,852
Total, manufacturing industries	135,248	23,911	14,488	1,856	149,736	25,767	175,503	154,715	28,810	183,525
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,077	866	1,134	15	11,211	881	12,092	13,733	943	14,676
Agriculture and horticulture	7,715	837	44	15	7,759	852	8,611	9,657	913	10,570
Forestry	389	20	15		404	20	424	855	21	876
Fishing	1,973	9	1,075		3,048	9	3,057	3,221	9	3,230
Mining and quarrying	23,881	141	15		23,896	141	24,037	24,040	149	24,189
Coal mining	22,687	109	13		22,700	109	22,809	22,707	110	22,817
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	512	7			512	7	519	631	12	643
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	268	12			268	12	280	276	14	290
Petroleum and natural gas	97		2		99		102	102		102
Other mining and quarrying	317	13			317	13	330	324	13	337
Food, drink and tobacco	14,392	3,680	36	73	14,428	3,753	18,181	15,265	4,258	19,523
Grain milling	633	49			633	49	682	694	55	749
Bread and flour confectionery	2,919	516	1		2,920	516	3,436	3,105	549	3,654
Biscuits	680	264		11	680	275	955	687	280	967
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,863	616	22	38	1,885	654	2,539	2,034	693	2,727
Milk and milk products	869	172			869	172	1,049	951	226	1,177
Sugar	445	62			445	62	507	450	63	513
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	995	455			996	455	1,451	1,025	481	1,506
Fruit and vegetable products	1,015	567	11	19	1,026	586	1,612	1,140	693	1,833
Animal and poultry foods	855	93			855	93	948	909	104	1,013
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	286	22			286	22	308	288	54	342
Food industries not elsewhere specified	544	169	1	4	545	173	718	554	177	731
Brewing and malting	1,322	126			1,322	126	1,448	1,338	131	1,469
Soft drinks	734	181			734	181	915	778	191	969
Other drink industries	608	231		1	608	232	840	635	235	870
Tobacco	624	157			624	157	781	677	326	1,003
Coal and petroleum products	1,376	77			1,376	77	1,453	1,390	81	1,471
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	227	8			227	8	235	227	8	235
Mineral oil refining	1,020	54			1,020	54	1,074	1,033	57	1,090
Lubricating oils and greases	129	15			129	15	144	130	16	146
Chemicals and allied industries	6,918	1,050	3	1	6,921	1,051	7,972	7,058	1,069	8,127
General chemicals	2,839	217	2	1	2,841	218	3,059	2,892	221	3,113
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	627	207			627	207	834	642	210	852
Toilet preparations	240	118			240	118	358	243	119	362
Paint	797	78			797	78	875	802	78	880
Soap and detergents	400	72			400	72	472	405	74	479
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	793	79	1		793	79	872	807	82	889
Dyestuffs and pigments	246	20			246	20	266	247	20	267
Fertilizers	253	16			253	16	269	285	16	301
Other chemical industries	724	243			724	243	967	735	249	984
Metal manufacture	11,347	612	455	35	11,802	647	12,449	11,926	652	12,578
Iron and steel (general)	5,308	201	157	5	5,465	206	5,671	5,504	206	5,710
Steel tubes	897	39	103	1	1,000	40	1,040	1,005	40	1,045
Iron castings, etc.	2,804	157	160	23	2,964	180	3,144	3,013	184	3,197
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	893	100	6	1	899	101	1,000	910	101	1,011
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	930	76	22		952	76	1,028	962	76	1,038
Other base metals	515	39	7	5	522	44	566	532	45	577
Mechanical engineering	18,280	1,505	909	12	19,189	1,517	20,706	19,719	1,583	21,302
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	539	44	553		1,092	44	1,136	1,113	44	1,157
Metal-working machine tools	1,251	101	13	1	1,264	102	1,366	1,279	103	1,382
Pumps, valves and compressors	783	84	3		786	84	870	800	87	887
Industrial engines	740	35			740	35	775	742	36	778
Textile machinery and accessories	648	57	13	5	661	62	723	838	81	919
Construction and earth-moving equipment	391	40	231		622	40	662	632	40	672
Mechanical handling equipment	914	58	22		936	58	994	943	58	1,001
Office machinery	594	119	8		602	119	721	618	127	745
Other machinery	5,526	469	31	6	5,557	475	6,032	5,702	489	6,191
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,323	117	32		3,355	117	3,472	3,398	123	3,521
Ordnance and small arms	291	35			291	35	326	297	36	333
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,280	346	3		3,283	346	3,629	3,357	359	3,716
Instrument engineering	1,332	417	1		1,333	417	1,750	1,368	470	1,838
Photographic and document copying equipment	279	49	1		280	49	329	285	57	342
Watches and clocks	186	150			186	150	336	189	155	344
Surgical instruments and appliances	180	56			180	56	236	194	92	286
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	687	162			687	162	849	700	166	866
Electrical engineering	10,270	2,767	789	449	11,059	3,216	14,275	11,314	3,421	14,735
Electrical machinery	2,692	408	1		2,693	408	3,101	2,751	413	3,164
Insulated wires and cables	995	121			995	121	1,116	1,022	152	1,174
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,054	350			1,054	350	1,404	1,098	445	1,543
Radio and electronic components	1,436	660	1	1	1,437	661	2,098	1,468	673	2,141
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	569	210			569	210	779	615	233	848
Electronic computers	229	87			229	87	316	232	102	334
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	594	99			594	99	693	600	700	700
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	906	271	16	6	922	277	1,199	939	288	1,227
Other electrical goods	1,795	561	771	442	2,566	1,003	3,569	2,589	1,015	3,604
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,721	124	257	2	7,978	126	8,104	8,243	134	8,377
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,159	105	257	2	7,416	107	7,523	7,646	115	7,761
Marine engineering	562	19			562	19	581	597	19	616
Vehicles	11,070	923	9,175	160	20,245	1,083	21,328	20,604	1,135	21,739
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	172	9	8		180	9	189	192	11	203
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,389	499	9,131	156	15,520	655	16,175	15,607	665	16,272
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	421	63	9		430	63	493	433	63	496
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3,094	311	27	4	3,121	315	3,436	3,369	355	3,724
Locomotives and railway track equipment	558	22			558	22	580	562	22	584
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	436	19			436	19	455	441	19	460

* See footnote on page 709.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,470	1,809	1,076	157	12,546	1,966	14,512	12,705	2,014	14,719
Engineers' small tools and gauges	607	90		1	607	91	698	618	91	709
Hand tools and implements	429	62	3		432	62	494	445	64	509
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	246	86	2	1	248	87	335	257	95	352
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	492	111			492	111	603	493	111	604
Wire and wire manufactures	655	76			655	76	731	666	77	743
Cans and metal boxes	485	170			485	170	655	491	177	668
Jewellery and precious metals	256	54	2		258	55	313	260	57	317
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,300	1,160	1,069	154	9,369	1,314	10,683	9,475	1,342	10,817
Textiles	10,208	3,562	1,028	645	11,236	4,207	15,443	12,445	5,131	17,576
Production of man-made fibres	460	71	1		461	71	532	608	116	724
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,395	419	9	57	1,404	476	1,880	1,663	665	2,328
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	893	310	256	135	1,149	445	1,594	1,431	591	2,022
Woolen and worsted	2,439	740	426	151	2,865	891	3,756	2,918	931	3,849
Jute	840	193	5		845	196	1,041	852	197	1,049
Rope, twine and net	197	115			197	115	312	265	133	398
Lace	1,039	824	153	255	1,192	1,079	2,271	1,297	1,232	2,529
Hosiery and other knitted goods	84	30	4		88	30	118			

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in development areas and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. Some of the local areas listed also form parts of development areas.

Following a recent review of a number of areas set aside for further consideration at the time of the 1968 review of travel-to-work areas (see this GAZETTE July 1968, page 554) changes in

the composition of some local areas will be reflected in the unemployment statistics beginning with the count of unemployment on 10th August. Fuller details will appear in the September issue.

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

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	4,146	627	184	4,957	14	3.7
Merseyside	26,208	3,095	2,206	31,509	93	3.9
Northern	48,546	7,587	4,219	60,352	763	4.5
Scottish	64,619	14,000	7,615	86,234	2,779	4.5
Welsh	20,106	3,857	1,743	25,706	297	4.0
Total all Development Areas	163,625	29,166	15,967	208,758	3,946	4.3
Northern Ireland	25,583	7,792	4,244	37,619	493	7.2

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

Region	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	49,051	5,762	1,931	56,744	235	1.2
†Aldershot	298	79	53	430	—	1.4
†Aylesbury	224	39	24	287	1	0.9
†Basingstoke	207	52	12	271	—	0.9
†Bedford	685	118	33	816	—	1.5
†Bournemouth	2,820	335	53	3,208	3	2.9
†Braintree	377	89	21	487	—	1.7
†Brentwood	300	36	11	347	1	1.2
†Brighton	2,788	315	120	3,223	—	2.7
†Chatham	1,494	255	176	1,925	—	2.6
†Chelmsford	496	84	17	597	—	1.0
†Chichester	628	84	30	742	—	1.8
†Colchester	799	157	43	999	—	2.2
†Crowley	730	101	44	875	—	0.8
†Eastbourne	831	54	20	905	—	2.4
†Gravesend	1,268	161	68	1,497	—	2.3
†Guildford	522	93	71	686	—	1.4
†Harlow	628	87	56	771	—	1.3
†Hastings	1,184	118	21	1,323	11	3.1
†High Wycombe	741	118	17	876	24	1.1
†Letchworth	250	74	12	336	—	0.8
†Luton	1,039	215	61	1,315	2	1.2
†Maidstone	693	82	48	823	2	2.1
†Newport, I.O.W.	656	61	16	733	—	1.3
†Oxford	7,239	364	120	7,723	4,964	5.3
†Portsmouth	3,462	516	273	4,251	—	2.9
†Ramsgate	892	106	65	1,063	—	4.3
†Reading	1,124	162	73	1,359	—	1.1
†St. Albans	725	106	13	844	—	0.9
†Slough	817	120	44	981	—	0.9
†Southampton	3,343	450	183	3,976	—	2.6
†Southend-on-Sea	3,917	397	145	4,459	12	2.8
†Stevenage	289	54	19	362	—	1.3
†Tunbridge Wells	841	77	49	967	—	1.5
†Watford	939	120	57	1,136	—	1.0
†Weybridge	607	105	43	755	—	0.9
†Worthing	1,036	101	14	1,151	—	2.6
East Anglia						
Cambridge	519	85	22	626	—	0.9
Great Yarmouth	714	48	15	777	—	2.4
†Ipswich	1,307	201	98	1,606	—	2.0
†Lowestoft	323	16	9	348	—	1.4
†Norwich	2,166	211	78	2,455	—	2.3
†Peterborough	650	56	44	750	—	1.3
South Western						
Bath	562	144	46	752	—	2.1
†Bristol	5,632	682	176	6,490	—	2.3
†Cheltenham	911	231	51	1,193	—	2.4
†Exeter	1,542	263	53	1,858	—	3.3
†Gloucester	950	251	83	1,284	—	2.2
†Plymouth	2,680	479	165	3,324	—	3.4
†Salisbury	477	148	38	663	—	2.1
†Swindon	1,467	119	71	1,657	—	5.62
†Taunton	636	131	19	786	—	2.4
†Torbay	2,198	185	69	2,452	—	4.2
†Yeovil	606	150	25	781	—	2.4

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

Region	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	12,891	2,336	474	15,701	2,505	2.3
†Burton-on-Trent	468	53	42	563	—	1.8
†Cannock	513	61	45	619	—	2.8
†Coventry	4,847	798	191	5,836	1,726	2.9
†Dudley	710	165	15	890	99	2.1
†Hereford	516	75	44	635	—	2.0
†Kidderminster	576	173	41	790	—	2.1
†Leamington	699	107	38	844	—	2.0
†Nuneaton	864	182	83	1,109	318	3.8
†Oakenfold	835	314	98	1,247	—	3.1
†Redditch	423	53	12	488	—	2.0
†Rugby	366	85	26	477	—	1.7
†Shrewsbury	597	49	45	691	—	2.0
†Stafford	623	104	75	802	—	2.7
†Stoke-on-Trent	4,089	595	166	4,850	69	2.4
†Stourbridge	494	66	2	562	—	1.5
†Walsall	1,979	373	80	2,432	195	2.1
†Warley	689	130	31	850	96	1.0
†West Bromwich	976	94	123	1,193	88	1.2
†Wolverhampton	2,443	615	94	3,152	76	2.2
†Worcester	712	81	29	822	4	1.7
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,759	365	81	3,205	2	4.2
†Coalville	264	74	26	364	—	1.2
†Corby	523	127	64	714	—	2.7
†Derby	2,213	393	56	2,662	8	2.1
†Kettering	511	41	22	574	140	2.2
†Leicester	2,485	354	102	2,941	24	1.5
†Lincoln	1,372	319	122	1,813	—	3.4
†Loughborough	431	94	6	531	—	1.4
†Mansfield	1,196	225	119	1,540	3	2.6
†Northampton	687	82	30	799	17	1.1
†Nottingham	6,148	711	258	7,117	90	2.6
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	864	47	23	934	26	3.0
Yorkshire and Humber						
†Barnsley	2,950	290	161	3,401	29	4.8
†Bradford	3,507	485	206	4,198	113	2.5
†Castleford	1,339	230	155	2,324	39	4.1
†Dewsbury	1,465	211	35	1,711	80	2.4
†Doncaster	3,639	435	355	4,429	3	4.5
†Grimsby	2,007	133	90	2,230	—	3.1
†Halifax	636	116	250	1,002	—	1.5
†Harrogate	599	121	25	745	—	2.8
†Huddersfield	973	250	30	1,253	49	1.3
†Hull	6,527	687	217	7,485	18	4.3
†Keighley	462	119	12	593	43	2.0
†Leeds	6,538	703	37	7,558	112	2.5
†Leeds	1,311	267	89	1,667	—	5.3
†Mexborough	1,717	278	130	2,125	17	3.8
†Rotherham	1,717	278	130	2,125	—	1.7
†Scunthorpe	929	352	123	1,404	—	2.7
†Sheffield	4,407	631	165	5,203	53	1.9
†Wakefield	1,023	60	31	1,114	4	2.2
†York	1,412	223	155	1,790	—	2.6
North Western						
†Accrington	427	87	20	534	16	1.8
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,362	212	71	1,645	49	2.1
†Barrow-in-Furness	433	199	74	706	7	2.2
†Blackburn	1,080	333	53	1,466	112	3.3
†Blackpool	2,547	414	66	3,027	157	2.1
†Bolton	1,971	235	75	2,281	73	1.7
†Burnley	536	134	43	713	—	1.6
†Bury	836	228	25	1,089	35	1.8
†Chester	746	129	52	927	—	2.0
†Crewe	805	180	74	1,059	—	2.4
†Lancaster	1,045	148	51	1,244	—	2.9
†Leigh	897	172	73	1,142	—	1.4
†Liverpool	23,956	2,689	2,011	28,656	88	4.3
†Manchester	14,217	1,709	651	16,577	118	2.3
†Nelson	540	108	21	669	—	2.6
†Northwich	720	165	44	929	—	1.1
†Oldham	1,268	226	25	1,519	11	1.7
†Preston	2,505	458	134	3,097	80	2.3
†Preston	746	107	32	885	—	2.1
†Rochdale	1,403	263	106	1,772	4	3.2
†St. Helens	995	132	18	1,145	7	4.0
†Southport	1,467	119	71	1,657	—	1.9
†Warrington	1,037	227	82	1,346	298	1.9
†Widnes	849	143	89	1,081	—	2.4
†Wigan	1,803	288	125	2,216	2	3.3

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

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,310	188	156	2,654	3	6.0
†Carlisle	790	125	105	1,020	—	2.4
†Chester-le-Street	1,884	197	90	2,171	204	5.9
†Consett	1,409	177	76	1,662	—	5.3
†Darlington	1,108	271	59	1,438	—	2.7
†Durham	1,043	142	67	1,252	8	4.5
†Hartlepool	1,780	306	226	2,312	14	6.0
†Peterlee	1,318	157	96	1,571	6	6.4
†Sunderland	5,885	544	404	6,833	264	5.9
†Teesside	5,405	1,137	649	7,191	8	3.6
†Tyneside	16,375	2,479	1,349	20,203	95	5.1
†Workington	931	357	106	1,394	4	5.0
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	2,523	350	1			

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, JUNE 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 June 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 June 1970*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN					
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	5,088	1,313	Woodworkers	8,271	2,438
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,437	486	Carpenters, joiners	6,776	1,476
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,174	796	Cabinet makers	411	193
Forestry workers	95	28	Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	637	336
Fishermen	1,382	3	Pattern makers	103	192
			Other woodworkers	344	241
Miners and quarrymen	643	1,944	Leather workers	641	208
Colliery workers	505	1,902	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	217	89
Other miners and quarrymen	138	42	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	424	119
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	368	340	Textile workers	1,596	1,130
Glass workers	158	151	Textile spinners	189	175
Pottery workers	154	60	Textile weavers	199	326
			Other textile workers	1,208	629
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	1,286	1,303	Clothing, etc., workers	1,421	777
Moulders and coremakers	589	800	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	166	50
Smiths, forgemen	290	277	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	351	348
Other workers	407	226	Other clothing workers	343	212
			Upholstery workers, etc.	561	167
Electrical and electronic workers	6,896	3,546	Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,102	660
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,571	1,312	Workers in food manufacture	981	607
Electricians	3,940	889	Workers in drink manufacture	64	40
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,385	1,345	Workers in tobacco manufacture	57	13
Engineering and allied trades workers	31,540	26,921	Paper and printing workers	1,140	700
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,363	43	Paper and paper products workers	203	220
Platers	556	834	Printing workers	937	480
Riveters and caulkers	235	55			
Shipwrights	328	120	Building materials workers	226	226
Miscellaneous boiler shop and shipbuilding workers	659	95	Brick and tile production workers	79	128
Sheet metal workers	936	1,568	Other building materials workers	147	98
Welders	3,052	1,376			
Toolmakers	208	463	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	812	737
Press tool makers	127	362	Rubber workers	106	119
Mould makers	29	127	Plastics workers	326	411
Precision fitters	2,722	2,504	Other workers	380	207
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,353	1,946			
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,166	3,612	Construction workers	11,775	2,024
Turners	512	1,941	Bricklayers	3,170	998
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,758	5,792	Masons	260	81
Machine-tool operators	2,683	1,947	Slaters	843	60
Electro platers	153	118	Plasterers	1,353	179
Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,075	763	Others	6,149	706
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,648	1,615	Painters and decorators	6,885	1,904
Watchmakers and repairers	116	33	Painters	5,933	1,435
Instrument makers and repairers	429	579	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	952	469
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	79	27			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	450	563			
Aircraft body building	337	96			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	566	342			

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

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN—continued					
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	3,947	974	Shop assistants	7,597	3,413
Transport and communication workers	22,719	12,645	Service, sport and recreation workers	14,309	6,779
Railway workers	181	553	Police, etc.	972	1,119
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	18,965	5,703	Hotels and catering:		
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	323	5,292	Kitchen staff	1,801	1,406
Seamen	1,928	30	Bar staff	1,250	528
Harbours and docks workers	252	35	Waiters, etc.	703	780
Other transport workers	515	496	Others	1,187	690
Communications workers	555	536	Hairdressers	502	135
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	6,097	1,700	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	169	131
Warehouse workers	5,248	1,255	Domestics	225	143
Packers, bottlers	849	445	Attendants	2,004	728
Clerical workers	43,350	6,755	Porters, messengers	1,981	626
Clerks	39,622	5,011	Entertainment workers	2,294	47
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,276	1,532	Others	1,221	446
Other clerical workers	452	212	Labourers	232,230	13,209
Administrative, professional, technical workers	26,431	15,927	General labourers (heavy)	98,193	2,888
Laboratory assistants	665	634	General labourers (light)	80,108	451
Draughtsmen	1,155	1,466	Factory hands	22,545	3,503
Nurses	343	2,062	Other labourers	31,384	6,367
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	24,268	11,765	Grand total—Men	436,682	107,784
WOMEN					
Farm workers, etc.	368	296	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	319	774
Rubber workers			Rubber workers	22	132
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	18	39	Plastics workers	22	283
Plastics workers			Other workers	275	359
Other workers			Painters and decorators	65	44
Glass workers	16	74	Transport and communication workers	1,563	1,548
Pottery workers	73	382	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	408	210
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	37	101	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	71	274
Electrical and electronic workers	95	521	Other transport workers	207	439
Communications workers			Communications workers	877	625
Engineering and allied trades workers	1,757	3,714	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	1,580	2,579
Welders	30	83	Warehouse workers	153	227
Machine-tool operators	490	1,161	Packers, bottlers	1,427	2,352
Miscellaneous engineering workers	933	1,673	Clerical workers	16,039	19,013
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	304	797	Clerks	10,812	6,630
Woodworkers	10	72	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,473	3,297
Leather workers	174	544	Shorthand-typists	1,526	4,301
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	90	228	Typists	1,351	3,376
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	84	316	Office machine operators	877	1,409
Textile workers	898	2,610	Shop assistants	7,046	7,733
Textile spinners	94	281	Service, sport and recreation workers	10,284	20,916
Textile weavers	144	471	Hotels and catering:		
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	20	145	Kitchen staff	1,709	4,048
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	183	490	Bar staff	1,656	4,420
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	146	366	Waitresses, etc.	869	3,523
Other workers	311	857	Others	1,055	2,868
Clothing, etc. workers	1,526	8,566	Hairdressers	557	1,161
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	89	290	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	378	1,380
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	398	2,692	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	2,848	2,235
Light clothing machinists	486	3,301	Attendants	347	387
Other light clothing workers	217	899	Entertainment workers	548	37
Hat makers	38	160	Other workers	317	357
Other clothing workers	139	772	Administrative, professional, technical workers	4,055	11,546
Upholstery workers, etc.	159	452	Laboratory assistants	237	261
Food, drink and tobacco workers	271	1,422	Draughtsmen, tracers	145	144
Workers in food manufacture	239	1,247	Nurses	1,250	10,151
Workers in drink manufacture	14	3	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	2,423	990
Workers in tobacco manufacture	18	172	Other workers	19,479	12,889
Paper and printing workers	281	644	Factory hands	12,761	5,743
Paper and paper products workers	110	333	Charwomen, cleaners	3,263	4,906
Printing workers	171	311	Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,455	2,240
Building materials workers	9	15	Grand total—Women	65,963	96,042

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 8th June and unfilled vacancy figures to 3rd June.

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 13th July 1970. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES													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	6,045	6,246	10,849	5,360	4,076	3,384	3,075	2,700	1,954	1,873	2,112	172	47,846		
Over 1 and up to 2	4,334	4,649	8,362	4,377	3,390	2,825	2,637	2,441	1,750	2,103	2,977	83	39,928		
Over 2 and up to 3	2,332	3,032	5,664	3,356	2,608	2,203	2,068	1,909	1,388	1,506	2,175	73	28,314		
Over 3 and up to 4	1,431	2,253	4,124	2,567	2,100	1,672	1,551	1,515	1,093	1,191	1,738	45	21,280		
Over 4 and up to 5	1,003	1,688	3,413	2,255	1,853	1,554	1,476	1,354	1,068	1,148	1,658	47	18,517		
Over 5 and up to 6	732	1,256	2,733	1,832	1,572	1,394	1,420	1,274	989	1,016	1,701	50	15,969		
Over 6 and up to 7	651	1,241	2,545	1,961	1,737	1,541	1,494	1,523	1,262	1,367	2,378	80	17,780		
Over 7 and up to 8	397	778	1,496	1,130	953	844	810	738	585	594	992	41	9,358		
Over 8 and up to 9	391	843	1,850	1,382	1,136	996	1,015	999	796	912	1,408	43	11,771		
Over 9 and up to 13	1,002	2,118	4,950	3,990	3,590	3,264	3,243	3,274	2,574	2,994	5,672	127	36,798		
Over 13 and up to 26	1,225	3,044	7,507	6,432	6,179	5,741	5,976	5,979	4,939	6,847	13,843	264	67,976		
Over 26 and up to 39	349	1,165	3,031	2,963	3,100	2,991	3,197	3,397	3,050	4,199	10,021	173	37,636		
Over 39 and up to 52	174	612	1,609	1,558	1,751	1,800	2,061	2,237	2,033	3,206	8,753	126	25,920		
Over 52	150	675	2,468	2,810	3,627	4,489	6,108	7,866	8,017	14,157	37,929	320	88,616		
Total	20,216	29,600	60,601	41,973	37,672	34,698	36,131	37,206	31,498	43,113	93,357	1,644	467,709		
Females															
One or less	3,681	2,526	2,925	805	490	441	451	475	455	392	55	12,696			
Over 1 and up to 2	2,404	1,838	2,388	638	377	344	382	461	411	433	53	9,729			
Over 2 and up to 3	1,110	1,141	1,631	438	264	239	291	335	296	308	30	6,083			
Over 3 and up to 4	707	818	1,094	343	225	248	204	269	256	271	27	4,462			
Over 4 and up to 5	509	580	923	324	227	181	236	274	233	235	19	3,741			
Over 5 and up to 6	372	476	781	345	195	186	201	269	209	281	24	3,339			
Over 6 and up to 7	314	484	698	267	171	177	199	257	221	278	14	3,080			
Over 7 and up to 8	185	276	399	183	92	107	131	151	141	141	11	1,817			
Over 8 and up to 9	205	342	559	229	158	137	139	188	190	201	20	2,368			
Over 9 and up to 13	484	883	1,517	643	406	363	444	615	576	675	42	6,648			
Over 13 and up to 26	647	1,122	2,278	1,007	625	655	802	1,093	1,229	1,566	103	11,127			
Over 26 and up to 39	184	343	789	443	288	262	394	555	654	935	34	4,881			
Over 39 and up to 52	85	156	451	275	179	163	234	365	468	636	24	3,036			
Over 52	82	254	520	357	291	418	634	1,198	1,712	2,613	80	8,159			
Total	10,969	11,239	16,953	6,297	3,988	3,921	4,742	6,505	7,051	8,965	536	81,166			

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
	South East								Northern							
2 or less	4,465	11,334	7,663	23,462	1,635	2,027	1,001	4,663	1,954	3,668	1,816	7,438	1,264	803	242	2,309
Over 2 and up to 5	1,996	7,555	6,533	16,084	695	1,146	815	2,656	1,391	2,909	1,781	6,081	636	603	222	1,461
Over 5 and up to 8	709	4,465	5,312	10,486	255	631	559	1,445	585	1,629	1,374	3,588	319	362	167	848
Over 8 and up to 13	519	4,505	6,120	11,144	206	584	622	1,412	620	1,929	1,679	4,228	342	483	239	1,064
Over 13 and up to 26	483	4,575	8,671	13,729	129	515	866	1,510	685	2,560	3,591	6,836	304	519	432	1,255
Over 26 and up to 52	254	2,694	9,187	12,135	65	300	751	1,116	379	2,037	4,558	6,974	115	337	400	852
Over 52	100	1,450	11,044	12,594	31	162	766	959	133	1,872	12,722	14,727	57	233	683	973
Total	8,526	36,578	54,530	99,634	3,016	5,365	5,380	13,761	5,747	16,604	27,521	49,872	3,037	3,340	2,385	8,762
	East Anglia								Scotland							
2 or less	461	949	599	2,009	176	145	69	390	4,170	5,313	2,674	12,157	2,137	1,098	479	3,714
Over 2 and up to 5	222	676	578	1,476	87	126	57	270	2,233	5,661	3,032	10,926	913	1,092	503	2,508
Over 5 and up to 8	87	360	416	863	32	66	47	145	1,098	3,712	2,577	7,387	414	778	413	1,605
Over 8 and up to 13	96	375	557	1,028	38	63	75	176	946	3,850	3,113	7,909	361	1,026	570	1,957
Over 13 and up to 26	81	457	976	1,514	24	56	88	168	888	4,772	4,885	10,545	389	1,408	975	2,772
Over 26 and up to 52	47	325	1,059	1,431	11	30	92	133	557	4,178	5,784	10,519	207	1,151	909	2,267
Over 52	18	186	1,780	1,984	8	30	114	152	207	3,275	10,482	13,964	74	480	1,564	2,118
Total	1,012	3,328	5,965	10,305	376	516	542	1,434	10,099	30,761	32,547	73,407	4,495	7,033	5,413	16,941
	South Western								Wales							
2 or less	1,027	2,398	1,522	4,947	495	536	232	1,263	1,210	2,254	1,031	4,495	831	495	122	1,448
Over 2 and up to 5	602	1,690	1,588	3,880	263	366	225	854	699	1,824	1,083	3,606	374	409	153	936
Over 5 and up to 8	219	927	1,140	2,286	110	208	166	484	322	1,046	889	2,257	170	196	117	483
Over 8 and up to 13	202	1,018	1,508	2,728	130	232	220	582	324	1,154	1,101	2,579	147	282	188	617
Over 13 and up to 26	186	1,230	2,546	3,962	87	251	321	659	329	1,647	2,114	4,090	189	372	337	898
Over 26 and up to 52	99	853	3,091	4,043	36	107	340	483	178	1,244	2,878	4,300	97	229	312	638
Over 52	29	504	5,967	6,497	18	75	461	554	86	1,136	6,050	7,272	39	168	632	839
Total	2,364	8,620	16,829	27,813	1,139	1,775	1,965	4,879	3,148	10,305	15,146	28,599	1,847	2,151	1,861	5,859

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
	West Midlands								Great Britain							
2 or less	1,751	3,671	1,938	7,360	797	814	406	2,017	21,274	42,623	23,877	87,774	10,449	8,408	3,568	22,425
Over 2 and up to 5	895	2,802	1,827	5,524	416	622	337	1,375	11,739	33,369	23,003	68,111	4,865	6,137	3,284	14,286
Over 5 and up to 8	373	1,644	1,480	3,497	200	365	285	850	5,055	19,738	18,314	43,107	2,107	3,601	2,528	8,236
Over 8 and up to 13	260	1,680	1,956	3,896	151	350	331	832	4,354	21,158	23,057	48,569	1,914	4,012	3,090	9,016
Over 13 and up to 26	270	2,066	3,111	5,447	122	381	436	939	4,269	25,859	37,848	67,976	1,769	4,565	4,793	11,127
Over 26 and up to 52	93	1,229	3,334	4,656	70	184	366	620	2,300	18,803	42,453	63,556	768	2,850	4,299	7,917
Over 52	41	716	5,241	5,998	29	117	406	552	825	13,394	74,397	88,616	336	1,586	6,237	8,159
Total	3,683	13,808	18,887	36,378	1,785	2,833	2,567	7,185	49,816	174,944	242,949	467,709	22,208	31,159	27,799	81,166
	East Midlands								London and South Eastern							
2 or less	959	2,262	1,159	4,380	627	477	163	1,267	2,882	7,746	5,222	15,850	976	1,366	721	3,063
Over 2 and up to 5	529	1,659	1,264	3,452	263	349	176	788	1,380	5,474	4,695	11,549	430	782	584	1,796
Over 5 and up to 8	337	1,062	884	2,283	113	218	135	466	463	3,249	3,709	7,421	173	428	403	1,004
Over 8 and up to 13	231	1,134	1,326	2,691	118	221	146	485	355	3,333	4,390	8,078	121	380	388	889
Over 13 and up to 26	227	1,524	2,654	4,405	119	261	290	670	321	3,303	5,886	9,510	73	324	550	947
Over 26 and up to 52	113	1,071	2,463	3,647	47	112	232	391	181	1,992	6,154	8,327	45	184</		

PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

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

At 8th July 1970, 295,868 vacancies remained unfilled, 367 more than at 3rd June 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 185,600 in July, compared with 186,900 in June and 188,400 in April 1970 (see table 119 on page 735).

At 8th July 1970, 94,920 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 3,245 more than at 3rd June.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at 8th July 1970. The figures

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th July 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	107,742	45,394	93,206	49,526	295,868
Total, Index of Production industries	66,314	24,404	36,789	22,081	149,588
Total, all manufacturing industries	51,137	18,954	35,739	21,082	126,912
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,038	1,282	451	320	3,091
Mining and quarrying	3,318	1,030	65	98	4,511
Coal mining	3,070	976	29	72	4,147
Food, drink and tobacco	2,074	858	4,391	1,559	8,882
Coal and petroleum products	242	27	57	38	364
Chemicals and allied industries	1,885	578	1,531	757	4,751
Metal manufacture	3,782	1,631	646	367	6,426
Mechanical engineering	13,007	3,339	2,477	940	19,763
Instrument engineering	1,292	489	709	327	2,817
Electrical engineering	5,786	1,573	4,236	1,768	13,363
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,427	700	89	29	2,245
Vehicles	6,391	1,541	1,258	278	9,468
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,207	2,475	2,569	1,310	11,561
Textiles	1,986	1,064	3,888	3,222	10,160
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	679	249	1,181	640	2,749
Woolen and Worsted	320	241	758	703	2,022

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

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 8th July 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	48,543	16,386	40,432	18,133	123,494
Greater London	21,340	8,537	21,949	9,153	60,979
East Anglia	2,993	1,308	2,667	1,483	8,451
South Western	6,297	3,381	7,270	3,287	20,235
Midlands	16,169	10,198	10,859	8,963	46,189
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,345	4,360	8,120	4,850	25,675
North Western	10,627	3,466	12,663	4,689	31,445
Northern	5,220	2,076	3,513	2,733	13,542
Wales	4,321	1,222	2,549	1,611	9,703
Scotland	5,227	2,997	5,133	3,777	17,134
Great Britain	107,742	45,394	93,206	49,526	295,868
London and South Eastern	29,044	11,924	28,306	13,111	82,385
Eastern and Southern	22,492	5,770	14,793	6,505	49,560

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th July 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	152	254	418	499	1,323
Clothing and footwear	829	703	7,968	6,031	15,531
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,843	582	783	584	3,792
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,963	1,237	804	524	4,528
Paper, printing and publishing	1,588	1,166	1,986	1,961	6,701
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	769	423	1,009	629	2,830
Printing and publishing	726	668	945	1,286	3,625
Other manufacturing industries	1,683	737	1,929	888	5,237
Construction	11,129	3,659	715	564	16,067
Gas, electricity and water	730	761	270	337	2,098
Transport and communication	10,954	1,594	1,805	874	15,227
Distributive trades	7,707	8,350	13,203	13,163	42,423
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,613	2,314	2,168	2,358	9,453
Professional and scientific services	5,737	2,418	15,075	2,873	26,103
Miscellaneous services	8,780	3,617	20,641	6,734	39,772
Entertainments, sports, etc.	504	178	1,185	223	2,090
Catering (MLH 884-888)	3,109	882	11,412	1,151	16,554
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	255	218	1,367	709	2,549
Public administration	4,599	1,415	3,074	1,123	10,211
National government service	2,281	561	1,817	558	5,217
Local government service	2,318	854	1,257	565	4,994

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Department, was 195. In addition, 89 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 145,500, consisting of 103,000 involved in stoppages which began in July and 42,500 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. In addition, 1,400 workers became involved for the first time in July in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 103,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 98,000 were directly involved and 5,000 indirectly involved, that is, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred although not themselves parties to the disputes. These statistics exclude workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred.

The aggregate of 1,060,000 working days lost in July includes 402,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month. These statistics exclude loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred.

Prominent stoppages of work during July

A national stoppage in the docks began at midnight on 13th July when dockworkers stopped work in support of a demand that the national minimum time rate be increased from £11 1s 8d to £20 a week. All ports in the United Kingdom, with an estimated labour force of about 46,000, were affected. A Court of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Pearson, was appointed on 17th July. The court recommended that (i) the overtime premium calculator be 8s. an hour instead of 5s. 6½d, (ii) holiday pay be £20 a week instead of £16 15s. 7d., (iii) fall-back guarantee be raised from £16 to £20 a week, (iv) fall-back guarantee on a daily basis be £4 for an eight-hour day without overtime, (v) modernisation payments be raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. an hour. On acceptance of these recommendations normal working was resumed on 3rd August.

The stoppage of work by about 1,800 chemical production workers at the Dagenham pharmaceuticals factory which began on 27th June ended on 17th July, work being resumed on 20th July. A demand for an increase of 20 per cent. on the basic rate originated the dispute, which was resolved by the acceptance of an offer of an increase of 16 per cent.

The dispute involving about 2,100 craftsmen at a Corby steel plant (see the July 1970 issue of this GAZETTE, page 603) ended on 10th July. As a result of the settlement the present multiplicity of bonus rates will be replaced by a four-tier system giving weekly bonuses ranging from £2 10s. to £5 8s. depending on the grade of craftsman.

On 13th July about 1,900 craftsmen and mates employed on three construction sites at Carrington and Ellesmere Port stopped work in support of a demand for an increase of 3s. 6d. an hour on basic rates. Negotiations have so far failed to produce a settlement and the dispute was unresolved at the end of the month.

The stoppage affecting three shipbuilding yards in Sunderland which began on 13th March (see the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE, page 327) ended on 10th July. A re-negotiated productivity agreement formed the basis of settlement. This agreement provides for a basic weekly wage of £27 10s. Inter-craft flexibility is still under discussion.

Production of motor vehicles was affected when about 3,000 manual workers at a Coventry car plant stopped work on

29th June in support of a claim for an hourly rate of £1. The acceptance of an offer of 1s. 6d. an hour, bringing the hourly rate to 19s. 1d. formed the basis of settlement and work was resumed on 11th July.

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

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to July 1970		January to July 1969		No. of working days lost	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages in progress	No. of workers involved		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4	1,400	33,000	3	1,300	43,000
Coal mining	96	12,700	28,000	123	17,500	42,000
All other mining and quarrying	5	200	1,000	5	200	†
Food, drink and tobacco	97	33,500	185,000	54	14,200	47,000
Coal and petroleum products	5	2,600	8,000	1	100	1,000
Chemicals and allied industries	59	26,500	104,000	26	5,800	16,000
Metal manufacture	208	51,900	377,000	130	40,700	195,000
Engineering	553	195,400	1,169,000	350	135,300	454,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	72	19,900	290,000	47	23,700	136,000
Motor vehicles	216	168,000	556,000	149	179,200	1,149,000
Aerospace equipment	46	40,900	219,000	44	21,800	57,000
All other vehicles	31	17,700	83,000	6	6,100	7,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	123	26,700	206,000	57	12,800	48,000
Textiles	71	24,700	90,000	48	12,100	80,000
Clothing and footwear	21	27,800	191,000	9	2,600	6,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	54	21,400	405,000	26	5,900	17,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	33	2,400	9,000	16	1,500	6,000
Paper and printing	58	35,300	148,000	24	10,700	50,000
All other manufacturing industries	69	45,000	299,000	49	16,200	55,000
Construction	198	28,700	152,000	163	28,500	142,000
Gas, electricity and water	15	1,700	4,000	16	4,000	9,000
Port and inland water transport	152	128,600	631,000	216	125,000	264,000
All other transport and communication	217	99,900	368,000	89	174,800	219,000
Distributive trades	52	7,800	20,000	18	1,900	6,000
Financial, administrative and professional services	62	54,400	459,000	39	32,900	46,000
Miscellaneous services	20	2,400	18,000	12	1,500	6,000
Total	2,537	1,077,400	6,054,000	1,718†	876,200	3,101,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in July 1970		Beginning in the first seven months of 1970	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	113	77,100	1,489	563,600
—other wage disputes	17	3,300	187	52,900
Hours of work	3	100	17	1,600
Employment of particular classes or persons	25	2,600	298	95,300
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	30	13,900	381	94,300
Trade union status	5	500	113	27,000
Sympathetic action	2	500	52	15,000
Total	195	98,000	2,537	849,700

Duration of stoppages—ending in July

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	49	30,500	24,000
2 days	43	10,500	16,000
3 days	30	8,200	20,000
4-6 days	31	5,900	28,000
Over 6 days	78	52,800	1,116,000
Total	231	107,800	1,204,000

* 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.

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

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

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

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

Indices

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

Date	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					
1969 July	178.3	90.5	197.0	176.7	90.4	195.4
1970 June	194.6	90.4	215.4	192.7	90.4	213.1
1970 July	196.0	90.3	216.9	194.2	90.4	214.8

Notes:

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

Principal changes reported in July

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

Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire—Increase in current wage rates of 35s. a week (15th June).

Hosiery and knitwear manufacture—Midlands—Increase of 5 per cent. (6th July).

Merchant Navy—UK—Increases of varying amounts (2nd July).

Post Office—UK—Engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories rank-and-file grades. Increases of varying amounts according to grade (1st July).

Cinema theatres—UK—Increase on basic rates of 12½ per cent. (1st July).

Government industrial establishments—UK—General increase in minimum weekly rates of varying amounts with further increases due to the introduction of a new pay and grading structure (1st July).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture and lace furnishings manufacture. Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

Estimates of the changes reported in July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 940,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,860,000 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 July with operative effect from earlier months (235,000 workers, £490,000 in weekly rates of wages). During

July about 45,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £1,860,000 about £975,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £835,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £40,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to July, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	£ 260,000	325,000	325,000
Mining and quarrying	28,000	64,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	305,000	480,000	25,000	37,000
Coal and petroleum products	6,000	1,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	205,000	440,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	460,000	700,000	—	—
Textiles	470,000	835,000	5,000	5,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	26,000	20,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	220,000	375,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	155,000	300,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	155,000	170,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	120,000	185,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	100,000	105,000	—	—
Construction	1,270,000	1,820,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	135,000	—	—
Transport and communication	1,100,000	1,760,000	5,000	20,000
Distributive trades	1,040,000	1,375,000	3,000	3,000
Public administration and professional services	260,000	590,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	270,000	225,000	180,000	180,000
Totals—January–July 1970	6,620,000	9,840,000	544,000	571,000
Totals—January–July 1969	2,890,000	1,750,000	510,000	670,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	increases	decreases			
1969	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
July	1,325	—	985	205	315
August	395	—	345	3	3
September	1,390	—	1,350	—	—
October	415	—	360	—	—
November	790	—	855	7	7
December	3,265	—	2,885	135	180
1970					
January*	1,275	—	1,360	70	70
February	1,800	—	2,245	325	325
March	1,090	—	1,475	5	20
April*	750	—	885	—	—
May*	810	—	1,665	30	40
June*	725	—	855	75	75
July	705	—	1,370	45	45

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 21st JULY 1970

At 21st July 1970 the general* retail prices index was 140.9 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 139.9 at 16th June and with 132.1 at 22nd July 1969.

The rise in the index during the month was due to rises in the prices of many goods and services, particularly fresh fruit, meat, second-hand cars, telephones and road passenger transport. There were falls in the prices of potatoes and tomatoes.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 150.0 and that for all other items of food was 140.6.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average levels of prices of vegetables other than potatoes and tomatoes, fresh fruit, beef and other meat, sweets and chocolate, tea and biscuits were partly offset by falls in the prices of potatoes and tomatoes. The rise in the average level of prices of vegetables other than potatoes and tomatoes was due mainly to comparatively high prices for fresh peas and runner beans which are included in the index in the months in which they are available. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 142.1, compared with 141.6 in June. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations fell by about 4½ per cent. to 150.0, compared with 156.9 in June.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles included in this group, and the group index rose by nearly 1½ per cent. to 126.8, compared with 125.1 in June.

Transport and vehicles: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and petrol, and higher bus fares in some areas, the index for the transport and vehicles group rose by 1½ per cent. to 132.9, compared with 131.0 in June.

Miscellaneous goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many of the items included in this group, and the group index rose by about one per cent. to 143.3, compared with 141.7 in June.

Services: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of telephone charges and of charges for admission to cinemas the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly 3 per cent. to 156.0, compared with 151.6 in June.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather less than one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index rose to 146.2, compared with 145.0 in June.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	142.1
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	145
Meat and bacon	152
Fish	150
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	120
Milk, cheese and eggs	127
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	117
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	155
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	164
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	129
Other food	138

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	143.6
III Tobacco	136.0
IV Housing: Total	158.8
Rent	165
Rates and water charges	161
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	135
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	142.1
Coal and coke	152
Gas	126
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	126.8
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	139
Radio, television and other household appliances	112
Pottery, glassware and hardware	131
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	123.4
Men's outer clothing	130
Men's underclothing	130
Women's outer clothing	120
Women's underclothing	121
Children's clothing	123
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	116
Footwear	127
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	132.9
Motoring and cycling	123
Fares	155
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	143.3
Books, newspapers and periodicals	188
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	127
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	123
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	137
X Services: Total	156.0
Postage and telephones	151
Entertainment	154
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	158
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	146.2†
All Items	140.9

* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June 1969 issue of this Gazette.
† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed*	Civil employment*	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	Working population*	Of which Males*	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
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
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†										
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

* From July 1970 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) have been included in the appropriate series from September 1968 to date.

† A seasonal adjustment procedure designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components has been used in these series since January 1969. Additional data has resulted in revised figures from March 1966 to March 1969 and these were published for the first time in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†	
Standard Regions												
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	940	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*	7,753	632	1,286	2,275	1,398	2,010	2,910	1,262	950	2,126	22,523
	December*	7,752	632	1,278	2,248	1,404	2,008	2,900	1,254	947	2,091	22,523

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

* Regional estimates are provisional.

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

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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)											
1960 June	22,036	11,222.5	100.4	8,662.9	100.8	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8			
1961 June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8			
1962 June	22,572	11,328.5	101.3	8,718.4	101.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8			
1963 June	22,603	11,201.4	100.2	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9			
1964 June (a)	22,375.9	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5			
(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4			
1965 June	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8			
1966 June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.6	8,868.2	102.6	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	188.1	802.8			
1968 June	22,600	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	573.7	2,318.6	183.7	821.9			
1969 June (a)	22,600	11,009.4	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9			
(b)	22,016	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0 470.4	584.6	1,180.6 149.6 903.4	189.5	827.2			
1966 December	23,016	11,480.7	100.9	8,921.6	101.3	562.7	841.3	813.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6			
1967 January	22,728	11,363.9	100.6	8,840.9	101.1	561.0	825.4	818.9	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4			
February	22,728	11,320.9	100.3	8,801.4	100.6	559.7	818.9	817.8	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5			
March	22,828	11,287.2	100.0	8,770.1	100.4	557.8	817.8	817.8	518.7	603.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5			
April	22,828	11,276.3	99.9	8,762.1	100.3	556.1	818.0	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9			
May	22,828	11,256.4	99.5	8,732.5	99.9	553.9	820.0	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3			
June	22,905	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	550.5	824.2	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5			
July	22,905	11,212.0	99.0	8,698.4	99.4	545.7	840.7	840.7	514.6	589.4	2,314.6	196.3	812.5			
August	22,905	11,226.2	98.8	8,708.1	99.2	542.2	842.1	842.1	515.1	588.8	2,317.1	194.8	809.7			
September	22,905	11,220.7	98.6	8,706.9	99.0	538.5	833.4	833.4	512.5	589.8	2,326.5	193.8	809.4			
October	22,733	11,196.6	98.3	8,701.8	98.8	533.6	835.1	835.1	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8			
November	22,733	11,191.4	98.2	8,705.9	98.8	528.2	835.5	835.5	509.3	587.3	2,326.8	194.3	806.1			
December	22,733	11,159.7	98.0	8,696.3	98.7	524.1	830.2	830.2	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5			
1968 January	22,561	11,049.2	97.8	8,623.6	98.6	520.2	809.7	809.7	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4			
February	22,561	11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.7	515.7	804.0	804.0	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7			
March	22,561	11,032.2	97.8	8,613.1	98.6	508.7	802.9	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2			
April	22,645	11,006.8	97.5	8,602.5	98.5	499.0	799.2	799.2	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3			
May	22,645	11,038.0	97.6	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7	802.7	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9			
June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8			
July	22,701	11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	480.6	826.1	826.1	500.7	581.3	2,285.0	188.0	802.2			
August	22,701	11,076.0	97.5	8,691.4	99.0	474.6	832.1	832.1	506.4	582.9	2,292.8	187.5	801.9			
September	22,701	11,086.9	97.4	8,700.8	99.0	469.5	822.1	822.1	505.4	583.6	2,300.8	188.0	807.4			
October	22,647	11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	826.2	826.2	506.4	582.4	2,305.6	185.3	810.4			
November	22,647	11,120.2	97.6	8,744.1	99.2	461.4	828.8	828.8	508.1	583.0	2,310.7	184.1	811.4			
December	22,647	11,118.6	97.7	8,763.1	99.5	457.6	829.0	829.0	509.5	584.1	2,317.4	185.1	814.1			
1969 January	22,515	11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.6	454.6	813.9	813.9	508.8	582.9	2,307.8	184.0	814.8			
February	22,515	11,026.5	97.7	8,723.6	99.8	452.2	809.3	809.3	510.4	583.6	2,314.1	184.1	820.7			
March	22,515	11,013.5	97.6	8,725.4	99.9	450.5	807.7	807.7	511.9	584.4	2,317.7	185.3	823.1			
April	22,600	11,030.2	97.7	8,745.7	100.1	447.5	812.7	812.7	514.6	584.4	2,322.3	184.5	825.0			
May	22,600	11,031.9	97.5	8,739.9	100.0	444.2	814.1	814.1	515.5	583.1	2,319.7	184.9	823.8			
June (a)	22,600	11,009.4	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9			
(b)	22,016	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0 470.4	584.6	1,180.6 149.6 903.4	189.5	827.2			
July	22,619	11,054.8	97.5	8,770.4	100.1	439.6	871.8	871.8	58.1 475.1	586.1	1,185.5 149.6 901.2	188.6	825.4			
August	22,619	11,055.7	97.1	8,788.0	99.9	436.9	874.1	874.1	58.3 477.9	586.1	1,189.5 149.4 902.0	188.3	825.3			
September	22,523	11,036.9	96.9	8,791.3	99.9	435.6	862.8	862.8	58.2 476.9	587.4	1,197.1 150.0 906.3	189.2	829.0			
October	22,523	11,052.1	96.9	8,815.2	100.0	433.1	868.6	868.6	58.6 479.5	588.1	1,200.4 150.1 910.3	190.1	831.1			
November	22,523	11,050.8	96.8	8,822.8	100.0	431.2	869.6	869.6	58.7 479.8	589.1	1,205.2 149.6 914.5	191.5	830.5			
December	22,523	11,018.9	96.6	8,821.3	100.0	430.1	866.8	866.8	58.9 479.5	590.1	1,207.9 150.0 916.8	191.8	831.6			
1970 January	22,600	10,908.0	96.4	8,741.3	99.8	428.7	846.4	846.4	58.7 475.1	587.4	1,203.7 149.9 912.2	189.3	828.2			
February	22,600	10,885.4	96.3	8,727.5	99.7	427.2	840.8	840.8	58.7 474.9	588.0	1,204.0 149.8 909.7	190.3	828.5			
March	22,600	10,866.3	96.2	8,709.5	99.6	425.1	840.1	840.1	58.6 475.9	588.5	1,200.1 149.7 909.4	189.0	825.2			
April	22,600	10,855.7	96.0	8,709.1	99.5	423.4	841.7	841.7	58.6 476.3	588.4	1,200.4 150.1 908.0	188.5	823.6			
May	22,600	10,832.9	95.6	8,682.2	99.2	421.3	842.2	842.2	58.7 474.8	587.3	1,197.6 149.6 904.5	187.0	820.9			
June	22,600	10,797.2	95.4	8,650.0	99.0	419.2	848.0	848.0	58.8 473.9	584.9	1,192.4 149.4 901.2	185.3	817.2			

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

† The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XVIII of the SIC (1958) and Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).
‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production and manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. With effect from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated adjusted indices which were published for the first time in the May 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence																		
																	544.7	840.9	62.9	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,733.6	538.1	1,973.0	1,965.1	1,242.9	June	1960
																	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	June	1961
549.2	796.9	62.4	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0																								

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		Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1		2.3
Monthly averages								
1966	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	252.3	301.1	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	273.7	312.7	1.3
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	307.4	341.0	1.4
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	367.1	374.8	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	435.5	421.3	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	464.8	446.1	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	523.2	452.6	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	534.9	461.1	2.0
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	522.8	473.9	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	517.2	490.5	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	493.2	508.0	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	463.7	520.4	2.2
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	464.2	531.6	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	493.0	541.6	2.3
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	503.3	540.6	2.3
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	522.3	532.0	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	548.2	535.2	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	556.0	539.7	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	596.0	547.1	2.4
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	592.9	547.1	2.4
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	569.7	538.9	2.3
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	558.3	540.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	531.6	540.1	2.3
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	503.9	541.1	2.3
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	497.2	544.3	2.4
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	516.9	553.2	2.4
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	513.8	543.1	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	531.6	539.4	2.3
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	540.9	530.7	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	537.5	524.7	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	580.3	532.3	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	573.6	529.0	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	564.3	533.8	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	541.6	524.8	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	505.9	514.6	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	481.0	517.2	2.2
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	493.7	540.6	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	516.6	552.9	2.4
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	19.1	518.7	548.2	2.4
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	534.8	542.7	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	548.3	538.2	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	562.6	549.9	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	607.7	558.1	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	603.3	556.8	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	599.6	567.2	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	586.0	566.9	2.5
	May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	549.9	559.6	2.4
	June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	521.0	561.1	2.4
	July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	542.1	593.4	2.6

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		1.8
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.6
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.7
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	32.5	255.1		2.8
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		3.1
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.2
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.1		3.2
Monthly averages								
1966	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	200.6	237.7	1.6
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	217.7	246.1	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	243.0	271.1	1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	287.7	296.5	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	333.3	343.8	2.2
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	372.0	354.8	2.4
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	422.7	362.1	2.5
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	429.1	370.7	2.5
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	419.5	379.1	2.6
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	415.7	394.7	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	396.6	412.0	2.8
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	376.4	417.3	2.8
	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	378.5	426.7	2.9
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	401.8	434.3	2.9
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	410.3	438.2	3.0
	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	423.5	436.2	3.0
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	447.5	444.0	3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	459.3	446.2	3.0
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	496.4	455.5	3.1
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	494.4	457.0	3.1
	March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	475.5	451.2	3.1
	April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	468.3	456.5	3.1
	May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	447.1	454.1	3.1
	June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	427.7	454.5	3.1
	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	423.9	458.4	3.1
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	438.4	464.8	3.2
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	434.6	459.2	3.1
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	445.4	456.6	3.1
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	454.8	452.0	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	455.2	445.0	3.1
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	494.6	453.9	3.1
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	489.1	452.1	3.1
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	482.6	457.8	3.2
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	463.5	451.9	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	432.6	439.3	3.0
	June 9	428.5	3.0	414.9	1.6	413.3	439.6	3.0
	July 14	435.3	3.0	428.2	6.2	422.0	456.4	3.2
	August 11	476.9	3.3	463.2	23.0	440.3	466.9	3.2
	September 8	472.2	3.3	454.7	13.6	441.1	466.2	3.2
	October 13	4						

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Number (000's)		As percentage of total employees per cent.		
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9		0.9	
Monthly averages									
1966	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	66.1	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	67.3	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	70.3	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.0	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.8	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	90.6	1.1
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	93.2	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	94.1	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.9	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	98.8	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	100.7	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	102.4	1.2
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	99.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.4	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	95.3	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	93.7	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	93.1	1.1
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	3.1	3.1	98.5	90.8	1.1
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	89.1	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	87.7	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.7	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	84.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	83.6	1.0
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	86.0	1.0
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	83.0	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.3	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	80.7	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	79.3	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	79.3	0.9
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	77.7	0.9
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	77.6	0.9
	April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	77.0	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.6	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	76.3	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	82.0	0.9
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	83.6	0.9
	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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Number (000's)		As percentage of total employees 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	98.3	..	96.8	1.4	3.6	70.0		..	
1962	118.6	..	109.9	2.6	8.7	107.3		..	
1963	77.2	..	76.7	1.6	0.6	75.1		..	
1964	69.5	0.9	68.1	1.4	1.4	66.7		0.8	
1965	80.1	1.0	75.6	1.2	4.5	74.3		0.9	
1966	131.9	1.7	127.8	1.4	4.2	126.4		1.6	
1967	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	2.0	127.2		1.6	
1968	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	2.4	121.1		1.5	
Monthly averages									
1966	July 11	56.6	0.7	55.8	0.1	0.8	55.6	69.0	0.9
	August 8	67.2	0.8	66.6	6.6	0.6	60.0	70.9	0.9
	September 12	73.0	0.9	71.8	3.0	1.2	68.8	78.8	1.0
	October 10	102.2	1.3	87.8	1.5	14.4	86.3	86.9	1.3
	November 14	125.9	1.6	108.7	0.5	17.2	108.2	103.9	1.3
	December 12	132.7	1.7	115.8	0.3	16.8	115.5	111.0	1.4
1967	January 9	145.0	1.8	133.2	0.6	11.8	132.6	112.3	1.4
	February 13	146.9	1.8	138.5	0.4	8.5	138.1	114.9	1.4
	March 13	137.1	1.7	132.4	0.3	4.7	132.1	116.6	1.5
	April 10	133.8	1.7	131.3	1.3	2.5	130.0	119.2	1.5
	May 8	128.6	1.6	123.3	0.5	5.3	122.8	126.2	1.6
	June 12	117.5	1.5	114.2	0.3	3.3	113.9	131.0	1.6
	July 10	114.3	1.4	112.7	0.3	1.5	112.4	134.4	1.7
	August 14	126.0	1.6	124.4	1.7	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	129.6	134.4	1.6
	November 13	138.8	1.7	134.8	0.6	3.9	134.2	131.7	1.6
	December 11	138.8	1.7	135.7	0.4	3.0	135.4	131.5	1.6
1968	January 8	148.2	1.9	146.4	0.5	1.8	145.8	130.9	1.6
	February 12	148.1	1.9	146.5	0.4	1.6	146.1	131.3	1.6
	March 11	142.2	1.8	139.2	0.4	3.1	138.8	129.7	1.6
	April 8	137.2	1.7	136.0	1.4	1.1	134.7	129.1	1.6
	May 13	128.4	1.6	126.9	0.6	1.5	126.2	127.9	1.6
	June 10	118.9	1.5	117.9	0.4	1.1	117.5	127.4	1.6
	July 8	116.2	1.5	114.9	0.5	1.3	114.4	128.6	1.6
	August 12	124.6	1.6	123.4	6.5	1.2	116.8	127.7	1.6
	September 9	123.3	1.5	119.5	3.8	3.8	115.7	125.2	1.6
	October 14	123.9	1.6	122.8	1.4	1.1	121.5	123.4	1.5
	November 11	126.5	1.6	125.2	0.6	1.3	124.6	122.4	1.5
	December 9	128.7	1.6	124.2	0.4	4.6	123.8	120.8	1.5
1969	January 13	137.2	1.7	135.9	0.5	1.3	135.4	121.7	1.5
	February 10	137.9	1.7	135.4	0.4	2.5	135.0	121.6	1.5
	March 10	138.7	1.8	132.4	0.3	6.3	132.1	123.6	1.6
	April 14	128.6	1.6	127.6	1.6	1.1	126.0	121.0	1.5
	May 12	117.5	1.5	115.4	0.5	2.0	114.9	116.8	1.5
	June 9	111.1	1.4	108.0	0.3	3.0	107.7	116.8	1.5
	July 14	108.3	1.4	107.5	0.4	0.8	107.1	120.2	1.5
	August 11	119.0	1.5	118.5	5.6	0.5	112.9	123.3	1.6
	September 8	118.9	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.2	114.3	123.7	1.6
	October 13	130.5	1.7	121.8	1.3	8.7	120.6	122.5	1.6
	November 10	124.0	1.6	123.3	0.7	0.8	122.6	120.4	1.5
	December 8	126.5	1.6	125.7	0.4	0.8	125.3	122.2	1.5
1970	January 12	141.3	1.8	138.5	0.6	2.8	137.9	123.9	1.6
	February 9	142.4	1.8	138.9	0.4	3.5	138.5	124.6	1.6
	March 9	144.8	1.8	138.3	0.3	6.5	138.0	129.0	1.6
	April 13	138.4	1.8	132.8	1.3	5.6	131.5	126.2	1.6
	May 11	123.8	1.6	121.5	0.5	2.3	121.0	122.8	1.6
	June 8	114.7	1.5	114.2	0.4	0.5	113.8	123.4	1.6
	July 13	120.0	1.5	114.7	0.5	5.3	114.2	128.4	1.6

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	7.1	..	6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	..	..
1955	5.6	..	5.4	0.1	0.2	5.3	..	..
1956	6.4	..	6.0	0.1	0.4	5.9	..	..
1957	9.1	..	8.9	0.2	0.2	8.7	..	..
1958	11.6	..	11.1	0.2	0.4	10.9	..	..
1959	10.2	..	9.9	0.4	0.2	9.6	..	..
1960	8.0	..	7.9	0.3	0.1	7.6	..	..
1961	7.4	..	7.3	0.2	0.1	7.1	..	..
1962	9.8	..	9.6	0.4	0.2	9.2	..	..
1963	12.8	..	11.0	0.4	1.8	10.5	..	..
1964	8.7	..	8.5	0.2	0.1	8.3	..	..
1965	7.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	7.6	1.3	..
1966	8.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	8.4	1.4	..
1967	12.7	2.1	12.4	0.2	0.3	12.2	2.0	..
1968	12.3	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..
1969	12.5	2.0	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.1	1.9	..
Monthly averages								
1966	July 11	5.8	1.0	5.8	—	5.7	7.3	1.2
	August 8	8.0	1.3	7.9	1.4	6.5	7.9	1.3
	September 12	8.3	1.4	8.2	0.5	7.8	9.3	1.5
	October 10	9.9	1.6	9.8	0.2	9.6	10.6	1.7
	November 14	11.7	1.9	11.5	0.1	11.4	11.8	1.9
	December 12	12.9	2.1	12.6	0.1	12.5	11.9	1.9
1967	January 9	14.6	2.4	14.1	0.1	14.0	11.4	1.9
	February 13	15.1	2.4	14.7	0.1	14.7	11.5	1.9
	March 13	14.7	2.4	14.2	—	14.2	11.8	1.9
	April 10	14.2	2.3	13.7	0.2	13.5	11.7	1.9
	May 8	13.3	2.2	12.9	0.1	12.8	12.6	2.0
	June 12	10.7	1.7	10.5	0.1	10.4	12.0	1.9
	July 10	10.0	1.6	9.8	—	9.7	11.7	1.9
	August 14	11.7	1.9	11.4	0.9	10.5	12.3	2.0
	September 11	11.1	1.8	10.8	0.4	10.4	11.7	1.9
	October 9	11.6	1.9	11.5	0.2	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 13	12.2	2.0	12.1	0.1	12.0	12.1	2.0
	December 11	12.9	2.1	12.7	—	12.6	12.3	2.0
1968	January 8	13.9	2.3	13.6	0.1	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 12	14.3	2.3	14.2	—	14.1	12.2	2.0
	March 11	13.5	2.2	13.3	—	13.3	11.8	1.9
	April 8	13.6	2.2	13.5	0.6	12.9	11.8	1.9
	May 13	12.4	2.0	12.2	0.1	12.1	12.0	1.9
	June 10	11.2	1.8	11.1	—	11.1	12.3	2.0
	July 8	10.4	1.7	10.3	0.1	10.3	12.0	1.9
	August 12	11.8	1.9	11.6	1.0	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	—	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	—	14.1	12.6	2.0
	April 14	13.5	2.1	13.4	0.3	13.2	12.1	1.9
	May 12	12.1	1.9	12.0	0.1	11.9	11.8	1.8
	June 9	10.7	1.7	10.6	—	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	11.9	1.9
	September 8	11.4	1.8	11.2	0.6	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 13	11.5	1.8	11.3	0.2	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 10	12.3	1.9	12.3	0.1	12.2	12.3	1.9
	December 8	13.4	2.1	13.3	—	13.2	12.8	2.0
1970	January 12	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.1	14.4	12.7	2.0
	February 9	15.2	2.4	15.1	0.1	15.0	12.9	2.0
	March 9	15.5	2.4	15.3	—	15.3	13.6	2.1
	April 13	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.2	14.2	13.0	2.0
	May 11	13.5	2.1	13.2	0.1	13.2	12.9	2.0
	June 8	11.9	1.8	11.7	—	11.7	12.9	2.0
	July 13	11.8	1.8	11.8	0.1	11.6	13.5	2.1

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	..	2.5
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2	..	2.6
Monthly averages								
1966	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	16.3	22.0	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	21.2	25.2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	28.1	27.5	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	33.6	30.3	2.2
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	38.6	31.5	2.3
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	38.2	31.3	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	36.3	31.4	2.3
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	34.0	32.1	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	31.4	33.9	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	27.0	33.1	2.5
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	26.6	33.6	2.5
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	28.3	33.5	2.5
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	29.2	33.0	2.5
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	32.5	32.3	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	36.2	33.5	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	36.4	33.2	2.5
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	38.3	33.2	2.5
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	37.6	33.2	2.5
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	35.4	32.6	2.4
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	34.1	33.0	2.5
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	31.1	32.6	2.4
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	28.2	32.4	2.4
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	27.5	32.8	2.4
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	29.3	33.8	2.5
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	29.5	33.0	2.5
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	33.4	33.2	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	35.4	32.9	2.5
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	35.6	32.7	2.4
1969	January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	37.8	32.8	2.5
	February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	37.9	33.4	2.5
	March 10	38.0	2.9	37.6	0.1	37.5	34.5	2.6
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	35.4	34.2	2.6
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	33.1	34.7	2.6
	June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	29.6	34.0	2.5
	July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	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	33.2	37.3	2.8
	October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	36.6	36.5	2.7
	November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	39.1	36.4	2.7
	December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	39.7	36.5	2.7
1970	January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.2	42.1	36.5	2.7
	February 9	42.4	3.2	42.1	0.1	41.9	36.9	2.8
	March 9	41.8	3.1	40.8	0.1	40.7	37.4	2.8
	April 13	39.1	2.9	38.9	0.3	38.6	37.2	2.8
	May 11	36.5	2.7	35.6	0.1	35.4	37.0	2.8
	June 8	32.0	2.4	31.9	0.1	31.8	36.5	2.7
	July 13	33.5	2.5	32.8	0.2	32.7	39.1	2.9

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	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		0.9	
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	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8	
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8	
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9	
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0		1.7	
Monthly averages									
1966	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	16.1	0.7
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.8	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	22.9	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.7	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.3	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	32.5	1.4
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.4	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.7	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	38.8	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	42.0	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	44.4	1.9
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	45.4	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	44.8	1.9
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	46.5	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.4	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.7	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	47.0	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	45.5	2.0
	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	47.5	2.1
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	47.0	2.0
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	46.5	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	46.0	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	45.4	2.0
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	43.8	1.9
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	45.0	1.9
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	44.1	1.9
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	43.3	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	42.5	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	40.8	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	40.4	1.7
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	39.6	1.7
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	40.0	1.7
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	39.3	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	37.9	1.6
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	37.8	1.6
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	40.3	1.7
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	41.7	1.8
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	41.0	1.8
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.3	40.7	1.8
	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4	40.0	40.2	1.7
	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9	40.6	40.9	1.8
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	42.2	1.8
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	42.0	1.8
	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7	44.2	43.1	1.9
	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	4.1	43.8	43.5	1.9
	May 11	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	9.6	41.0	41.7	1.8
	June 8	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	15.3	40.3	41.7	1.8
	July 13	49.5	2.1	43.6	0.3	5.9	43.3	45.0	1.9

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	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	1.6	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	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0	
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6	
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8	
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1		1.9	
Monthly averages									
1966	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.9	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.1	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	19.7	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	20.4	1.4
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.0	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.6	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	23.1	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.6	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.5	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	24.4	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	24.4	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.3	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	24.5	1.7
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	24.7	1.7
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	25.1	1.8
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	24.9	1.8
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	25.1	1.8
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	25.4	1.8
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.9	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	25.7	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	26.1	1.8
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	26.5	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	26.4	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	27.1	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	26.6	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	26.4	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	26.5	1.9
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	26.7	1.9
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	27.6	1.9
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	26.6	1.9
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	26.1	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	26.4	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	27.6	1.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	27.3	1.9
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	27.2	1.9
	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	1.1	26.4	27.4	1.9
	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	2.0	27.9	27.5	2.0
	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.8	28.8	28.2	2.0
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	29.1	2.0
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	29.6	2.1
	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	1.8	32.8	31.0	2.2
	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	2.1	32.7	31.8	2.2
	May 11	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	2.4	30.7	31.4	2.2
	June 8	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	1.8	29.6	31.5	2.2
	July 13	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	0.7	31.0	34.5	2.4

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	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	1.0
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	1.1
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	1.9
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	2.5
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	2.5	2.5
Monthly averages								
1966	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	1.0
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	1.1
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	1.2
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	1.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	1.4
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	1.4
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	1.6
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	1.7
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	1.8
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	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	45.0	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	49.4	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	50.8	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	2.7
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	1.3	58.7	2.8
	May 11	56.3	2.7	55.3	0.4	0.9	54.9	2.7
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	0.6	52.3	2.7
	July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	0.8	54.7	2.9

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.6	..	2.4
Monthly averages								
1966	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	1.3
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	1.4
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	1.5
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	56.5	1.9
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	2.0
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	2.1
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	2.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	2.2
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	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	72.5	2.4
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	2.4
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	2.5
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	2.5
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	2.4
	April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	2.4
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	2.4
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	2.3
	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	2.4
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	2.4
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	2.4
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	2.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	2.3
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	2.3
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	2.3
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	2.4
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	2.3
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	2.3
	June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	1.2	65.1	2.3
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	0.7	67.2	2.4
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	0.7	70.5	2.5
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.3	70.1	2.5
	October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	3.8	71.5	2.4
	November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	2.2	72.1	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	2.5
	April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	2.3	78.4	2.6
	May 11	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.4	2.3	75.3	2.6
	June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	1.4	71.9	2.5
	July 13	78.6	2.7	77.4	0.7	1.2	76.7	2.8

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8	
1967	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5	
1968	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1		4.6	
1969									
1966	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.2	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	32.9	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.5	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.4	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.2	2.9
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.6	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.3	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	44.4	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	45.7	3.4
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.2	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.5	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	50.2	3.8
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	50.6	3.8
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	52.9	4.0
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	1.1	50.9	53.0	4.0
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	52.8	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	53.6	4.0
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	54.8	4.1
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	1.2	60.5	57.1	4.4
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.2	0.4	1.2	59.2	56.5	4.3
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	1.2	58.1	56.6	4.3
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	0.7	58.0	57.5	4.4
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	0.6	57.4	58.3	4.4
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	0.5	55.4	57.8	4.4
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	59.7	4.6
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	61.8	4.7
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	0.7	59.7	61.8	4.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	1.0	61.4	61.8	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	0.8	63.0	61.8	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	0.6	62.7	60.6	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	1.0	67.1	63.4	4.8
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	1.3	64.9	62.0	4.7
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	1.1	63.4	61.8	4.7
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	0.8	61.8	61.2	4.7
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	3.4	57.8	58.7	4.5
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	0.3	55.7	58.1	4.4
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	0.3	57.8	61.1	4.6
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	0.6	59.9	62.6	4.8
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	0.8	60.5	62.6	4.8
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	0.5	59.8	60.1	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	0.6	60.8	59.7	4.5
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	0.7	63.3	61.2	4.7
1970	January 12	67.9	5.2	66.8	0.6	1.1	66.2	62.6	4.8
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	1.1	64.7	61.8	4.7
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	0.9	63.6	61.9	4.7
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	4.9	62.8	62.2	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.8	59.4	0.7	3.5	58.7	59.6	4.5
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	0.5	55.8	58.2	4.4
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	0.8	57.5	60.8	4.6

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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		2.2	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5	
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7	
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9	
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9	
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3		3.9	
1966	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.5	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.6	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.1	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.4	3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.0	3.5
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	35.8	3.6
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	37.0	3.7
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	39.0	4.0
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.0	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	39.8	4.0
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	39.7	4.0
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	39.0	4.0
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.4	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.0	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	39.2	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	39.0	4.0
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	38.3	3.9
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	0.2	39.6	38.1	3.9
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.2	39.2	38.6	3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	0.1	37.0	38.0	3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	0.1	35.1	37.8	3.8
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	0.2	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	0.1	36.9	38.6	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	0.2	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	0.1	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.1	39.3	37.8	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	37.8	3.9
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	0.5	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	0.7	39.8	38.3	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	0.3	38.5	37.9	3.9
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	0.2	36.6	37.6	3.8
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	0.1	34.5	37.2	3.8
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	0.4	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	7.1	36.7	38.8	4.0
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	2.0	37.9	39.6	4.1
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	0.6	38.9	38.9	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	0.4	39.4	38.3	3.9
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	0.1	40.0	38.5	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	0.3	41.4	38.1	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.2	40.9	0.3	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	0.3	39.4	38.0	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	0.2	38.9	38.3	3.9
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	0.7	35.9	36.9	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	0.2	32.6	35.2	3.6
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	0.4	33.8	36.9	3.8

* 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 (977,000)

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		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		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.9	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
Monthly averages								
1966	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	50.4	57.3	2.6
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	3.4	52.6	58.2	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	3.6	55.8	60.3	2.7
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	63.9	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	3.4
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	3.4
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	3.5
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	3.6
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	3.7
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	3.7
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	3.8
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	3.8
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	3.7
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.4	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	3.8
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	3.9
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	3.8
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	3.7
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	3.7
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	3.6
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	3.6
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	3.8
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	3.6
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	3.7
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	3.6
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	3.6
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	3.4
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	3.5
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	3.6
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	3.9
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	3.8
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	3.8
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	1.7	83.8	3.9
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	2.4	81.3	3.9
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.8	86.6	4.2

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

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

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries						
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services			
										II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
	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	Monthly averages	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101		
1960		337	152	96	47	13	24	35	21	88		
1961		305	135	85	46	12	23	35	18	85		
1962		419	199	124	66	15	28	47	22	109		
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119		
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98		
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86		
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87		
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120		
1968		541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130		
1969		535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131		
1968	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130		
	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133		
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133		
	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132		
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135		
	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134		
	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132		
	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131		
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	20	123		
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116		
	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	20	130		
	August†	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	21	133		
	September†	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	21	134		
	October†	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	29	135		
	November†	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	31	137		
	December†	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	30	136		
1970	January†	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	30	138		
	February†	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	30	138		
	March†	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	28	137		
	April†	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	25	138		
	May†	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	22	130		
	June†	521	283	158	94	13	33	51	19	124		
	July†	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	19	146		
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations†												
1968	September	543	281	149	103	13	34	58	25	134		
	October	539	281	148	102	13	34	56	25	131		
	November	531	276	146	99	13	35	55	24	129		
	December	525	269	141	95	13	34	55	24	129		
1969	January	532	277	146	100	13	34	55	23	129		
	February	529	275	144	101	13	34	54	23	129		
	March	534	282	144	107	13	34	55	23	129		
	April	525	276	143	101	13	34	54	23	129		
	May	515	270	140	98	13	33	53	23	125		
	June†	517	267	139	96	13	34	52	25	124		
	July†	541	274	144	98	12	35	54	27	137		
	August†	553	280	151	100	13	36	56	28	138		
	September†	548	282	148	102	13	36	56	26	137		
	October†	543	282	147	103	13	35	54	26	133		
	November†	538	279	145	102	13	35	54	25	133		
	December†	550	287	146	108	13	35	54	25	133		
1970	January†	558	299	153	114	13	34	54	25	132		
	February†	557	295	154	110	14	34	55	25	132		
	March†	567	305	159	115	14	35	56	25	134		
	April†	567	305	163	109	13	35	56	25	136		
	May†	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	25	132		

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		268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961		306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962	Monthly averages	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1969		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1966	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	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

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

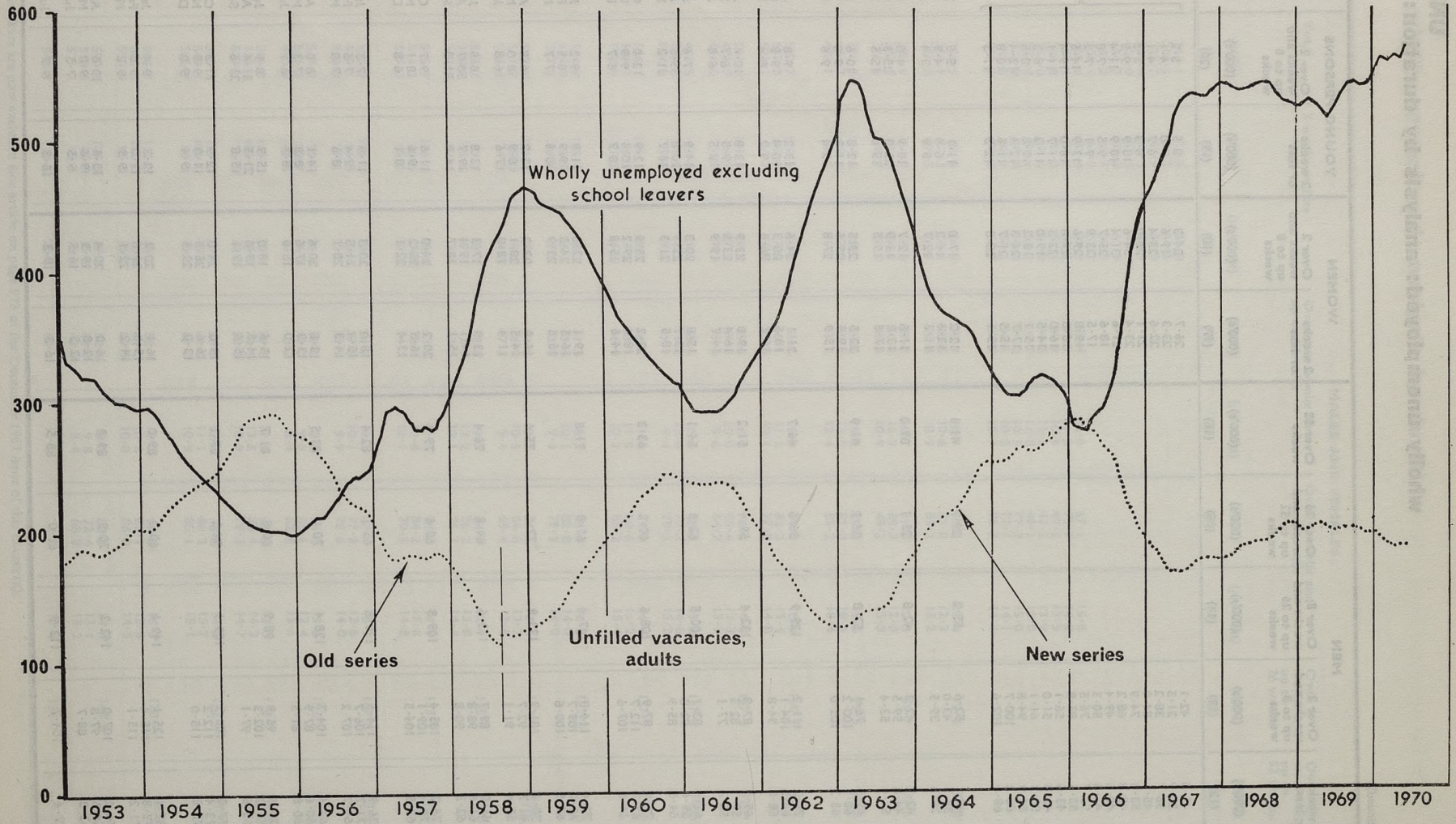
UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

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)	
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1954		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	
1955		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
1956		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
1957		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
1958		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
1959		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
1960		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
1961		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
1962		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
1963		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
1964		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
1965		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
1966		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
1967		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
1968		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	
1969		440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	
1966	April 18	218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5	
	May 16	200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3	
	June 13	189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4	
	July 11	191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	
	August 8	206.0	44.8	59.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3	
	September 12	228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5	
	October 10	271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6	
	November 14	325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8	
	December 12	354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6	
1967	January 9	402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	
	February 13	410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8	
	March 13	402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4	
	April 10	398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	
	May 8	380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7	
	June 12	361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8	
	July 10	363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	
	August 14	382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	
	September 11	390.6</										

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted†			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
Monthly averages								
1966	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
January 5	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
February 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
March 9								
April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.4	118.0	259.2	158.8
August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	137.6	118.0	257.0	136.6
September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	128.6	109.7	238.3	103.9
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

* 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 (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week		Number of operatives		Percentage of all operatives		Hours lost
Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime			Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time	
1961	June 24	1,982	31.9	15,879	8	2	78	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962	June 23	1,770	28.8	13,820	8	7	300	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963	June 15	1,749	29.4	13,825	8	5	218	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964	June 20	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965	June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966	June 18	2,172	35.5	18,580	8½	1	38	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
	(a)												
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967	June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1968	June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969	June 14	2,139	36.3	18,589	8½	4	177	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
	(a)												
	(b)	2,171	36.5	18,909	8½	4	169	25	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1967	January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
	February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	10	160	2.7	1,773	11
	March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
	April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
	May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	10	108	1.8	1,169	11
	June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
	July 15	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
	August 19	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	9	79	1.3	861	11
	September 16	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
	October 14	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
	November 18	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	8½	64	1.1	627	10
	December 16	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968	January 13	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	10	52	0.9	630	12
	February 17	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	9½	47	0.8	524	11
	March 16	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	9½	37	0.6	414	11
	April 6	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	8	34	0.6	342	10
	May 18	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	8½	35	0.6	347	10
	June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	8½	30	0.5	305	10
	July 13†	2,023	34.8	17,608	8½	1	33	24	8	25	0.4	227	9
	August 17†	1,867	31.9	15,892	8½	1	59	18	8	19	0.3	206	11
	September 14†	2,055	35.1	17,699	8½	9	360	20	9	28	0.5	535	19
	October 19‡	2,131	36.3	18,538	8½	1	48	20	8	21	0.4	207	10
	November 16‡	2,196	37.3	18,805	8½	1	58	21	8½	22	0.4	241	11
	December 14‡	2,176	36.9	18,922	8½	1	43	23	9	24	0.4	253	10½
1969	January 18‡	2,094	35.7	18,003	8½	2	82	20	9	22	0.4	262	12
	February 15‡	2,102	35.8	17,873	8½	2	87	22	9	24	0.4	284	12
	March 15‡	2,075	35.4	17,877	8½	2	86	28	9½	30	0.5	353	12
	April 19‡	2,121	35.9	18,304	8½	1	55	24	9½	25	0.4	278	11
	May 17‡	2,169	36.8	18,850	8½	3	108	27	8½	29	0.5	333	11½
	June 14 (a)‡	2,139	36.3	18,589	8½	4	177	24	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
	(b)	2,171	36.5	18,909	8½	4	169	25	9½	29	0.5	403	14
	July 19‡	2,049	34.3	18,255	9	1	40	19	9	20	0.3	211	10½
	August 16‡	1,914	32.0	16,554	8½	8	310	22	9	29	0.5	509	17½
	September 13‡	2,120	35.4	18,466	8½	4	164	25	9	29	0.5	380	13
	October 18‡	2,210	36.8	19,309	8½	16	635	32	10½	48	0.8	963	20
	November 15‡	2,236	37.2	19,359	8½	2	66	30	8	32	0.5	312	10
	December 13‡	2,229	37.1	19,460	8½	4	145	25	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970	January 17‡	2,060	34.6	17,802	8½	6	251	30	9	36	0.6	521	14½
	February 14‡	2,085	35.1	18,018	8½	3	133	35	9½	38	0.6	454	12
	March 14‡	2,068	34.9	17,754	8½	4	162	39	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
	April 18‡	2,076	35.3	17,885	8½	6	220	46	10	51	0.9	673	13
	May 16‡	2,080	35.4	17,766	8½	3	133	36	10	40	0.7	498	12½
	June 13‡	2,069	35.3	17,658	8½	3	128	29	10	32	0.5	413	13

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

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

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

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.6	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	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	102.4	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.8	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	82.7	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1969	92.3	96.1	88.1	83.6	90.6	95.5	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	98.9
1966	July 16	94.3	98.2	82.2	86.1	97.3	97.9	98.6	98.1	97.7	98.9	99.2
	August 13	81.9	84.3	80.5	74.9	88.3	83.6	98.4	97.9	96.1	98.6	99.4
	September 17	99.5	103.5	92.4	93.3	97.7	102.1	97.4	97.0	94.5	97.9	98.4
	October 15	98.3	102.4	89.1	92.4	97.4	100.9	96.8	96.6	92.0	97.7	97.6
	November 19	97.0	101.6	84.9	91.3	96.6	99.8	96.4	96.4	90.9	97.4	97.4
	December 17	96.8	101.6	86.2	90.5	96.2	99.2	96.7	96.6	92.2	97.6	97.5
1967	January 14	94.7	99.5	86.3	88.2	92.0	97.2	95.9	95.7	93.0	96.7	96.6
	February 18	94.3	99.3	86.7	87.2	91.0	97.2	96.4	96.6	93.9	96.9	96.8
	March 18	94.4	99.3	87.9	87.2	91.7	97.2	97.0	96.5	95.5	97.3	97.5
	April 15	94.6	99.1	89.0	87.7	92.0	97.4	97.1	96.6	96.1	97.3	97.7
	May 13	94.4	98.9	88.4	87.0	92.8	97.3	97.3	96.6	95.9	97.2	97.7
	June 17	94.3	98.4	88.5	86.7	93.5	96.9	97.3	96.7	95.9	97.5	98.1
	July 15	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.2	92.2	97.6				

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1968 Oct.	£ s. 22 2	£ s. 23 13	£ s. 24 8	£ s. 23 2	£ s. 23 19	£ s. 26 9	£ s. 22 19	£ s. 21 7	£ s. 20 8	£ s. 20 5
1969 April	23 2	24 19	25 12	24 2	25 7	28 6	23 18	21 18	20 14	20 12
Oct.	24 3	25 13	26 11	25 1	26 3	28 13	24 16	22 17	21 9	21 9
Average hours worked										
1968 Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46.1	45.6	42.4
1969 April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0
Oct.	47.6	45.8	45.7	45.5	45.3	43.6	46.1	45.9	45.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings										
1968 Oct.	s. d. 9 3.4	s. d. 10 3.6	s. d. 10 7.5	s. d. 10 1.4	s. d. 10 5.7	s. d. 12 0.6	s. d. 9 11.6	s. d. 9 3.0	s. d. 8 11.5	s. d. 9 6.7
1969 April	9 8.8	10 9.5	11 2.3	10 6.7	11 0.5	12 9.7	10 5.1	9 6.2	9 1.6	9 9.8
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
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 1.4	s. d. 11 7.3	s. d. 10 11.5	s. d. 11 7.2	s. d. 11 0.4	s. d. 10 10.0	s. d. 10 11.1	s. d. 11 6.5	s. d. 13 2.0	s. d. 10 9.9	s. d. 10 0.2	s. d. 9 5.9	s. d. 10 2.8

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1968 Oct.	£ s. 10 19	£ s. 11 0	£ s. 11 4	£ s. 11 17	£ s. 10 15	£ s. 13 7	£ s. 10 19	£ s. 11 3	£ s. 10 8	£ s. 11 0
1969 April	11 7	11 13	11 17	12 8	11 5	14 6	11 10	11 10	10 9	11 5
Oct.	11 19	12 2	12 4	12 15	11 10	14 13	11 18	11 18	10 17	11 10
Average hours worked										
1968 Oct.	39.0	38.5	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.3
1969 April	38.8	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.2
Oct.	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.2	37.2	38.2	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings										
1968 Oct.	s. d. 5 7.4	s. d. 5 8.6	s. d. 5 10.4	s. d. 6 2.0	s. d. 5 7.9	s. d. 6 10.9	s. d. 5 9.3	s. d. 5 10.4	s. d. 5 6.0	s. d. 5 10.6
1969 April	5 10.3	6 0.1	6 3.4	6 5.4	5 10.5	7 5.2	6 1.5	6 0.6	5 6.8	6 0.5
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
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 1.8	s. d. 6 3.9	s. d. 6 1.8	s. d. 6 4.8	s. d. 6 10.2	s. d. 6 7.7	s. d. 6 8.1	s. d. 6 2.2	s. d. 7 8.6	s. d. 6 3.7	s. d. 6 3.9	s. d. 5 9.6	s. d. 6 2.6

* Working full-time.

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

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1968 Oct.	£ s. 23 8	£ s. 22 3	£ s. 26 19	£ s. 23 12	£ s. 23 12	£ s. 22 14	£ s. 22 17	£ s. 20 14	£ s. 24 4	£ s. 19 8	£ s. 17 9	£ s. 23 0
1969 April	24 1	21 17	27 15	24 9	24 13	23 10	23 10	21 19	24 16	20 6	18 9	23 18
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												
1968 Oct.	47.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	45.8	51.1	47.8	43.9	50.4	44.6	43.7	46.4
1969 April	47.8	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.7	44.1	46.4
Oct.	47.9	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.7	51.9	48.2	44.5	50.7	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1968 Oct.	s. d. 9 9.2	s. d. 9 7.8	s. d. 11 8.0	s. d. 10 1.2	s. d. 10 3.8	s. d. 8 10.5	s. d. 9 6.8	s. d. 9 5.1	s. d. 9 7.2	s. d. 8 8.3	s. d. 7 11.9	s. d. 9 10.9
1969 April	10 0.8	9 10.6	12 1.1	10 6.5	10 9.3	9 2.0	9 10.1	9 10.6	9 9.9	9 1.1	8 4.3	10 3.7
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
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	47.8	45.8	46.1	46.2	45.7	51.5	48.2	44.1	50.9	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 4.8	s. d. 10 2.3	s. d. 12 9.0	s. d. 10 10.6	s. d. 11 2.1	s. d. 9 7.3	s. d. 10 1.8	s. d. 10 2.5	s. d. 10 2.0	s. d. 9 5.3	s. d. 8 5.1	s. d. 10 8.2

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1968 Oct.	£ s. 10 17	£ s. 12 4	£ s. 11 14	£ s. 10 18	£ s. 11 6	£ s. 11 1	£ s. 10 1	£ s. 11 18	£ s. 15 12	£ s. 9 12	£ s. 11 4	£ s. 11 6
1969 April	11 7	12 8	12 2	11 8	11 15	10 11	10 11	12 5	15 17	10 1	11 15	11 15
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												
1968 Oct.	37.4	37.9	39.3	38.5	38.2	40.4	39.0	37.2	43.7	38.9	39.8	38.3
1969 April	37.4	37.4	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.7	38.0	38.1	43.1	39.2	40.0	38.3
Oct.	37.2	37.4	39.3	38.3	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	44.2	39.0	40.2	38.1
Average hourly earnings												
1968 Oct.	s. d. 5 9.6	s. d. 6 5.3	s. d. 5 11.4	s. d. 5 7.8	s. d. 5 11.1	s. d. 5 5.6	s. d. 5 1.9	s. d. 6 4.6	s. d. 7 1.6	s. d. 4 11.2	s. d. 5 7.7	s. d. 5 10.8
1969 April	6 0.9	6 7.6	6 2.2	5 11.4	6 2.0	5 8.9	5 6.6	6 5.1	7 4.3	5 1.4	5 10.5	6 1.5
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
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.5	39.3	38.3	37.9	36.9	38.0	37.6	44.2	39.0	40.1	38.1
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 4.9	s. d. 6 10.5	s. d. 6 5.0	s. d. 6 1.7	s. d. 6 4.7	s. d. 5 8.3	s. d. 5 11.9	s. d. 6 9.2	s. d. 7 7.6	s. d. 5 3.7	s. d. 5 11.0	s. d. 6 4.3

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

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

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 7 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9
1968	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4	29 5 11	28 2 9	29 15 7	29 12 5	29 19 1	29 10 4	28 12 7	29 7 11
1969	32 12 11	36 2 9	30 13 8	31 13 6	30 17 8	32 10 2	31 12 7	31 18 3	31 3 9	30 12 8	31 8 11

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries†	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered‡
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1
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

October	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered
	1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1	2,267,000
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0	23 10 7	2,283,000
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4	25 10 8	2,341,000
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2	26 13 9	2,433,000
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	1,504,000	27 17 4	27 18 1	2,501,000
1968	31 16 4	30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11	1,553,000	29 11 8	29 15 5	2,571,000
1969	34 5 1	32 6 2	32 7 7	29 14 9	32 3 8	30 10 6	32 3 7	1,548,000	31 18 0	32 1 4	2,576,000

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason in compiling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings. Production industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.
† Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."
‡ All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124

October	1959 = 100	
	All employees	Males
1956	85.0	..
1957	90.9	..
1958	93.9	..
1959	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0
1961	110.8	111.2
1962	117.0	117.5
1963	123.4	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5
1965	141.3	142.0
1966	147.4	147.6
1967	154.2	154.3
1968	163.9	163.2
1969	176.5	177.9

† National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail; British Transport Docks; British Waterways; Air Transport; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking and insurance; manufacturing industries; and from 1959

onwards, mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

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

TABLE 125

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

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

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

TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
	October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9†
	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5

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

3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
† The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from implementation of the later stages of the December 1964 long-term national agreement for the engineering industry.

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
1966											
November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8
December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7
1967											
January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4
February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2
March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1
April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6
May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1
June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4
July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4
August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2
September	109.1	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	110.8	107.3	109.0	109.0	110.0
December	117.8	111.0	109.9	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	119.9	123.8
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	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	129.9	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	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1968														
1970														
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	101.8	97.9	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**	113.0	104.4	110.7	108.2	107.0	104.3	106.9	104.1	108.3	106.0	108.0	106.8	106.4	107.0

* England and Wales only.
† The indices for "agriculture" have been revised and in consequence some of the past indices for "all industries and services" have been slightly amended.
‡ Except sea transport and postal services.
§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
|| The seasonal adjustments have been revised to take account of the extra year's data.

¶ The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.
** Provisional.
†† Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for "all industries and services".
‡‡ Because of the effect of Easter holidays on earnings, seasonal adjustments for March and April 1970 are tentative.

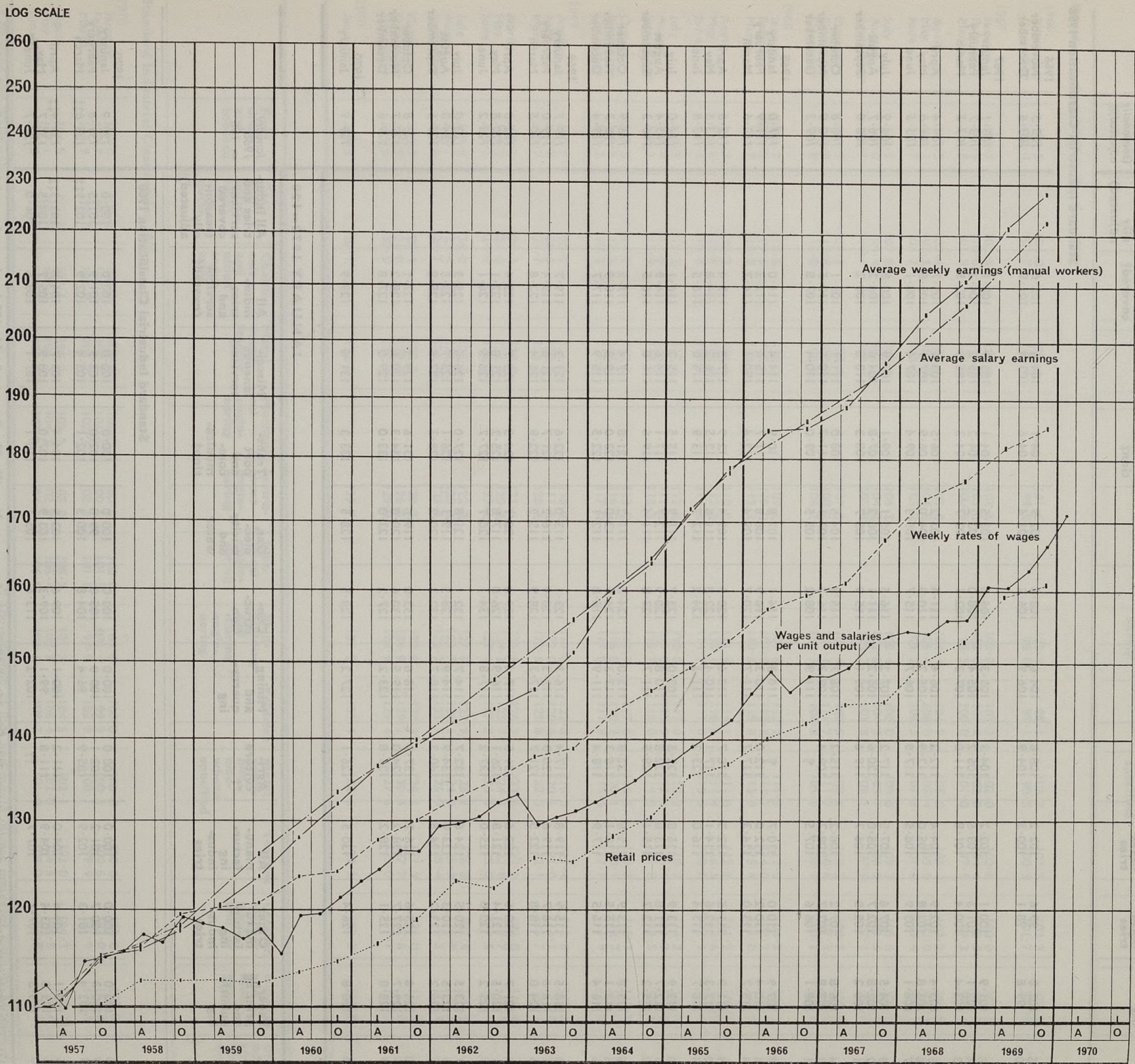
EARNINGS
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

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) ||
Standard Industrial Classification 1958												
1966												
November	103.5	102.8	99.6	102.2	108.8	104.6	108.6	102.9	104.1	104.6	104.6	103.6
December	97.0	99.8	98.1	100.3	104.9	106.9	106.2	101.4	104.6	103.4	103.4	103.4
1967												
January	102.8	101.9	100.1	102.2	104.3	105.3	106.5	103.5	104.1	105.9	103.1	103.1
February	104.4	102.1	101.3	103.5	105.2	105.4	108.0	103.2	104.2	105.2	104.2	103.7
March	101.3	102.4	100.4	101.8	111.0	107.3	102.1	102.7	104.3	106.3	102.5	103.5
April	107.3	103.4	102.9	104.4	112.2	106.4	111.4	103.2	106.5	108.1	105.7	104.4
May	107.6	103.8	102.8	105.0	112.9	105.2	110.9	104.0	106.9	107.1	105.8	104.6
June	111.7	106.1	103.9	106.5	117.8	106.7	115.7	105.3	109.4	107.4	108.1	105.5
July	112.9	104.5	107.6	107.5	117.2	107.2	116.5	105.1	109.1	107.9	108.8	106.9
August	109.2	102.8	102.7	105.0	120.6	105.2	111.1	106.2	107.8	104.6	106.2	106.7
September	114.1	106.2	105.8	106.7	119.6	106.1	115.9	105.7	108.3	110.8	108.2	108.0
October	113.4	106.8	107.2	108.2	115.2	106.7	115.9	104.5	108.0	111.1	109.1	108.8
November	115.2	107.8	107.7	108.7	109.4	109.3	116.3	107.1	111.7	110.5	110.5	110.0
December	105.1	108.1	106.6	107.5	†	111.9	108.2	105.5	109.0	110.4	107.8	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
February	115.6	110.4	110.2	112.0	112.0	110.3	116.9	108.8	111.7	115.6	112.3	111.9
March	117.4	113.7	113.0	114.3	117.7	111.7	120.7	109.4	112.4	120.1	114.7	112.6
April	116.4	111.9	111.5	112.3	118.7	110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	113.4	112.6
May	118.0	113.3	112.6	114.1	117.1	110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	114.8	113.5
June	118.4	116.7	113.4	116.0	123.2	111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	116.5	113.8
July	119.0	113.9	113.9	115.8	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	116.1	114.0
August	116.5	112.7	111.8	113.8	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	114.9	115.4
September	118.8	115.2	112.7	115.1	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	116.5	116.3
October	119.8	115.8	113.9	115.8	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	117.2	116.9
November	120.6	118.1	115.5	118.1	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	118.9	118.3
December	111.6	116.4	116.5	117.9	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	117.7	119.4
1969												
January	119.3	118.5	115.9	119.8	117.4	116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	119.7	119.7
February	117.1	118.6	116.7	119.6	120.3	113.3	120.9					

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



See footnote † to table 129.

Average 1955 = 100

EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

TABLE 128

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

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† 370.1.
 ‡ 271-272; 276.
 § 311-312.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS‡
		Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950		73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951		79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952		85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953		89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954		93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
1956		107.9	108.0	100.0(44.6)	100.0(47.0)	108.0	108.4	—
1957		113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	—
1958		117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959		120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960		123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961		128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	—
1962		133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	—
1963		138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	—
1964		144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5	—
1965		151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966		158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	—
1967		164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1968		175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	—
1969		184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5	—
1964	April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
	July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
	October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965	January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
	April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
	July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
	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	200.6	222.1	90.3	—	—	—	—
	July	202.0	223.7	90.3	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

		BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
		Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services													
1956		104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
		(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1957		110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958		113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959		116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960		119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	Monthly averages	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962		129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963		133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964		139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965		145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966		152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967		157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968		168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969		177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1969	July	176.9	181.3	192.3	178.3	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	195.3	200.6	212.4	197.0
	August	177.5	181.5	192.6	178.8	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	196.0	200.8	212.6	197.5
	September	178.8	182.4	193.5	180.1	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	197.4	201.8	213.7	198.9
	October	179.0	182.7	193.7	180.2	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	197.6	202.1	213.9	199.1
	November	180.6	183.5	195.5	181.7	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	199.3	203.0	215.9	200.8
	December	184.4	184.6	207.2	185.5	90.5	90.4	90.5	90.5	203.6	204.2	229.0	205.0
1970	January	185.8	185.6	208.3	186.8	90.5	90.4	90.5	90.5	205.2	205.4	230.3	206.5
	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	192.9	196.0	218.5	194.6	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	213.4	217.2	242.0	215.4
	July	194.3	197.3	220.4	196.0	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	214.9	218.7	244.1	216.9
Manufacturing industries													
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
		(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1957		110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958		113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959		116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.9	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	Monthly averages	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	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965		141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	164.4	154.5	145.6
1966		148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967		154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968		165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969		175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1969	July	175.0	181.2	190.2	176.7	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	193.1	201.3	210.5	195.4
	August	175.4	181.4	190.6	177.1	90.6	90.4	90.4	90.4	193.5	201.5	210.9	195.8
	September	175.6	181.7	190.9	177.3	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	193.7	201.9	211.2	196.1
	October	175.9	182.0	191.2	177.6	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	194.1	202.2	211.6	196.4
	November	176.1	182.2	191.3	177.8	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	194.4	202.4	211.8	196.6
	December	183.6	184.0	215.1	185.1	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	202.6	204.4	238.1	204.7
1970	January	184.5	185.3	216.2	186.1	90.6	90.4	90.4	90.4	203.6	205.8	239.3	205.7
	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				

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	134	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
1969	October	187	170	181	166	181	158	172	184
	November	187	184	183	167	181	158	172	185
	December	187	184	185	167	193	168	172	189
1970	January	187	184	186	167	193	160	170	191
	February	199	184	187	168	194	160	170	193
	March	199	184	187	189	194	160	170	193
	April	199	186	187	189	194	160	170	200
	May	199	186	191	190	195	179	170	202
	June	199	187	192	190	195	167	170	207
	July	199	187	199	190	189	170	175	218
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.6	94.8	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	94.7
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	92.9	91.5
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.0
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969	October	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	November	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	December	93.0	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970	January	93.0	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	February	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	March	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	April	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	May	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	June	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	July	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	162	165	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	169	169	175	184	189
1969	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200
1969	October	201	181	203	181	199	177	184	203
	November	201	197	205	182	199	177	184	204
	December	201	198	207	182	212	178	189	209
1970	January	201	198	208	182	213	180	191	210
	February	218	198	209	183	213	180	191	213
	March	218	198	209	206	214	180	191	213
	April	218	199	210	206	214	181	193	221
	May	218	199	215	207	214	202	191	223
	June	218	200	215	207	214	210	191	228
	July	218	200	224	207	215	212	191	240

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

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	119	118
1961	122	122	115	122	115	121	119	118
1962	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	120
1963	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	125
1964	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	137
1965	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	143
1966	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	147
1967	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	159
1968	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	161
1969	171	170	177	172	175	177	179	172
1969	October	178	183	177	195	193	180	181
	November	179	183	177	195	193	181	181
	December	179	186	184	198	181	203	181
1970	January	190	186	184	207	200	181	181
	February	190	186	184	207	200	181	181
	March	191	186	194	207	201	185	183
	April	191	186	196	207	203	186	183
	May	191	191	196	207	208	190	183
	June	191	191	197	207	208	195	184
	July	191	191	198	207	212	195	185
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.9)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4
1962	97.8	96.6	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	95.5
1963	97.5	96.6	94.2	94.2	93.5	93.6	95.5	96.7
1964	95.6	95.0	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2
1965	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.2	92.5	93.2	95.5	93.2
1966	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	92.4	92.9	92.9	93.0
1967	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	94.4
1968	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.9	92.8
1969	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.9	92.7
1969	October	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
	November	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
	December	93.0	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
1970	January	93.0	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
	February	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
	March	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
	April	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
	May	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
	June	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
	July	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.8	92.0
Basic hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	131	131	130	132	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182
1967	176	176	174	182	187	184	180	192
1968	188	185	199	194	193	199	187	202
1969	196	192	206	199	208	212	196	215
1969	October	196	195	206	199	216	217	224
	November	197	195	206	199	216	217	228
	December							

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Weights	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†									All items except food
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All	
					Primarily from home produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
17th JANUARY 1956=100											
	1,000	350									650
1956	102.0	102.2									102.0
1957	105.8	104.9									106.3
1958	109.0	107.1									110.0
1959	109.6	108.2									110.4
1960	110.7	107.4									112.5
1961	114.5	109.1									117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2
16th JANUARY 1962=100											
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6		681
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0		681
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	257.2-258.2	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	46.0-47.8 (provisional)	207.2-209.0 (provisional)	38.3-39.5 (provisional)	64.5-65.1 (provisional)	102.8-104.6 (provisional)	48.7	55.7		745
17th January 1956=100											
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5		101.2
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2		103.1
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3		106.6
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7		112.3
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7		116.9
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5		119.8
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0		125.7
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8		132.2
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3		102.2
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5		104.3
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5		109.2
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3		114.8
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5		119.0
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3		121.9
July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7		126.1
August 20	125.7	123.2	117.5	124.7	120.6	127.1	124.8	131.5	118.8		126.6
September 17	125.8	122.6	113.9	124.8	120.3	127.1	124.7	132.0	119.0		127.0
October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2		127.6
November 12	126.7	123.9	119.0	125.2	120.3	127.9	125.9	134.1	119.6		127.8
December 10	128.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	120.5	128.3	125.5	132.2	120.0		129.5
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1		130.2
February 18	132.2	128.2	132.2	127.6	122.1	131.5	128.1	133.4	121.6		130.5
March 18	130.3	129.4	138.4	127.7	122.2	132.0	128.4	133.4	121.4		130.7
April 22	131.7	132.1	152.4	128.0	122.6	132.3	128.7	134.2	121.4		131.6
May 20	131.5	131.6	147.5	128.5	122.7	132.5	129.3	134.7	121.6		131.6
June 17	132.1	133.3	148.4	130.3	126.5	132.9	130.6	137.5	123.6		131.8
July 22	132.1	132.0	138.3	130.9	127.8	133.3	131.4	137.7	124.2		132.1
August 19	131.8	130.5	131.7	130.5	128.5	133.7	131.9	134.8	124.4		132.3
September 16	132.2	131.3	129.0	132.1	128.6	133.8	132.0	140.3	125.1		132.6
October 21	133.2	131.8	129.2	132.6	128.9	134.6	132.6	140.3	126.1		133.7
November 18	133.5	132.0	128.4	133.0	129.5	134.7	132.9	140.7	126.7		134.1
December 16	134.4	133.4	134.4	133.4	129.7	134.6	132.9	141.0	127.8		134.9
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2		135.8
February 17	136.2	136.3	142.7	135.1	131.0	138.9	136.1	140.3	128.9		136.3
March 17	137.0	137.6	147.7	135.7	131.5	139.6	136.7	140.8	129.4		136.9
April 21	139.1	140.1	157.2	136.7	132.6	141.3	138.1	141.5	129.8		138.9
May 19	139.5	141.0	159.2	137.3	132.8	141.9	138.6	142.4	130.6		139.1
June 16	139.9	141.6	156.9	138.6	134.8	142.6	139.8	143.4	132.3		139.4
July 21	140.9	142.1	150.0	140.6	137.2	144.3	141.8	145.0	134.5		140.5

* See footnote on page 713.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

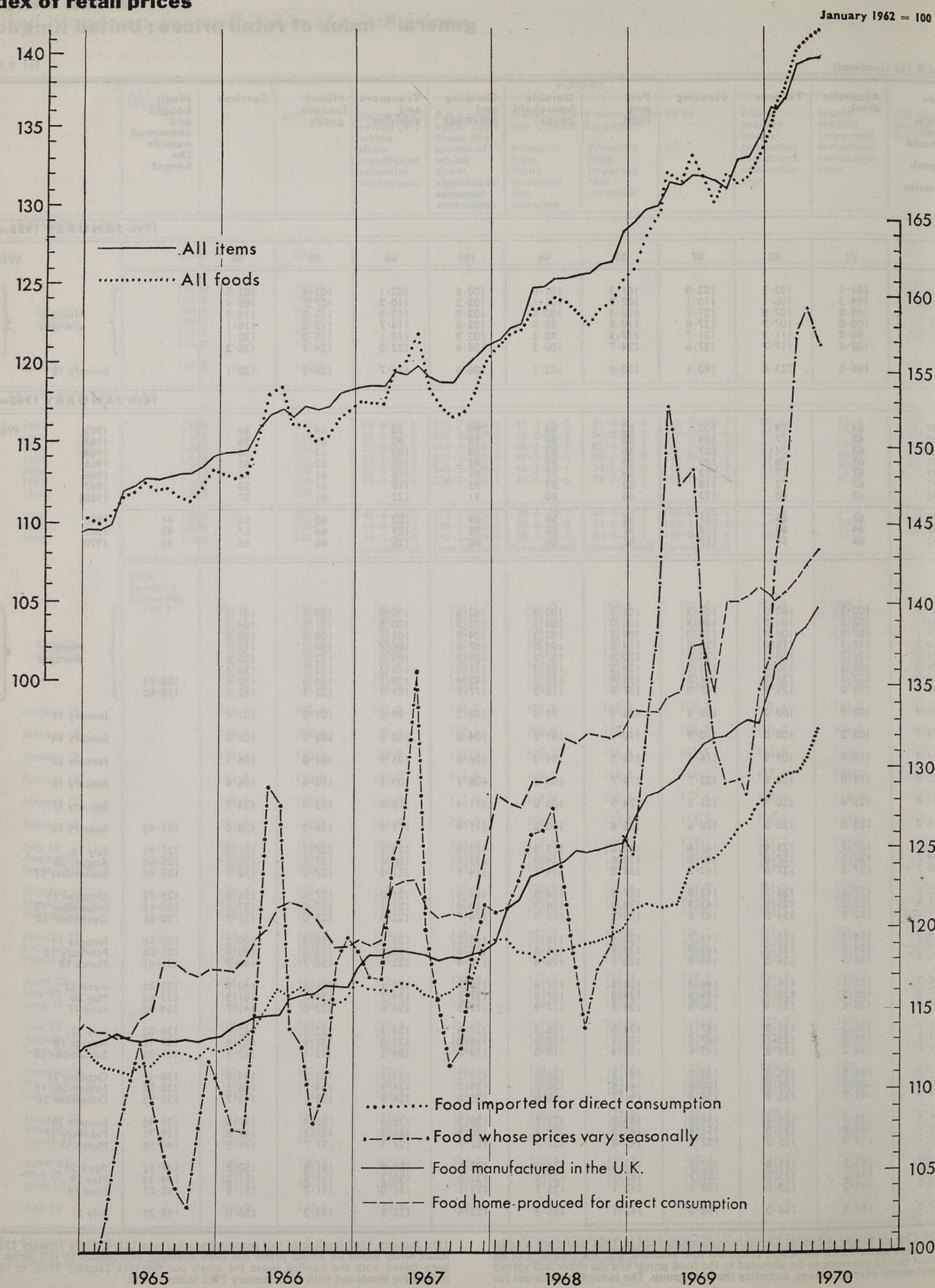
§ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote † opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

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										
											71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
17th JANUARY 1956=100																					
	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		1962
	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	102.2	107.7	109.4		101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		1956
	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5		105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5		1957
	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1		100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1		1958
	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1		98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1		1959
	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2		102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2		1960
	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		1961
	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		1962
16th JANUARY 1962=100																					
97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56	1962
98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	1963
100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	1964
98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	1965
99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56	1966
97	67	78	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		97	67	78	118	62	59	92	118	61	58	1967
98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57	1968§
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56		95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	1968
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57		93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	1969
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55		92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	1970
17th January 1956=100																					
101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	10															

Index of retail prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,256§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,656§	1,655§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1966	July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	18	—	10	2	6	
September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11	
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15	
November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10	
December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11	
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February	199	233	47	42	171	8	130	1	12	7	12	
March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12	
April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24	
May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20	
June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9	
July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18	
August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21	
September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7	
October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42	
November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19	
December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9	
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35	
March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31	
April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13	
May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60	
June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13	
July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30	
August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47	
September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68	
October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77	
November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33	
December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13	
1969	January	216	246	148	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38	
March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24	
April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51	
May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55	
June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56	
July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58	
August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40	
September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42	
October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286	
November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135	
December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57	
1970	January	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	342	451	127	164	903	12	453	33	9	58	338	
June	357	433	191	222	964	6	481	9	27	57	384	
July	195	284	104	145	1060	1	297	3	38	489	233	

* 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†
I WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a	95.5	96.8	100.0	106.0	108.8	110.6	112.4	116.7	119.0
1b	99.5	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.2
1c	96.0	96.9	100.0	104.6	106.4	108.0	111.3	116.3	118.8
Costs per unit of output									
1d	94.7	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.4	114.6	117.7	121.8
1e	95.6	99.5	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.3	114.9	118.5	124.6
1f	95.1	99.2	100.0	102.5	107.2	114.6	117.2	121.9	128.7
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
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)
Costs per unit of output									
2d	98.0	100.5	100.0	101.1	106.1	110.6	111.5	112.7	
2e	97.3	100.2	100.0	101.0	106.5	113.0	111.5	114.1	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
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)
Costs per unit of output									
3d	99.0	101.2	100.0	100.6	106.1	110.8	112.4	113.7	
3e	98.3	100.8	100.0	100.6	106.5	113.4	110.7	113.5	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a	97.5	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.2
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	(123.8)
Costs per unit of output									
4d	102.2	100.3	100.0	100.8	103.6	108.1	108.7	108.1	
4e	101.7	100.2	100.0	100.7	104.6	110.4	111.9	114.5	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
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)
Costs per unit of output									
5d	98.9	102.0	100.0	101.0	106.1	114.7	119.6	119.1	
5e	98.1	101.7	100.0	100.8	106.3	117.0	118.1	119.5	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
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)
Costs per unit of output									
6d	98.2	100.4	100.0	101.3	108.9	108.9	109.0	110.8	
6e	97.5	100.1	100.0	101.3	109.3	111.6	107.5	110.8	
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
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)
Costs per unit of output									
7d	104.2	103.4	100.0	101.3	102.0	105.8	111.6	110.4	
7e	103.4	102.9	100.0	101.3	102.4	108.2	110.1	110.8	
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
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)
Costs per unit of output									
8d	101.2	101.9	100.0	100.9	103.7	110.4	109.8	104.4	
8e	100.4	101.7	100.0	101.1	104.3	113.3	108.0	104.4	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
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)
Costs per unit of output									
9d	99.1	99.4	100.0	103.3	108.5	111.6	110.8	107.1	
9e	98.2	98.4	100.0	102.8	108.5	111.8	111.6	108.8	

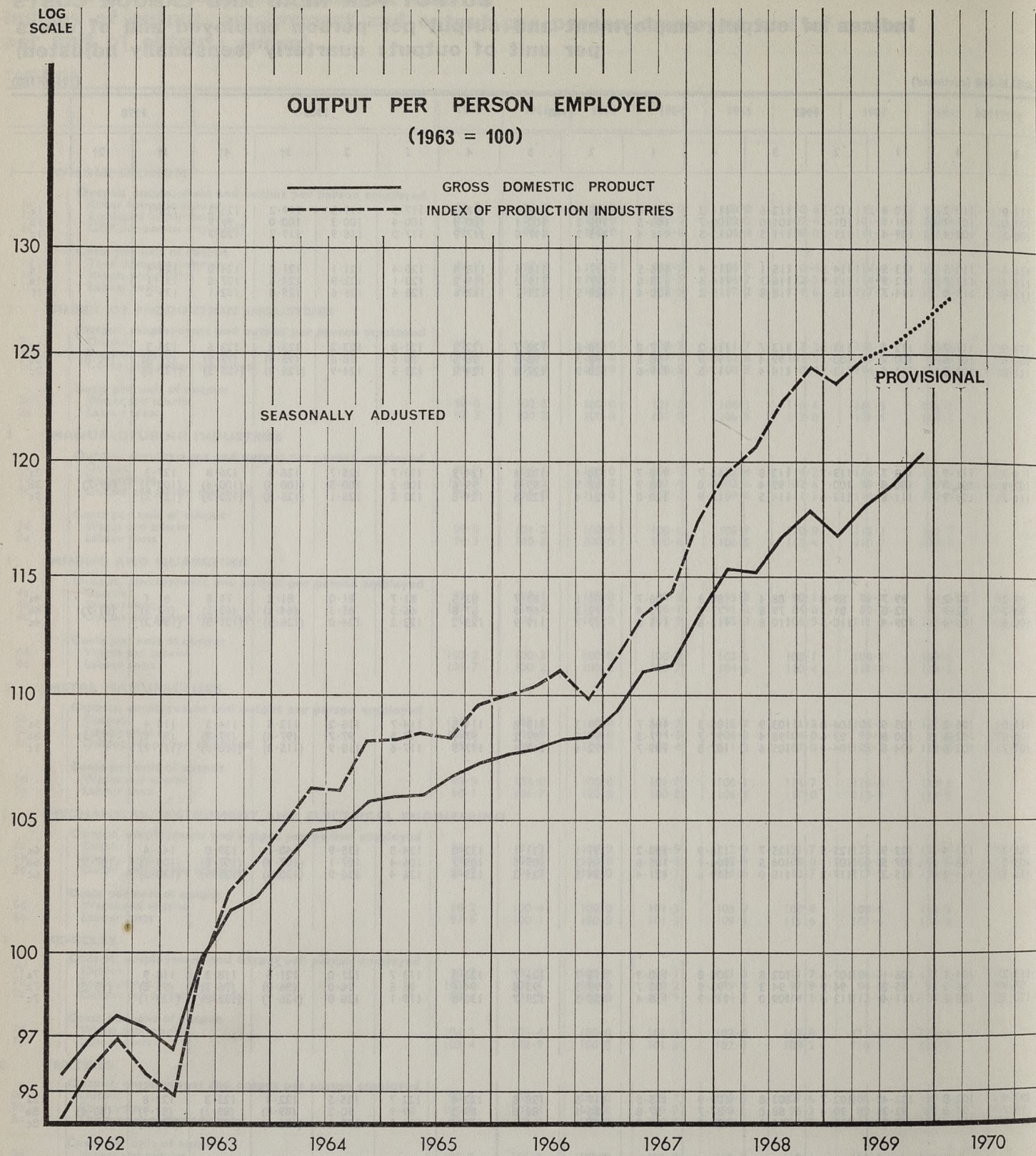
* Civil employment and HM Forces.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional

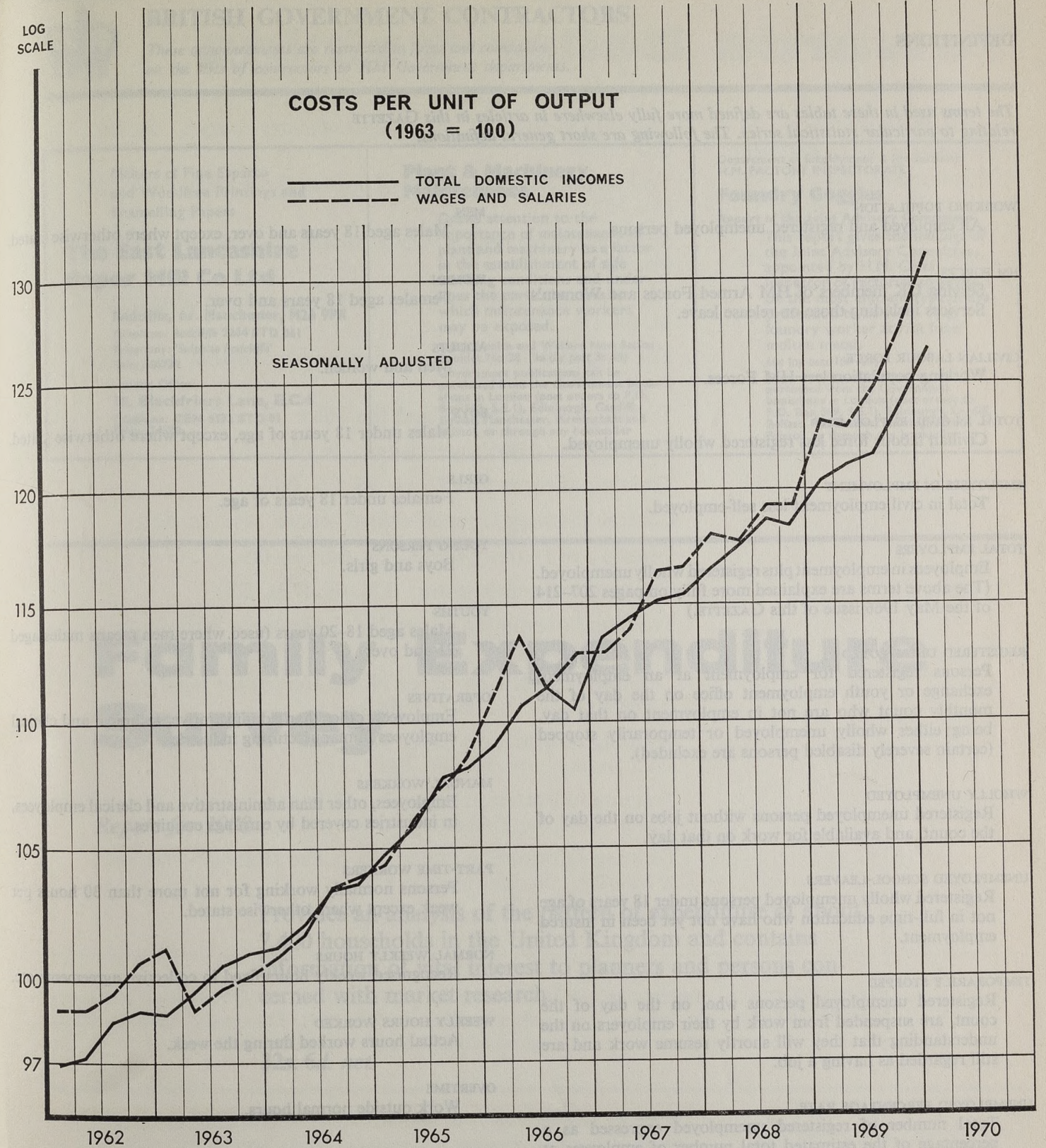
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1963=100)

	1966		1967				1968				1969				1970		
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	
I WHOLE ECONOMY																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
1a	111.0	110.2	110.6	112.3	112.6	114.3	116.0	115.5	117.2	118.3	117.5	119.2	119.2	120.2	120.1		1a
1b	102.5	101.7	101.1	101.1	101.0	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.0	99.9			1b
1c	108.3	108.4	109.4	111.1	111.5	113.5	115.4	115.2	117.0	117.9	117.0	118.9	119.2	120.3			1c
Costs per unit of output																	
1d	111.4	110.5	113.5	114.5	115.1	115.4	116.5	117.4	118.6	118.4	120.4	121.1	121.6	124.0	126.4		1d
1e	111.4	112.9	112.9	113.9	116.3	116.6	118.0	117.7	119.2	119.2	123.1	122.9	124.6	127.6	131.1		1e
1f	113.4	118.6	114.7	116.1	118.8	119.2	120.4	120.5	123.1	123.6	126.4	126.6	129.8	132.1	135.2		1f
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
2a	113.9	111.7	112.4	113.6	113.7	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.7	122.3	121.8	123.2	123.2	123.6	124.3		2a
2b	102.6	101.6	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)	2b
2c	111.0	109.9	111.6	113.5	114.4	117.5	119.6	120.9	122.8	124.2	123.5	124.9	(125.3)	(126.3)	(127.6)		2c
Costs per unit of output																	
2d	114.9	111.9	112.7	113.7	113.8	116.7	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	123.7	125.7	126.3	126.8	127.3		2d
2b	102.9	101.8	100.8	100.1	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.2	100.5	(100.4)	(100.4)	(100.1)	(99.7)	2b
2c	111.7	109.9	111.8	113.6	114.5	117.9	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.5	125.1	(125.8)	(126.3)	(127.2)		2c
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
3a	89.2	88.2	89.7	89.8	88.4	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.7	81.0	81.2	76.8	81.4		3a
3b	83.7	82.9	82.0	81.3	79.8	77.7	75.4	72.3	69.8	67.8	66.3	65.3	(64.2)	(63.3)	(62.5)	(61.7)	3b
3c	106.6	106.4	109.4	110.5	110.8	113.6	115.0	117.7	119.9	123.2	123.2	124.0	(126.5)	(121.3)	(130.2)		3c
Costs per unit of output																	
3d	111.0	106.2	105.6	104.0	103.9	105.3	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.7	116.2	112.5	114.3	115.4		3d
3b	104.0	102.5	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)	3b
3c	106.7	103.6	104.8	104.4	105.6	107.8	109.7	112.4	117.1	117.9	117.6	118.9	(115.3)	(116.9)	(117.9)		3c
4 MINING AND QUARRYING																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
4a	122.3	123.4	123.9	125.5	125.7	126.9	128.2	131.1	131.1	132.8	134.5	135.9	140.1	139.0	141.4		4a
4b	108.5	108.1	107.5	107.1	106.5	106.1	105.6	105.3	105.5	105.7	106.4	107.1	(107.3)	(107.8)	(108.1)	(107.9)	4b
4c	112.7	114.2	115.3	117.2	118.0	119.6	121.4	124.5	124.3	125.6	126.4	126.9	(130.6)	(128.9)	(130.8)		4c
Costs per unit of output																	
4d	118.2	104.1	106.1	107.6	102.8	108.8	110.9	112.7	121.7	123.3	113.7	121.0	121.6	118.3	118.9		4d
4b	97.9	96.3	95.2	94.9	94.3	93.9	93.7	93.5	93.8	94.6	95.5	96.0	(96.0)	(96.3)	(95.8)	(95.0)	4b
4c	120.7	108.1	111.4	113.4	109.0	115.9	118.4	120.5	129.7	130.3	119.1	126.0	(126.7)	(122.8)	(124.1)		4c
5 METAL MANUFACTURE																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
5a	107.4	102.8	103.4	102.7	103.8	109.9	115.8	117.5	120.8	122.6	122.7	125.5	122.4	123.3	123.8		5a
5b	96.7	94.8	92.3	90.4	88.8	87.7	87.8	88.1	88.6	89.2	89.9	90.2	(89.8)	(89.1)	(87.9)	(86.4)	5b
5c	111.1	108.4	112.0	113.6	116.9	125.3	131.9	133.4	136.3	137.4	136.5	139.1	(136.3)	(138.4)	(140.8)		5c
Costs per unit of output																	
5d	117.9	119.7	116.9	122.2	119.8	125.8	127.6	125.1	129.2	131.0	139.8	133.7	1				



See footnote † to table 134.



DEFINITIONS

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

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



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