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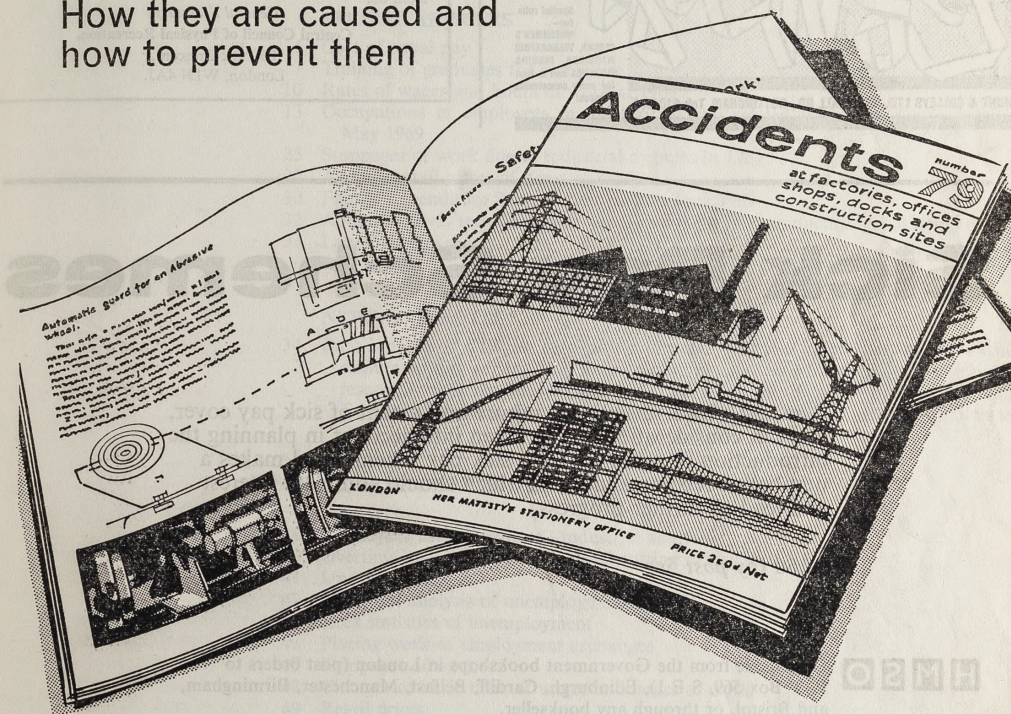
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Training graduates for commerce
Wages and hours in 1969
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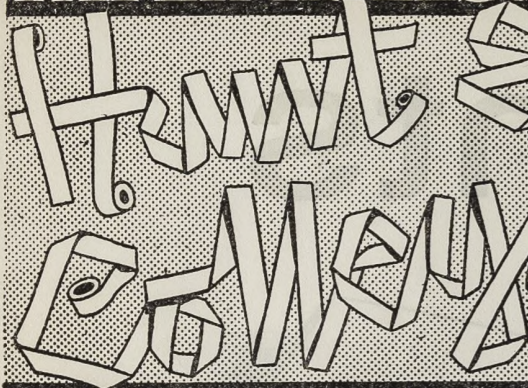
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EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

January 1970 (pages 1-96)

Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES	
PAGE	4
Cost of equal pay	7
Training of graduates for commerce	10
Rates of wages and hours of work in 1969	13
Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries, Great Britain, May 1969	25
Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1969	29
Average retail prices of items of food	30
Family Expenditure Survey: July 1968 to June 1969	32
Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries	33
Labour turnover	

NEWS AND NOTES

- 34 First reports of CIR on recognition disputes—Further references to CIR—BBC dispute inquiry report—Car dispute inquiry report—Annual register of training research—Training developments—Unemployment benefit—Professional and Executive Register—Disabled Persons Register—Industrial fatalities and diseases

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 37 Summary
38 Employees in employment—industrial analysis
40 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
41 Unemployment
42 Industrial analysis of unemployment
44 Area statistics of unemployment
46 Placing work of employment exchanges
47 Stoppages of work
48 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
49 Retail prices

STATISTICAL SERIES

- 50 Introduction
51 Employment—Unemployment—Vacancies—Overtime and short-time—Hours of work—Earnings and hours—Wages and hours—Retail prices—Stoppages of work

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Cost of equal pay

The Government's intention to introduce legislation on equal pay in the present session of Parliament has already been announced by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (see this GAZETTE, October 1969, page 935). As part of the consultations with the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress leading up to this decision, the Department of Employment and Productivity carried out an enquiry into the costs of introducing equal pay in a number of firms in 13 selected industries. This article summarises the findings of that enquiry.

The enquiry was limited to a relatively small number of firms in those industries. Its purpose was to throw light on how costs, expressed as a proportion of wage bills, might differ between and within industries, and the industries were selected by the department in consultation with the Confederation of British Industry and Trades Union Congress because either a large number or a large proportion of women was employed in them. In most of them, for some groups of workers at least, there were different basic rates of pay for men and women. The industries selected were:

	Female employees June 1968	
	Number inc. part-time (000's)	As percentage of total employees in the industry*
Manufacturing		
Chemicals and allied industries	137	27
Clothing	315	79
Cotton spinning (including spinning of flax and man-made fibres)	47	55
Engineering and electronics (including ship-building, vehicles and metal goods)	932	24
Food	283	45
Footwear	53	54
Paper	83	36
Pottery	32	53
Soap, candle and edible fats†	12	33
Wool textiles	76	49
Service		
Hotel and catering	376	64
Laundries	73	73
Retail distribution	1,286	64

* The 8.6 million female employees in all industries represent 37 per cent. of all employees and the 2.7 million in manufacturing represent 31 per cent. of all employees in that sector.

† This industry is within the Chemical and Allied Industries Group for statistical purposes.

The main organisations of employers and trade unions concerned were consulted, and the former were each invited to suggest a short list of firms which might be approached and would provide a fairly general cross-section of the industry, the intention being to make the selection as representative as possible. It was recognised, however, that the results could only be considered as illustrative of the range of possible impacts in each industry.

The questionnaire was drafted by the department in collaboration with the CBI and TUC, and the employers' organisations in the selected industries were also consulted. It was sent to 304 firms, of whom 226 completed it and 20 replied giving general comments.

Direct costs

Firms were asked to make their estimates of the direct costs of introducing equal pay on the basis that women received equal pay if:

- (1) they were doing "the same work" as men. The jobs carried out by men and women were to be regarded as "the same" if they involved substantially the same range of duties even though there were minor differences which recurred fairly regularly or major differences which occurred only very occasionally;
- (2) they were employed on work, not carried out by men in the particular firms concerned, but for which a male rate was laid down in a wages council Order or a collective agreement.

Any other basis for collecting the information was considered to make for too great difficulties of interpretation by firms.

Employers were asked to give for each group of women qualifying for equal pay as defined above, whether manual or non-manual, the number in the group and their total wage bill in a particular week in October 1968, unless that week was abnormal. Employers were then to calculate what the gross earnings of these women would have been in that week on the following assumptions:

- (1) the number of women workers remained unchanged;
- (2) the hours they worked and other factors affecting pay (for example, output, length of service) remained unchanged;
- (3) they had been paid as if they had been men.

Earnings were to include basic pay, overtime and shift premium pay and also bonuses and allowances and other additions.

The enquiry was confined to adult women. Where women received the adult rate of pay from the age of 18 years and men the adult rate from 21 years, firms were asked to assume, for the purpose of the enquiry, that women aged 18 to 20 would receive the adult male rate and to ignore possible changes in the pay of men aged 18 to 20.

The enquiry showed that estimates of the direct cost of introducing equal pay varied widely between industries and between firms in the same industry. In general, direct costs were relatively highest in industries in which

women form a high proportion of the labour force. Cotton spinning is an obvious exception, because manual workers in that industry already have equal pay. The increase in women's rates of pay and the proportion of women likely to benefit varied to some extent from industry to industry; but it was a much less important factor in determining the cost of equal pay than the proportion of women in the labour force.

Apart from those in hotels and catering and the retail trade, the majority of women in the industries surveyed were employed in semi-skilled manual work involving a fair degree of manual dexterity. Many such jobs were also traditionally "women only" occupations. Almost all industries had some jobs in which employers felt that women and men were not interchangeable, either because the nature of the work precluded such interchange or because of long standing practice. The extent to which men were currently or occasionally employed in semi-skilled jobs was, therefore, an important factor affecting the estimated direct cost in individual cases.

In heavy chemicals, heavy engineering, certain hotel and restaurant jobs and some retail outlets, employers considered that the women would not benefit directly from equal pay as defined for the purpose of the enquiry. The same considerations applied to non-manual occupations; employers considered that women in typing jobs would rarely benefit directly, though women in some other clerical and administrative jobs would.

Range of activities

Some of the industries in the survey covered a more disparate range of industrial activities than others. Thus, some of the firms in the chemical industry were engaged in the production of pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals, while others were engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals. The engineering industry included firms engaged in the manufacture of electrical equipment, in heavy engineering, in medium to light engineering like vehicle building and the manufacture of components and appliances and in light engineering. Hotels and catering covered industrial catering firms, holiday camps, licensed and unlicensed restaurants, hotels and clubs. The various parts of such industries were expected to be affected differently by equal pay and this was a factor giving rise to some of the differences between firms in the industries as listed in the table above.

To a certain extent, the differences between firms within an industry or between industries arose from different assumptions taken by firms about what constituted the "same" work and about the choice of the appropriate male rate to which women's pay should be raised. In the soap, candle and edible fats industry, for example, some firms thought that operations such as packing performed by both men and women, but with women doing lighter work, would qualify for equal pay, while others did not. In general, some firms interpreted the expression "the same work" narrowly, others interpreted it more widely.

The choice of the appropriate male rate raised problems when the firm itself employed no men on the type of work done by the women, but the women were covered by a collective agreement or wages council (132551)

Order. Thus, for example, the women in the firm might be paid more than the minimum rate for women laid down in an agreement or Order.

The question, in that case, was whether the firm was to assume for the purpose of the enquiry that women's pay was to be raised to the level of the men's minimum rate in the agreement or Order, or to some level above that. Firms were advised by the department to assume in such cases that the women would receive no more than the men's minimum rate in the agreement or Order. In some industries, particularly hotels and catering and retail distribution, where the men's minimum rate was relatively low, variations in actual pay were sufficient to vary the proportions of women who were earning more than the men's minimum rate, and thus to vary the proportions of women affected.

In some cases an agreement or Order specified separate rates for men or women regardless of occupation. In the laundry industry, where the relevant wages council Order was of this kind, firms were advised by their association to assume that all women workers covered by the Order, regardless of whether they were doing the same work as men or not, would be paid at least the men's minimum rate, with *existing* differentials being preserved on top of this rate and bonus payments likewise being paid at the men's rate.

Consequential direct costs

Firms were also asked to indicate, in quantitative terms if possible, the consequential direct increases in labour costs other than wages and salaries and other than those of a statutory nature: for example employers' contributions to company pension, welfare etc. schemes for those benefiting directly from equal pay, but ignoring such items as payments of national insurance, redundancy fund, industrial training board levies and selective employment tax.

Many firms in all the industries approached, except cotton spinning, envisaged further costs in raising employers' superannuation contributions, rates of sickness pay, and payments under other company benefit and bonus schemes to the men's level for those women qualifying for equal pay. Where quantified, such costs were thought likely to be between 2 and 10 per cent. of the *addition* to the wage bill, except in those industries where pension schemes were more rarely operated.

Indirect costs of equal pay

The direct costs of introducing equal pay as defined were the only kinds of objective information, capable of being presented in statistical form, which it was considered could usefully be sought. Even so, as has been said, difficulties arose. However, firms were also asked for their views—necessarily subjective in nature—about *indirect* costs which they envisaged as a result of repercussions of equal pay being granted to women on the basis described earlier.

In all industries there were some employers who thought that women not qualifying for equal pay as defined for the purpose of the enquiry would also have to be paid an increase, to maintain relativities; and some firms, who considered that none of their women qualified for equal pay on the definition, expected to have to increase their wages if increases were paid to women by

other firms in their locality. Engineering, pottery and food firms in particular expected this to happen.

Summary of results

The replies of the firms are summarised in the table below, industry by industry. The figures give the estimates of direct costs; they do not include the indirect costs referred to in the previous section. The figures in the table are median figures rather than averages because medians are less affected than averages by abnormally high or low figures for one or two firms in an industry. The median figure is that above and below which equal numbers of firms in each industry fell. No allowance is made for the varying size of firms. A median figure of 0 means that more than half the firms in the industry gave the figure as 0, and a median figure of 100 per cent. means that more than half the firms in the industry gave this figure.

For the reasons given above, the figures in the table must be regarded only as illustrative of the possible size and range of the effect of introducing equal pay in these industries. The variations between one firm and another, and between one industry and another, reflect objective differences in the situation. But they also reflect differences of view about the way in which equal pay would actually work in practice, both in relation to the number of women who would benefit, and the size of the increases in pay which they would secure. Some of the individual estimates may therefore turn out to be too high and others too low. Care should, therefore, be taken in interpreting the differences between industries as set out in the table.

The survey does not in itself contain all the information necessary for any estimate of the overall cost of introducing equal pay. In particular, it did not cover those

industries or occupations in which equal pay already exists, with the exception of cotton spinning. Over one million women already enjoy equal pay. Secondly, there are a number of major industries in which few women are employed and where the cost of introducing equal pay will be minimal. For obvious reasons these were not included in the survey. Thirdly, the proportion of women who will benefit directly in other industries and occupations, and the size of their pay increase, may not be the same as in this group. For these reasons the direct cost of equal pay in the economy as a whole would be lower than might be thought from an examination of the figures in the table.

On the other hand, in making an estimate of the cost of equal pay, account must be taken of changes in the pay of those women who are not *directly* affected by equal pay as already defined. As has been mentioned most employers expected increases in pay for many women workers even though they were not directly affected. There can be no doubt that the general introduction of equal pay—other things remaining unaltered—will lead to a general rise in women's earnings relative to men's.

A further factor which must be taken into account in estimating the cost of introducing equal pay is the incentive it will give to employers to make more effective use of their women workers. Since equal pay will be introduced over a 5-year period, there will be time and opportunities for employers to seek to offset some of the additional costs involved.

Taking all these various factors into account, the Government estimates that the overall cost of introducing equal pay is likely to be of the order of 3½ per cent. of the total national wage and salary bill, spread over the period up to the end of 1975.

Summary of results

	Cotton Spinning	Paper and board	Chemicals	Hotels and catering	Wool textiles	Engineering and electronics	Soap candles and fats	Footwear	Food	Pottery	Laundries	Retail distribution	Clothing
Numbers of firms													
Number of firms approached	15	7	20	46	8	56	10	10	29	9	11	63	20
Number of firms included in calculations	13	7	11	31	5	41	10	7	26	9	11	36	18
Number of firms stating that no women would benefit directly	12	2	2	8	1	4	3	1	3	0	0	1	0
Percentage of women in adult labour force (median)	52	20	33	55	39	28	37	58	57	43	75	68	76
Numbers of women estimated to benefit directly (medians)													
Manual women benefiting as percentage of all manual women employed	—	2	8	23	6	58	47	100	100	64	100	100	98
Non-manual women benefiting as percentage of all non-manual women employed	—	8	33	0(*)	22	28	0	21	22	20	0	100	100
Total number of women benefiting as percentage of total adult labour force (men and women)	—	1	3	11	4	9	13	45	50	23	64	62	67
Estimated increases in earnings (medians)													
% increase in earnings of manual women benefiting	—	29	35	14	22	29	30	19	35	48	25	28	35
% increase in earnings of non-manual women benefiting	—	15	11	0(*)	20	31	0	3	19	21	0	22	33
Total direct costs as percentage of total adult pay													
Median	—	0	0.4	1	1	2	2	6	8	10	11	13	18
Range	—	0-1	0-8	0-32	0-4	0-18	0-10	0-16	0-21	2-17	6-16	0-31	3-31

* 16 firms gave a zero increase in costs; the other 15 gave increases of 7-50 per cent., affecting 20-100 per cent. of non-manual workers.

Training graduates for commerce

Industrial training boards, when preparing recommendations for the training of graduates and professionally qualified entrants taking up their first post in commerce and administration after full-time study, should view the first year of employment as primarily a training period for basic development to provide an appropriate foundation for subsequent careers.

This is recommended by the Central Training Council's Commercial and Clerical Training Committee in a study of the training problems of graduates and professionally qualified entrants. Wherever possible, the committee suggests, grant schemes should be directed towards ensuring appropriate training throughout the first year, and there should be provision for extending this period in appropriate cases.

The study examines the training during their first years in industry of graduates awarded a first degree by a university or the Council for National Academic Awards, and professionally qualified entrants who have also acquired their qualification by full-time study, and who are taking up their first employment. It distinguishes between these entrants and management trainees. In commerce and administration there is a tradition of direct recruitment of qualified entrants to specialist posts.

Vocational training

During their first two or three years in the firm, these people are being trained for particular posts and it is with this primarily vocational training that the Committee is concerned. At the same time there is obviously some common ground with management training: vocational training may include an associated element of management training as part of the introduction to industry; it is also probable that, after the first few years, some of the entrants might be groomed specifically for management.

The study is complementary to the committee's first report "TRAINING FOR COMMERCE AND THE OFFICE" (see this GAZETTE, September 1966, page 547) which discussed the training of young entrants seeking professional qualifications through part-time study. Although the numbers of graduate and professionally qualified entrants are small, only amounting to about 4,000 men and women each year, they are people of ability and potential value whose training is a matter of priority.

Two main approaches

The committee emphasises that there are two main approaches by firms to the in-company training given to their newly recruited graduates. There are training schemes in the form of company tours in which new entrants spend time in each department to learn about the department's organisation and activities, and get to know its

(132551)

staff. Such a scheme may take up to two years to complete. Secondly, there is the approach which favours allocating the new entrant to a substantive post and giving him a measure of responsibility and authority from the outset. The committee recognised that both approaches will continue to be used, and it was concerned to outline the ways of making them work successfully. There could also be instances where firms would find it an advantage to arrange a "mix" of the company tour/substantive post approaches.

Company tour

The advantage of the company tour training scheme is that the graduate gets an overall view of the company, giving him a basis to choose in which department he would eventually like to work. He is also given time to adjust to his new life. The company tour approach is often used for those whose degrees are not specialist qualifications for the work they are to undertake, but it may also be used to give more specialised entrants a wide experience of the company that will be useful to them later. There must be a programme setting out in detail the total length of the training programme; the departments to be visited; the length of the stay in each department; the manager in overall charge of the training; the supervisor with responsibility for training during each particular assignment; and details of tasks to be allocated for projects to be undertaken during the stay in each section or department.

There is liable to be a conflict between this type of training programme and the graduate's desire for early responsibility, but this can be overcome by assigning specific tasks or special projects for him. The training programme needs to be carefully chosen to combine a wide experience of the firm's activities with an understanding of its basic procedures and organisation. Each assignment to a department should last long enough to ensure that the trainee has time to become involved in its work and handle a task or project.

Attachments to the "servicing" departments of a firm can be especially useful as they provide a view of a wide range of its activities. Normally, each assignment to a department should be for not less than three months. At some stage the graduate's training should give him an insight into the firm's general business planning and management. The trainee should be kept on his mettle, and the understanding and knowledge he gains should frequently be put to the test.

Substantive post allocation

The method of allocating the graduate to a substantive post as quickly as possible is often used for the graduate with a specialist qualification, but is not confined to such

cases. This method meets the vital need to give the graduate early responsibility and it often means that graduates can become useful and productive more rapidly. But there are pitfalls in the risk of direct entry into an unsuitable job and there is no early comprehensive view of the company, beyond induction. However, trainees need to have practice as well as opportunities to learn, and giving them a real job within a few weeks of entering the firm meets these needs. Suitable areas for early responsibility could include, for example, general administration/secretariat, organisation and methods, marketing, personnel administration and purchasing and supply.

It is essential that management of the departments in which graduates take up their first posts are made aware of the demands which this approach will make upon them. A graduate training scheme which is organised for giving early responsibility to the graduate needs management who are sensitive to the depth of talent, the skills and capabilities of graduates and aware of their strength and weakness. This is particularly true of the immediate management superior.

The trainee's job under this scheme must be sufficiently broadly conceived and demanding to justify the employment of this level of talent and to make early demands on his skills and knowledge. A written statement of job purpose and accountability is an aid to a disciplined approach to the identification of suitable jobs and gives the graduate a concise indication of what his job is and what will be expected of him in it.

Such a statement will need review as his skills develop and his contribution increases.

Need for early responsibility

The aims of all training schemes should be to harness to the needs of the firm the special qualities and attitudes of the graduate, and to help him successfully to face the transition from a primarily intellectual environment to the primarily action-based requirements of industry. Whatever approach is used to achieve this end, all graduates entering industry and commerce should be given early responsibility.

This is an essential part of their development, for young graduates do not merely want to observe other people at work. Having spent years on their formal education they clamour for responsibility. They want to take up meaningful and demanding jobs that will extend them intellectually and emotionally; will place them under some pressure (but not unduly so); will let them exercise judgment and play some part in decision making; and will give them a role in the day-to-day executive processes. Above all, they need to be allowed to make mistakes and to have the opportunity to learn from their mistakes. Management must not be afraid of such consequences of delegating responsibility, but should ensure through appropriate training methods that both the possibility and effects of such mistakes are minimised.

There is evidence from graduates themselves that the training many of them get leaves much to be desired. Many companies have training schemes, but often they are not adequate. It seems clear that graduates prefer companies with training schemes, and the existence of a training scheme is therefore an aid to recruitment. In practice, however, graduates are often disappointed at the

failure to provide induction arrangements, while others complain that managers are reluctant to delegate duties or to give responsibility to the new entrant. Management does not always recognise the ability of graduates to think for themselves, and there can be a lack of imagination in handling graduates who are anxious to prove themselves, but who receive little specific training in their jobs.

Scope of training programmes

The committee, therefore, recommends that training boards should require some evidence that training schemes include a systematic and planned programme of training. This should cover induction, appropriate in-company training and education, an appreciation of the basic principles of business, close supervision of the trainee during his training, the nomination of a senior member of management to be responsible for the programme, and a system of performance appraisal and review.

The first need of the graduate or professionally qualified entrant is systematic induction into the company. It provides the introduction to the company; identifies the company's place in the pattern of industry and its importance to the national economy; tells the graduate what the company's objectives are; shows him what contribution he can make to its development; shows the entrant that he is needed; and illustrates the company's willingness to help him settle into the organisation in the shortest possible time. The advantages of systematic induction training are such that it is surprising that so many organisations still do not provide it. In evidence the Committee quotes from a British Institute of Management Survey made in 1966 where of 2,386 jobs held by graduates only 21 per cent. had induction courses provided.

All graduate entrants in their first appointments will be concerned with some specialism such as, for example, marketing, personnel, work study, or systems analysis. In this context, it is necessary for individual companies to devise training programmes based on the planned experience and/or course attendance which develops skills in the appropriate specialism. A new graduate entering a company should become well grounded in a knowledge of business principles and practices (as against management subjects). All need some training giving an appreciation of finance, marketing, personnel, work study and statistics. Such knowledge can be obtained by attachment to a specialised department or by courses run internally or externally through universities, polytechnics, regional colleges etc. Additionally, facilities should be provided for graduates to attend further education courses appropriate to their needs or to study relevant techniques such as system analysis or to obtain any specialist qualifications that may be required.

Responsibilities of management

A graduate also needs to be in regular contact with his manager or supervisor, whose close involvement in ensuring that the training is well conceived and administered is critical. Where the graduate receives early responsibility, sensitive management is required, confident and competent to delegate realistically and capable of enthusing, involving and motivating.

If any graduate training scheme is to be effective it is important that a senior member of management should be nominated and given responsibility to ensure the adequate training of graduates within an organisation. This person should ensure that other managers know the contribution which is needed from them to the overall training programme.

Some firms find it useful to nominate a "counsellor" or "tutor" to give the trainee guidance and periodic consultation. He watches and reports on the trainee's progress, sees him regularly and encourages him to discuss his ideas and problems freely. He needs to draw out the best in the new entrant and should be able to make a positive contribution to the relationship.

The committee noted the practice of "counselling" without commending it as a universally desirable feature. It could, for example, inhibit the relationship that should be established between the graduate and his manager, which itself has an essential element of counselling. It might also react against the element of "self-development" which is vital to successful training.

A comprehensive scheme of performance appraisal and review is an essential feature of the training. Such a review should note the strengths and weaknesses of the

graduate, with indications of the further training needed to improve his performance in his present job and to prepare him for his future career pattern. The latter will require some continuous assessment of his potential. Finally, the review should be the method for examining the appropriateness of the particular training approach.

Professionally qualified entrants

Professionally qualified entrants have mostly similar needs to the graduates when they are entering industry for the first time. But they are almost certain to be allocated to the post for which they were recruited as soon as they have completed their basic induction. While their situation is somewhat similar to the graduate allocated to a substantive post, their pre-employment training has been so closely allied to their new work that they are able to do a useful and productive job even more quickly than the graduate. There is little danger that they will be denied early responsibility, but rather that they are so immediately valuable that they can be thought to need no training. This is a short-sighted view that confines them to one specialisation and takes no account of their career development.

Rates of wages and hours of work in 1969*

As measured by calculations based on the official indices for 1969, there was an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the average level of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of manual workers in the principal industries and services, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) and a consequential increase of 5.6 per cent. in hourly rates. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding figures were 6.1, 0.2 and 6.2 per cent., respectively.*

Changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements coming into operation during the year affected about 8.5 million manual workers and reductions in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) affected about 660,000 manual workers. The resultant estimated aggregate net increase in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements amounted to £7.5 million, compared with about £9.5 million in 1968, and the aggregate reduction in normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) amounted to 860,000 hours compared with 645,000 hours in 1968.*

These statistics relate to manual wage earners only and the movements in wages quoted in this article represent the changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only and not the total increase in weekly earnings.

Indices of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) and hourly rates of wages.†

Tables 1 and 2 show for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices for all workers (based on 31st January 1956 = 100) at the end of 1968 and for each month in 1969, and also the month by month percentage changes over the December 1968 figures.

Table 1—All industries and services

Date	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements						Normal weekly hours	
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates		Index		Percentage decrease from Dec. 1968	
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1968
1968 December	175.4	—	193.5	—	90.7	—	—	—
1969 January	176.0	0.3	194.2	0.4	90.7	—	—	—
February	176.5	0.6	194.7	0.6	90.7	—	—	—
March	176.7	0.7	195.0	0.8	90.7	—	—	—
April	176.9	0.8	195.1	0.8	90.7	—	—	—
May	177.0	0.9	195.4	1.0	90.6	0.1	—	—
June	177.3	1.1	195.7	1.2	90.6	0.1	—	—
July	178.0	1.5	196.7	1.6	90.5	0.2	—	—
August	178.5	1.7	197.2	1.9	90.5	0.2	—	—
September	179.7	2.4	198.5	2.6	90.5	0.2	—	—
October	179.9	2.5	198.7	2.7	90.5	0.2	—	—
November	181.3	3.3	200.3	3.5	90.5	0.2	—	—
December*	185.0	5.4	204.4	5.6	90.5	0.2	—	—

* The figures for December and the figures relating to movements for 1969 as a whole are provisional and may need to be revised to take account of any changes reported belatedly or having retrospective effect.

† Details of the indices for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" are given in the usual monthly tables on page 83 of this GAZETTE.

Table 2—Manufacturing industries only

Date	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements						Normal weekly hours	
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates		Index		Percentage decrease from Dec. 1968	
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1968
1968 December	173.9	—	191.9	—	90.6	—	—	—
1969 January	174.7	0.4	192.8	0.5	90.6	—	—	—
February	174.7	0.5	192.9	0.5	90.6	—	—	—
March	175.0	0.6	193.2	0.7	90.6	—	—	—
April	175.1	0.7	193.4	0.8	90.5	0.1	—	—
May	175.4	0.9	193.9	1.0	90.5	0.1	—	—
June	175.4	0.9	193.9	1.0	90.5	0.1	—	—
July	176.2	1.4	194.9	1.5	90.4	0.2	—	—
August	176.6	1.5	195.3	1.8	90.4	0.2	—	—
September	176.8	1.7	195.5	1.8	90.4	0.2	—	—
October	177.1	1.8	195.8	2.0	90.4	0.2	—	—
November	177.3	2.0	196.0	2.1	90.4	0.2	—	—
December*	184.4	6.1	203.9	6.2	90.4	0.2	—	—

* See footnote * to table 1.

Table 3 gives a comparison of percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1969 inclusive. The index at 31st December in each year has been compared with the index at 31st December in the preceding year.

These indices relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work (excluding overtime) and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked.

Table 3—Percentage change during the year

Year ending December 31st	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates	
	Increase	Increase	Increase	
1956	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
1957	5.4	5.7	0.3	0.3
1958	3.7	3.8	0.1	0.1
1959	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1
1960	4.0	6.6	2.4	2.4
1961	3.4	5.2	1.8	1.8
1962	4.4	4.8	0.3	0.3
1963	4.3	4.5	0.2	0.2
1964	3.8	4.9	1.0	1.0
1965	4.7	6.9	2.1	2.1
1966	3.3	4.5	1.1	1.1
1967	5.9	6.2	0.2	0.2
1968	7.2	7.3	0.1	0.1
1969*	5.4	5.6	0.2	0.2

All industries and services

1956	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
1957	5.4	5.7	0.3	0.3
1958	3.7	3.8	0.1	0.1
1959	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1
1960	4.0	6.6	2.4	2.4
1961	3.4	5.2	1.8	1.8
1962	4.4	4.8	0.3	0.3
1963	4.3	4.5	0.2	0.2
1964	3.8	4.9	1.0	1.0
1965	4.7	6.9	2.1	2.1
1966	3.3	4.5	1.1	1.1
1967	5.9	6.2	0.2	0.2
1968	7.2	7.3	0.1	0.1
1969*	5.4	5.6	0.2	0.2

Manufacturing industries only

1956	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
1957	5.4	5.6	0.2	0.2
1958	3.5	3.5	0.1	0.1
1959	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.2
1960	4.6	7.9	3.1	3.1
1961	1.9	3.2	1.3	1.3
1962	4.0	4.2	0.2	0.2
1963	4.3	4.4	0.1	0.1
1964	3.2	4.3	1.2	1.2
1965	4.0	6.4	2.1	2.1
1966	4.0	4.9	0.8	0.8
1967	5.1	5.6	0.5	0.5
1968	9.2	9.4	0.1	0.1
1969*	6.1	6.2	0.2	0.2

* See footnote * to table 1.

Aggregate amount of changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work (excluding overtime).

As already stated, during the year about 8.5 million workers received an aggregate increase of about £7.5 million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements.*

The aggregate changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) during the calendar year are set out in table 4 and the month-by-month effect of the changes are given in table 5.

Table 4

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	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
	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	385,000	290,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	330,000	430,000	130,000	165,000
Food, drink and tobacco	480,000	535,000	2,000	3,000
Chemicals and allied industries	150,000	100,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,720,000	2,350,000	2,000	4,000
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	340,000	190,000	196,000	230,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	3,000	2,000	32,000	32,000
Clothing and footwear	95,000	65,000	6,000	6,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	89,000	63,000	1,000	1,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	105,000	50,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	320,000	275,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	93,000	75,000	6,000	6,000
Construction	140,000	150,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	250,000	295,000	—	—
Transport and communication	855,000	685,000	6,000	6,000
Distributive trades	730,000	475,000	4,000	4,000
Public administration and professional services	870,000	1,090,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	575,000	400,000	275,000	403,000
Totals—January–December 1969*	8,530,000	7,520,000	660,000	860,000
Totals—January–December 1968	11,100,000	9,580,000	575,000	645,000

* See footnote * to table 1.

Table 5—Month by month effect of the changes

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1969 January	880	—	425	118	118
February	730	—	375	—	—
March	455	—	145	—	—
April	355	—	130	—	—
May	135	—	65	120	175
June	575	—	315	75	75
July	1,305	—	970	205	315
August	380	—	330	3	3
September	1,375	—	1,255	—	—
October	410	—	355	—	—
November	515	—	555	6	6
December*	2,935	—	2,570	130	165

* See footnote * to table 1.

The figures in tables 4 and 5 are provisional and subject to revision. It should be noted that, in the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in basic rates of wages or normal

hours of work (excluding overtime) is the date of implementation and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wage regulation order signed.

Table 6 analyses the aggregate amount of net increases in 1969 according to the methods by which they were affected.

Table 6

Method	Increases in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements	
	Aggregate amount of net increase (£000's)	Percentage of total
Direct negotiation	3,855	51
Joint industrial councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement	2,865	38
Wages councils and other statutory wages boards	645	9
Arbitration	—	—
Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices	155	2
Total*	7,520	100

* See footnote * to table 1.

Table 7 shows the approximate number of workers affected by changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1969.

Table 7

Year	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
	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1956	12,673	6,633	21	37
1957	12,338	5,340	434	1,038
1958	11,232	3,461	348	649
1959	4,708	1,252	364	486
1960	11,124	4,303	6,817	12,675
1961	7,850	4,116	5,727	11,189
1962	12,696	5,232	1,344	2,176
1963	10,324	5,097	698	852
1964	9,250	5,018	4,625	4,912
1965	10,837	6,057	8,156	11,785
1966	8,595	4,535	4,315	5,765
1967	11,490	8,940	825	850
1968	11,110	9,580	575	645
1969*	8,530	7,520	660	860

* See footnote * to table 1.

The figures in table 7 above give a general indication of the movement in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work over the period and undue significance should not be attached to differences in the amount of change between one year and another. In particular, the grouping of figures in annual divisions should not be interpreted as indicative of an annual cycle of change.

Technical Note

The official statistics on rates of wages and normal hours of work relate to changes in basic weekly and hourly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime), which are normally the outcome of changes made under centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. In general, therefore, the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiation at establishment or shop floor level. The figures relate to wage earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in earnings. In all cases the statistics are based on normal conditions of employment as laid down in collective agreements, statutory orders, etc., and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime.

In recent years some negotiating parties have made provision for the establishment of minimum earnings entitlements that are in excess of basic rates and it is generally understood that the purpose of these arrangements is to raise weekly earnings for a minority of workers, generally for those regarded as lower paid workers by the negotiating parties. However, minimum earnings entitlements of this kind, which are in excess of basic wage rates, constitute an established basic entitlement for a normal working week, and thus, for the purposes of the statistical series relating to basic rates of wages, increases in minimum entitlements have been included though, of course, for many workers changes in minimum entitlements may not affect their earnings.

At the end of 1969 there were some twenty national arrangements in operation which provided for minimum earnings entitlements in one form or another. The industries and services affected by these arrangements included rubber manufacture, biscuit manufacture, furniture manufacture, food manufacture and road haulage (Wages Council).

Industries in which reductions in normal hours became effective in 1969 included coalmining, laundering, wool textiles, industrial

and staff canteens, hosiery finishing, licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants, textile bleaching and ready-mixed concrete.

In the past year there have been some limited extensions in holidays-with-pay arrangements. It is estimated that about 50 per cent. of all manual workers are now entitled to basic annual holidays of two weeks, about 35 per cent. have a basic entitlement of between two and three weeks and 15 per cent. have a basic holiday of three weeks. In addition, about 30 per cent. of all manual workers are engaged in industries and services in which there is provision for additional days of holiday after a certain number of years' continuous service.

Details of the more significant collective agreements, awards and statutory wages regulation orders made in 1969 are listed in table 8. The table does not purport to be a complete record of all settlements. Fuller information about changes in basic or minimum rates of wages and normal hours of work under the terms of national collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders is given in the monthly publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

Table 8—Principal settlements reported in 1969

Date of agreement, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
15th January*	1st January	Rubber manufacture	Increase in minimum weekly wage rates of 20s. for men and 15s. for women.
13th May	2nd June	Retail co-operative societies	Increase of 15s. a week for men and 16s. for women.
27th May	7th July	Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (Wages Council)	General increase in statutory remuneration of 7s. 6d. a week for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 46 to 44.
30th May	30th May	Municipal road passenger transport undertakings	Increase in minimum weekly rates of 14s. for adult workers.
June	28th July	Cotton spinning and weaving	General increase in minimum weekly wage rates of 4 per cent.
23rd June	21st July 5th October	Food manufacturing industry	Increase in minimum weekly rates of 11s. for adult workers. Introduction of minimum earnings levels of 260s. a week for men and 190s. for women.
14th July	1st September 1st September 1970 1st September 1971	Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade	Increase in minimum rates of 6d. an hour for skilled men, 5d. for semi-skilled and unskilled men and 4d. for women.
21st July	1st September 7th September 1970 6th September 1971	Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Increase in standard hourly inclusive rates of 4d. to 6d. and hour, according to JIB grade, for skilled operatives and of 2½d. for labourers. Increase in standard hourly inclusive rates of 5d. to 7d. an hour, according to JIB grade, for skilled operatives and of 3d. for labourers. Increase in standard hourly inclusive rates of 10d. to 1s. 2d. an hour, according to JIB grade, for skilled operatives and of 7d. for labourers.
1st August*	1st July 1st January 1970	Post Office engineers	Increase of 7 per cent. Increase of 3 per cent.
28th August*	4th August	Railway services (British Railways)	Increase of approximately 5 per cent.
19th September*	1st July	Government industrial establishments	Increase in minimum weekly rates of approximately 3½ per cent. with further increases due to the introduction of a new pay and grading structure.
9th October*	29th September	Local authorities' services (manual workers)—England and Wales	General increase of 15s. a week for men 21 and over and certain other increases due to a revision of the grading structure and an increase in the London allowance. Proportionate increases for women and young workers.
30th October	10th November	Health services	General increase of 15s. a week for men 21 and over and certain other increases due to a revision of the grading structure and an increase in the London allowance. Proportionate increases for women and young workers.
5th November	2nd February 1970	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increase in minimum weekly rates of 16s. 6d. or 15s., according to category, for men and of 13s. or 11s. 6d. for women, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43.
27th November*	1st November 8th December	Coalmining	Increase in national standard grade rates for daywagmen of 4s. 7d. a shift. Normal weekly hours, exclusive of meal breaks, reduced from 41½ to 40 for surface workers.
December	1st January 1970	Furniture manufacture	Increase in minimum hourly rates of 4d. an hour for adult males and 3d. for adult females. The "minimum earnings" rate, applicable to journeymen and journeywomen timeworkers, increased by 6d. an hour.
1st December	23rd January 1970	Road haulage (Wages Council)	Increase in minimum rates of 10s. a week for adult workers with proportionate amounts for younger workers. Guaranteed minimum remuneration raised by 20s. a week.
17th December	2nd February 1970 2nd November 1970 7th June 1971	Building industry	Increase in standard hourly rates of 10½d. for craftsmen and 9d. for labourers. Increase in standard hourly rates of 5½d. for craftsmen and 4½d. for labourers. Increase in standard hourly rates of 9d. for craftsmen and 7½d. for labourers.

* Agreed, awarded or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date given in the next column.

Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries Great Britain, May 1969

Between 1963 and 1968 annual enquiries were made to obtain an occupational analysis of employees in all manufacturing industries in Great Britain. As was explained on page 52 of the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, however, the survey in May 1969 was confined to the metal-using industries, that is to establishments classified to Orders VI-IX of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (engineering, electrical goods manufacture, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and other metal goods manufacture). This was done to reduce the general burden of form filling pending the results of a review of the department's occupational and other statistical returns.

The results of the 1969 enquiry, which are given in the tables on the following pages, show that out of a total of about 3.6 million workers in firms with 11 or more employees in Orders VI-IX of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) nearly 30 per cent. were administrative, technical and clerical workers and over a quarter were skilled operatives or undergoing training for skilled jobs. About 7 per cent. of all the workers were receiving some form of training.

Results of the earlier enquiries relating to all manufacturing industries were published in the issues of the GAZETTE for December 1963 and April 1964; December 1964 and January 1965; January 1966; January 1967; January 1968 and January 1969.

As in previous years information has been collected under the four broad headings described below:

Part A covers administrative, technical and clerical workers, and identifies six occupational categories. The item for scientists and technologists includes persons engaged on, or being trained for, technical work for which the normal qualification is a university degree in science or technology and/or membership of an appropriate professional institution. The item "other technicians" covers persons engaged in, or being trained for, work intermediate between that of scientists and technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen and operatives on the other. Sales staff, for example, representatives, are normally included in the item "other administrative, technical and commercial staff".

Part B identifies, as far as space has permitted, the main skilled occupations in the industries surveyed.

Part C covers production workers in occupations where a degree of skill is acquired by experience and/or some training.

Part D which identifies five occupational categories, covers all other employees.

Enquiry forms were sent to a total of 3,600 establishments, that is, all establishments with 500 or more employees, and a sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employees. Forms suitable for inclusion in the summary tables were received from about 90 per cent. of the establishments approached, and in total these forms included 68 per cent. of all employees within the scope of the enquiry.

It was assumed that the pattern of employment in the establishments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size-range in the same industry, and the figures on the enquiry forms were grossed up on this basis to provide (except for Order VII, shipbuilding and marine engineering—see comments on this industry on the next page) estimates of the total number of employees in all establishments with 11 or more employees.

An estimate was made of the total number of employees in each size-range in each industry. The aggregated figures on the enquiry forms for each occupational category, in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading), were then multiplied by the ratio between (1) the total number of employees in the industry size-range and (2) the number of employees shown on the enquiry forms in the industry size-range. These calculations were made separately for male and female employees.

For the metal-using industries as a whole (Orders VI-IX of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958)), except for the sector of Order VII not surveyed, the numbers of employees shown on enquiry forms completed by employers were 137,372 in establishments with 11-249 employees, 185,721 in establishments with 250-499 employees and 2,061,651 in establishments with 500 or more employees. These represented 15, 47 and 95 per cent., respectively, of the total number of employees estimated to be in each size-range.

The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of employees published regularly in the GAZETTE are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article are given to the nearest ten, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only to provide further information about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories. It should also be noted that these occupational analyses have been calculated on the provisional estimates of employment for May 1969, which in turn were derived from the annual estimates of employment for June 1968.

Analyses by occupation and industry

Table 1 on the following page gives a summary analysis by occupation of all employees in tables 2 to 4 and 6 to 8. It is not possible to include workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing (table 5) because the occupational categories in this sector are not identical with those in the other industries surveyed. Tables 2 to 8 give similar analyses by industry. In columns (2) to (4) estimates are given for male and female workers and the corresponding totals for all workers are shown in column (5). The estimates in these columns include persons undergoing training, a point which should be borne in mind when reference is made to the number of workers in any particular occupation or category, for example, skilled operatives. The numbers of apprentices included in columns (2) to (5) are shown separately in columns (6) and (7). Estimates of the numbers of other persons being trained included

in columns (2) to (5) are given, for males and females separately, in columns (8) to (11). The figures show the numbers of male and female trainees (other than apprentices) in the two age categories, under 18 years, and 18 years and over.

In the comments which follow on individual tables it should be emphasised that the percentages and proportions quoted relate to total employees in establishments with 11 or more workers.

Engineering and electrical goods (tables 2, 3 and 4).—Table 2 provides an analysis for the whole of Order VI, and is followed by two tables giving separate figures for engineering and for electrical goods. Nearly 572,000 operatives—27 per cent. of the total numbers employed—were in skilled occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or other equivalent

training. The numbers of apprentices and of others being trained were 101,000 and 61,000, respectively. Nearly two-fifths of the apprentices were receiving a general course of training.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing and Marine engineering (tables 5 and 6).—The coverage for this Order is less complete than for the other industries, but the tables represent the greater part of the Order. They show that a high proportion of the workers were skilled operatives—55 per cent. in shipbuilding and 42 per cent. in marine engineering.

Vehicles (table 7).—About 28 per cent. of the 803,000 employees were skilled operatives and 8 per cent. were scientists, technologists, draughtsmen or other technicians. More than one-third of the 33,000 apprentices were receiving a general course of training,

Industries in Orders VI-IX Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Analyses of numbers employed in establishments with 11 or more workers, May 1969

Table 1 All industries excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Orders VI, VIII, IX and Minimum List Heading 370.2)
(Summary of tables 2, 6, 7 and 8)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained				
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	742,700	276,240	27,670	1,046,610	29,740	910	2,230	17,500	6,760	5,440
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	176,160	4,380	200	180,740	—	—	30	2,300	—	30
Scientists and technologists	60,120	1,070	20	61,210	6,880	90	40	2,060	—	40
Draughtsmen	81,820	1,140	70	83,030	9,120	30	530	2,720	60	50
Other technicians	128,670	3,410	170	132,250	9,720	40	270	3,780	10	90
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	177,520	246,070	24,850	448,440	1,900	630	1,090	3,610	6,390	4,900
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	118,410	20,170	2,360	140,940	2,120	120	270	3,030	300	330
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	916,150	13,450	1,910	931,510	120,530	130	6,080	12,230	90	160
Production workers	68,160	—	—	68,160	7,330	—	520	910	—	—
Tool makers, tool room fitters	69,490	100	—	69,590	1,980	—	490	2,080	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	53,710	140	10	53,860	6,330	—	290	340	—	—
Turners	78,320	840	120	79,280	4,810	—	600	970	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	22,810	710	140	23,660	2,020	10	210	500	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	142,610	450	50	143,110	13,880	20	790	1,510	10	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	11,730	10	—	11,740	1,680	—	40	260	—	—
Electricians	16,940	30	—	16,970	3,550	—	160	100	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	5,360	—	—	5,360	260	—	—	40	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	44,830	420	200	45,450	3,090	—	590	790	—	10
Welders	38,790	140	—	38,930	4,640	—	510	880	—	10
Sheet metal workers	6,850	—	—	6,850	710	—	20	10	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	8,530	330	60	8,920	840	—	100	120	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	11,580	140	—	11,720	1,230	—	140	90	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	3,910	150	—	4,060	230	—	10	30	—	—
Coach trimmers	53,360	3,370	560	57,290	550	—	70	330	—	30
Inspectors and markers-off	8,060	220	—	8,280	510	10	—	120	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	7,010	—	—	7,010	280	—	70	50	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	6,660	—	—	6,660	380	—	60	30	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	4,800	30	—	4,830	250	—	60	30	—	—
Other woodworkers	770	—	—	770	10	—	—	20	—	—
Bricklayers	43,400	2,320	60	45,780	—	—	10	760	—	70
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	60,620	3,750	530	64,900	4,350	50	850	1,540	80	10
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	55,780	40	—	55,820	55,780	40	—	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	1,650	—	—	1,650	20	—	—	50	—	—
Instrument and control mechanics	44,600	—	—	44,600	2,880	—	140	320	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	20,970	—	—	20,970	1,900	—	90	60	—	—
Electricians	1,540	—	—	1,540	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	5,440	—	—	5,440	150	—	—	10	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	17,870	260	180	18,310	890	—	260	180	—	30
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	558,430	321,120	88,580	968,130	—	—	5,270	18,010	3,110	15,320
Machinists	207,730	84,910	22,990	315,630	—	—	1,720	7,130	760	3,000
Assemblers and viewers	121,040	160,060	44,140	325,240	—	—	980	2,420	1,020	7,200
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	229,660	76,150	21,450	327,260	—	—	2,570	8,460	1,330	5,120
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	419,340	82,650	44,370	546,360	30	—	810	1,930	230	810
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	115,320	23,830	4,480	143,630	—	—	310	520	80	240
Road transport drivers	36,170	270	80	36,520	—	—	—	50	—	—
Canteen staff	2,430	19,290	9,560	31,280	30	—	10	30	—	30
Labourers	134,560	3,060	3,010	140,630	—	—	110	270	—	20
Other employees	130,860	36,200	27,240	194,300	—	—	380	1,060	150	520
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	2,636,620	693,460	162,530	3,492,610	150,300	1,040	14,390	49,670	10,190	21,730

and, in addition, there were nearly 13,000 other workers being trained.

Manufacture of metal goods (table 8).—This table shows that more than 22 per cent. of the total of 534,000 employees were in skilled occupations. There were 14,000 apprentices and 22,000 other employees being trained.

Further analyses

Tables 9 and 10 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. In table 9 the figures for the industry groups in the previous tables are analysed according to size of establishment. Table 10 gives analyses for all Minimum List Headings.

As already indicated the occupational titles identified in shipbuilding and ship repairing do not correspond precisely with those in the other industries surveyed, and, therefore, the

summary analysis by occupation in table 1 does not include this industry. For some individual occupations, however, aggregate figures for the metal-using industries as a whole (Orders VI-IX of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958)), that is, including shipbuilding and ship repairing, can be given: 5.1 per cent. of all workers in establishments with 11 or more employees were engaged on managerial work; 1.7 per cent. were scientists and technologists; 2.4 per cent. were draughtsmen; 3.7 per cent. were in the category "other technicians"; and 12.6 per cent. were clerical and office staff.

There were 161,500 apprentices, representing 4.5 per cent. of the total number of employees. Of these, all but 1,100 were males, and male apprentices represented 5.8 per cent. of all male employees. The total number of other persons being trained was 96,600, which formed 2.7 per cent. of all employees: of the 64,500 male, and 32,200 female trainees, 77.4 per cent. and 68 per cent., respectively, were over 18 years of age.

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods (Order VI)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained				
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	496,920	186,850	19,200	702,970	18,980	560	1,640	12,560	4,260	3,580
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	110,070	2,520	150	112,740	—	—	30	1,490	—	10
Scientists and technologists	45,090	810	10	45,910	4,040	70	20	1,690	—	40
Draughtsmen	60,840	840	40	61,720	6,670	20	40	2,020	40	30
Other technicians	89,270	2,410	130	91,810	5,940	20	250	2,730	10	60
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	112,220	165,400	17,160	294,780	1,250	360	690	2,480	4,040	3,190
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	79,430	14,870	1,710	96,010	1,080	90	210	2,150	170	250
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	562,570	8,370	990	571,930	81,470	100	3,630	7,150	40	90
Production workers	36,540	—	—	36,540	3,870	—	340	560	—	—
Tool makers, tool room fitters	38,400	80	—	38,480	1,190	—	160	840	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	41,240	60	—	41,300	4,990	—	260	280	—	—
Turners	54,900	440	50	55,390	3,390	—	500	710	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	19,050	710	140	19,900	1,200	10	210	460	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	92,350	360	50	92,760	9,710	20	630	1,090	10	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	7,070	10	—	7,080	1,150	—	40	220	—	—
Electricians	14,140	10	—	14,150	2,970	—	160	80	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	4,060	—	—	4,060	160	—	—	40	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	28,870	120	—	28,990	1,990	—	400	630	—	—
Welders	19,250	120	—	19,370	2,230	—	280	380	—	10
Sheet metal workers	4,460	—	—	4,460	520	—	20	10	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	7,960	330	60	8,350	820	—	100	120	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	120	—	—	120	20	—	—	—	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coach trimmers	29,250	2,400	410	32,060	280	—	40	200	—	20
Inspectors and markers-off	5,990	180	—	6,170	410	10	—	60	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	1,640	—	—	1,640	120	—	—	20	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	3,770	—	—	3,770	230	—	20	50	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	2,290	30	—	2,320	180	—	40	20	—	—
Other woodworkers	580	—	—	580	10	—	—	10	—	—
Bricklayers	27,100	1,640	50	28,790	—	—	10	550	—	30
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	34,480	1,670	190	36,340	2,500	20	200	510	30	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	39,580	40	—	39,620	39,580	40	—	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	920	—	—	920	20	—	—	20	—	—
Instrument and control mechanics	24,030	—	—	24,030	1,540	—	60	200	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	11,470	—	—	11,470	1,170	—	50	30	—	—
Electricians	690	—	—	690	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	3,070	—	—	3,070	80	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	9,260	170	40	9,470	440	—	110	60	—	30
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—								

Table 3 Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-352)

(Included in table 2)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	289,250	108,660	11,460	409,370	10,120	290	1,170	7,120	3,100	2,410
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	73,990	1,470	140	75,600	—	—	20	980	—	—
Scientists and technologists	14,030	90	—	14,120	1,200	—	10	590	—	10
Draughtsmen	43,390	390	30	43,810	5,360	10	390	1,560	20	10
Other technicians	38,640	560	20	39,220	2,230	10	40	1,150	—	10
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	71,330	98,430	10,610	180,370	770	270	580	1,690	3,010	2,260
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	47,870	7,720	660	56,250	560	—	130	1,150	70	130
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	430,600	3,760	400	434,760	64,300	90	2,930	5,300	20	40
Production workers	25,280	—	—	25,280	2,740	—	270	430	—	—
Tool makers, tool room fitters	28,440	40	—	28,480	940	—	140	620	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	36,460	60	—	36,520	4,470	—	250	270	—	—
Turners	48,130	170	50	48,350	2,840	—	460	630	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	5,360	160	20	5,540	340	10	10	150	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	77,810	130	10	77,950	8,660	20	600	960	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	4,460	10	—	4,470	420	—	10	80	—	—
Electricians	13,830	—	—	13,830	2,940	—	160	40	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	3,680	—	—	3,680	160	—	370	610	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	26,250	90	—	26,340	1,870	—	190	210	—	—
Welders	15,040	40	—	15,080	1,990	—	20	10	—	—
Sheet metal workers	4,090	—	—	4,090	500	—	80	90	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	5,140	300	—	5,440	550	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	110	—	—	110	20	—	—	—	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coach trimmers	19,760	910	160	20,830	220	—	40	110	—	10
Inspectors and markers-off	5,410	180	—	5,590	390	10	—	40	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	1,590	—	—	1,590	120	—	—	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	3,180	—	—	3,180	210	—	20	10	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,710	—	—	1,710	170	—	—	10	—	—
Other woodworkers	580	—	—	580	10	—	10	340	—	—
Bricklayers	17,020	290	—	17,310	—	—	110	310	20	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	23,780	1,230	130	25,140	1,550	20	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	31,160	30	—	31,190	31,160	30	—	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	680	—	—	680	10	—	—	20	—	—
Instrument and control mechanics	16,610	—	—	16,610	1,100	—	60	140	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	6,950	—	—	6,950	700	—	30	10	—	—
Electricians	530	—	—	530	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	1,860	—	—	1,860	50	—	80	40	—	30
Carpenters and joiners	5,680	120	30	5,830	170	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	177,180	73,200	13,860	264,240	—	—	1,400	6,340	470	2,690
Machinists	85,890	25,880	5,550	117,320	—	—	630	3,310	170	1,040
Assemblers and viewers	30,330	34,300	5,910	70,540	—	—	180	910	140	1,100
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	60,960	13,020	2,400	76,380	—	—	590	2,120	160	550
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	155,290	21,760	14,540	191,590	—	—	330	730	40	120
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	39,780	6,200	1,080	47,060	—	—	140	160	10	30
Road transport drivers	12,270	40	—	12,310	—	—	—	—	—	10
Canteen staff	790	7,470	4,180	12,440	—	—	20	80	—	—
Labourers	58,260	680	820	59,760	—	—	170	490	30	80
Other employees	44,190	7,370	8,410	59,970	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	1,052,320	207,380	40,260	1,299,960	74,420	380	5,830	19,490	3,630	5,260

Table 4 Electrical Goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)

(Included in table 2)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	207,670	78,190	7,740	293,600	8,860	270	470	5,440	1,160	1,170
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	36,080	1,050	10	37,140	—	—	10	510	—	10
Scientists and technologists	31,060	720	10	31,790	2,840	—	70	1,100	—	40
Draughtsmen	17,450	450	10	17,910	1,310	10	50	460	20	20
Other technicians	50,630	1,850	110	52,590	3,710	10	210	1,580	10	50
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	40,890	66,970	6,550	114,410	480	90	110	790	1,030	930
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	31,560	7,150	1,050	39,760	520	90	80	1,000	100	120
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	131,970	4,610	590	137,170	17,170	10	700	1,850	20	50
Production workers	11,260	—	—	11,260	1,130	—	70	130	—	—
Tool makers, tool room fitters	9,960	40	—	10,000	250	—	20	220	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	4,780	—	—	4,780	520	—	10	10	—	—
Turners	6,770	270	—	7,040	550	—	40	80	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	13,690	550	120	14,360	1,560	—	200	310	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	14,540	230	40	14,810	1,050	—	30	130	—	10
Electricians	2,610	—	—	2,610	730	—	30	120	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	310	10	—	320	30	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	380	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders	2,620	30	—	2,650	120	—	30	20	—	—
Sheet metal workers	4,210	80	—	4,290	240	—	90	170	—	10
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	370	—	—	370	20	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	2,820	30	60	2,910	270	—	20	30	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coach trimmers	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	9,490	1,490	250	11,230	60	—	—	90	—	10
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	580	—	—	580	20	—	—	20	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	590	—	—	590	20	—	—	—	—	—
Other woodworkers	580	30	—	610	10	—	20	10	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	10,080	1,350	50	11,480	—	—	—	210	—	30
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	10,700	440	60	11,200	950	—	90	200	10	—
Apprentices taking general course	8,420	10	—	8,430	8,420	10	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers										
Instrument and control mechanics	240	—	—	240	10	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	7,420	—	—	7,420	440	—	—	60	—	—
Electricians	4,520	—	—	4,520	470	—	20	20	—	—
Bricklayers	160	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,210	—	—	1,210	30	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	3,580	50	10	3,640	270	—	30	20	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	96,730	148,980	47,520	293,230	—	—	1,210	3,220	1,540	8,740
Machinists	29,750	21,140	6,630	57,520	—	—	220	780	240	720
Assemblers and viewers	22,970	96,070	30,930	149,970	—	—	480	870	790	5,310
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	44,010	31,770	9,960	85,740	—	—	510	1,570	510	2,710
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	68,630	23,950	11,160	103,740	20	—	130	340	100	350
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	22,560	5,120	1,030	28,710	—	—	70	90	10	20
Road transport drivers	5,090	50	10	5,150	—	—	—	30	—	—
Canteen staff	650	4,780	2,500	7,930	20	—	10	20	—	20
Labourers	17,890	540	710	19,140	—	—	—	80	—	—
Other employees	22,440	13,460	6,910	42,810	—	—	50	120	90	310
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	505,000	255,730	67,010	827,740	26,050	280	2,510	10,850	2,820	10,310

Table 5 Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Minimum List Heading 370.1)*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males		Females			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	16,570	3,930	350	20,850	780	50	50	100	110	120	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	5,100	50	10	5,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	840	10	—	850	20	—	—	10	—	—	
Draughtsmen	3,080	20	—	3,100	730	—	—	—	—	—	
Other technicians	1,790	20	—	1,810	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	4,020	3,410	290	7,710	30	20	50	60	110	120	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,740	420	50	2,220	—	30	—	—	—	—	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	65,770	150	—	65,920	9,360	10	110	70	—	—	
Production workers	6,430	—	—	6,430	770	—	10	—	—	—	
Platers	770	—	—	770	40	—	—	—	—	—	
Riveters, hand, pneumatic, etc.	290	—	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Holders on	2,300	—	—	2,300	220	—	—	—	—	—	
Caulkers, hand and machine	1,660	—	—	1,660	90	—	10	—	—	—	
Burners	8,560	—	—	8,560	920	—	10	30	—	—	
Welders	7,960	—	—	7,960	1,060	—	20	—	—	—	
Shipwrights, boatwrights (including loftsmen)	1,390	—	—	1,390	110	—	—	10	—	—	
Riggers	6,010	—	—	6,010	800	—	20	—	—	—	
Joiners and other woodworkers	890	—	—	890	10	—	—	10	—	—	
Drillers	890	—	—	890	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Shipsmiths or blacksmiths	810	—	—	810	130	—	—	—	—	—	
Coppersmiths	1,780	—	—	1,780	280	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheet iron/metal workers	8,170	—	—	8,170	1,530	—	10	—	—	—	
Mechanics/fitters	1,280	—	—	1,280	130	—	—	—	—	—	
Turners	4,960	—	—	4,960	870	—	10	—	—	—	
Electricians	3,970	—	—	3,970	580	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers	2,220	—	—	2,220	80	—	10	10	—	—	
Painters and decorators	650	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	1,990	150	—	2,140	190	—	10	20	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,280	—	—	1,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers	650	—	—	650	70	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	600	—	—	600	80	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	110	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance joiners and other woodworkers	130	—	—	130	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	12,680	40	—	12,720	—	—	10	10	—	—	
Redleaders	1,720	—	—	1,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stagers	1,200	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crane and winch drivers	1,640	10	—	1,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other semi-skilled production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	8,120	30	—	8,150	—	—	10	10	—	—	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	18,230	1,070	820	20,120	—	—	40	10	—	—	
Stores, warehouse workers	1,040	—	—	1,040	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Road and yard transport drivers	640	—	—	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	40	520	170	730	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Labourers	14,800	300	120	15,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other employees	1,710	250	530	2,490	—	—	30	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	113,250	5,190	1,170	119,610	10,140	60	210	190	110	120	

* The coverage for industry Order VII (i.e. shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries surveyed, but nevertheless represents the greater part of the industry Order.

Table 6 Marine Engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males		Females			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	6,330	1,920	100	8,350	180	20	20	90	70	60	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	1,430	30	—	1,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	610	30	—	640	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Draughtsmen	1,180	60	10	1,250	110	10	—	40	10	—	
Other technicians	1,160	50	—	1,210	20	—	—	20	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,390	1,530	80	3,000	—	—	—	20	50	60	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	560	220	10	790	—	10	—	10	—	—	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	11,780	10	—	11,790	2,310	—	10	30	—	—	
Production workers	290	—	—	290	40	—	—	—	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room fitters	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	1,700	—	—	1,700	420	—	10	—	—	—	
Turners	600	—	—	600	20	—	—	10	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	3,910	—	—	3,910	960	—	—	10	—	—	
Electricians	280	—	—	280	60	—	—	—	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	600	—	—	600	80	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	250	—	—	250	30	—	—	10	—	—	
Welders	690	—	—	690	90	—	—	10	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	250	—	—	250	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	220	—	—	220	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	470	—	—	470	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	260	—	—	260	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers	20	—	—	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	860	10	—	870	180	—	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	250	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers	260	—	—	260	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	230	—	—	230	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	70	—	—	70	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	150	—	—	150	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	2,380	90	—	2,470	—	—	10	50	—	—	
Machinists	1,460	90	—	1,550	—	—	10	40	—	—	
Assemblers and viewers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	910	—	—	910	—	—	—	10	—	—	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	4,530	400	310	5,240	—	—	40	20	10	—	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	510	10	—	520	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Road transport drivers	150	30	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	—	210	60	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	2,480	70	—	2,550	—	—	20	—	—	—	
Other employees	1,390	80	250	1,720	—	—	20	10	10	—	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	25,020	2,420	410	27,850	2,490	20	80	190	80	60	

* See footnote * on page 18.

Table 7 Vehicles (Order VIII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices (6)			Others being trained (7)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)		Females (10)			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	170,870	50,080	3,560	224,510	9,140	180	270	2,790	1,180	790	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	36,830	420	—	37,250	—	—	—	270	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	12,950	160	—	13,110	2,680	20	—	300	—	—	
Draughtsmen	15,640	100	—	15,740	1,920	—	30	480	—	10	
Other technicians	32,990	670	10	33,670	3,320	10	10	730	—	20	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	46,930	45,570	3,280	95,780	380	140	210	540	1,140	730	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	25,530	3,160	270	28,960	840	10	20	470	40	30	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	226,920	1,180	60	228,160	24,120	—	710	1,610	—	10	
Production workers	18,200	—	—	18,200	1,690	—	20	130	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room fitters	16,360	—	—	16,360	310	—	20	170	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	7,420	80	10	7,510	630	—	20	20	—	—	
Turners	17,310	90	10	17,410	670	—	50	210	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	3,370	—	—	3,370	90	—	—	10	—	—	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	40,130	90	—	40,220	2,650	—	120	310	—	—	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	4,150	—	—	4,150	460	—	—	30	—	—	
Electricians	850	—	—	850	90	—	—	—	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	590	—	—	590	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	8,820	50	—	8,870	520	—	80	90	—	—	
Welders	8,900	20	—	8,920	670	—	40	90	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	1,880	—	—	1,880	160	—	—	—	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	440	—	—	440	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	11,440	140	—	11,580	1,210	—	140	90	—	—	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	3,870	150	—	4,020	230	—	10	30	—	—	
Coach trimmers	21,180	290	—	21,470	210	—	30	100	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	760	20	—	780	60	—	—	—	—	—	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	1,230	—	—	1,230	110	—	—	—	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	2,320	—	—	2,320	150	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	2,110	—	—	2,110	60	—	10	10	—	—	
Other woodworkers	170	—	—	170	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Bricklayers	6,830	50	—	6,880	—	—	—	80	—	10	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	11,250	190	40	11,480	560	—	120	170	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	12,060	—	—	12,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers	300	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Instrument and control mechanics	11,890	—	—	11,890	690	—	30	20	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	5,810	—	—	5,810	380	—	20	10	—	—	
Electricians	440	—	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	1,460	—	—	1,460	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	5,380	10	—	5,390	380	—	—	30	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	186,580	27,740	4,840	219,160	—	—	910	3,220	30	730	
Machinists	58,160	9,630	2,070	69,860	—	—	280	1,630	20	280	
Assemblers and viewers	58,210	11,440	1,940	71,590	—	—	260	450	—	310	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	70,210	6,670	830	77,710	—	—	370	1,140	10	140	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	113,850	12,460	4,930	131,240	10	—	70	320	10	30	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	35,200	3,030	200	38,430	—	—	10	80	—	20	
Road transport drivers	10,240	60	—	10,300	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Canteen staff	630	3,760	1,110	5,500	10	—	—	10	—	—	
Labourers	29,020	860	500	30,380	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Other employees	38,760	4,750	3,120	46,630	—	—	60	200	10	10	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	698,220	91,460	13,390	803,070	33,270	180	1,960	7,940	1,220	1,560	

Table 8 Manufacture of Metal Goods (Order IX)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices (6)			Others being trained (7)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)		Females (10)			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	68,580	37,390	4,810	110,780	1,440	150	300	2,060	1,250	1,010	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	27,830	1,410	50	29,290	—	—	—	540	—	20	
Scientists and technologists	1,470	70	10	1,550	110	—	—	70	—	—	
Draughtsmen	4,160	140	20	4,320	420	—	—	60	180	10	
Other technicians	5,250	280	30	5,560	440	10	10	300	—	10	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	16,980	33,570	4,330	54,880	270	130	170	570	1,160	920	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	12,890	1,920	370	15,180	200	10	40	400	80	50	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	114,880	3,890	860	119,630	12,630	30	1,730	3,440	50	60	
Production workers	13,130	—	—	13,130	1,730	—	160	220	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room fitters	14,580	20	—	14,600	480	—	310	1,070	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	3,350	—	—	3,350	290	—	—	40	—	—	
Turners	5,510	310	60	5,880	730	—	50	40	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	390	—	—	390	30	—	—	30	—	—	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	6,220	—	—	6,220	560	—	40	100	—	—	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	230	—	—	230	10	—	—	20	—	—	
Electricians	1,350	20	—	1,370	410	—	—	—	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	460	—	—	460	60	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	6,450	250	200	6,900	490	—	110	60	—	10	
Welders	10,390	—	—	10,390	1,720	—	190	410	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	290	—	—	290	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	130	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	2,460	680	150	3,290	30	—	—	30	—	10	
Coach trimmers	1,050	20	—	1,070	20	—	—	60	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	4,100	—	—	4,100	50	—	—	70	110	—	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	470	—	—	470	40	—	—	40	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	380	—	—	380	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers	9,370	630	10	10,010	—	—	—	130	—	30	
Bricklayers	14,030	1,880	300	16,210	1,110	30	530	860	50	10	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	3,890	—	—	3,890	3,890	—	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers	430	—	—	430	—	—	—	30	—	—	
Instrument and control mechanics	8,420	—	—	8,420	620	—	50	100	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	3,460	—	—	3,460	320	—	20	20	—	—	
Electricians	380	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	840	—	—	840	10	—	—	10	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	3,080	80	140	3,300	60	—	150	90	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	95,560	71,110	22,360	189,030	—	—	1,740	5,180	1,070	3,160	
Machinists	32,470	28,170	8,740	69,380	—	—	580	1,370	330	960	
Assemblers and viewers	9,520	18,250	5,360	33,130	—	—	60	190	90	480	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	53,570	24,690	8,260	86,520	—	—	1,100	3,620	650	1,720	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	77,040	24,080	13,430	114,550	—	—	240	520	70	310	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	17,270	9,470	2,170	28,910	—	—	90	180	60	170	
Road transport drivers	8,420	90	20	8,530	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Canteen staff	360	3,070	1,710	5,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	26,910	910	980	28,800	—	—	70	90	—	20	
Other employees	24,080	10,540	8,550	43,170	—	—	80	240	10	120	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	356,060	136,470	41,460	533,990	14,070	180	4,010	11,200	2,440	4,540	

Table 9 Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment

Industry group and size of establishment	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Others being trained			
						All apprentices			Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))		Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MALES												
Engineering and electrical goods Total	1,557,320	31.9	36.1	17.6	14.4	100,470	6.5	14.5	8,340	0.5	30,340	1.9
500 or more employees	899,040	35.8	30.2	19.3	14.7	52,790	5.9	14.2	2,030	0.2	14,480	1.6
250-499 employees	203,410	30.6	37.0	18.3	14.2	11,780	5.8	13.1	890	0.4	5,190	2.6
11-249 employees	454,870	24.8	47.4	13.9	13.9	35,900	7.9	15.3	5,420	1.2	10,670	2.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡ Total	113,250	14.6	58.1	11.2	16.1	10,140	9.0	14.2	210	0.2	190	0.2
500 or more employees	76,850	15.8	57.2	11.9	15.1	6,510	8.5	13.4	100	0.1	130	0.2
250-499 employees	13,050	10.3	57.3	13.4	19.0	1,270	9.7	16.2	10	0.1	10	0.1
11-249 employees	23,350	13.1	61.5	7.6	17.7	2,360	10.1	15.9	100	0.4	30	0.2
Marine engineering‡ Total	25,020	25.3	47.1	9.5	18.1	2,490	10.0	19.6	80	0.3	190	0.8
500 or more employees	16,420	28.1	43.2	9.7	19.0	1,590	9.7	20.6	60	0.4	130	0.8
250-499 employees	4,160	23.3	47.8	8.4	20.4	330	7.9	16.1	10	0.2	30	0.7
11-249 employees	4,440	16.9	60.8	9.7	12.6	570	12.8	19.6	10	0.2	30	0.7
Vehicles Total	698,220	24.5	32.5	26.7	16.3	33,270	4.8	10.6	1,960	0.3	7,940	1.1
500 or more employees	603,960	25.2	30.0	28.1	16.6	27,690	4.6	10.4	1,020	0.2	5,620	0.9
250-499 employees	23,480	20.4	41.3	22.1	16.1	980	4.2	9.2	80	0.3	440	1.9
11-249 employees	70,780	19.3	50.7	16.1	14.0	4,600	6.5	12.3	860	1.2	1,880	2.7
Manufacture of metal goods Total	356,060	19.3	32.3	26.8	21.6	14,070	4.0	11.0	4,010	1.1	11,200	3.1
500 or more employees	128,580	22.3	25.0	27.9	24.9	4,010	3.1	10.0	570	0.4	2,880	2.2
250-499 employees	55,300	19.1	27.5	31.6	21.8	1,670	3.0	9.4	460	0.8	1,410	2.5
11-249 employees	172,180	17.1	39.2	24.5	19.2	8,390	4.9	11.8	2,980	1.7	6,910	4.0
FEMALES												
Engineering and electrical goods Total	570,380	36.1	1.6	49.7	12.5	660	0.1	1.1	6,450	1.1	15,570	2.7
500 or more employees	364,820	33.9	1.1	52.9	12.1	420	0.1	1.0	3,350	0.9	9,870	2.7
250-499 employees	76,470	39.9	1.3	45.3	13.4	90	0.1	—	1,210	1.6	2,420	3.2
11-249 employees	129,090	40.1	3.4	43.3	13.2	150	0.1	1.4	1,890	1.5	3,280	2.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡§ Total	6,360	67.3	2.4	0.6	29.7	60	0.9	6.7	110	1.7	120	1.9
500 or more employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250-499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-249 employees	6,360	67.3	2.4	0.6	29.7	60	0.9	6.7	110	1.7	120	1.9
Marine engineering‡§ Total	2,830	71.4	0.4	3.2	25.1	20	0.7	—	8.0	2.8	6.0	2.1
500 or more employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250-499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-249 employees	2,830	71.4	0.4	3.2	25.1	20	0.7	—	8.0	2.8	6.0	2.1
Vehicles Total	104,850	51.2	1.2	31.1	16.6	180	0.2	—	1,220	1.2	1,560	1.5
500 or more employees	85,640	52.2	0.7	30.0	17.1	150	0.2	—	1,010	1.2	1,100	1.3
250-499 employees	5,900	40.8	2.5	45.1	11.5	—	—	—	50	0.8	160	2.7
11-249 employees	13,310	48.9	3.4	31.9	15.8	30	0.2	—	160	1.2	300	2.3
Manufacture of metal goods Total	177,930	23.7	2.7	52.5	21.1	180	0.1	0.6	2,440	1.4	4,540	2.6
500 or more employees	67,700	23.3	1.1	49.5	26.0	40	0.1	—	640	0.9	1,260	1.9
250-499 employees	26,000	24.0	1.3	57.3	17.4	30	0.1	—	320	1.2	750	2.9
11-249 employees	84,230	23.9	4.4	53.5	18.2	110	0.1	0.8	1,480	1.8	2,530	3.0
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES												
Engineering and electrical goods Total	2,127,700	33.0	26.9	26.2	13.9	101,130	4.8	14.3	14,790	0.7	45,910	2.2
500 or more employees	1,263,860	35.3	21.8	29.0	13.9	53,210	4.2	14.0	5,380	0.4	24,350	1.9
250-499 employees	279,880	33.1	27.2	25.7	14.0	11,870	4.2	12.9	2,100	0.8	7,610	2.7
11-249 employees	583,960	28.2	37.7	20.4	13.7	36,050	6.2	15.0	7,310	1.3	13,950	2.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡§ Total	119,610	17.4	55.1	10.6	16.8	10,200	8.5	14.2	320	0.3	310	0.3
500 or more employees	80,660	18.2	54.5	11.4	16.0	6,550	8.1	13.4	160	0.2	220	0.3
250-499 employees	13,940	14.6	53.8	12.6	19.1	1,280	9.2	16.3	40	0.3	30	0.2
11-249 employees	25,010	16.7	57.8	7.1	18.4	2,370	9.5	15.8	120	0.5	60	0.2
Marine engineering‡§ Total	27,850	30.0	42.3	8.9	18.8	2,510	9.0	19.6	160	0.6	250	0.9
500 or more employees	18,440	32.7	38.4	8.7	20.1	1,610	8.7	20.6	120	0.7	190	1.0
250-499 employees	4,570	28.4	43.5	7.9	20.1	330	7.2	16.1	20	0.4	30	0.7
11-249 employees	4,840	21.1	56.0	10.3	12.6	570	11.8	19.6	20	0.4	30	0.6
Vehicles Total	803,070	28.0	28.4	27.3	16.3	33,450	4.2	10.6	3,180	0.4	9,500	1.2
500 or more employees	689,600	28.6	26.4	28.4	16.6	27,840	4.0	10.3	2,030	0.3	6,720	1.0
250-499 employees	29,380	24.5	33.5	26.8	15.2	980	3.3	9.0	130	0.4	600	2.0
11-249 employees	84,090	24.0	43.2	18.6	14.2	4,630	5.5	12.1	1,020	1.2	2,180	2.6
Manufacture of metal goods Total	533,990	20.7	22.4	35.4	21.5	14,250	2.7	10.6	6,450	1.2	15,740	2.9
500 or more employees	196,280	22.6	16.7	35.4	25.3	4,050	2.1	9.7	1,210	0.6	4,140	2.1
250-499 employees	81,300	20.7	19.1	39.8	20.4	1,700	2.1	9.2	780	1.0	2,160	2.7
11-249 employees	256,410	19.3	27.8	34.0	18.9	8,500	3.3	11.3	4,460	1.7	9,440	3.7

* Includes apprentices and others being trained.
† Percentage of all male, all female, or total male and female skilled operatives, as appropriate.

‡ The coverage for industry Order VII (i.e. shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries surveyed, but the analyses represent the greater part of the industry Order.

§ In view of the small number of employees involved, analysis by size of establishment is omitted.

Table 10 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Others being trained			
						All apprentices			Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))		Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	27,580	22.0	38.9	19.3	19.8	1,570	5.7	13.7	550	2.0	630	2.3
Metal-working machine tools	77,320	25.8	50.4	11.0	12.7	5,980	7.7	14.0	410	0.5	1,190	1.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	48,660	20.2	48.4	21.8	9.5	3,790	7.8	15.0	420	0.9	1,110	2.3
Industrial engines	29,740	33.3	33.3	17.5	15.9	2,170	7.3	15.3	10	0.0	280	0.9
Textile machinery and accessories	39,060	22.0	47.3	17.7	13.0	2,550	6.8	13.4	130	0.3	290	0.7
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34,740	28.7	39.2	13.5	18.6	2,360	6.8	15.6	80	0.2	350	1.0
Mechanical handling equipment	50,310	29.0	42.1	12.6	16.3	3,920	7.8	16.0	370	0.7	990	2.0
Office machinery	29,320	35.0	26.6	26.6	11.8	770	2.6	5.9	50	0.2	620	2.1
Other machinery	278,420	29.0	41.4	15.1	14.4	22,360	8.0	16.9	1,140	0.4	5,110	1.8
Ordnance and steelwork	154,650	31.9	39.5	11.3	17.4	11,700	7.6	14.4	1,040	0.7	2,290	1.5
Industrial plant and small arms	14,710	22.1	38.1	22.7	17.1	920	6.3	15.5	—	—	40	0.3
Other mechanical engineering	184,500	20.7	40.2	23.8	15.3	11,720	6.4	14.6	900	0.5	4,850	2.6
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	77,430	34.6	35.5	18.1	11.9	4,100	5.3	12.9	70	0.9	1,600	2.1
Watches and clocks	5,880	29.3	47.3	13.4	10.0	410	7.0	13.3	30	0.5	140	2.4
Electrical machinery	142,290	35.1	34.3	16.5	14.0	11,600	8.2	16.6	780	0.5	2,170	1.5
Insulated wires and cables	33,300											

Table 10 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry—continued

Industry	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices			Others being trained					
						As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	All apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
							Number	As percentage of all total employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES														
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	31,550	28.6	34.0	18.2	19.2	1,580	5.0	13.7	630	2.0	670	2.1		
Metal-working machine tools	89,660	31.3	43.6	11.6	13.6	5,980	6.7	14.0	620	0.7	1,330	1.5		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	64,330	24.9	37.1	26.6	11.5	3,790	5.9	14.8	700	1.1	1,540	2.4		
Industrial engines	34,350	37.6	29.0	17.1	16.4	2,190	6.4	15.2	40	0.1	280	0.8		
Textile machinery and accessories	45,880	25.9	40.5	20.4	13.2	2,660	5.8	13.3	180	0.4	390	0.9		
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	39,000	34.9	34.9	12.1	18.1	2,360	6.1	15.6	170	0.4	390	1.0		
Mechanical handling equipment	57,110	34.8	37.2	11.9	16.2	3,920	6.9	15.9	580	1.0	1,180	2.1		
Office machinery	41,520	36.6	19.5	31.9	12.0	780	1.9	5.7	120	0.3	930	2.2		
Other machinery	334,330	34.1	34.7	16.8	14.4	22,510	6.7	16.8	2,110	0.6	6,430	1.9		
Industrial plant and steelwork	173,010	36.6	35.3	10.6	17.5	11,780	6.8	14.4	1,480	0.9	2,840	1.6		
Ordnance and small arms	19,100	22.7	29.5	31.4	16.4	920	4.8	15.5	10	0.1	80	0.4		
Other mechanical engineering	237,140	23.8	31.5	30.0	14.7	11,760	5.0	14.5	1,590	0.7	6,090	2.6		
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	119,490	34.9	24.7	27.3	13.1	4,160	3.5	12.2	1,130	0.9	2,200	1.8		
Watches and clocks	13,490	21.2	21.2	50.8	6.8	410	3.0	12.9	100	0.7	400	3.0		
Electrical machinery	190,840	35.5	26.2	24.1	14.3	11,650	6.1	16.3	1,400	0.7	3,640	1.9		
Insulated wires and cables	48,170	29.4	8.3	42.9	19.4	590	1.2	8.8	150	0.3	1,120	2.3		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	83,770	29.3	13.9	48.4	8.4	1,830	2.2	9.5	330	0.4	2,590	3.1		
Radio and other electronic apparatus	311,020	43.3	14.2	32.9	9.5	8,770	2.8	11.1	2,010	0.6	9,030	2.9		
Domestic electric appliances	51,800	28.5	10.5	39.6	21.4	800	1.5	11.7	330	0.6	840	1.6		
Other electrical goods	142,140	26.5	15.4	44.4	13.7	2,690	1.9	9.4	1,110	0.8	3,940	2.8		
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	119,610	17.4	55.1	10.6	16.8	10,200	8.5	14.2	320	0.3	310	0.3		
Marine engineering‡	27,850	30.0	42.3	8.9	18.8	2,510	9.0	19.6	160	0.6	250	0.9		
Motor vehicle manufacturing	495,900	22.5	25.2	34.2	18.1	16,040	3.2	10.0	2,080	0.4	5,520	1.1		
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	22,410	22.2	12.3	50.0	15.5	350	1.6	8.3	170	0.8	740	3.3		
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	232,220	42.4	33.7	11.8	12.1	14,320	6.2	11.1	680	0.3	2,760	1.2		
Locomotives and railway track equipment	22,320	18.9	50.0	12.1	19.0	1,520	6.8	13.5	20	0.1	160	0.7		
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	25,270	15.6	41.8	24.9	17.7	1,170	4.6	11.0	190	0.8	230	0.9		
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	4,950	21.6	13.5	41.2	23.6	50	1.0	7.5	40	0.8	90	1.8		
Tools and implements	17,940	19.8	22.9	32.9	24.4	320	1.8	6.6	120	0.7	410	2.3		
Cutlery	12,310	23.2	13.2	46.1	17.6	150	1.2	6.8	310	2.5	210	1.7		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	42,480	20.4	23.6	35.0	21.0	1,030	2.4	7.5	810	1.9	1,700	4.0		
Wire and wire manufactures	40,870	24.9	14.6	37.3	23.2	750	1.8	11.9	300	0.7	700	1.7		
Cans and metal boxes	33,110	13.6	15.8	33.8	36.8	630	1.9	12.0	70	0.2	630	1.9		
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	23,210	23.3	28.1	36.1	12.5	430	1.9	5.8	380	1.6	320	1.4		
Other metal industries	364,070	20.8	23.7	35.1	20.5	10,940	3.0	11.4	4,460	1.2	11,770	3.2		
GRAND TOTAL	3,612,220	29.6	27.6	27.2	15.7	161,540	4.5	13.0	24,900	0.7	71,710	2.0		

* † ‡ See footnotes on page 22.

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1969*

The number of stoppages of work† beginning in 1969 in the United Kingdom was 3,021, compared with 2,378 in 1968. In addition, 30 stoppages which commenced in 1968 continued into 1969, compared with 12 commencing in 1967 and continuing into 1968.

Stoppages in progress in 1969 resulted in the loss of about 6,772,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, compared with 4,690,000 working days lost during 1968 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1969 was about 1,619,600, including 227,600 workers who were indirectly involved (that is thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1968 was about 2,258,000 workers, including about 182,000 who were indirectly involved. It should be borne in mind that the figures for 1968 include 1½ million workers directly involved in the one-day national stoppage in the engineering industry.

* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1969 are scheduled to appear in the May 1970 GAZETTE.
 † The statistics relate to the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with terms of employment; absences from work on 1st May 1969 by an estimated 80,000-90,000 workers demonstrating against Government proposals for reform of industrial relations are not, therefore, included. The figures also exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100.

Industrial analysis

In the following table, stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1969 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1968. The figures have

Stoppages of work in the twelve months of 1969 and 1968

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	1969		1968	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of stoppages in progress	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of stoppages in progress
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6	1,900	5	900
Coal mining	184	145,000	221	29,800
All other mining and quarrying	7	600	6	400
Food, drink and tobacco	115	34,500	63	18,700
Chemicals, etc.	52	17,200	46	11,400
Metal manufacture	219	84,200	146	189,600
Engineering	625	273,700	405	967,700
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	88	52,700	134	51,700
Motor vehicles and cycles	274	271,700	233	402,500
Aircraft	86	46,000	67	160,500
Other vehicles	9	4,300	18	14,200
Other metal goods	119	22,700	100	124,900
Textiles	72	18,300	54	12,400
Clothing and footwear	24	10,000	15	3,500
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	52	9,100	40	14,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	39	7,900	29	7,100
Paper and printing	54	18,900	22	4,100
Remaining manufacturing industries	85	28,600	62	29,900
Construction	284	44,000	276	46,700
Gas, electricity and water	31	10,700	14	3,000
Port and inland water transport	297	167,200	193	79,000
All other transport	165	200,100	149	66,800
Distributive trades	41	3,800	32	3,800
Administrative, professional, etc., services	75	140,100	53	9,700
Miscellaneous services	20	7,300	21	5,200
Total	3,021	1,619,600	2,378	2,257,600

‡ 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.

been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days, and the sums of the constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.

The provisional figures show an overall increase of 643 stoppages compared with 1968, with increases in most industry groups. The largest increases occurred in the engineering (+220), port and inland water transport (+104), metal manufacture (+73), and food, drink and tobacco (+52) industry groups. On the other hand, decreases occurred in the coal mining (-37) and shipbuilding (-46) industries.

Although the largest increase in number of stoppages was in the engineering industry group both workers involved and days lost decreased, this being due to the large numbers taking part in the one-day stoppage in this industry in May 1968. Other industries affected by this stoppage were metal manufacture, shipbuilding, motor vehicles, aircraft and other metal goods and it will be seen also that, with the exception of the shipbuilding industry, the number of workers involved in stoppages in 1969 declined appreciably in these industries. Stoppages in the coal mining industry once again decreased, but in October this industry suffered its largest single stoppage since 1944, with a resultant large increase in both workers involved and working days lost.

During 1969 the motor vehicle industry accounted for 24 per cent. of the total of working days lost for all industries and services. The coal mining and engineering industries also contributed substantially, and these three industries combined accounted for more than half the total working days lost.

Comparison with earlier years

The provisional total of the number of stoppages beginning in 1969 was the highest so far recorded. The number of working days lost as a result of all stoppages in progress throughout the year is the highest figure since 1957. The table below gives details of stoppages in the years 1959-1969.

Stoppages in the years 1959-1969

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages		Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages	
		Beginning in year	In progress in year	Beginning in year	In progress in year
1959	2,093	000's	000's	000's	000's
1960	2,832	522	123	646	5,257
1961	2,686	698†	116	814†	3,001
1962	2,449	673	98	771	2,998
1963	2,068	455	135	593	5,757
1964	2,524	700†	172	872†	2,011
1965	2,354	673	195	868	2,906
1966	1,937	414†	116	530†	2,395
1967	2,116	552†	180	732†	2,765
1968	2,378	2,074†	182	2,256†	4,672
1969	3,021	1,385	224	1,609	6,772

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages began.

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

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

‡ As some stoppages were still in progress at the end of the year this figure is not yet available.

§ In 1959 about 3½ million days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry; in 1962 about 3,785,000 days were lost through two national one-day stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry; and in 1968 about 1½ million days were lost as a result of a one-day national stoppage in the engineering industry.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING 1969**Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

About 1,200 trawler fishermen at Aberdeen stopped work on 16th June in support of a demand for an increase in pay coupled with improved working conditions. Mediation by conciliation officers of the DEP led to direct discussions between the parties and resulted in a settlement being reached. This involved a productivity agreement allowing for an increase in wages. Work was resumed on 20th August and it is calculated that about 61,000 working days were lost during this stoppage.

Mining and quarrying

A demand for a 40-hour week, inclusive of meal breaks, for surface workers led to a widespread stoppage of work in the coal mining industry. The stoppage, which began on 13th October in the Yorkshire coalfield, quickly spread to pits in other areas, with a total of about 121,000 miners becoming involved. A back-to-work formula was reached following discussions with the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, and, commencing on 27th October, normal working was progressively resumed. Working days lost as a result of this stoppage are estimated at 979,000.

Food, drink and tobacco

A stoppage of work by bakery hands began in the Merseyside area on 19th October, and quickly spread to affect bakeries in Manchester and North Staffordshire. The dispute arose over dissatisfaction with pay increases awarded under a new national agreement. Work was resumed on 31st October to allow further discussions to take place. It is estimated that about 7,500 workers were involved with a resultant loss of approximately 36,000 working days.

Metal manufacture

Tube production at Corby was affected when 500 crane drivers stopped work on 11th March in support of a claim for a wage increase, and this action resulted in about 1,700 other workers being laid-off. Dismissal notices were issued to the crane drivers and this action resulted in a further 1,000 workers staging a one-day sympathetic stoppage on 1st April. Upon the withdrawal of these notices, work was resumed on 3rd April to allow further discussions to proceed. Approximately 39,000 working days were lost as a result of this stoppage.

On 27th June, 1,300 blastfurnacemen at a Port Talbot steel-works stopped work in support of demands that a nationally agreed pay rise of £1 on minimum rates be given to low-paid workers. From 4th August, 10,000 production workers were laid-off. Settlement was reached on 21st August following the findings of a Court of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Prof. D. J. Robertson and the undertaking by the management to implement the £1 a week national wage award to workers on minimum rates. It was not possible to effect a resumption of work until 24th August. About 220,000 working days were lost during the stoppage.

Alleged loss in earnings due to a reduction of overtime led to a stoppage of work by workers employed on copper tube manufacture in Liverpool who were demanding a compensatory

increase on basic wage rates. The stoppage, which involved about 900 workers, began on 6th October, and a further 200 were laid-off from 17th November. Work was resumed on 24th November following acceptance of proposals to increase basic wages by 35s. a week, together with an adjustment to the bonus target figure. An estimated 31,000 working days were lost through this stoppage.

Nickel production was seriously affected when 800 production workers at a Clydach refinery stopped work on 19th September. Proposed rearrangements in manning originated the dispute, which later developed into one about pay and productivity. Intervention by officers of the DEP resulted in discussions being held between the parties, but the dispute was still unresolved at the end of the year; days lost so far are estimated at 61,000.

Engineering

Workers employed by a cable manufacturer at Prescot withdrew their labour on 12th February in protest against a new productivity agreement, and this action was later supported by workers employed at other factories belonging to the firm. Agreement was reached allowing for a resumption of work on 11th March. The terms of settlement included a premium payment on the supplement of 9½d. an hour and immediate negotiations on further productivity awards. Approximately 3,600 workers were directly affected by this dispute, with the loss of about 56,000 working days.

In support of a demand for an increase in pay some 1,500 hourly-rated workers employed by a computer manufacturer in Belfast stopped work on 21st January. Settlement was reached to enable work to be resumed on 6th March, and it is estimated that about 47,000 working days were lost as a result of this stoppage.

Output of telecommunications equipment was affected when 300 storekeepers employed at a Coventry factory stopped work on 15th August in support of a claim for an increase of 2s. an hour. Production workers were progressively laid-off and an estimated total of 8,500 were made idle. To enable further talks to be held under the engineering industry procedure, work was resumed on a gradual basis commencing on 5th September. This stoppage caused the loss of about 104,000 working days.

The stoppage of work by 1,000 assemblers, mainly women, at an East Kilbride factory manufacturing record players, which commenced on 13th August ended on 21st November. The dispute began in protest against the dismissal of 21 women, but escalated into a dispute about trade union recognition. A settlement was reached following reference to the Commission on Industrial Relations; the terms included the recognition by the firm of the trade union as a negotiating body. About 68,000 working days were lost during the stoppage.

Following a breakdown of negotiations over a pay and productivity deal, 1,800 workers employed on washing machine manufacture at Merthyr Tydfil stopped production on 20th November. About 50,000 working days are estimated to have been lost so far as a result of this dispute, which was still unresolved at the end of the year.

Shipbuilding and marine engineering

Two hundred engine fitters and millwrights in a Sunderland shipyard stopped work on 5th May after the fitters had refused to continue working a recently introduced two-day shift system. Because of the risk of unsafe working about 3,200 men were laid-off at other yards in the group. Work was resumed on 20th May pending further discussions; working days lost were approximately 34,000.

Motor vehicles

Manufacture of diesel engines was seriously disrupted when about 5,300 assembly line workers at a Peterborough factory stopped work on 13th January because of objections to work study arrangements. Work was resumed on 3rd February on the assurance that work study methods would not be extended beyond areas in which it existed before the stoppage. It is estimated that nearly 60,000 working days were lost as a result of this stoppage.

A stoppage of work on 21st February at the Halewood plant of a motor manufacturer quickly spread to other plants in the group and by 27th February all were affected. So-called "penalty" clauses—withholding of fringe benefits from workers who took part in unofficial stoppages—contained in a new pay and productivity agreement led to the dispute, which was subsequently made official by the two major unions concerned. It is estimated that about 38,000 workers were involved with the resultant loss of about 561,000 working days. Work was resumed on 20th March following a settlement involving increases in pay with a holiday bonus and lay-off pay on scales which are subject to reduction in the event of unconstitutional action.

On 25th February, ten platers employed at the Ellesmere Port plant of a motor manufacturer stopped work in support of a demand for a special conditions allowance. This action resulted in a total of 5,700 other workers being eventually made idle and, in addition, about 4,000 workers at the firm's Luton plant were also affected. There was a progressive resumption of work commencing on 10th March to allow further negotiations to take place, but full normal working was not resumed until 17th March. The loss in working days is estimated at nearly 42,000.

Two further disputes, running concurrently, affected production at the Ellesmere Port plant as well as causing widespread lay-offs at the firm's Luton and Dunstable plants. The first involved 400 press shop operators who stopped work on 22nd September in support of a pay claim following a dispute over working conditions. This action was preceded by a work to rule which began on 15th September, and which resulted in some 3,000 production workers being laid-off. The second dispute—a work to rule—commenced on 24th September in protest over a pay and productivity deal, and this affected about 6,000 production workers, some of whom had already been laid-off as a result of the press shop dispute. To permit negotiations to continue on their dispute about working conditions the press shop operators returned to work on 21st October, and, although the pay and productivity proposals were also accepted on that date, production workers did not resume work until 31st October. To allow for phased production, full working in all departments started on 10th November. These two disputes involved an estimated loss of 191,000 working days.

At heavy vehicle manufacturing plants in Lancashire, 8,500 production workers withdrew their labour from 19th May following a breakdown in talks about a pay claim for increases in piecework earnings, improved starting rates and equal bonus pay for women. Work was resumed on 23rd June following a settlement by which, generally, there would be increases of pay for new starters on semi-skilled machinist operations; better time allowances on new and existing piecework jobs; and better bonus rates for women. About 204,000 working days were lost as a result of this stoppage.

On 27th August, 1,150 production workers at a Liverpool car body plant stopped work in support of a demand for an increase in bonus payments and for guarantee payment for lay-offs outside their control. About 300 other workers at the plant were laid-off and, in addition, about 6,000 workers were progressively laid-off at other plants of the firm. It is estimated that about 69,000 working days were lost before the stoppage ended on 10th November. This dispute was the subject of a Court of Inquiry under Professor J. C. Wood held on 7th and 8th

November. The terms of settlement provide for an immediate increase of 9d. an hour and talks to continue on the question of guarantees for lay-offs.

Textiles

About 39,000 working days were lost as a result of a stoppage of work by 1,200 workers employed at Coventry on rayon manufacture. This dispute which started on 16th June was in support of a demand for a general pay increase of 2s. 6d. an hour, and work was resumed on 6th August following the acceptance of an offer of a uniform increase of 1s. 2½d. an hour on productivity bonus rates.

Paper, printing and publishing

A stoppage of work by 54 electricians employed by a Watford printing firm affected production of a number of periodicals. The stoppage, made official by the union concerned, began on 8th April, and was in support of a demand for increased pay based on job evaluation. This action resulted in protective notices being issued to 3,000 other workers and to their gradual laying-off. The electricians resumed work on 5th May following acceptance of a £3 2s. 2d. a week pay increase coupled with the establishment of a new grade. It is estimated that about 32,000 working days were lost through this stoppage.

Port and inland water transport

On 1st July, about 10,000 Merseyside dock workers stopped work in support of a demand that only registered dock labour should be employed at the new Aintree container base. Work was resumed on 7th July following the drawing up of a new agreement giving effect to this demand, but the terms of employment to be the subject of local negotiations. The stoppage caused the loss of nearly 35,000 working days.

Other transport and communication

A national dispute about pay and productivity led to 3,900 overseas telegraphists employed by the GPO withdrawing their services on 20th January. This action was supported by about 72,000 other postal services staff who staged a one-day token stoppage on 30th January following a general ban on overtime. Work was resumed on 1st February on the basis of a settlement awarding pay increases of 5 per cent. dated from August 1968, plus a further 2 per cent. dependent on productivity, from April 1969. This dispute caused a loss of nearly 103,000 working days. A further 84,000 days were lost when post office engineering workers staged a one-day national stoppage on 14th July in support of a demand for a 10 per cent. pay increase. This dispute was settled on the basis of a 7 per cent. increase dated from 1st July 1969, with a further 3 per cent. to follow on 1st January 1970.

Various parcels depots in Great Britain were affected when about 7,000 drivers, checkers, loaders and warehousemen stopped work on 12th November in support of a demand at national level for a substantial increase on basic wage rates. Stoppages were of varying duration but all were ended by 9th December. The terms of settlement provided for an immediate increase of £1 a week with a further increase of £2 a week, dependent upon productivity, from April 1970. An estimated 72,000 working days were lost as a result of these stoppages.

Administrative, professional, etc. services

It is provisionally estimated that about 87,000 teachers were involved in a series of stoppages in the latter part of the year. These were mainly of half-day and one-day duration and the first occurred on 11th November. Various schools in England and Wales have so far been affected, and, commencing on 1st December certain schools were affected by stoppages lasting two weeks. This action was taken to express dissatisfaction with the

interim offer by the Burnham Committee, and to support a demand for a pay increase of £135 a year. A settlement had not been reached by the end of the year, and it is estimated that about 96,000 days have been lost so far through these stoppages.

Refuse collectors employed by a London borough council stopped work on 23rd September in support of a demand for a £20 basic weekly wage. This stoppage rapidly spread to affect similar workers and certain other manual workers employed

by local authorities in various parts of Great Britain. It is estimated that, in all, about 17,400 workers were involved. Stoppages were of varying duration and although there was a gradual return to work in London on 21st October following a negotiated settlement awarding pay increases of 30s. to 50s. a week, other stoppages began after that date. The dispute was finally resolved on 18th November, and it is estimated that about 150,000 working days were lost.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

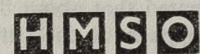
Safety Health and Welfare Booklets

The booklets in this series are designed to give up-to-date facts and advice about the best practices in safety, health and welfare in industrial and other employment

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Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 18th November 1969 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 239 of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Item	Number of quotations 18th November 1969	Average price 18th November 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.
Chuck	854	74.5	66 - 82
Sirloin (without bone)	868	102.6	88 - 114
Silverside (without bone)*	907	94.9	84 - 108
Back ribs (with bone)*	762	65.4	54 - 78
Fore ribs (with bone)	775	64.2	54 - 74
Brisket (with bone)	766	41.4	32 - 54
Rump steak*	892	129.6	108 - 150
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—
Rump steak*	—	—	—
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	784	78.7	66 - 90
Breast*	781	23.2	16 - 32
Best end of neck	742	59.8	42 - 78
Shoulder (with bone)	773	55.7	48 - 66
Leg (with bone)	792	76.2	66 - 84
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	602	61.4	54 - 70
Breast*	577	14.9	10 - 20
Best end of neck	574	49.4	36 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	591	43.7	38 - 48
Leg (with bone)	602	66.1	60 - 72
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	870	65.9	56 - 76
Belly*	871	41.2	36 - 48
Loin (with bone)	908	76.6	68 - 84
Pork sausages	872	42.2	36 - 46
Beef sausages	790	35.1	30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	671	38.9	33 - 46
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready	326	45.2	36 - 54
Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	255	42.6	36 - 54
Fresh and smoked fish:			
Cod fillets	612	46.6	42 - 54
Haddock fillets	631	55.6	48 - 66
Haddock, smoked, whole	548	50.2	42 - 60
Plaice, fillets	559	78.8	66 - 96
Halibut cuts	339	105.0	78 - 132
Herrings	540	25.1	20 - 30
Kippers, with bone	647	34.1	30 - 38
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	845	19.9	18 - 21
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	720	19.4	19 - 21
White, 14 oz. loaf	793	11.4	10 - 13
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	711	13.5	13 - 14
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	883	23.0	18 - 27

* Or Scottish equivalent.

Item	Number of quotations 18th November 1969	Average price 18th November 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	671	4.6	4 - 5
Red	516	5.4	4½ - 6
Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—
Tomatoes	882	27.3	22 - 36
Cabbage, greens	570	7.8	5 - 11
Cabbage, hearted	700	6.5	4 - 9
Cauliflower or broccoli	673	15.9	9 - 22
Brussels sprouts	767	10.9	9 - 15
Peas	—	—	—
Carrots	860	6.4	4 - 9
Runner beans	—	—	—
Onions	881	9.0	6 - 12
Mushrooms per ¼ lb.	761	14.9	12 - 18
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	851	12.6	10 - 16
Apples, dessert	880	17.4	12 - 24
Pears, dessert	822	15.5	12 - 20
Oranges	850	16.7	12 - 22
Bananas	867	18.2	15 - 21
Bacon			
Collar*	712	52.5	44 - 60
Gammon*	761	78.2	70 - 84
Middle cut*, smoked	543	70.0	60 - 84
Back, smoked	476	77.1	72 - 84
Back, unsmoked	475	74.1	66 - 80
Streaky, smoked	449	48.4	42 - 56
Ham (not shoulder)	814	124.5	108 - 140
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can.	787	31.1	25 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can.	871	61.1	54 - 69
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	11.0	—
Butter, New Zealand	839	40.3	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	861	47.7	44 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	170	11.2	10 - 12
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	153	9.0	9
Lard	910	17.7	15 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	878	42.4	36 - 48
Eggs, large, per dozen	772	56.3	54 - 60
Eggs, standard, per dozen	812	48.2	44 - 52
Eggs, medium, per dozen	430	41.2	36 - 44
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	916	17.8	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	864	59.4	54 - 66
Tea, per ½ lb.			
Higher priced	364	23.8	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,938	18.6	17 - 21
Lower priced	752	17.4	16 - 18

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY: JULY 1968 to JUNE 1969

The weighting patterns of the General Index of Retail Prices and the recently introduced special indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households (see this GAZETTE June 1969 page 542) are revised annually. The weights are based on information about patterns of expenditure obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey over a period of 36 months ended in the previous June for the appropriate categories of households. The weights to be used during 1970 will be published in subsequent issues.

Meanwhile, the following analysis gives the relevant expenditure results obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey for the 12 months ended June 1969. Corresponding results relating to all the households which co-operated in the survey in this period may be obtained on request from the Department of Employment and Productivity, Stats A1, 26 King Street, London, SW1.

A "pensioner" household is one in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplementation, or instead of, such pensions. "General index households" are those which are not "pensioner" households, and of which the head of the household had a weekly income, in the 1968 survey, of less than £45 and, in the 1969 survey, of less than £50.

Income and expenditure in the year ended June 1969 of households grouped by types of households

	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General Index" households	Standard error "General Index" households
Total number of households	377	246	6,160	
Total number of persons	377	492	19,135	
Total number of adults (16 and over)	377	492	13,554	
Average number of persons per household:				
All persons	1.00	2.00	3.11	
Males	0.14	0.96	1.54	
Females	0.86	1.04	1.57	
Children under 2	—	—	0.13	
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	0.20	
Children 5 and under 16	—	—	0.57	
Persons 16 and under 65	0.11	0.22	1.95	
Persons 65 and over	0.89	1.78	0.24	
Persons working	0.02	0.07	1.55	
Persons classed as "retired"*	0.38	1.13	0.12	
All other persons.	0.60	0.79	1.44	

* Persons both describing themselves as retired and above minimum age for receipt of social security retirement pension.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average weekly household income	135 1	205 6	611 6	3 10

Number of households by type of tenure			
Renting unfurnished accommodation	297	170	2,934
Unfurnished local authority accommodation	174	100	1,910
Other unfurnished accommodation	123	70	1,024
Renting furnished accommodation	10	—	212
Living rent-free	10	7	190
Living in their own dwellings	60	69	2,824
Dwellings in process of purchase	4	6	1,633
Dwellings owned outright	56	63	1,191

A total of 7,149 households co-operated in the survey in this period. Of this total, 6,160 (86.2 per cent.) were "general index" households, 377 (5.3 per cent.) one-person pensioner households and 246 (3.4 per cent.) two-person pensioner households. The remainder were 14 (0.2 per cent.) other pensioner households and 352 (4.9 per cent.) other households, the expenditure patterns of which are not taken into account in determining the weighting patterns of the indices.

Information provided by co-operating households has not been adjusted to take account of under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and confectionery which occurs in surveys of this type. The figures in the table are subject to sampling variations and approximate standard errors for "general index" households are given in the table. The corresponding standard errors for the groups of pensioner households may be obtained on request.

Definitions of terms used in the survey, and a more detailed description of it, are contained in the Report of the Family Expenditure Survey for 1968 (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price £1 12s 6d net). Preliminary results of the full 1969 survey will be published in mid-1970.

Average weekly household expenditure

	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General Index" households	Standard error "General Index" households
Housing	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Households renting unfurnished accommodation				
Payment by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	35 7	37 0	51 0	0 6
Households renting unfurnished local authority accommodation: Payment as defined above	41 3	43 0	53 1	0 5
Households renting other unfurnished accommodation: Payment as defined above	27 7	28 6	47 2	1 4
Households renting furnished accommodation				
Payment by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	49 9	—	80 3	4 1
Households living rent-free				
Payment by these households, for rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	19 7	21 0	30 8	1 9
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	16 2	17 2	28 4	1 7
Households living in their own dwellings				
Payment by these households, for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from letting	31 7	34 6	55 10	0 6
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	19 8	23 0	37 2	0 4
Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier:				
Payment as defined above	56 3	37 7	60 0	0 7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	37 1	25 9	39 3	0 5
Dwellings owned outright:				
Payment as defined above	29 10	34 0	50 3	0 10
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	18 5	22 9	34 3	0 7
All types of dwelling				
Payment as already defined but averaged over all households	34 11	35 11	53 7	0 5
Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, averaged over all households	1 0	2 3	10 3	1 1
Total, Housing (two preceding lines)	35 11	38 2	63 11	1 2

Average weekly household expenditure

Commodity or service	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General Index" households	Standard error "General Index" households
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Fuel, light and power	21 2	28 3	33 2	0 4
Gas, and hire of gas appliances	4 10	5 5	7 8	0 2
Electricity, and hire of electric appliances	6 7	9 0	13 6	0 2
Coal and manufactured fuels	7 0	10 5	8 2	0 3
Coke	1 8	1 5	2 6	0 2
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	1 1	2 0	1 3	0 1
Food	44 7	81 8	138 10	0 10
Bread, rolls, etc.	3 2	5 4	7 10	0 1
Flour	0 3	0 10	0 7	—
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	2 9	4 7	7 11	0 1
Breakfast and other cereals	0 8	1 3	2 2	—
Beef and veal	2 6	6 3	8 3	0 1
Mutton and lamb	1 11	3 9	4 5	0 1
Pork	0 9	1 8	2 8	0 1
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	1 8	3 4	4 6	0 1
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0 7	1 0	1 6	—
Poultry; other and undefined meat	3 5	6 5	11 10	0 1
Fish	1 6	3 4	3 6	0 1
Fish and chips	0 4	0 6	1 1	—
Butter	1 0	3 1	3 10	—
Margarine	0 3	0 8	0 11	—
Lard, cooking fat and other fat	0 4	0 8	0 11	—
Milk, fresh	4 8	8 0	11 4	0 1
Milk, dried, canned; cream etc.	0 4	0 8	1 4	—
Cheese	0 11	1 7	2 3	—
Eggs	1 9	3 0	4 3	—
Potatoes	1 3	2 4	4 6	0 1
Other and undefined vegetables	2 6	4 9	8 2	0 1
Fruit	2 4	4 4	7 4	0 1
Sugar	1 0	2 0	2 3	—
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	0 7	0 11	0 11	—
Sweets and chocolates	0 9	1 9	4 11	0 1
Tea	1 8	2 11	2 11	—
Coffee	0 5	0 7	1 2	—
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, proprietary drinks	0 3	0 5	0 4	—
Soft drinks	0 8	1 2	2 11	0 1
Ice cream	0 1	0 2	1 0	—
Other food; foods not defined	1 5	2 11	4 11	0 1
Meals bought away from home	2 0	1 4	17 0	0 3
Alcoholic drink	1 10	7 0	22 11	0 6
Beer, cider, etc.	1 1	5 2	15 8	0 4
Wines, spirits, etc.	0 9	1 9	6 5	0 3
Drinks, not defined	—	—	0 10	0 1
Tobacco	3 3	13 9	28 8	0 5
Cigarettes	2 7	11 2	26 8	0 4
Pipe tobacco	0 7	2 6	1 6	0 1
Cigars and snuff	—	0 2	0 6	—
Clothing and footwear	6 7	11 4	46 9	0 10
Men's outer clothing	0 2	1 5	7 4	0 4
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0 3	2 1	3 0	0 1
Women's outer clothing	2 2	1 10	11 3	0 5
Women's underclothing and hosiery	1 11	2 6	5 1	0 1
Boys' clothing	—	—	2 0	0 2
Girls' clothing	—	0 1	2 1	0 2
Infants' clothing	—	0 1	2 1	0 1
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.	0 8	1 2	3 2	0 1
Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined	0 1	0 3	1 5	0 1
Footwear	1 4	1 11	9 3	0 3

Average weekly household expenditure

Commodity or service	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General Index" households	Standard error "General Index" households
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Durable household goods	5 1	8 5	32 2	1 3
Furniture, including repairs	0 8	0 7	5 10	0 7
Floor coverings	0 6	0 3	4 7	0 6
Soft furnishings and household textiles	1 4	1 5	4 2	0 3
Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs	0 8	1 9	4 1	0 4
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	0 9	2 9	7 4	0 6
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	—	0 1	0 7	0 2
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.	0 11	1 2	4 10	0 2
Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.	0 3	0 4	0 8	—
Other goods	8 11	17 5	37 2	0 6
Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc.	0 3	0 7	4 6	0 3
Books, magazines and periodicals	2 10	4 8	8 1	0 1
Toys and stationery goods, etc.	0 8	1 1	4 10	0 2
Medicines and surgical goods	1 0	2 1	2 9	0 1
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	0 10	2 1	2 9	0 1
Optical and photographic goods	—	0 2	1 11	0 2
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.	2 8	4 1	5 0	0 1
Seeds, plants, flowers	0 3	1 6	2 0	0 1
Animals and pets	0 6	1 1	2 11	0 2
Transport and vehicles	3 6	8 2	70 7	1 3
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	0 4	0 7	24 4	0 9
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	0 9	3 7	31 0	0 7
Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	—	—	1 2	0 2
Railway fares	0 3	0 1	2 11	0 2
Bus, etc. fares	1 9	3 4	8 4	0 2
Other travel and transport	0 5	0 6	2 10	0 3
Services	11 0	15 9	43 5	1 1
Postage, telephone, telegrams	1 1	1 10	4 3	0 1
Cinemas	0 1	—	1 2	0 1
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting)	0 3	0 10	3 3	0 1
Radio and television, licences and rental	3 11	5 1	5 11	0 1
Domestic help, etc.	1 2	0 7	2 0	0 1
Hairdressing	0 11	1 9	4 0	0 1
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0 8	1 3	1 4	0 1
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	1 2	1 1	2 3	0 1
Educational and training expenses	—	—	1 8	0 1
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0 1	0 6	1 1	0 1
Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	1 8	2 9	16 4	1 0
Miscellaneous	—	—	1 7	0 1
Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	—	—	1 7	0 1
Total, All above expenditure	141 9	229 11	519 1	3 11

Both individual and total income and expenditure figures have been independently rounded to the nearest penny. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the total shown. — nil or negligible.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

About 26 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain in October 1969 were administrative, technical and clerical workers.

Details are given in the table below.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year—mid-April and mid-October—on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

Estimates for April 1969 were published on page 751 of the August 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen: research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives: draughtsmen and tracers: and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of operatives, administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industries, and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1969

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	
				(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Females					
Food, drink and tobacco	285	81	366	22.1	
Chemicals and allied industries	75	67	142	47.0	
Metal manufacture	35	39	74	52.7	
Engineering and electrical goods	410	222	632	35.1	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3	9	12	71.7	
Vehicles	55	58	113	51.0	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	144	45	189	23.8	
Textiles	298	45	344	13.2	
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	4	23	17.0	
Clothing and footwear	328	33	361	9.1	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	53	23	75	30.2	
Timber, furniture, etc.	35	22	57	38.1	
Paper, printing and publishing	142	76	218	34.9	
Other manufacturing industries	108	32	140	22.9	
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,990	754	2,744	27.5	
Males					
Food, drink and tobacco	354	112	466	24.0	
Chemicals and allied industries	235	133	368	36.1	
Metal manufacture	416	102	518	19.7	
Engineering and electrical goods	1,157	532	1,690	31.5	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	142	32	174	18.2	
Vehicles	533	181	714	25.3	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	309	75	385	19.6	
Textiles	287	66	353	18.7	
Leather, leather goods and fur	25	5	30	16.7	
Clothing and footwear	97	28	125	22.2	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	221	49	270	18.1	
Timber, furniture, etc.	206	38	244	15.4	
Paper, printing and publishing	316	108	424	25.5	
Other manufacturing industries	164	54	218	24.7	
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,464	1,513	5,977	25.3	

Notes.—Because the figures have been rounded independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

To provide advice and guidance on safety, health and welfare in factories and other places of employment, the Department of Employment and Productivity has produced a series of booklets. These publications cover a wide range of general topics—"Dust and Fumes in Factory Atmospheres", "Plant and Machinery Maintenance" and "Noise and the Worker"—they also deal with specific occupations, for example, "Safety in Laundries", "Safety in Construction Work" and "Safety in the Use of Machinery in Bakeries".

The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1969 exchange of insurance cards are available.

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	
				(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Females					
Food, drink and tobacco	285	81	366	22.1	
Chemicals and allied industries	75	67	142	47.0	
Metal manufacture	35	39	74	52.7	
Engineering and electrical goods	410	222	632	35.1	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3	9	12	71.7	
Vehicles	55	58	113	51.0	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	144	45	189	23.8	
Textiles	298	45	344	13.2	
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	4	23	17.0	
Clothing and footwear	328	33	361	9.1	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	53	23	75	30.2	
Timber, furniture, etc.	35	22	57	38.1	
Paper, printing and publishing	142	76	218	34.9	
Other manufacturing industries	108	32	140	22.9	
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,990	754	2,744	27.5	
Total males and females					
Food, drink and tobacco	639	193	832	23.2	
Chemicals and allied industries	310	200	510	39.1	
Metal manufacture	451	141	592	23.8	
Engineering and electrical goods	1,567	754	2,321	32.5	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	146	40	186	21.7	
Vehicles	589	238	827	28.8	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	453	120	574	21.0	
Textiles	586	111	697	16.0	
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	9	53	16.8	
Clothing and footwear	425	61	486	12.5	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	273	72	345	20.7	
Timber, furniture, etc.	241	59	301	19.7	
Paper, printing and publishing	457	184	641	28.7	
Other manufacturing industries	272	86	358	24.0	
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,454	2,267	8,721	26.0	

The publications both give details about the best practices, with illustrations where appropriate, and also refer to the requirements of the Factories Acts and other legislation. The material is based on the wide experience of HM Factory Inspectors together with the great deal of assistance given by representatives of industry and others with special knowledge. Copies of any of the booklets in the series are available through HMSO, or through any bookseller.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 15th NOVEMBER, 1969

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the four weeks ended 15th November 1969, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	3.2	5.5	4.2	3.3	5.1	4.0
Grain milling	2.6	4.4	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.8
Bread and flour confectionery	3.6	5.5	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.8
Biscuits	3.1	4.8	4.1	3.7	6.5	5.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4.2	8.1	6.1	4.6	6.3	5.5
Milk products	2.0	3.5	2.5	3.7	4.0	3.8
Sugar	1.7	4.1	2.2	1.5	3.0	1.9
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	4.5	7.1	6.0	2.9	5.1	4.1
Fruit and vegetable products	2.9	4.6	3.3	2.4	4.1	2.7
Animal and poultry foods	3.9	6.2	5.0	4.1	5.4	4.7
Other food industries	2.4	4.0	2.7	2.0	3.4	2.3
Brewing and malting	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.8	4.0
Other drink industries	1.7	3.4	2.6	1.5	3.0	2.3
Tobacco						
Chemicals and allied industries	2.0	3.8	2.5	2.0	3.7	2.4
Coke ovens	1.8	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0
Mineral oil refining	1.1	2.6	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.0
Lubricating oils and greases	2.7	4.9	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.2
Chemicals and dyes	1.8	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.0
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	3.1	4.9	4.1	2.5	4.3	3.5
Explosives and fireworks	1.3	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.2
Paint and printing ink	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	4.3	3.3
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	2.4	3.8	2.9	2.4	4.4	3.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	2.5	4.7	2.8	1.8	4.6	2.2
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	2.8	6.4	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.0
Metal manufacture	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.3	3.3	2.4
Iron and steel (general)	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.6	1.9
Steel tubes	3.3	4.4	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.0
Iron castings, etc.	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.9
Light metals	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.5	4.2	2.8
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.0
Engineering and electrical goods	2.6	4.2	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.7
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.6
Metal-working machine tools	2.2	3.3	2.4	1.9	3.4	2.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.8	4.2	3.1	2.8	3.8	3.0
Industrial engines	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Textile machinery, etc.	2.8	4.4	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.6
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.3
Mechanical handling equipment	3.3	4.1	3.4	2.3	3.1	2.4
Office machinery	3.1	5.0	3.7	1.9	4.3	2.6
Other machinery	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.3	3.3	2.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.6	2.9
Ordnance and small arms	1.2	2.5	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.6
Other mechanical engineering	3.1	4.1	3.3	2.7	3.5	2.9
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	2.1	3.2	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.9
Watches and clocks	2.9	3.5	3.2	4.7	5.0	4.9
Electrical machinery	2.0	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.8
Insulated wires and cables	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.3	2.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	2.5	5.6	3.8	2.1	3.6	2.7
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.4	5.1	3.6	2.1	4.0	3.0
Domestic electric appliances	2.7	5.0	3.6	2.1	4.0	2.9
Other electrical goods	2.8	4.2	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.8
Marine engineering	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9
Vehicles	1.6	2.6	1.7	1.6	3.0	1.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.9	1.8
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.1	3.5	2.4	5.2	5.4	5.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.5	1.8	0.6	1.2	2.7	1.3
Railway carriages, etc.	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6
Perambulators, etc.	1.8	2.1	1.9	3.0	3.9	3.3

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.5	4.7	3.9	3.3	4.4	3.7
Tools and implements	2.5	4.1	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2
Cutlery	2.2	4.1	3.1	2.6	4.4	3.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.8	3.4	3.0
Wire and wire manufacture	2.8	5.3	3.3	2.3	4.2	2.7
Cans and metal boxes	4.7	4.9	4.8	3.0	4.4	3.8
Jewellery and precious metals	2.3	3.4	2.7	1.8	3.5	2.5
Other metal industries	3.6	4.9	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.0
Textiles	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.9
Production of man-made fibres	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.3
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	5.6	4.5	5.0	5.9	5.1	5.5
Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0
Woolen and worsted	4.5	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.9
Jute	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.6	7.3	6.3
Rope, twine and net	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.2
Lace	1.3	3.8	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.1
Carpets	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.7
Narrow fabrics	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.4	4.3	3.5
Made-up textiles	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9
Textile finishing	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.4
Other textile industries	3.5	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.8
Leather and fellmongery	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5
Leather goods	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.9	4.3	4.5
Fur	4.1	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.2
Clothing and footwear	2.3	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.4
Weatherproof outerwear	3.0	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.9
Men's and boys' tailoring	2.1	3.2	2.9			

News and Notes

FIRST REPORTS BY CIR ON RECOGNITION DISPUTES

The first reports by the Commission on Industrial Relations on references made to it by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, were published recently.

These relate to questions of trade union recognition at the Associated Ocel Company Ltd., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd., and W. Stevenson & Sons and Suttons Cornwall Ltd.

In its report on the reference arising out of the claim by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) that the Associated Ocel Company refused to recognise it although it had organised the majority of foremen at the Ellesmere Port plant (Cmd. 4246, price 2s. net), the commission states that there is no evidence that trade union recognition for supervisors and method improvement officers employed by the company would adversely affect existing good relations between it and the men.

The company management did not agree that collective bargaining for its staff employees was the best means of conducting industrial relations. It believed that the personal relationship between management and men is weakened by the introduction of a trade union, and if an employee could not reach an agreement with the management he could always leave the company.

The CIR, on the other hand, does not accept that there is a special relationship between employer and staff workers which is incompatible with representation by a trade union. Indeed, it believes the growth of trade unionism amongst white collar workers is a fact, and is concerned to see this development is effective and avoids inter-union strife.

The commission recommends that the desire of the supervisors and method improvement officers for trade union recognition be met, and believes this will lead to an improved relationship between these men and the company.

It also recommends that the company should have discussions with the unions most interested in organising the technicians with a view to developing collective bargaining for that group of employees, and as with the supervisors, suggests that the unions should decide the appropriate union to organise this grade to avoid a multi-union situation.

The commission also considered the organisation of clerical workers, and thinks that the provision of collective bargaining

arrangements for those workers is a matter for the company and the TGWU (ACTSS) to discuss.

Four main recommendations are made by the commission in its report about the functioning and development of institutions and procedures for the conduct of industrial relations between the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd., and certain of its subsidiary companies, on the one side, and the employees of the group on the other, with particular reference to the group's policies regarding the recognition of trade unions. (Cmd. 4247, price 2s. net).

The recommendations are:

- (i) The General Accident Group should accord consultative rights to the Union of Insurance Staff (formerly the Guild of Insurance Officials);
- (ii) The union should have defined rights to represent the interests of its members under a grievance procedure;
- (iii) There should be a formal joint agreement between the group and the union to give effect to the above recommendations;
- (iv) Management should issue a statement which would remove any doubt about their attitude to trade union membership and any possible grounds for thinking that union members will suffer from any form of disapproval or discrimination.

The CIR considers that whether these limited rights should, in due course, be extended to embrace full recognition with negotiating rights should depend on whether the union can fully establish its representative capacity; and this will be determined by a future review to be carried out by the commission in consultation with the group and the union.

The reference of this case originated in a complaint by the union that the group refused to recognise the union for negotiating and other purposes.

In its report the commission says it cannot accept the view that white collar employment is unsuitable for regulation by negotiation between organised staff interests and management. It is satisfied that there is nothing in the circumstances of employment in the group which would make collective bargaining inappropriate in conducting industrial relations. On the present established facts it finds the union can claim to be the only independent organised representative of staff union.

Within 24 hours of going to Newlyn, Cornwall, the third report (Cmd. 4728, price 2s.) states, the commission had achieved agreement for a resumption of work in a recognition dispute between the

TGWU and two firms involved in the fishing trade—W. Stevenson and Sons; and Suttons, Cornwall Limited. The agreement met the union's claim for recognition, and also provided a procedure for regulating relationships between the employers and the union.

However, the agreement cannot be implemented until a dispute between the TGWU and the Newlyn Harbour Commission, not covered by the CIR reference, over the reinstatement of its employees who went on strike in sympathy with the claim that the union should negotiate with the firms on behalf of workers employed by them is brought to an end.

A committee of enquiry under the chairmanship of Professor W. Hagenbuch, Professor of Economics at the University of Kent, Canterbury, has been set up by Mrs. Castle to enquire into the differences about the reinstatement.

FURTHER REFERENCES TO CIR

The second reference to the Commission on Industrial Relations relating to the problems of an industry as a whole has been made by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity. It concerns industrial relations in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry.

The purpose of the reference is to enable the commission to examine the institutions and procedures for the conduct of industrial relations in the light of the industry's major reorganisation and of other developments that have stemmed from the recommendations of the Shipbuilding Inquiry (Geddes) Committee 1966. These include the new Procedure for the Avoidance of Disputes (1967) and the National Demarcation Procedure (1969), the creation of national joint consultative machinery and its improvement at local level.

The CIR will seek to offer help and guidance to the industry on future developments in industrial relations.

Two other references to the commission made by Mrs. Castle ask it to enquire into industrial relations at the York establishment of the Armstrong Patents Company Ltd. in one case and at the East Kilbride establishment of Standard Telephone and Cables Ltd. in the other.

The purpose of these references is to enable the commission to examine the relations between managements and employees at these establishments, and to offer help and guidance where, in its opinion, this would be helpful.

Thirteen references had previously been made to the CIR.

BBC DISPUTE INQUIRY REPORT

The report of the court of inquiry into the dispute last October between the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Association of Broadcasting Staff found there were four main reasons for the dispute arising. These were:

- dissatisfaction with the BBC's handling of claims;
- the BBC's financial position;
- alleged delays in considering ABS claims for improved conditions of service; and
- dissatisfaction over the BBC's current pay offer.

The court, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. T. C. Grint, commented in detail on all four, and made positive recommendations.

Describing the background to the dispute, the report says that the ABS made three pay claims to the BBC, and negotiations between the two sides opened in July 1969. The BBC's second offer of 4 per cent. and a $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. increase in shiftwork allowances was finally rejected by ABS at the end of September 1969. On 2nd October, the BBC announced its intention to implement its offer; on 11th October, the ABS held a one-day stoppage. The stoppage affected several programmes and was followed by walkouts in selected production areas. The Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity then announced that a court of inquiry into the dispute would be appointed and the ABS agreed to withdraw further action.

The court considered there was lack of confidence in the way the BBC handled the union's claim, perhaps the most important reason for the breakdown. In its view it was urgently necessary to restore goodwill on both sides. It recommended that the BBC "should accept as a necessary and helpful development the ABS policy of having more branch-level participation in union decisions." The BBC should accelerate the process of job evaluation and make available to the unions concerned any factual information that the BBC had used in assessing the unions' claims on behalf of their members.

The court also criticised the effectiveness of the existing consultative machinery and urged that weaknesses be rectified. It pointed out that there was no formal negotiating machinery, although the informal methods used were regarded by both parties as adequate. It recommended, however, the setting up of a joint standing committee representing the BBC and the unions, including members of senior management in the BBC and lay members of the unions.

It also pointed out that an arrangement for the reference of disputes to arbitration had ended in 1967 when the ABS had withdrawn from the agreement and that nothing had taken its place. It recommended that the ABS should deal with the problem of a union rule empowering its national executive committee to act "other than in accordance with arbitration machinery," a decision which, in the court's view, had prevented ABS from reaching agreement with the BBC.

The court recommended that the BBC

should not be prevented by financial stringency from granting salaries and conditions commensurate with its declared salary policies. The BBC working party on conditions of service should do everything possible to ensure that its investigations were completed without delay so that negotiations could start early in 1970. The court felt that both sides should reconsider the pay claims submitted by the ABS, taking into account the court's observations and the questions of comparability and the co-operation of BBC staff in improved efficiency.

CAR DISPUTE INQUIRY REPORT

The eleven-weeks unofficial and unconstitutional strike at Standard Triumph (Liverpool) Limited, was unnecessary and unduly prolonged, states the report of the Court of Inquiry into the dispute published recently (Cmd. 4220, HMSO or any bookseller, price 1s 9d net).

The court was set up by Mrs Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment & Productivity, under the chairmanship of Professor John Wood. It notes that there was a return to work and a resumption of negotiations within three days of its hearings.

The report notes that in July the stewards submitted a claim for (1) payment of average earnings during lay-offs not due to strikes at the plant, and (2) revision of the plant bonus scheme. Discussions continued, and on 25th August the company offered to review bonus times with a view to producing increased earnings for all employees, in return for certain concessions from the unions. The offer was rejected at a mass meeting of workpeople on 27th August and the strike began immediately, although discussions had not been taken beyond plant level.

"The claim having been lodged", says the court, "we cannot condone the subsequent ignoring of procedure as laid down in the various agreements to which both sides are parties", adding that "it seems to us that the most obvious feature here is that negotiations in the true sense never got under way".

At the early stages of discussion, it continues, there was lack of communication between stewards and full-time officials. Nor did the company appreciate the serious turn of events, otherwise they would have alerted union officials.

The decision to break off negotiations and to strike was "too precipitate", and the stewards should first have discussed the position with district union officials.

The unconstitutional stoppage prevented the union officials from carrying out their proper function, for once the strike had begun there were very real difficulties in securing a return to work. But, says the report, "we would have looked for more positive action by the local and national trade union officials".

The court puts forward suggestions for the future:

Management should continue to look to their methods of keeping themselves informed of feelings on the shop floor, through the use of joint consultative

machinery and other appropriate means;

Company and unions should jointly review domestic negotiating procedures to try to prevent recurrence of the misunderstandings in this dispute;

With a background of dissatisfaction over delays in national procedure (itself under review, however) there would be benefit in strengthening company-union relations to permit disputes to be settled locally whenever possible.

"We have made these suggestions," it adds, "because we are convinced of the importance of adequate procedures. But no matter how good these procedures are they will fail unless there is a determination to adhere to them".

ANNUAL REGISTER OF TRAINING RESEARCH

Designed to keep training specialists informed of relevant research activities, the third (1969) edition of the Department of Employment and Productivity's TRAINING RESEARCH REGISTER, published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. [62½p] net) lists more than 300 current and recently completed projects. Its main purpose is to indicate the range of research in, or closely related to, training; and, incidentally, to help research workers avoid duplication of effort and identify areas which might merit their attention.

As in former editions, projects are listed under a title, followed by a brief abstract of objectives and procedures, location and principal research workers, period of research and the sponsors. Classification according to the system developed by the Department of Employment and Productivity from an analysis of the training function into 10 main schedules, sub-divided under specific headings.

Research projects listed in the register have been financed from a number of sources; many by the Department of Employment and Productivity, other Government departments and agencies and various industrial training boards. Much of the work is undertaken by universities and specialised research organisations. Some, however, is being carried out by individual firms, and the department is particularly interested to learn of further examples of direct research initiative of this kind.

Closely associated with the Register in the dissemination of training research information are the training abstracts service and the series of training information papers, No. 5 of which was published in August. (see this GAZETTE, August 1969, page 755).

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals for a levy on employers within the scope of the Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board equal to 0.175 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969 have been approved by Mrs. Castle.

The Order approving the proposals by

the board (SI 1969 No 1659, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s 0d net) came into operation on 17th December.

The levy will be used to make grants for courses for training staff and to meet the board's administrative costs.

The Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board was set up in November 1968 and covers about 6,000 establishments. Its first full grants scheme for the period 1st August 1969 to 31st July 1970 is being prepared.

Scope of civil air transport industry training board

Travel agents and tour operators are to be brought within the scope of the Civil Air Transport Industry Training Board. This is the effect of proposals made by Mrs. Castle.

Draft proposals for amending the scope of the board have been circulated to interested organisations. It is also proposed to change the name of the board to Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board.

The Civil Air Transport Industry Training Board was set up in March 1967, and covers approximately 67,000 employees.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 5th December 1969 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £30,829,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 5th September 1969, the corresponding figure was £26,604,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 6th December 1968 it was £30,060,000.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 3rd December 1969 was 32,364 consisting of 29,124 men and 3,240 women, of whom 13,992 men and 1,126 women were in employment.

During the period 4th September 1969 to 3rd December 1969 the number of vacancies filled was 3,286. The number of vacancies unfilled at 3rd December was 10,043.

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 15th April 1968.

There were 71,554 disabled persons on the register who were registered as un-employed at 8th December 1969, of whom 64,127 were males and 7,427 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 61,495 (55,198 males and 6,297 females), while there were 10,059 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 3rd December, 5,030 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,097 men, 832 women and 101 young persons. In addition, 119 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In December, 42 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 51 in November. This total included 26 arising from factory processes and 15 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 27th December, compared with 10 in the five weeks ended 29th November. These seven included four underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with seven and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in December and one in the previous month.

In December, six seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with three in November.

In December, 25 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. One fatal case of epitheliomatous ulceration was reported; other notifications were eight of chrome ulceration, 11 of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, and five of epitheliomatous ulceration.

CORRECTION

The Command number for the report on salary structures mentioned on page 1116 of the December issue should have read 4187, not 4178 as printed.

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. From June 1969 the statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have been based on the new edition, but because the June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the count of national insurance cards will not be available until early in 1970, the statistics of employment are being continued on the basis of the 1958 edition. The basis of all industrial analyses is shown on each table.

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 10,959,400 in November (8,044,000 males 2,915,400 females). The total included 8,726,500 (5,980,300 males 2,746,200 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,405,800 (1,317,200 males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 3,000 lower than that for October 1969 and 128,000 lower than in November 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 6,000 higher than in October 1969 and 16,000 higher than in November 1968. The number in construction was 5,000 lower than in October 1969 and 101,000 lower than in November 1968.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 8th December 1969 in Great Britain was 562,649. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 544,800 representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with about 536,200 in November.

In addition, there were 2,863 unemployed school-leavers and 7,790 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 573,302, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees. This was 1,397 more than in November when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in December, 239,623 (42.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 248,306 (45.2 per cent.) in November; 93,204 (16.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 100,975 (18.4 per cent.) in November.

Between November and December the number temporarily stopped fell by 11,615 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,295.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 3rd December 1969, was 185,954; 1,808 less than on 5th November. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 213,900, compared with about 205,500 in November. Including 62,818 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 3rd December was 248,772; 6,900 less than on 5th November.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 15th November 1969, 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 2,195,200. This is about 37.5 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 31,200 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st December 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 185.0 and 204.4 compared with 181.3 and 200.3 (revised figures) at 30th November.

Index of Retail Prices

At 16th December the official retail prices index was 134.4 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 133.5 at 18th November and 128.4 at 10th December 1968. The index for food was 133.4 compared with 132.0 at 18th November.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 116, involving approximately 32,200 workers. During the month approximately 73,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 364,000 working days were lost, including 257,000 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-November 1969, and for the two preceding months and for November 1968.

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' pay-rolls 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 1958)	November 1968*			September 1969*			October 1969*			November 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,168.9	2,918.4	11,087.3	8,056.4	2,890.8	10,947.2	8,049.8	2,912.7	10,962.5	8,044.0	2,915.4	10,959.4
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,959.2	2,751.4	8,710.6	5,973.8	2,721.9	8,695.7	5,976.9	2,743.8	8,720.7	5,980.3	2,746.2	8,726.5
Mining, etc.	443.7	20.5	464.2	420.6	20.5	441.1	418.1	20.5	438.6	416.2	20.5	436.7
Coal mining	390.4	15.4	405.8	367.3	15.4	382.7	364.8	15.4	380.2	362.9	15.4	378.3
Food, drink and tobacco	465.6	360.3	825.9	467.8	357.5	825.3	466.2	365.4	831.6	465.7	367.1	832.8
Grain milling	28.3	7.6	35.9	28.2	7.5	35.7	28.4	7.6	36.0	28.4	7.6	36.0
Bread and flour confectionery	85.6	64.6	150.2	86.8	64.4	151.2	86.3	65.6	151.9	85.4	65.9	151.3
Biscuits	19.0	34.6	53.6	18.7	32.9	51.6	18.7	33.4	52.1	18.6	33.8	52.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.1	44.8	91.9	47.6	44.2	91.8	47.5	46.3	93.8	47.3	47.2	94.5
Milk products	21.5	12.3	33.8	22.2	12.5	34.7	21.2	12.2	33.4	20.9	12.1	33.0
Sugar	13.0	4.2	17.2	10.8	3.7	14.5	12.7	4.1	16.8	12.8	4.1	16.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.9	52.2	91.1	38.7	51.2	89.9	38.4	52.1	90.5	38.4	52.1	90.5
Fruit and vegetable products	33.7	43.7	77.4	36.0	44.2	80.2	35.3	46.7	82.0	35.8	47.6	83.4
Animal and poultry foods	20.5	6.1	26.6	19.7	6.2	25.9	20.0	6.2	26.2	20.1	6.2	26.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	28.9	23.8	52.7	28.9	23.5	52.4	29.0	23.7	52.7	29.0	23.9	52.9
Brewing and malting	70.0	20.0	90.0	69.9	19.8	89.7	69.3	19.7	89.0	69.5	19.8	89.3
Other drink industries	41.8	24.6	66.4	42.9	25.6	68.5	41.9	25.6	67.5	42.0	25.5	67.5
Tobacco	17.3	21.8	39.1	17.4	21.8	39.2	17.5	22.2	39.7	17.5	22.3	39.8
Chemicals and allied industries	363.2	139.1	502.3	366.8	140.8	507.6	367.5	142.2	509.7	367.6	142.4	510.0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14.5	7	21.5	14.8	7	21.8	14.9	7	21.9	15.0	7	22.0
Mineral oil refining	29.8	4.7	34.5	29.3	4.7	34.0	29.4	4.8	34.2	29.5	4.9	34.4
Lubricating oils and greases	6.3	2.0	8.3	6.3	2.0	8.3	6.3	2.0	8.3	6.3	2.0	8.3
Chemicals and dyes	164.7	41.3	206.0	168.0	42.6	210.6	168.6	42.8	211.4	168.5	42.8	211.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	35.6	46.7	82.3	36.5	47.0	83.5	36.4	47.9	84.3	36.6	48.2	84.8
Explosives and fireworks	15.4	8.9	24.3	15.2	9.4	24.6	15.1	9.4	24.5	15.1	9.4	24.5
Paints and printing ink	30.7	12.4	43.1	30.4	12.7	43.1	30.3	12.7	43.0	30.1	12.5	42.6
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	23.0	11.8	34.8	22.5	11.0	33.5	22.7	11.2	33.9	22.7	11.1	33.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	34.2	6.4	40.6	35.2	6.6	41.8	35.4	6.7	42.1	35.6	6.7	42.3
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.0	4.3	13.3	8.6	4.2	12.8	8.4	4.1	12.5	8.3	4.2	12.5
Metal manufacture	512.7	73.1	585.8	517.2	73.4	590.6	518.0	73.6	591.6	519.1	73.4	592.5
Iron and steel (general)	255.2	23.7	278.9	257.7	24.5	282.2	257.4	24.6	282.0	258.1	24.6	282.7
Steel tubes	45.1	8.2	53.3	45.0	8.2	53.2	45.3	8.3	53.6	45.4	8.4	53.8
Iron castings, etc.	96.3	12.7	109.0	97.3	12.7	110.0	97.9	12.8	110.7	98.4	12.8	111.2
Light metals	48.5	10.8	59.3	49.4	10.8	60.2	49.5	10.9	60.4	49.3	10.7	60.0
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.6	17.7	85.3	67.8	17.2	85.0	67.9	17.0	84.9	67.9	16.9	84.8
Engineering and electrical goods	1,674.1	625.7	2,299.8	1,687.7	625.3	2,313.0	1,689.5	631.9	2,321.4	1,693.6	635.3	2,328.9
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	29.4	4.7	34.1	29.8	4.6	34.4	29.6	4.7	34.3	29.7	4.7	34.4
Metal-working machine tools	81.8	14.5	96.3	84.4	15.1	99.5	84.6	15.2	99.8	84.9	15.2	100.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	54.0	16.3	70.3	57.0	16.8	73.8	57.1	17.1	74.2	57.2	17.2	74.4
Industrial engines	31.6	5.2	36.8	30.3	5.0	35.3	30.4	5.0	35.4	30.2	5.0	35.2
Textile machinery and accessories	39.0	7.6	46.6	40.6	8.0	48.6	40.5	8.0	48.5	40.6	8.1	48.7
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	35.7	4.4	40.1	36.9	4.5	41.4	36.9	4.5	41.4	36.7	4.5	41.2
Mechanical handling equipment	52.2	7.9	60.1	53.4	7.9	61.3	54.0	8.1	62.1	54.6	8.1	62.7
Office machinery	35.6	14.9	50.5	38.7	16.2	54.9	39.1	16.6	55.7	39.6	16.7	56.3
Other machinery	294.6	63.7	358.3	299.0	64.2	363.2	299.7	64.6	364.3	300.3	64.8	365.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	162.4	20.0	182.4	162.7	19.7	182.4	161.7	19.8	181.5	162.7	19.8	182.5
Ordnance and small arms	16.5	4.7	21.2	16.2	4.7	20.9	16.2	4.7	20.9	16.2	4.7	20.9
Other mechanical engineering	194.3	54.2	248.5	197.4	55.1	252.5	198.2	55.9	254.1	199.0	56.2	255.2
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	87.9	46.2	134.1	86.5	45.6	132.1	86.0	45.6	131.6	85.7	45.4	131.1
Watches and clocks	6.1	8.0	14.1	6.2	8.4	14.6	6.2	8.6	14.8	6.1	8.4	14.5
Electrical machinery	151.7	53.0	204.7	146.2	53.4	199.6	145.2	53.5	198.7	144.4	53.6	198.0
Insulated wires and cables	37.8	17.1	54.9	36.8	16.6	53.4	37.0	16.7	53.7	37.2	16.6	53.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	50.2	38.2	88.4	49.2	36.8	86.0	49.8	37.6	87.4	50.0	38.3	88.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus	196.3	147.3	343.6	199.7	149.7	349.4	200.5	152.3	352.8	201.1	153.9	355.0
Domestic electric appliances	36.4	24.6	61.0	36.4	22.9	59.3	36.5	23.4	59.9	36.7	23.6	60.3
Other electrical goods	80.6	73.2	153.8	80.3	70.1	150.4	80.3	70.0	150.3	80.7	70.5	151.2

*Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards.
†Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Order III—XVI.
§ Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	November 1968*			September 1969*			October 1969*			November 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	172.9	11.9	184.8	173.2	12.1	185.3	174.1	12.1	186.2	175.3	12.1	187.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	138.3	8.6	146.9	139.6	8.7	148.3	140.6	8.7	149.3	141.7	8.7	150.4
Marine engineering	34.6	3.3	37.9	33.6	3.4	37.0	33.5	3.4	36.9	33.6	3.4	37.0
Vehicles	701.8	110.4	812.2	713.7	111.6	825.3	714.1	112.9	827.0	713.7	112.3	826.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	421.0	63.3	484.3	437.9	65.2	503.1	439.4	66.7	506.1	439.8	66.5	506.3
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing	17.0	6.1	23.1	17.2	5.9	23.1	16.9	5.8	22.7	16.4	5.7	22.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	206.1	35.2	241.3	203.5	34.8	238.3	203.0	34.8	237.8	203.1	34.6	237.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	25.1	1.9	27.0	23.8	1.8	25.6	23.6	1.8	25.4	23.4	1.7	25.1
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	29.6	1.8	31.4	28.3	1.9	30.2	28.3	1.8	30.1	28.1	1.9	30.0
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.0	2.0	5.0	2.9	2.0	4.9	2.9	1.9	4.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	382.9	193.0	575.9	383.1	187.5	570.6	384.5	189.1	573.6	385.1	189.6	574.7
Tools and implements	13.9	8.0	21.9	14.2	8.0	22.2	14.3	8.1	22.4	14.2	8.1	22.3
Cutlery	7.2	5.9	13.1	7.0	5.9	12.9	7.0	6.0	13.0	6.9	6.0	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	29.4	17.2	46.6	29.5	16.7	46.2	29.7	16.9	46.6	29.9	17.0	46.9
Wire and wire manufactures	32.8	10.5	43.3	33.3	10.3	43.6	33.4	10.3	43.7	33.5	10.4	43.9
Cans and metal boxes	15.9	18.8	34.7	16.5	18.4	34.9	16.3	18.6	34.9	16.6	18.7	35.3
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	15.1	10.3	25.4	15.3	9.8	25.1	15.4	9.9	25.3	15.5	9.9	25.4
Other metal industries	268.6	122.3	390.9	267.3	118.4	385.7	268.4	119.3	387.7	268.5	119.5	388.0
Textiles	350.3	350.1	700.4	354.2	343.4	697.6	353.4	343.5	696.9	353.0	342.9	695.9
Production of man-made fibres	34.8	6.9	41.7	37.3	7.0	44.3	37.5	7.1	44.6	37.6	7.1	44.7
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	39.3	45.8	85.1	40.9	44.7	85.6	40.9	44.7	85.6	40.8	44.5	85.3
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	34.4	38.3	72.7	34.8	38.0	72.8	35.1	38.0	73.1	35.1	38.0	

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 15th November 1969, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,195,200 or about 37.5 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 31,200 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 10 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 72.

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 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 15th November, 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over- time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total				
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (000's)	Average
Food, drink and tobacco	198.2	35.5	1,897	9.6	—	2.1	1.2	12.5	10.2	1.3	0.2	14.6	11.4
Bread and flour confectionery	35.5	33.9	342	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	78.0	28.3	783	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	32.5	28.3	348	10.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	146.1	34.0	1,357	9.3	—	0.7	2.1	19.9	9.4	2.1	0.5	20.6	9.6
Iron and steel (general)	43.9	21.6	412	9.4	—	0.6	0.6	4.7	7.9	0.6	0.3	4.7	7.9
Iron castings, etc.	40.4	47.4	372	9.2	—	0.4	1.3	12.6	9.4	1.4	1.6	13.0	9.7
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	714.7	48.1	6,012	8.4	0.2	7.4	0.5	4.3	8.6	0.7	—	11.7	16.7
Non-electrical engineering	505.7	55.1	4,381	8.7	0.2	7.2	0.2	1.1	5.5	0.4	—	8.2	20.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	209.3	36.9	1,632	7.8	—	0.2	0.3	3.3	11.0	0.3	0.1	3.5	11.7
Vehicles	241.8	42.4	1,818	7.5	0.1	5.5	7.0	60.3	8.6	7.2	1.3	65.8	9.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	171.5	44.2	1,275	7.4	0.1	5.5	6.7	57.4	8.6	6.8	1.8	62.9	9.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	54.1	43.9	406	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	177.1	42.3	1,519	8.6	—	1.5	0.7	7.9	10.5	0.8	0.2	9.3	11.9
Textiles	139.8	25.0	1,183	8.5	0.6	25.5	5.6	49.5	8.9	6.2	1.1	75.0	12.1
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	23.4	17.2	186	7.9	0.1	3.1	0.6	4.9	8.2	0.6	0.4	8.0	13.3
Woolen and worsted	38.6	31.9	351	9.1	0.1	4.7	0.7	8.2	11.3	0.8	0.7	12.9	15.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	17.1	15.7	110	6.5	0.3	13.4	2.7	22.3	8.4	3.0	2.7	35.7	12.0
Textile finishing	19.5	40.8	171	8.8	0.1	2.6	1.3	11.2	8.5	1.4	2.9	13.8	10.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.5	31.4	94	8.2	—	0.7	0.2	1.6	8.3	0.2	0.6	2.3	10.9
Clothing and footwear	41.7	10.8	210	5.0	0.3	12.6	9.6	60.1	6.3	9.9	2.6	72.8	7.4
Footwear	10.6	13.4	52	4.9	0.1	2.5	7.7	43.6	5.7	7.7	9.8	46.1	6.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	93.5	37.2	959	10.3	—	0.5	0.5	4.1	8.6	0.5	0.2	4.6	9.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	95.1	44.9	805	8.5	0.1	4.7	1.1	12.1	10.9	1.2	0.6	16.8	13.8
Timber	37.4	47.4	300	8.0	—	0.2	—	0.4	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	13.1
Paper, printing and publishing	168.6	41.2	1,516	9.0	—	—	0.1	0.6	10.4	0.1	—	0.6	10.4
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	31.3	43.9	262	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	71.6	44.1	605	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	89.1	34.7	842	9.5	0.1	2.1	1.0	8.2	8.1	1.1	0.4	10.3	9.7
Rubber	31.9	33.4	298	9.3	—	1.0	0.9	7.0	8.1	0.9	0.9	7.9	9.0
Plastics moulding and fabricating	33.1	40.0	329	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,195.2	37.5	18,997	8.7	1.6	65.1	29.6	241.1	8.1	31.2	0.5	306.2	9.8

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 8TH DECEMBER 1969

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 8th December was 562,649; 481,112 males and 81,537 females and was 14,307 higher than on 10th November. The seasonally adjusted figure was 544,800 or 2.4 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.3 per cent. in November and 2.2 per cent. in December 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 8,600 in the four weeks between the November and December counts and decreased by about 11,700 per month on average between September and December.

Between 10th November and 8th December, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,295 to 2,863 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 11,615 to 7,790. The total registered unemployed rose by 1,397 to 573,302, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees the same as in November. The total registered included 29,870 married women and 2,793 casual workers.

Of the 562,719 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 93,204 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 61,327 from 2 to 4 weeks, 85,092 from 4 to 8 weeks and 323,096 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 27.5 per cent. of the total

of 562,719, compared with 29.5 per cent. in November, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 42.6 per cent., compared with 45.2 per cent. in November.

Prior to 13th November 1967, the numbers of unemployed casual workers were included in the numbers registered as unemployed for 1 week or less in table 3; casual workers are now excluded from this analysis.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 8th December 1969

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	38,138	3,572	7,348	1,891	50,949
Over 1, up to 2	32,642	2,570	5,633	1,410	42,255
Up to 2	70,780	6,142	12,981	3,301	93,204
Over 2, up to 3	25,239	1,721	4,684	969	32,613
Over 3, up to 4	22,589	1,210	4,249	666	28,714
Over 2, up to 4	47,828	2,931	8,933	1,635	61,327
Over 4, up to 5	20,166	970	4,012	524	25,672
Over 5, up to 8	46,960	1,874	9,567	1,019	59,420
Over 4, up to 8	67,126	2,844	13,579	1,543	85,092
Over 8	278,753	4,051	38,223	2,069	323,096
Total	464,487	15,968	73,716	8,548	562,719
Up to 8—per cent.	40.0	74.6	48.1	75.8	42.6

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 8th December, 1969

	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	126,534	58,500	13,396	39,960	42,627	29,724	57,188	74,106	64,531	40,513	84,723	573,302	36,679	609,981	85,994	53,936
Men	107,073	50,344	11,251	31,750	35,511	25,086	48,563	62,284	53,655	31,980	66,305	473,458	27,084	500,542	72,967	45,357
Boys	3,205	1,297	413	894	922	693	1,645	2,092	2,348	1,452	1,608	1,300	1,452	1,738	2,204	1,414
Women	14,785	6,332	1,553	6,649	5,665	3,557	6,077	8,674	7,424	6,113	14,560	75,057	7,798	82,855	9,847	6,291
Married Women*	4,690	1,876	592	2,427	2,381	1,443	2,259	3,506	3,085	2,591	6,896	29,870	4,953	34,823	2,998	2,284
Girls†	1,471	527	179	667	529	388	903	1,056	1,104	968	1,437	8,702	497	9,199	976	674
Percentage rates‡																
Total	1.6	1.3	2.2	3.0	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.5	4.9	4.1	3.9	2.5	7.1	—	1.5	1.9
Males	2.2	1.8	2.9	3.8	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.5	6.6	5.1	5.1	3.4	8.8	—	2.1	2.6
Females	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.0	4.3	—	0.5	0.7
Temporarily stopped																
Total	798	183	130	120	1,851	810	974	1,019	656	102	1,330	7,790	408	8,198	291	637
Males	749	161	97	106	1,723	544	774	582	593	96	1,241	6,505	227	6,732	261	585
Females	49	22	33	14	128	266	200	437	63	6	89	1,285	181	1,466	30	52
Wholly unemployed																
Total	125,736	58,317	13,266	39,840	40,776	28,914	56,214	73,087	63,875	40,411	83,393	565,512	36,271	601,783	85,703	53,299
Males	109,529	51,480	11,567	32,538	34,710	25,235	49,434	63,794	55,410	33,336	67,485	483,038	28,157	511,195	74,910	46,186
Females	16,207	6,837	1,699	7,302	6,066	3,679	6,780	9,293	8,465	7,075	15,908	82,474	8,114	90,588	10,793	7,113
Males wholly unemployed‡																
Total Men	106,325	50,183	11,156	31,646	33,796	24,549	47,799	61,711	53,079	31,887	65,108	467,056	26,860	493,916	72,706	44,775
Total Boys	3,204	1,297	411	892	914	686	1,635	2,083	2,331	1,449	1,437	1,300	1,452	1,738	2,204	1,411
Casual Workers	1,407	1,058	119	260	—	58	115	175	152	13	284	2,583	473	3,056	1,260	266
Under 2 weeks	22,725	11,288	2,204	4,494	5,914	3,754	7,731	10,062	6,892	3,992	9,154	76,922	2,693	79,615	15,682	9,247
2-4 weeks	13,313	6,367	1,270	3,120	2,531	1,791	5,170	6,858	4,989	3,076	6,642	50,759	2,615	53,374	9,002	5,581
4-8 weeks	17,401	8,181	1,747	4,925	4,810	3,456	7,113	9,833	6,688	4,997	9,500	69,970	4,317	74,287	11,872	7,276
Over 8 weeks	54,683	24,586	6,227	19,739	20,196	15,436	29,305	36,866	36,689	21,758	41,905	282,804	18,059	300,863	37,094	23,816
Females wholly unemployed‡																
Total Women	14,740	6,310	1,527	6,635	5,550	3,335	5,908	8,280	7,362	6,108	14,481	73,262	7,625	81,551	9,817	6,450

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 8th December, 1969

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*	483,038	82,474	6,505	1,285	489,543	83,759	573,302	517,927	92,054	609,981
Total, Index of Production industries	268,592	23,717	4,442	1,070	273,034	24,787	297,821	288,621	27,987	316,608
Total, manufacturing industries	123,374	22,665	3,937	1,067	127,311	23,732	151,043	132,163	26,824	158,987
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13,616	1,203	1,617	98	15,233	1,301	16,534	18,177	1,360	19,537
Agriculture and horticulture	10,140	1,164	171	98	10,311	1,262	11,573	12,849	1,319	14,168
Forestry	437	23	2		439	23	462	641	25	666
Fishing	3,039	16	1,444		4,483	16	4,499	4,687	16	4,703
Mining and quarrying	25,008	150	27	1	25,035	151	25,186	25,266	155	25,421
Coal mining	23,453	113	1		23,454	113	23,567	23,459	113	23,572
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	699	16	26		725	16	741	908	18	926
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	304	7			304	7	311	326	9	335
Petroleum and natural gas	124	2			124	2	126	126	2	128
Other mining and quarrying	428	12		1	428	13	441	447	13	460
Food, drink and tobacco	14,136	3,563	42	50	14,178	3,613	17,791	15,079	4,189	19,268
Grain milling	647	49			647	49	696	706	58	764
Bread and flour confectionery	2,986	489			2,986	491	3,477	3,191	543	3,734
Biscuits	664	286			664	289	953	675	297	972
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,736	610	25	23	1,761	633	2,394	1,903	687	2,590
Milk and milk products	875	211	4	1	879	212	1,091	989	289	1,278
Sugar	364	50			364	50	372	51	423	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	997	451	4	3	1,001	454	1,455	1,029	479	1,508
Fruit and vegetable products	985	471	5	8	990	479	1,469	1,110	558	1,668
Animal and poultry foods	783	72			783	72	855	832	79	911
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	220	16	2		222	16	238	224	17	241
Food industries not elsewhere specified	562	172	1	6	563	178	741	573	188	761
Brewing and malting	1,483	139		2	1,483	139	1,622	1,501	149	1,650
Soft drinks	600	174	1		601	176	777	631	188	819
Other drink industries	616	204		2	618	206	822	650	213	863
Tobacco	618	169			618	169	787	693	393	1,086
Coal and petroleum products	1,448	70			1,448	70	1,518	1,462	71	1,533
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	249	1			249	1	250	250	1	251
Mineral oil refining	1,066	58			1,066	58	1,124	1,076	59	1,135
Lubricating oils and greases	133	11			133	11	144	136	11	147
Chemicals and allied industries	6,246	980	11	9	6,257	989	7,246	6,413	1,015	7,428
General chemicals	2,562	216	3	2	2,565	218	2,783	2,627	226	2,853
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	555	188	1		556	189	745	572	192	764
Toilet preparations	183	132		1	183	133	188	134	322	
Paint	721	65	6		727	65	792	731	65	796
Soap and detergents	404	85	1		405	85	490	412	86	498
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	682	71			682	71	753	698	77	775
Dyestuffs and pigments	229	23			229	23	252	230	23	253
Fertilizers	230	13			230	13	243	257	13	270
Other chemical industries	680	187		5	680	192	872	698	199	897
Metal manufacture	11,047	631	601	24	11,648	655	12,303	11,772	660	12,432
Iron and steel (general)	5,357	182	209	1	5,566	183	5,749	5,610	184	5,794
Steel tubes	861	37	1	9	862	46	908	871	46	917
Iron castings, etc.	2,670	162	306	13	2,976	175	3,151	3,013	179	3,192
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	898	137	70	1	968	138	1,106	982	138	1,120
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	858	85	15		873	85	958	884	85	969
Other base metals	403	28			403	28	431	412	28	440
Mechanical engineering	16,483	1,470	11	9	16,494	1,479	17,973	16,949	1,553	18,502
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	498	27			498	27	525	507	28	535
Metal-working machine tools	1,116	109			1,116	109	1,225	1,128	113	1,241
Pumps, valves and compressors	705	90			705	90	795	728	94	822
Industrial engines	389	22			389	22	411	394	23	417
Textile machinery and accessories	460	41		5	460	46	506	600	68	668
Construction and earth-moving equipment	369	20	1		370	20	390	384	20	404
Mechanical handling equipment	796	63			796	63	859	806	64	870
Office machinery	458	112			458	112	570	477	124	601
Other machinery	4,988	499	3	4	4,991	503	5,494	5,089	515	5,604
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,258	131	5		3,263	131	3,394	3,322	136	3,458
Ordnance and small arms	307	43			307	43	350	312	44	356
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,139	313	2		3,141	313	3,454	3,202	324	3,526
Instrument engineering	1,202	414		2	1,202	416	1,618	1,235	452	1,687
Photographic and document copying equipment	373	90			373	90	463	384	101	485
Watches and clocks	164	103		1	164	104	268	169	106	275
Surgical instruments and appliances	131	36			131	36	167	141	55	196
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	534	185		1	534	186	720	541	190	731
Electrical engineering	9,307	2,761	9	89	9,316	2,850	12,166	9,651	3,123	12,774
Electrical machinery	2,445	393	6	3	2,451	396	2,847	2,531	408	2,939
Insulated wires and cables	927	107			927	107	1,034	963	129	1,092
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	972	407	1		973	407	1,380	1,010	552	1,562
Radio and electronic components	1,451	731	1	84	1,452	815	2,267	1,472	842	2,314
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	544	181	1		545	181	726	670	207	877
Electronic computers	202	75			202	75	277	207	81	288
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	494	102			494	102	596	498	104	602
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	733	236		2	733	238	971	748	259	1,007
Other electrical goods	1,539	529			1,539	529	2,068	1,552	541	2,093
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,058	121	62		7,120	121	7,241	7,542	128	7,670
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,449	112	58		6,507	112	6,619	6,895	119	7,014
Marine engineering	609	9	4		613	9	622	647	9	656
Vehicles	9,787	709	1,851	62	11,638	771	12,409	11,907	818	12,725
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	168	8	124		292	8	300	296	9	305
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,138	427	1,699	62	7,837	489	8,326	7,948	498	8,446
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	487	43	26		513	43	556	521	45	566
Locomotive equipment manufacturing and repairing	1,922	191	1		1,923	191	2,114	2,065	226	2,291
Locomotives and railway track equipment	529	20			529	20	549	531	20	551
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	543	20	1		544	20	564	546	20	566

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	10,230	1,757	66	10	10,296	1,767	12,063	10,446	1,808	12,254
Engineers' small tools and gauges	522	93			522	93	615	530	95	625
Hand tools and implements	459	46	6		465	46	511	484	49	533
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	212	74			212	74	286	215	79	294
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	469	98			469	98	567	476	98	574
Wire and wire manufactures	666	88	2		668	88	756	682	88	770
Cans and metal boxes	399	189			399	189	588	406	193	599
Jewellery and precious metals	193	59	8		201	59	260	202	59	261
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,310	1,110	50	10	7,360	1,120	8,480	7,451	1,147	8,598
Textiles	8,290	2,888	577	434	8,867	3,322	12,189	9,836	4,267	14,103
Production of man-made fibres	443	59			443	59	502	530	84	614
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,141	314	7	11	1,148	325	1,473	1,371	508	1,879
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	643	241	31	89	674	330	1,004	847	477	1,324
Woolen and worsted	1,966	663	64	55	2,030	718	2,748	2,077	774	2,851
Jute	605	121		5	605	126	731	608	127	735
Rope, twine and net	182	103			182	103	285	225	128	353
Hosiery and other knitted goods	817	623	193	193	1,010	816	1,826	1,092	958	2,050
Lace	68	15	24		92	15	107	103	68	171
Carpets	437	203	14	10	451	213	664	540	250	790
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	198	96		6	198	102	300	211	108	319
Made-up textiles	323	195			323	195	532	376	400	776
Textile finishing	1,071	208</								

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.

The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are calculated were reviewed in 1968 and the list of local areas in the table was revised to take account of the new and, in many

cases, wider groupings of employment exchange areas. As a result, a local area, formerly listed as a "principal town" may either (a) be incorporated in another area designated by a different place name, or (b) be omitted entirely. Similarly, a local area currently listed may represent a larger or smaller area than that of the former "principal town" of the same name. Thus the percentage rates of unemployment now published for local areas may not be comparable with the previously published rates for principal towns with the same or similar description.

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 8th December, 1969

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	6,120	1,735	351	8,206	66	6.1
Merseyside	24,571	2,825	1,648	29,044	66	3.6
Northern	54,378	7,689	3,517	65,584	658	4.8
Scottish	61,257	13,941	3,708	78,906	1,328	4.1
Welsh	23,200	4,671	1,805	29,676	90	4.7
Total all Development Areas	169,526	30,861	11,029	211,416	2,208	4.3
Northern Ireland	27,084	7,798	1,797	36,679	408	7.1

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	50,344	6,332	1,824	58,500	183	1.3
†Aldershot	274	74	41	389	—	1.0
†Aylesbury	258	20	33	311	—	1.0
†Basingstoke	173	58	16	247	—	0.9
†Bedford	625	90	24	739	3	1.4
†Bournemouth	3,425	582	89	4,096	15	3.7
†Braintree	347	91	25	463	—	1.6
†Brentwood	280	39	15	334	—	1.1
†Brighton	3,538	651	111	4,300	2	3.6
†Chatham	1,481	322	164	1,967	—	2.7
†Chelmsford	616	118	15	749	—	1.2
†Chichester	875	115	60	1,050	—	2.5
†Colchester	864	173	43	1,080	5	2.4
†Crawley	889	137	51	1,077	—	0.9
†Eastbourne	999	91	8	1,098	—	3.0
†Gravesend	1,149	172	88	1,409	—	2.0
†Guildford	488	113	70	671	—	1.3
†Harlow	817	115	49	981	41	1.7
†Hastings	1,494	178	34	1,706	34	4.0
†High Wycombe	684	127	8	819	20	1.1
†Letchworth	252	34	8	294	27	0.7
†Luton	1,424	177	51	1,652	9	1.5
†Maidstone	735	114	52	901	—	1.4
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,151	242	53	1,446	—	4.1
†Oxford	2,687	348	88	3,123	333	2.2
†Portsmouth	3,938	510	213	4,661	—	3.2
†Ramsgate	1,204	189	90	1,483	—	5.9
†Reading	1,376	223	58	1,657	5	1.3
†St. Albans	699	112	24	835	—	0.9
†Slough	833	107	39	979	22	0.9
†Southampton	3,452	495	171	4,118	—	2.7
†Southend-on-Sea	4,427	472	180	5,079	14	3.2
†Stevenage	263	49	23	335	—	1.2
†Tunbridge Wells	867	116	46	1,029	1	1.6
†Watford	1,021	127	53	1,201	3	1.1
†Weybridge	679	120	36	835	—	1.0
†Worthing	1,342	157	30	1,529	—	3.5
East Anglia						
Cambridge	570	97	11	678	3	1.0
†Great Yarmouth	1,191	134	54	1,379	1	4.3
†Ipswich	1,478	307	129	1,914	8	2.3
†Lowestoft	633	23	15	671	—	2.6
†Norwich	2,132	212	99	2,443	11	2.3
†Peterborough	580	68	53	701	—	1.2
South Western						
Bath	634	131	41	806	—	2.3
†Bristol	5,502	728	176	6,406	7	2.3
†Cheltenham	1,031	202	48	1,281	—	2.5
†Exeter	1,567	270	38	1,875	—	3.3
†Gloucester	1,124	272	56	1,452	—	2.5
†Plymouth	2,906	604	232	3,742	—	3.8
†Salisbury	534	145	43	722	—	2.3
†Swindon	1,046	129	54	1,229	—	1.8
†Tisbury	679	107	13	799	—	2.4
†Tonbridge	3,007	631	137	3,775	41	6.5
†Yeovil	523	115	21	659	—	2.0

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	9,941	1,652	367	11,960	315	1.8
†Burton-on-Trent	622	86	26	734	—	2.3
†Cannock	571	65	39	675	1	3.1
†Coventry	3,899	564	128	4,591	966	2.3
†Dudley	653	103	18	774	12	1.8
†Hereford	617	84	34	735	—	2.4
†Kidderminster	530	86	20	636	—	1.7
†Leamington	488	100	25	613	—	1.4
†Nuneaton	881	76	62	1,019	210	3.5
†Oakengates	1,007	350	98	1,455	57	3.6
†Redditch	223	29	4	256	—	1.1
†Rugby	383	81	29	493	—	1.8
†Shrewsbury	602	57	38	697	—	2.0
†Stafford	549	141	39	729	—	1.5
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,981	548	138	4,667	40	2.3
†Stourbridge	524	92	2	618	2	1.7
†Walsall	1,834	226	91	2,151	58	1.8
†Warley	622	70	19	711	83	0.8
†West Bromwich	899	102	28	1,029	30	1.0
†Wolverhampton	2,263	420	76	2,759	37	2.0
†Worcester	665	122	31	818	—	1.7
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,305	319	98	2,722	7	3.5
†Coalville	65	9	334	7	1.1	
†Corby	473	85	34	592	—	2.2
†Derby	1,725	267	61	2,053	35	1.6
†Kettering	402	40	14	456	—	1.7
†Leicester	1,917	305	49	2,271	85	1.1
†Lincoln	1,336	312	144	1,792	30	3.4
†Loughborough	1,174	336	129	1,639	9	0.8
†Mansfield	1,224	192	92	1,508	10	2.6
†Northampton	1,157	863	80	2,100	9	1.3
†Nottingham	5,677	570	221	6,468	175	2.4
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	945	73	27	1,045	43	3.3
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,912	311	165	3,388	36	4.8
†Bradford	2,952	378	172	3,542	43	2.1
†Castleford	1,980	227	113	2,320	17	4.1
†Dewsbury	1,480	246	44	1,770	35	2.5
†Doncaster	4,035	603	344	4,982	165	5.0
†Grimsby	2,375	96	97	2,568	—	3.6
†Halifax	506	70	37	613	8	0.9
†Harrrogate	571	133	31	735	—	2.7
†Huddersfield	880	182	33	1,095	41	1.2
†Hull	6,075	555	252	6,882	6	4.0
†Keighley	418	93	11	522	5	1.8
†Leeds	6,133	613	210	6,956	132	2.3
†Mexborough	1,455	282	130	1,867	11	5.9
†Rotherham	1,950	224	146	2,320	86	4.1
†Scunthorpe	1,048	314	75	1,437	6	2.7
†Sheffield	5,075	524	162	5,761	89	2.1
†Wakefield	1,074	64	43	1,181	10	2.4
†York	1,498	193	66	1,757	—	2.5
North Western						
†Accrington	413	101	15	529	46	1.8
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,354	182	49	1,585	20	2.0
†Barrow-in-Furness	535	220	56	811	—	2.5
†Blackburn	838	208	33	1,079	10	1.6
†Blackpool	3,710	915	155	4,780	203	5.3
†Bolton	1,594	170	35	1,799	7	1.7
†Burnley	538	100	16	654	41	1.4
†Bury	808	209	20	1,037	12	1.8
†Chester	737	137	37	911	—	2.0
†Crewe	846	217	77	1,140	38	2.6
†Lancaster	1,407	194	48	1,649	30	3.8
†Leigh	695	154	22	871	4	2.1
†Liverpool	22,753	2,497	1,541	26,791	61	4.0
†Manchester	13,533	1,205	515	15,253	226	2.1
†Nelson	314	103	4	421	23	1.7
†Northwich	736	130	35	901	22	2.7
†Oldham	1,099	209	20	1,328	24	1.9
†Preston	2,213	326	83	2,622	30	1.5
†Rochdale	719	121	20	860	4	1.6
†St. Helens	908	207	40	1,155	2	2.1
†Southport	1,088	114	24	1,226	11	4.3
†Warrington	699	144	72	915	3	1.3
†Widnes	910	121	67	1,098	3	2.4
†Wigan	1,516	242	46	1,804	21	2.7

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 8th December, 1969 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,764	195	182	3,141	4	7.1
†Carlisle	975	184	52	1,211	—	2.9
†Chester-le-Street	2,179	212	118	2,509	6	6.8
†Consett	1,568	164	80	1,812	3	5.8
†Darlington	1,217	298	62	1,577	3	3.0
†Durham	1,226	147	61	1,434	24	5.2
†Hartlepool	1,738	388	200	2,326	21	6.0
†Peterlee	1,344	133	98	1,575	18	6.4
†Sunderland	6,018	494	381	6,893	36	5.9
†Teesside	5,615	1,360	517	7,492	28	3.8
†Tyne-side	17,772	2,015	1,081	20,868	72	5.3
†Workington	1,132	365	78	1,575	4	5.7
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	2,700	397	84	3,181	6	3.2
†Ayr	1,066	321	51	1,438	12	3.8
†Bathgate						

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 111,658 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 3rd December 1969. At that date 185,954 vacancies remained unfilled, 1,808 less than at 5th November. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 213,900 in December, compared with 205,500 in November and 199,300 in September 1969. (See table 119 on page 71.)

Youth employment service careers offices placed 19,138 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 3rd December. At that date 62,818 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 5,092 less than at 5th November.

The figures for men, women, boys and girls are given in table 1 and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 3. Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of placings from 5th November 1968.

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices. Similarly,

the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies notified to those offices by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

	Four weeks ended 5th November 1969		Four weeks ended 3rd December 1969		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 3rd December 1969 (52 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	82,996	101,212	76,937	102,123	1,045,277
Women	38,099	86,550	34,721	83,831	468,312
Total Adults	121,095	187,762	111,658	185,954	1,513,589
Boys	14,942	29,108	11,929	26,813	212,041
Girls	9,107	38,802	7,209	36,005	151,311
Total young persons	24,049	67,910	19,138	62,818	363,352
Total	145,144	255,672	130,796	248,772	1,876,941

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd December 1969					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd December 1969				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	76,937	11,929	34,721	7,209	130,796	102,123	26,813	83,831	36,005	248,772
Total, Index of Production industries	52,907	6,617	13,391	2,861	75,776	61,348	12,984	35,369	15,965	125,666
Total, all manufacturing industries	35,832	5,101	12,876	2,713	56,522	50,465	10,203	34,623	15,300	110,591
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	614	241	765	38	1,658	682	973	219	247	2,121
Mining and quarrying	646	114	54	10	824	3,780	556	42	37	4,415
Coal mining	464	101	15	6	586	3,620	523	15	15	4,173
Food, drink and tobacco	2,825	488	2,084	345	5,742	1,708	570	3,924	1,119	7,321
Coal and petroleum products	121	13	15	4	153	298	30	33	20	381
Chemicals and allied industries	1,446	133	575	112	2,266	1,835	404	1,121	639	3,999
Metal manufacture	3,125	313	234	40	3,712	3,716	627	538	256	5,137
Mechanical engineering	6,248	645	1,011	166	8,070	13,512	1,704	1,988	726	17,930
Instrument engineering	467	98	278	49	892	1,348	291	686	230	2,555
Electrical engineering	2,705	361	1,894	220	5,180	5,424	707	4,583	1,081	11,795
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,942	45	52	10	2,049	1,024	106	69	18	1,217
Vehicles	3,084	172	420	47	3,723	7,609	314	1,063	202	9,188
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,082	832	1,251	174	6,339	4,710	1,463	2,413	1,047	9,633
Textiles	2,005	354	1,172	354	3,885	2,057	775	4,429	2,545	9,806
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	618	94	269	54	1,035	699	187	1,289	444	2,619
Woolen and worsted	438	82	245	58	823	461	224	915	596	2,196
Leather, leather goods and fur	247	114	78	38	477	144	171	413	314	1,042
Clothing and footwear	554	218	1,449	566	2,787	959	573	8,698	4,327	14,557
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,750	186	310	51	2,297	1,526	402	973	343	3,244
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,054	587	303	77	3,021	1,603	795	590	440	3,428
Paper, printing and publishing	1,307	297	853	302	2,759	1,356	808	1,713	1,390	5,267
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	848	143	478	119	1,588	668	274	1,060	532	2,534
Printing and publishing	410	143	277	171	1,001	617	494	611	831	2,553
Other manufacturing industries	1,870	245	897	158	3,170	1,636	463	1,389	603	4,091
Construction	15,686	1,356	273	105	17,420	6,319	2,033	457	466	9,275
Gas, electricity and water	743	46	188	33	1,010	784	192	247	162	1,385
Transport and communication	4,640	262	1,285	118	6,305	16,846	784	6,212	530	24,372
Distributive trades	7,413	3,124	6,982	2,615	20,034	5,923	6,242	10,692	9,358	32,215
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	549	138	602	283	1,572	2,176	1,336	1,435	1,712	6,659
Professional and scientific services	1,309	150	2,577	388	4,424	5,561	1,538	15,441	2,190	24,730
Miscellaneous services	6,619	1,172	7,230	721	15,742	5,647	2,206	11,920	5,156	24,929
Entertainments, sports, etc.	300	60	316	28	704	313	150	683	331	1,477
Catering (MLH 884-888)	4,079	231	4,995	165	9,470	1,958	589	5,405	774	8,726
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	227	171	340	155	893	157	138	935	506	1,736
Public administration	2,886	225	1,989	185	5,285	3,940	750	2,543	847	8,080
National government service	1,367	120	1,464	71	3,022	2,117	336	1,472	444	4,369
Local government service	1,519	105	525	114	2,263	1,823	414	1,071	403	3,711

Table 3

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd December 1969					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 3rd December 1969				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	30,180	3,786	13,378	1,754	49,098	41,545	11,995	32,909	15,049	101,498
Greater London	18,126	1,909	8,106	683	28,824	18,164	7,157	18,215	8,653	52,189
East Anglia	2,072	256	837	195	3,360	2,583	705	2,282	911	6,481
South Western	4,451	672	2,197	572	7,892	6,594	1,494	6,583	2,097	16,768
Midlands	8,786	1,922	3,428	1,169	15,305	14,886	4,652	10,593	5,707	35,838
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,773	1,127	2,562	646	10,108	7,372	2,075	7,661	2,972	20,080
North Western	10,398	1,555	4,597	860	17,410	11,781	2,520	10,739	3,695	28,735
Northern	5,321	890	2,221	723	9,155	4,075	763	3,203	1,527	9,568
Wales	4,024	607	1,709	505	6,845	3,797	774	2,067	942	7,580
Scotland	5,932	1,114	3,792	785	11,623	9,490	1,835	7,794	3,105	22,224
Great Britain	76,937	11,929	34,721	7,209	130,796	102,123	26,813	83,831	36,005	248,772
London and South Eastern	22,453	2,495	10,577	1,113	36,638	24,502	9,345	23,265	11,393	68,505
Eastern and Southern	9,799	1,547	3,638	836	15,820	19,626	3,355	11,926	4,567	39,474

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Department, was 116. In addition, 61 stoppages which began before December 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 73,000. This total includes 41,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 32,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 25,700 were directly involved and 6,500 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 364,000 working days lost in December includes 257,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Statistics for the year 1969

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work in 1969 with comparative figures for 1968 is given in an article on pages 25 to 28 of this GAZETTE.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in December 1969		Beginning in the twelve months of 1969	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	56	12,200	1,484	675,100
—other wage disputes	7	3,300	237	71,800
Hours of work	1	†	31	7,500
Employment of particular classes or persons	17	5,800	472	127,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	28	3,300	552	262,500
Trade union status	6	800	180	109,000
Sympathetic action	1	300	65	131,500
Total	116	25,700	3,021	1,385,000

Duration of stoppages—ending in December

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	38	4,900	5,000
2 days	22	4,100	6,000
3 days	11	5,200	10,000
4-6 days	26	9,300	49,000
Over 6 days	49	114,900	378,000
Total	146	138,400	448,000

* 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 total shown.
† Less than 50 workers.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st December 1969, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	41,488	1,709	4,080	47,277
Double day shifts‡	38,941	3,039	3,083	45,063
Long spells	9,003	383	864	10,250
Night shifts	15,003	1,144	—	16,147
Part-time work§	19,558	—	—	19,558
Saturday afternoon work	7,026	252	234	7,512
Sunday work	19,779	945	532	21,256
Miscellaneous	3,004	289	167	3,460
Total	153,802	7,761	8,960	170,523

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.
† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.
‡ Includes 14,130 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

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 December 1969 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:

31st January 1956 = 100

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
1968 December	175.4	90.7	193.5	173.9	90.6	191.9
1969 November	181.3	90.5	200.3	177.3	90.4	196.0
1969 December	185.0	90.5	204.4	184.4	90.4	203.9

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

Principal changes reported in December

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

Engineering industry: General wage increases ranging from 4s 6d to 6s a week for adult workers. Introduction of new national minimum time rates (1st December).

Coalmining: Increase in national standard grade rates for day wagemen of 4s 7d a shift (1st November) and normal weekly hours, exclusive of meal breaks, reduced from 41½ to 40 for surface workers (8th December).

Electricity supply: Increase in annual salaries for manual workers and building and civil engineering workers of 10 per cent. (22nd September).

Shipbuilding and ship repairing: General wage increases ranging from 5s to 6s a week for adult workers. Introduction of new national minimum time rates (1st December).

Milk distribution—England and Wales (Wages Council): Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 20s. a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers (16th November).

Multiple retail meat trade—England and Wales: Increase of 16s a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers (17th November).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include iron and steel manufacture, iron-ore mining, and needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in December indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 3,180,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,910,000 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 December, with operative effect from earlier months (245,000 workers, £340,000 in weekly rates of wages). During December about 130,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by 1½ hours. Of the total increase of £2,910,000 about £2,540,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £300,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £60,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

The various tables analysing the changes between January and December 1969 appear in the article "RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1969" on pages 10 to 12 of this issue.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include:

Dock workers: One additional week making three weeks.

Bacon curing: Three weeks after two years' service (previously five years' service).

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 572,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 10th November 1969, it is estimated that about 222,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 64,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 136,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 150,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table opposite.

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

Entitlement to Benefit

	Thousands				Total
	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	
Receiving unemployment benefit only	185	17	14	5	222
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	59	4	1	2	64
Total receiving unemployment benefit	244	21	14	7	286
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	118	12	2	5	136
Others registered for work	105	13	15	16	150
Total	467	46	31	27	572

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

RETAIL PRICES 16th DECEMBER 1969

At 16th December 1969 the general* retail prices index was 134.4 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 133.5 at 18th November and 128.4 at 10th December 1968.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for beer and for eggs and fresh vegetables whose prices vary seasonally.

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 134.4 and that for all other items of food was 133.4.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, fresh vegetables and apples were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of bananas. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by rather more than 4½ per cent. to 134.4, compared with 128.4 in November. The index for the food group as a whole rose by one per cent. to 133.4, compared with 132.0 in November.

Alcoholic drink: Higher prices for beer caused the index for the alcoholic drink group as a whole to rise by about 4½ per cent. to 142.7, compared with 136.4 in November.

Transport and vehicles: Mainly as a result of increases in bus fares in many areas, including London, the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 124.9, compared with 124.5 in November.

Miscellaneous goods: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of newspapers and periodicals the index for the group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 135.1, compared with 134.3 in November.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather less than one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index rose to 138.9, compared with 138.5 in November.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	133.4
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	137
Meat and bacon	143
Fish	139
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	111
Milk, cheese and eggs	131
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	111
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	144
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	142
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	108
Other food	128

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	142.7
III Tobacco	135.8
IV Housing: Total	150.4
Rent	156
Rates and water charges	154
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	125
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	141.7
Coal and coke	151
Gas	126
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	120.8
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	132
Radio, television and other household appliances	108
Pottery, glassware and hardware	123
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	120.0
Men's outer clothing	125
Men's underclothing	125
Women's outer clothing	117
Women's underclothing	119
Children's clothing	120
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	115
Footwear	123
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	124.9
Motoring and cycling	116
Fares	147
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	135.1
Books, newspapers and periodicals	171
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	121
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	118
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	131
X Services: Total	145.7
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	143
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	151
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	138.9†
All Items	134.4

* 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 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 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 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										
1963	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	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	1,681	24,382	535	24,916	395	25,311	16,326	8,986
December	22,647	1,681	24,328	540	24,868	390	25,258	16,322	8,936	
1969	March	22,515	1,681	24,196	566	24,762	384	25,146	16,194	8,952
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†										
1963	June	22,591		24,239				25,174	16,561	8,614
	September	22,619		24,263				25,169	16,537	8,632
	December	22,758		24,399				25,245	16,559	8,686
1964	March	22,797		24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698
	June	22,878		24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747
	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	23,309		24,922				25,615	16,602	9,013
	June	23,285		24,897				25,618	16,563	9,055
	September	23,247		24,876				25,626	16,566	9,060
December	22,994		24,641				25,500	16,497	9,003	
1967	March	22,846		24,510				25,424	16,453	8,971
	June	22,813		24,495				25,427	16,465	8,962
	September	22,821		24,502				25,449	16,517	8,932
December	22,714		24,395				25,337	16,402	8,936	
1968	March	22,681		24,362				25,311	16,351	8,961
	June	22,633		24,313				25,268	16,293	8,975
	September	22,612		24,293				25,232	16,292	8,940
December	22,629		24,309				25,216	16,263	8,952	
1969	March	22,642		24,324				25,241	16,283	8,958

* From January 1969 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) have been included in the appropriate series from September 1966 to date.

† A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing

magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure were published for the first time in the January 1969 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												
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	2,997	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		7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701
	*December	7,846	619	1,280	2,279	1,403	2,018	2,907	1,260	937	2,087	22,647
1969	*March	7,815	616	1,271	2,287	1,397	1,986	2,876	1,244	926	2,086	22,515

* 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.3	
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									
1965	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	423.7	435.5	423.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.4
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	568.7	2.5
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	580.4	2.5
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	585.0	2.5
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	574.5	2.5
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	551.1	2.4
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	528.8	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	520.1	2.2
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	505.5	2.2
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	486.8	2.1
	March 10	589.4	2.5	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	503.7	2.2
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	518.7	2.2
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	518.3	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	543.4	2.3
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	576.5	2.5
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	584.6	2.5
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	580.0	2.5
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	554.5	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	536.2	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	544.8	2.4

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (23,152,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	32.5	255.1		1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1	
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.2		3.1	
Monthly averages									
1965	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	5.1	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	310.2	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	359.4	2.4
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	360.6	2.4
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	358.2	2.4
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	369.8	2.5
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	398.8	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	413.4	2.8
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	429.8	2.9
	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	444.3	3.0
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	455.5	3.1
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	461.0	3.1
	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	445.0	3.0
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	442.5	3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	444.9	3.0
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	425.2	2.9
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	412.3	2.8
	March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	418.2	2.9
	April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	449.3	3.1
	May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	466.0	3.2
	June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	488.1	3.3
	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	497.0	3.4
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	496.6	3.4
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	488.2	3.3
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	468.2	3.2
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	449.8	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	440.9	3.0
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	10.5	494.6	423.6	2.9
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	407.9	2.8
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	424.3	2.9
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	444.7	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	450.9	3.1
	June 9	428.5	2.9	414.9	1.6	13.6	413.3	471.7	3.2
	July 14	435.3	3.0						

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	..
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	..
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	..
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8	1.7	..
1969	51.4	1.8	49.3	0.6	2.0	48.8	1.7	..
Monthly averages								
1965	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	43.5	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	1.6
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	1.9
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	49.9	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	1.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	1.6
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	1.5
	March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	1.5
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	1.6
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	1.7
	June 10	43.6	1.5	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	1.9
	July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	1.9
	August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	1.9
	September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	1.8
	October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	1.7
	November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	47.0	1.7
	December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	1.6
1969	January 13	54.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	0.7	53.2	1.6
	February 10	55.6	2.0	53.8	0.1	1.8	53.7	1.5
	March 10	59.7	2.1	54.0	0.1	5.7	53.9	1.6
	April 14	51.8	1.8	51.3	0.7	0.5	50.7	1.6
	May 12	46.8	1.7	45.4	0.2	1.4	45.2	1.6
	June 9	45.4	1.6	42.7	0.1	2.7	42.6	1.9
	July 14	43.7	1.5	43.1	0.4	0.6	42.7	1.9
	August 11	47.8	1.7	47.5	2.8	0.3	44.7	1.9
	September 8	48.0	1.7	46.9	1.5	1.2	45.4	1.9
	October 13	58.1	2.1	49.6	0.5	8.4	49.2	1.8
	November 10	51.1	1.8	50.9	0.2	0.5	50.7	1.8
	December 8	53.9	1.9	53.3	0.1	0.6	53.2	1.8

Excluding 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

(2,832,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	..	2.5
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2	..	2.6
Monthly averages								
1965	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	1.5
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	1.4
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	1.6
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	2.3
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	2.4
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	2.4
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	2.6
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	2.6
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	2.6
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	2.5
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	2.4
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	2.4
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	2.3
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	2.3
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	2.4
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	2.5
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	2.7
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	2.7
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	2.7
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	2.6
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	2.4
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	2.4
1969	January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	2.3
	February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	2.3
	March 10	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	2.5
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4	2.5
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	0.4	33.1	2.6
	June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	0.5	29.6	2.8
	July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	0.2	30.3	3.0
	August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	—	32.2	2.9
	September 8	34.1	2.5	34.0	0.8	0.1	33.2	2.9
	October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	0.2	36.6	2.7
	November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	0.5	39.1	2.7
	December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	0.1	39.7	2.7

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

(1,340,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

Table with columns: TOTAL REGISTER, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARILY STOPPED, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers. Rows include monthly averages from 1954 to 1969 and specific dates from 1965 to 1969.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,315,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

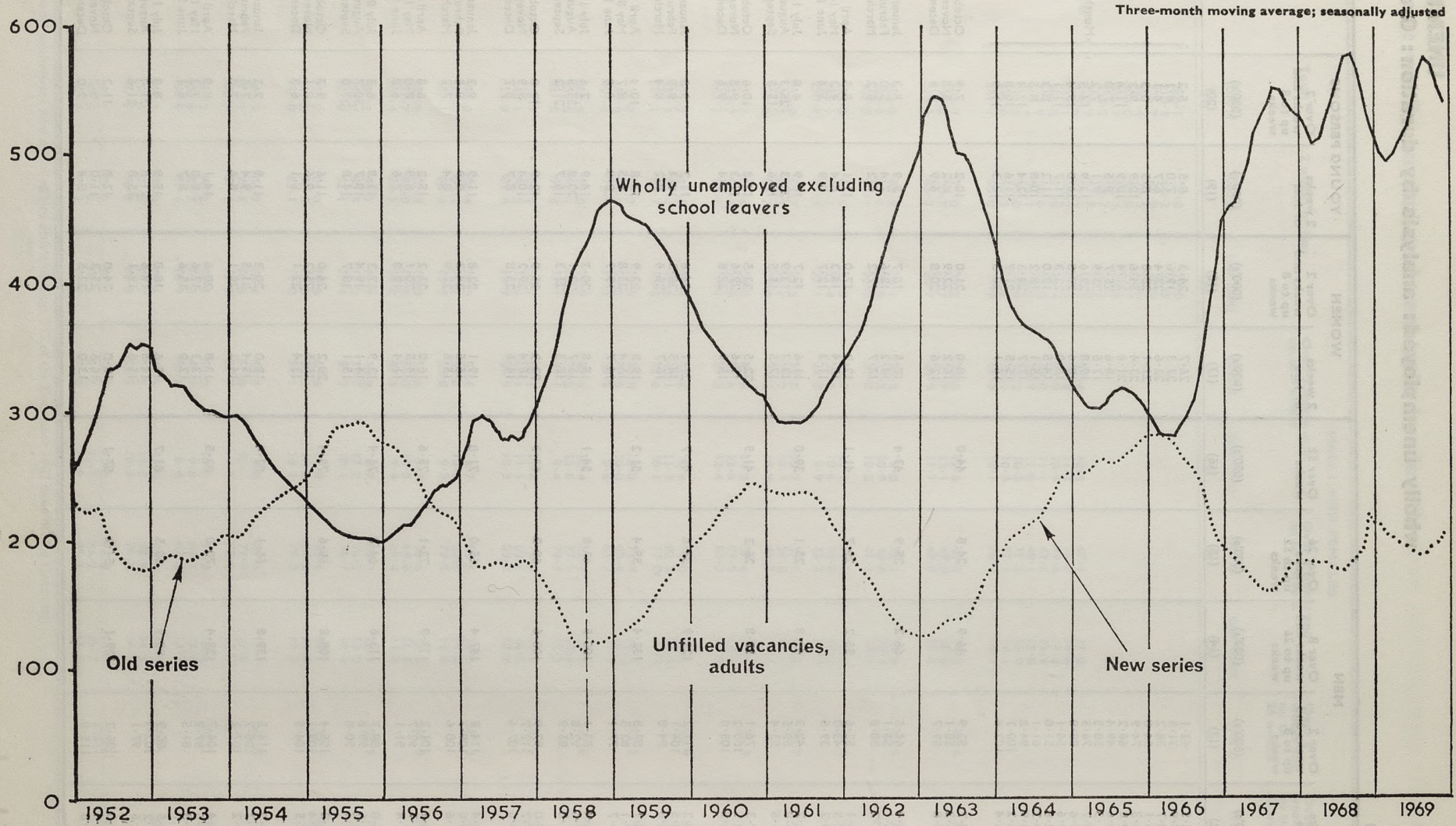
TABLE 111

Table with columns: TOTAL REGISTER, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARILY STOPPED, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers. Rows include monthly averages from 1954 to 1969 and specific dates from 1965 to 1969.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,422,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
Monthly averages								
1965	407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3
April 7	420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3
May 5	449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9
June 9	452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	141.6	119.6	261.3	156.0
July 7	421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	143.9	121.2	265.2	139.4
August 4	391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	144.9	123.8	268.9	116.5
September 8	372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3
October 6	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1
November 3	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
December 1	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
1966	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
January 5	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
February 9	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
March 9	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
April 13	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
May 11	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
June 8	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
July 6	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
August 3	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
September 7	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
October 5	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
November 9	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
December 7	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
1967	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
January 4	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
February 8	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
March 8	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
April 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
May 3	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
June 7	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
July 5	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
August 9	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
September 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
October 4	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
November 8	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
December 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
January 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
February 7	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
March 6	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.1	91.2	177.5	100.4
April 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	87.1	92.8	180.3	107.8
May 8	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	87.5	91.6	179.1	93.5
June 5	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	90.5	95.7	186.1	81.3
July 3	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	95.1	100.1	194.9	76.4
August 7	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	106.4	105.1	211.2	73.2
September 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	113.5	111.0	224.5	71.5
October 9	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	104.2	103.9	208.0	71.3
November 6	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	104.7	103.0	207.7	77.1
December 4	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.7	101.3	202.9	88.5
January 8	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	99.4	99.5	199.2	97.3
February 5	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	98.6	97.0	195.8	95.4
March 5	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	97.5	93.6	191.1	103.9
April 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	96.2	89.9	186.1	107.0
May 7	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	100.2	91.7	191.8	95.2
June 4	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	104.0	95.3	199.3	81.6
July 9	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	106.4	95.2	201.5	74.4
August 6	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	109.8	95.6	205.5	67.9
September 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	115.5	98.2	213.9	62.8
October 8								
November 5								
December 3								

* These are averages of the monthly figures published in these years and so do not take account of the modifications to the figures of vacancies for adults prior to May

1962, made for seasonal adjustment purposes, mentioned on page 391 of the May 1968 issue of this GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

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; Shipbuilding and marine engineering; Vehicles; Metal goods not elsewhere specified; Textiles; Leather, leather goods and fur; Clothing and footwear; Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*
Food, drink and tobacco; Chemicals and allied industries; Metal manufacture; Engineering and electrical goods; Shipbuilding and marine engineering; Vehicles; Metal goods not elsewhere specified; Textiles; Leather, leather goods and fur; Clothing and footwear; Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.

* 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)*
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.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*
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.

* See footnote on previous page.
† Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services.
‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
Note: Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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.
Males											
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 1	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 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	27 18 9	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
Females											
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 3	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
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	8 15 8	8 12 1
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	9 4 4	9 1 0
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	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8	10 16 10
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	11 3 7	10 16 10
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	11 16 1	11 8 2

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†	No. covered	£ s. d.	No. covered	£ s. d.
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Males													
1962	22 19 7	21 12 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	21 4 4	21 2 8	1,345,000	21 4 4	2,200,000	21 2 8
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 9 9	22 5 1	1,375,000	22 9 9	2,267,000	22 5 1
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	23 9 0	23 10 7	1,373,000	23 9 0	2,283,000	23 10 7
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	25 13 4	25 10 8	1,424,000	25 13 4	2,341,000	25 10 8
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	26 13 2	26 13 9	1,486,000	26 13 2	2,433,000	26 13 9
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	27 17 4	27 18 1	1,504,000	27 17 4	2,501,000	27 18 1
1968	31 16 4	30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11	29 11 8	29 15 5	1,553,000	29 11 8	2,571,000	29 15 5
Females													
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11	11 6 11	631,000	11 6 11	1,529,000
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1	11 19 4	636,000	11 19 4	1,562,000
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0	12 11 11	630,000	12 11 11	1,576,000
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3	13 14 3	650,000	13 14 3	1,635,000
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4	14 4 11	670,000	14 4 11	1,705,000
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6	14 18 0	661,000	14 18 0	1,747,000
1968	13 7 10	12 0 11	12 7 2	14 3 4	11 16 2	14 0 11	12 9 5	682,000	17 15 0	15 15 2	682,000	15 15 2	1,809,000

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.
† 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	Females
1956	85.0	..	..
1957	90.9	..	..
1958	93.9	..	..
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3
1968	163.9	165.2	163.2

† 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)
1958	307,000	£ s. d. 11 16 4	95.6	315,000	£ s. d. 8 9 7	91.3	898,000	£ s. d. 16 13 10	93.8	826,000	£ s. d. 10 2 2	91.2	
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	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	

† 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	+ 6.6	+ 1.1
	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969	April	+ 7.6	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5

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.	Timber, furniture etc.
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	93.9	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.2	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	97.7	96.6	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	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
	February	100.6	100.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	102.1	103.4	102.1	101.3
	April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
	August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2	109.2
	September	108.4	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.9	105.6	108.8	114.1
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
	December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
1968	January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
	February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
	April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4
	May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.5	112.5	115.6	118.0
	June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	116.4	116.4	118.4
	July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	119.0
	August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4	116.5
	September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	118.8
	October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7	119.8
	November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	118.2	118.2	119.3	117.0	120.6
	December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2	111.6
1969	January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	119.3
	February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0	117.1
	March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3	120.5
	April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6	122.8
	May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1	118.1
	June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4	124.7
	July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8	127.1
	August	126.7	123.4	126.3	123.3	127.3	125.7	124.3	125.3	116.9	119.3	124.0	123.6
	September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1	126.3
	October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5	125.8
	November*	129.7	131.0	129.2	126.5	135.6	128.7	130.9	127.7	123.4	121.9	127.5	126.4

Note. This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of the GAZETTE. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration

divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.
* Provisional.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

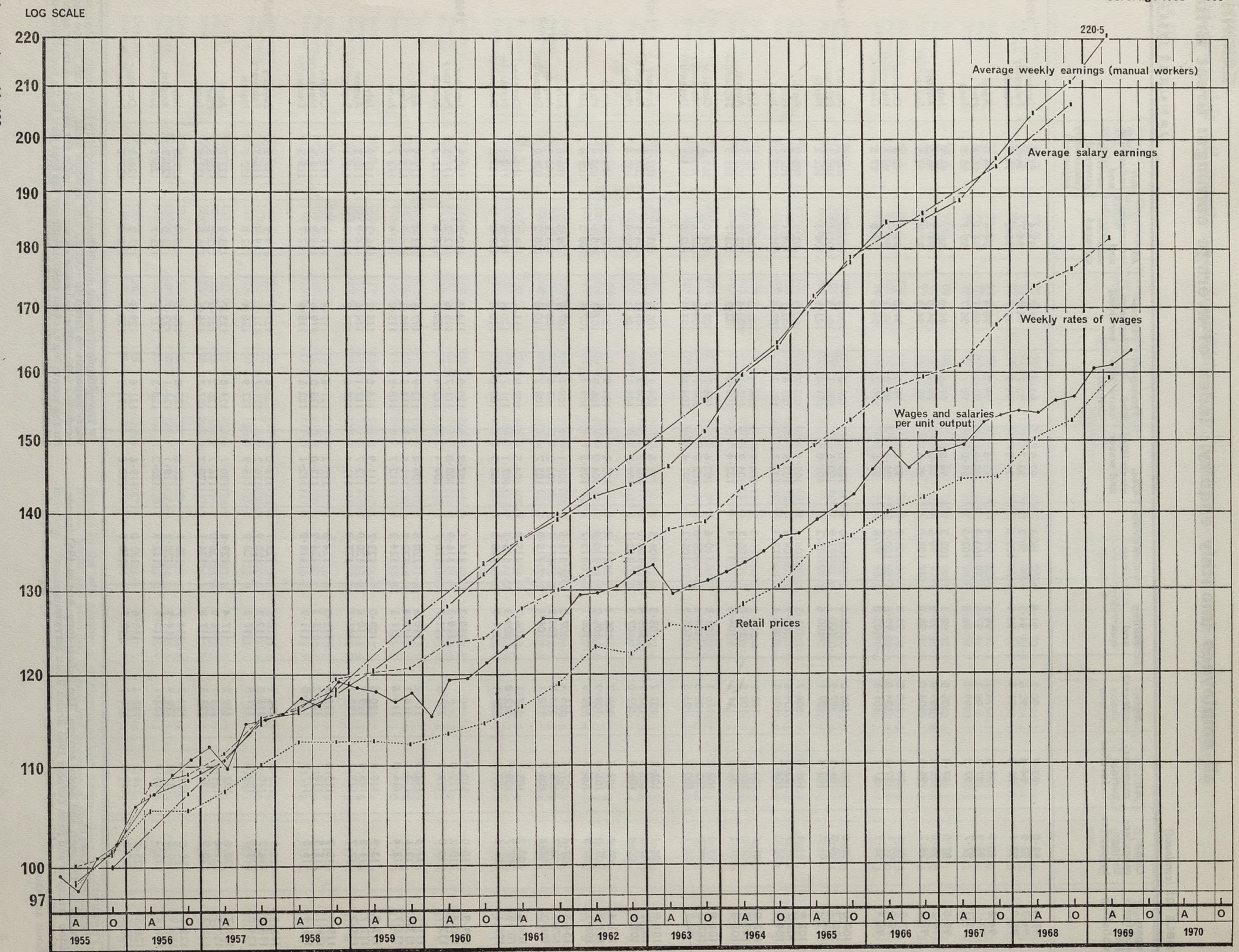
JANUARY 1966-100

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)	
93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January 1965
94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February
96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.4	March
94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.0	April
97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.6	May
95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.8	June
96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.1	July
94.2	95.0	95.2	103.0	99.2	99.5	94.0	96.9	94.0	96.2	96.5	August
97.3	96.2	96.6	104.0	98.8	103.0	95.3	98.7	94.9	97.8	97.6	September
97.5	96.6	98.4	110.8	99.0	103.7	99.1	98.5	97.8	99.4	98.9	October
99.0	97.1	99.0	104.0	99.6	100.2	98.3	99.0	98.2	99.2	98.8	November
95.4	95.9	97.1	101.3	102.8	97.8	97.6	100.2	95.8	97.8	99.3	December
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January 1966
100.7	100.0	101.3	97.9	100.1	101.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.5	February
104.2	101.2	103.4	99.1	100.6	108.2	101.0	101.4	103.5	104.1	102.2	March
102.9	101.4	103.0	104.7	101.5	106.4	102.1	103.7	102.9	103.5	103.0	April
103.7	101.5	103.5	104.6	102.9	108.8	103.9	103.4	102.7	104.1	102.6	May
104.1	103.2	104.7	106.5	104.1	112.3	103.7	105.2	103.4	105.7	103.2	June
102.0	101.6	104.1	110.3	102.1	111.0	104.7	106.4	102.6	105.2	103.1	July
100.7	101.0	101.6	108.8	103.0	106.5	104.9	105.3	100.4	102.9	103.2	August
101.8	101.2	101.8	111.5	104.0	111.4	102.4	105.0	102.2	103.7	103.5	September
101.8	99.8	102.2	116.1	103.8	110.6	102.6	104.7	103.7	104.0	103.5	October
102.3	99.6	102.2									

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

Average 1955 = 100

See footnote † to table 129.



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	117.5	121.1	127.1	133.5	139.7	544 8	122.8	129.2	132.1	138.8	143.8	134.3
Semi-skilled	112.8	119.7	126.0	132.4	138.9	480 0	118.1	126.3	127.8	134.4	141.8	116.1
Labourers	116.3	119.5	127.0	131.0	137.6	385 4	120.7	126.5	130.6	136.7	141.8	93.0
All timeworkers	116.1	121.0	127.3	133.7	140.0	501 0	121.2	128.3	130.8	137.7	143.7	122.4
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	118.6	120.4	127.9	133.3	140.0	562 6	125.0	129.8	133.6	139.1	145.0	148.8
Semi-skilled	114.1	116.9	124.7	129.7	133.9	498 3	119.9	124.9	129.3	134.1	139.7	133.6
Labourers	114.9	118.8	123.3	127.8	135.3	402 1	118.6	126.1	128.6	133.0	139.2	98.7
All payment-by-result workers	116.3	118.6	126.1	131.2	136.8	524 4	122.2	127.2	131.2	136.2	142.1	139.3
All skilled workers	117.9	120.6	127.4	133.2	139.7	552 9	123.5	129.0	132.4	138.4	143.9	140.7
All semi-skilled workers	113.3	118.0	125.1	130.8	136.1	489 4	118.7	125.1	128.1	133.9	140.2	124.8
All labourers	116.1	119.4	126.2	130.3	137.2	389 4	120.5	126.5	130.3	136.1	141.4	94.3
All workers covered	116.1	119.6	126.5	132.3	138.2	511 10	121.6	127.4	130.7	136.9	142.7	130.0
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	131.3	127.5	130.2	138.9	149.9	508 11	132.8	134.7	138.5	150.4	159.6	125.9
Semi-skilled	130.5	137.2	141.3	139.5	154.9	431 10	127.1	133.5	133.6	142.0	155.0	100.0
Labourers	122.9	122.8	129.0	138.9	152.8	406 9	123.4	131.3	135.2	150.3	160.9	95.1
All timeworkers	130.8	129.8	133.4	141.3	154.7	469 2	131.4	135.6	138.2	151.7	163.0	113.1
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	131.0	130.9	140.8	145.8	156.4	574 8	130.9	135.7	140.9	149.0	158.1	145.6
Semi-skilled	127.2	128.0	138.9	145.3	159.0	466 8	126.6	130.5	140.8	147.4	155.3	108.1
Labourers	114.2	118.0	131.9	138.1	139.9	439 7	120.2	124.8	129.2	139.6	143.0	98.5
All payment-by-result workers	128.9	129.6	140.1	145.3	155.0	536 7	129.7	134.6	140.6	148.3	155.9	131.7
All skilled workers	130.9	130.2	139.4	144.1	155.0	561 6	131.0	135.2	141.0	148.5	157.9	141.6
All semi-skilled workers	128.0	130.3	139.5	143.3	157.8	457 7	126.8	130.9	139.1	145.4	155.2	106.0
All labourers	118.2	120.8	132.7	139.8	146.6	428 1	121.9	128.3	133.1	144.9	151.1	97.3
All workers covered	129.4	129.7	139.5	144.1	155.1	520 9	130.2	134.8	141.0	148.7	157.7	127.3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	124.2	130.7	133.5	139.5	145.8	494 3	127.6	137.2	139.2	149.6	155.0	123.4
Craftsmen	124.5	132.7	135.3	140.6	146.5	551 1	124.6	134.8	138.4	143.1	150.8	136.2
All timeworkers	124.3	131.2	133.9	139.7	145.9	507 1	127.2	136.8	139.3	148.2	154.2	126.3
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	122.0	127.7	131.7	135.5	142.6	507 1	123.8	129.6	130.7	135.2	142.8	131.4
Craftsmen	122.0	129.6	132.0	136.6	144.7	578 4	120.4	125.2	126.9	133.3	141.1	144.9
All payment-by-result workers	121.6	128.1	131.8	135.8	143.6	524 10	122.5	128.3	129.5	134.5	142.5	134.7
All general workers	123.4	129.5	132.9	138.0	144.6	499 11	126.6	134.3	136.1	143.7	150.0	126.9
All craftsmen	123.4	131.5	134.1	139.2	146.2	563 11	122.6	130.6	133.5	139.1	147.1	140.3
All workers covered	123.2	129.9	133.2	138.2	145.1	515 0	125.4	133.3	135.4	142.5	149.4	130.1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	114.5	119.4	124.8	128.9	135.4	477 5	116.0	124.3	123.0	125.9	131.1	111.2
Maintenance workers (skilled)	118.0	120.9	133.1	135.6	147.5	588 10	122.3	127.0	144.0	147.1	155.5	140.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	119.1	126.2	134.5	137.0	146.7	500 2	113.3	126.5	130.5	130.8	145.4	114.9
Service workers	113.3	116.8	125.2	130.5	139.9	467 9	118.4	118.8	125.0	129.3	137.6	109.0
Labourers	115.2	120.6	126.3	128.6	141.8	419 3	118.9	123.1	124.7	126.2	136.8	93.6
All timeworkers	116.9	121.6	130.6	134.8	146.8	498 11	119.8	125.3	131.7	135.3	145.8	116.2
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	110.7	115.9	123.3	129.4	136.1	542 8	115.8	122.3	126.9	130.7	136.4	138.7
Maintenance workers (skilled)	115.6	118.5	124.2	130.4	143.3	614 6	119.6	123.3	127.3	130.0	141.4	149.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.7	113.9	119.3	126.0	132.1	502 3	115.0	118.6	121.5	127.3	131.8	122.7
Service workers	114.9	119.5	126.7	129.7	140.8	506 6	118.4	122.6	127.7	130.6	137.5	122.2
Labourers	118.4	121.6	126.1	136.5	144.6	458 3	118.5	123.1	128.7	132.8	140.0	105.0
All payment-by-result workers	112.4	117.0	123.6	129.9	137.6	537 10	116.7	122.3	126.7	130.4	136.9	134.2
All process workers	111.3	116.4	123.6	129.8	136.5	536 8	116.1	122.9	126.7	130.9	136.5	136.0
All maintenance workers (skilled)	116.1	118.9	125.9	131.2	143.1	605 0	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.1	142.8	146.5
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	112.6	116.2	121.9	128.3	134.9	502 0	116.6	120.8	123.9	129.2	134.7	121.5
All service workers	114.5	118.4	126.0	130.0	140.5	492 1	118.6	121.0	126.4	130.0	137.4	117.2
All labourers	118.2	122.1	127.0	135.1	144.5	443 7	120.0	124.2	128.2	132.3	140.1	100.7
All workers covered	113.7	118.2	125.1	131.3	139.5	530 1	118.2	123.6	128.0	132.3	139.0	130.5

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	99.5	100.0	100.0	—
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	100.0	99.0	113.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.9	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	155.8	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	—
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	184.1	203.3	90.6	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—
February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
March	173.3	191.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
May	173.8	191.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
August	175.4	193.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
September	176.1	194.2	90.7	—	—	—	—
October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
November	178.2	196.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
December	180.9	199.5	90.7	—	—	—	—
1969 January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
March	182.2	201.0	90.6	—	—	—	—
April	182.3	201.2	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
May	182.5	201.5	90.6	—	—	—	—
June	182.8	201.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
July	183.5	202.8	90.5	—	—	—	—
August	184.0	203.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
September	185.2	204.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
October	185.4	204.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
November	186.9	206.5	90.5	—	—	—	—
December	190.6	210.7	90.5	—	—	—	—

Note: These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.
* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly 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
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	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	177.3	180.8	193.0	178.6	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	195.7	199.8	213.1	197.2
1968 December	174.3	177.7	188.5	175.4	90.6	90.7	90.7	90.7	192.2	195.8	207.9	193.5
1969 January	174.7	178.6	189.3	176.0	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	192.8	197.0	208.9	194.2
February	175.3	179.0	190.3	176.5	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.3	197.4	210.0	194.7
March	175.5	179.2	190.5	176.7	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.6	197.6	210.2	195.0
April	175.6	179.3	190.7	176.9	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.7	197.7	210.4	195.1
May	175.8	179.3	190.9	177.0	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	194.0	198.0	210.8	195.4
June	176.0	179.7	191.4	177.3	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	194.3	198.6	211.3	195.7
July	176.6	181.2	192.0	178.0	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	194.9	200.5	212.1	196.7
August	177.1	181.4	192.3	178.5	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	195.5	200.6	212.3	197.2
September	178.4	182.3	193.2	179.7	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	196.9	201.6	213.4	198.5
October	178.6	182.5	193.4	179.9	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	197.1	201.9	213.6	198.7
November	180.1	183.3	195.2	181.3	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	198.8	202.8	215.5	200.3
December	183.8	184.3	206.8	185.0	90.5	90.4	90.5	90.5	203.0	203.9	228.5	204.4
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
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	99.7	99.8	99.8	113.7	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.8	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	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	159.1	164.4	164.5	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.9	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	174.9	180.3	191.3	176.6	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	192.9	200.1	211.6	195.1
1968 December	172.4	177.4	186.9	173.9	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	190.0	196.5	206.5	191.9
1969 January	173.1	178.3	187.8	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.8	197.6	207.6	192.8
February	173.2	178.4	187.9	174.7	90.7	90.2						

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	120	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	135	138
1964	Monthly averages	143	144	144	139	136	133	143	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	181
1969	January	174	169	173	164	179	155	164	170	178
	February	185	169	173	164	179	155	164	170	178
	March	185	169	173	166	179	155	164	171	178
	April	185	170	173	167	179	155	164	171	178
	May	187	170	173	167	180	155	164	171	178
	June	187	170	173	167	180	155	164	171	178
	July	187	170	178	167	180	157	164	171	183
	August	187	170	180	167	180	157	164	171	183
	September	187	170	180	167	180	157	164	172	183
	October	187	170	181	167	180	157	164	172	183
	November	187	184	183	167	180	157	164	172	184
	December	187	184	185	167	192	158	168	172	187
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	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	94.5
1963		97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	Monthly averages	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1965		95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1966		95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	92.4	91.2	92.9
1967		93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.4	90.5
1968		93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1969		93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1969	January	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
	February	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
	March	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
	April	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
	May	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.0	89.9	90.5	90.6
	June	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.0	89.9	90.5	90.6
	July	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	August	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	September	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	October	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	November	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	December	93.0	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1959		117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960		122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961		130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962		135	130	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963		142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	Monthly averages	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965		159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966		170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967		174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968		186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1969		199	184	199	181	199	175	183	189	200
1969	January	187	181	193	179	197	172	182	188	196
	February	198	181	194	179	197	172	182	188	196
	March	199	181	194	181	197	172	182	189	196
	April	199	181	194	182	197	172	182	189	196
	May	201	181	194	182	198	174	182	189	196
	June	201	181	194	182	198	174	182	189	196
	July	201	181	199	182	198	177	184	189	202
	August	201	181	202	182	198	177	184	189	202
	September	201	181	202	182	198	177	184	190	202
	October	201	181	203	182	198	177	184	190	202
	November	201	197	205	182	198	177	184	190	203
	December	201	198	207	182	211	178	189	190	206

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.

Note: 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 1958.

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	120	122	115	121	123
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129
1962	134	137	128	133	125	129	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	169
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179
1969	178	177	183	176	185	188	179	190
1969	January	177	174	183	176	185	177	185
	February	177	174	183	176	185	177	185
	March	177	174	183	176	185	177	185
	April	178	175	183	176	185	177	185
	May	178	175	183	176	185	177	185
	June	178	175	183	176	185	177	185
	July	178	175	183	176	185	177	185
	August	178	175	183	176	185	177	185
	September	178	176	183	177	192	180	198
	October	178	176	183	177	192	180	198
	November	179	179	183	177	192	193	202
	December	179	186	183	177	195	193	202
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.7
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	97.4
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.4	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	92.5	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	89.4	89.4	89.2	88.9
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	88.8
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	88.8
1969	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	October	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	November	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	December	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
Basic hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	141
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	148
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	156
1966	170	173	169	174	181	177	173	171
1967	176	176	174	177	187	184	184	174
1968	188	185	199	194	193	199	187	202
1969	196	192	206	200	205	212	196	214
1969	January	195	190	206	199	208	194	208

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 the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported raw materials		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	117.5	110.7										121.2	
16th JANUARY 1962=100													
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		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		681	
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686		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		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		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		707	
1968§	1,000	289								711		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		737	
1969	1,000	254	44.0-46.0 (provisional)	208.0-210.0 (provisional)	38.5-39.9 (provisional)	64.1-64.7 (provisional)	102.6-104.6 (provisional)	51.4	54.0	746		746	
17th January 1956=100													
1962	119.3	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		
	February 20	122.2	121.8	121.2	122.2	116.4	123.9	121.2	127.7	119.3	122.4		
	March 19	122.6	122.1	122.9	122.2	116.5	124.7	121.7	127.5	118.5	122.8		
	April 23	124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4	125.3		
	May 21	124.9	123.6	126.0	123.4	119.2	126.1	123.6	129.0	118.0	125.5		
	June 18	125.4	124.1	127.4	123.7	119.2	126.5	123.8	129.3	118.6	125.9		
	July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7	126.1		
	August 20	125.7	123.2	117.5	124.7	120.6	127.1	124.8	131.5	118.8	126.6		
	September 17	125.8	122.6	113.9	124.8	120.3	127.1	124.7	132.0	119.0	127.0		
	October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6		
	November 12	126.7	123.9	119.0	125.2	120.3	127.9	125.1	131.8	119.6	127.8		
	December 10	128.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	120.5	128.3	125.5	132.2	120.0	129.5		
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2		
	February 18	129.8	128.2	132.2	127.6	122.1	131.5	128.1	133.4	121.6	130.5		
	March 18	130.3	129.4	138.4	127.7	122.2	132.0	128.4	133.4	121.4	130.7		
	April 22	131.7	132.1	152.4	128.0	122.6	132.3	128.7	134.2	121.4	131.6		
	May 20	131.5	131.6	147.5	128.5	123.7	132.5	129.3	134.7	121.6	131.6		
	June 17	132.1	133.3	148.4	130.3	126.5	132.9	130.6	137.5	123.6	131.8		
	July 22	132.1	132.0	138.3	130.9	127.8	133.3	131.4	137.7	124.2	132.1		
	August 19	131.8	130.5	131.7	130.5	128.5	133.7	131.9	134.8	124.4	132.3		
	September 16	132.2	131.3	129.0	132.1	128.6	133.8	132.0	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		

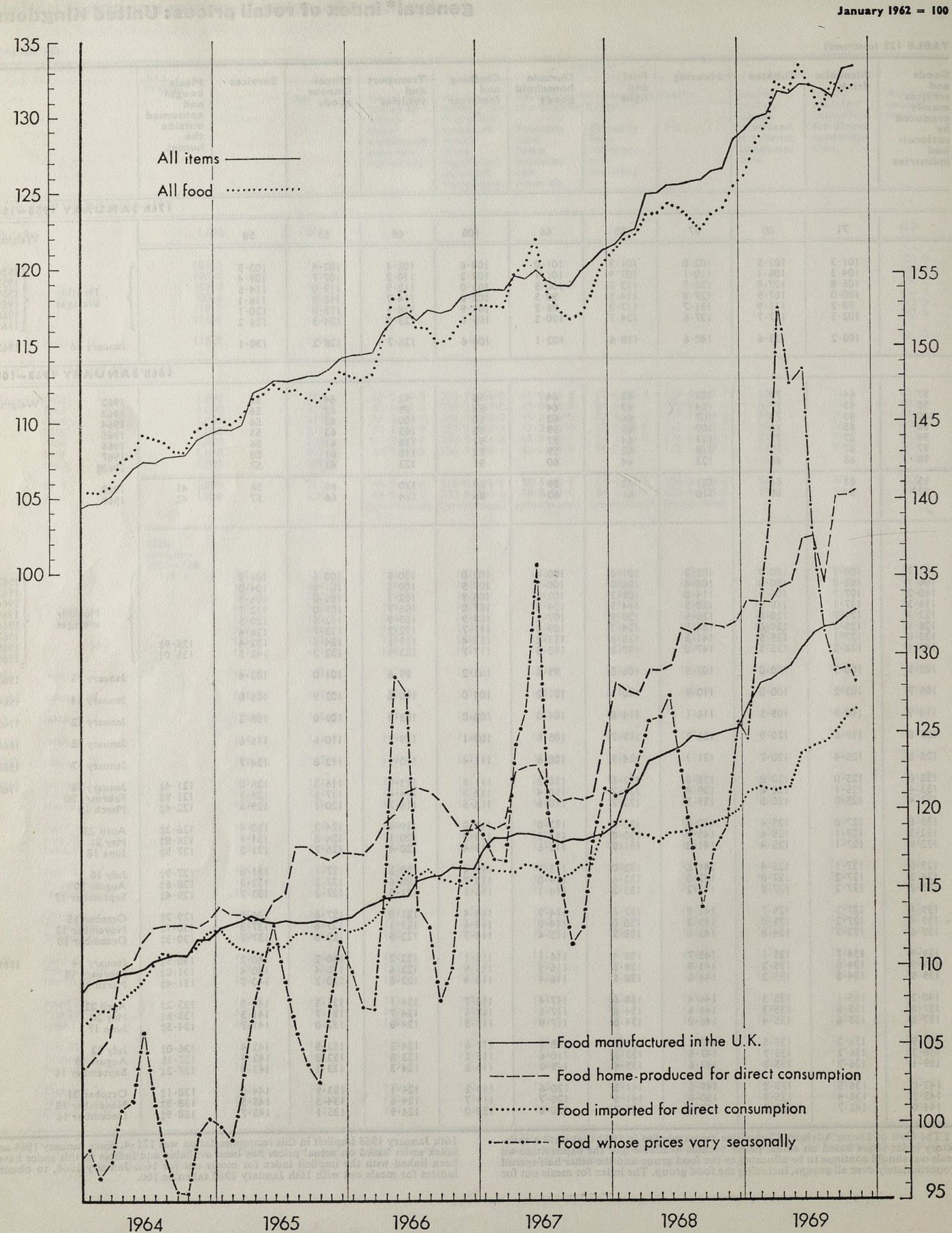
* See footnote on page 49.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.
§ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote ‡ opposite). The weights actually used 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	Weights
17th JANUARY 1956=100																				
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			1956								
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			1957								
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	102.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			1958								
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			1959								
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			1960								
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			1961								
1962	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			1962								
16th JANUARY 1962=100																				
1962	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		1962								
1963	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		1963								
1964	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		1964								
1965	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		1965								
1966	99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		1966								
1967	97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		1967								
1968§	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		1968§								
1968	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56		1968								
1969	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57		1969								
17th January 1956=100																				
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9										
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0										
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9										
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7										
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5										
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4										
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4										
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5										
1963	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4		1963								
1964	109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0		1964								
1965	114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3		1965								
1966	121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6		1966								
1967	126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7		1967								
1968	133.0																			

Index of retail prices



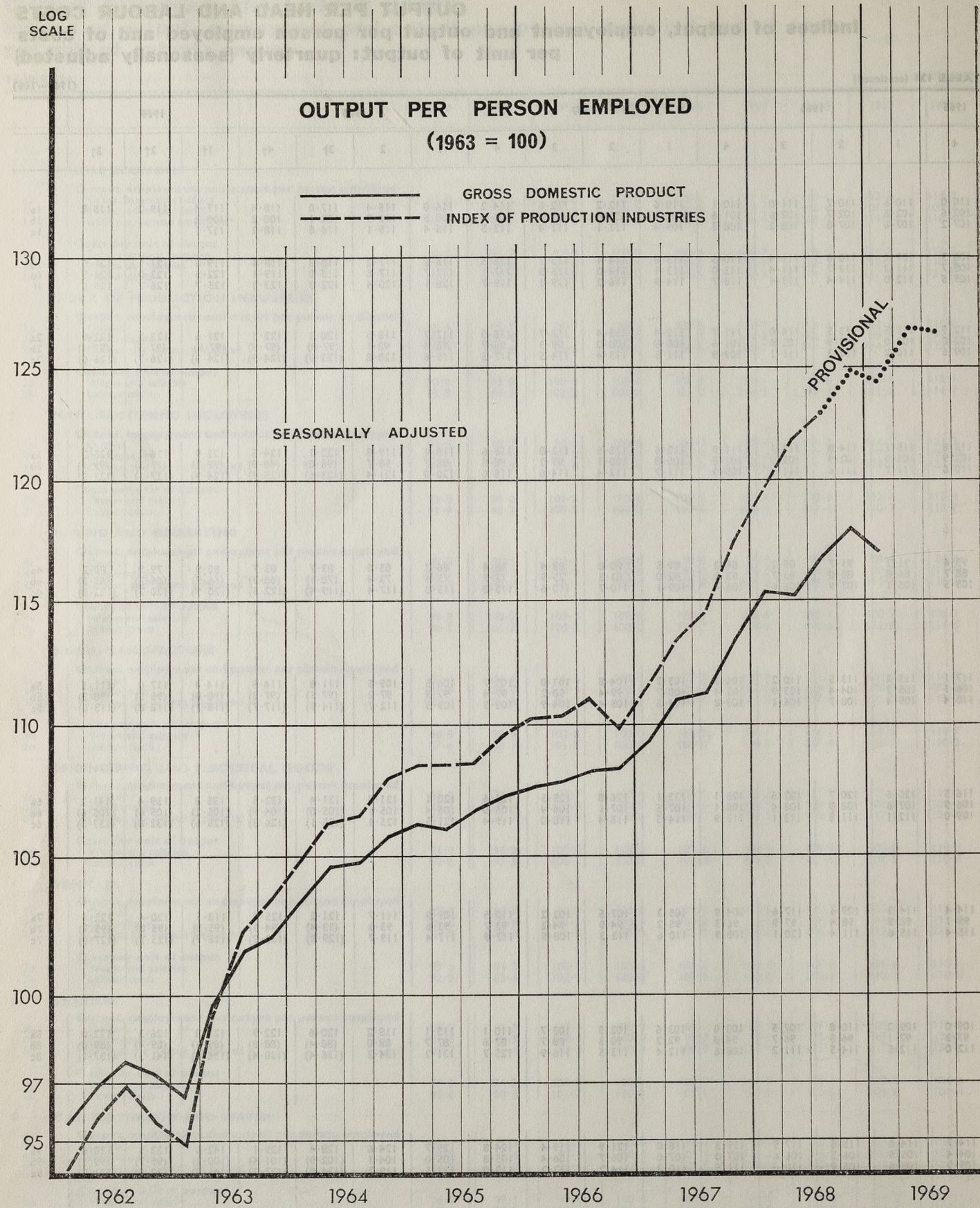
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

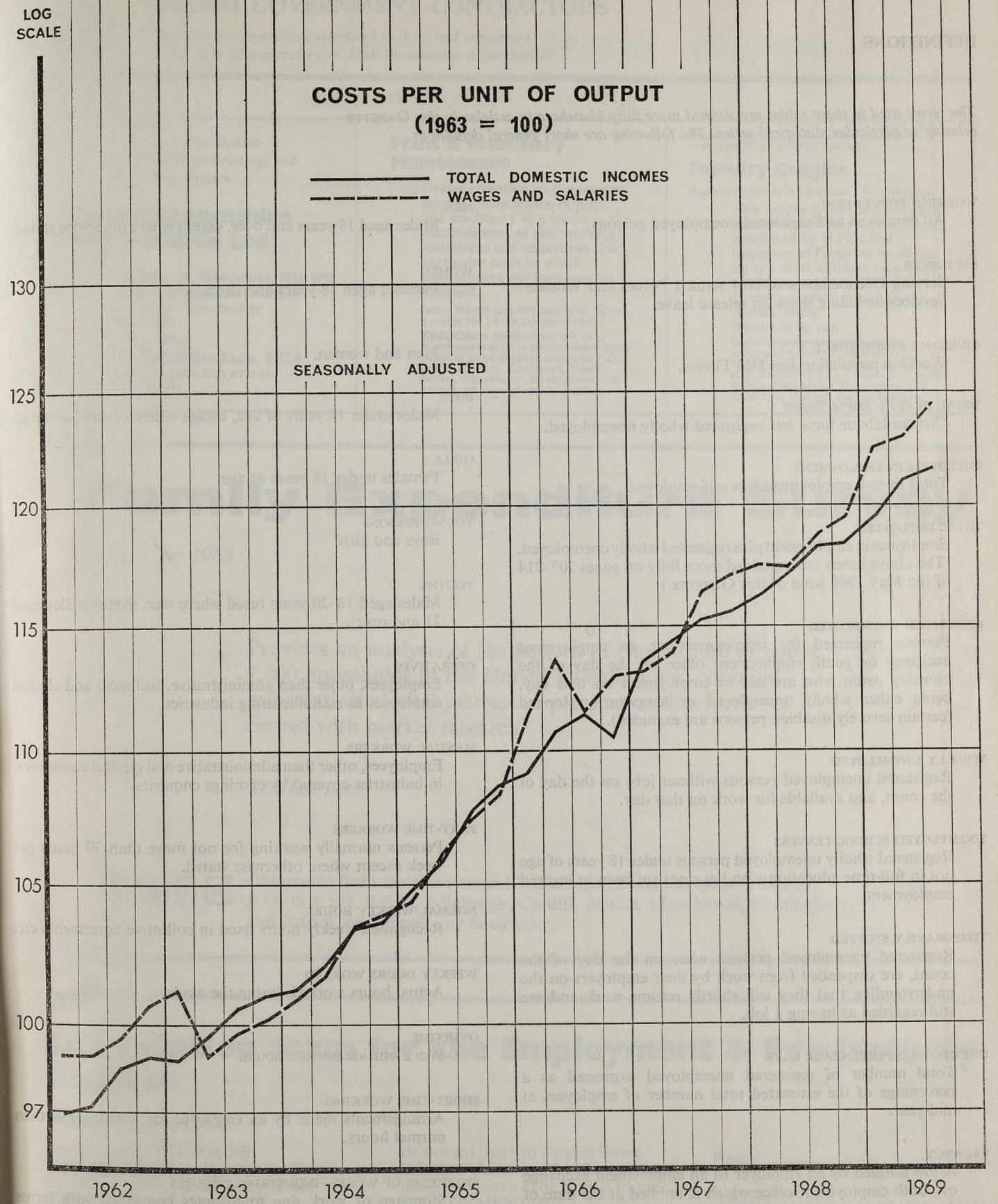
	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	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	3,968	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	2,727	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	1,755	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	3,021	3,051	1,609	1,620	6,772	1,041	3,729	139	269	718	874
1966											
January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	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	—	4	66	9
1968											
January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
February	168	205	53	63	268	2	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	—	11	12	13
1969											
January	216	246	144	154	364	10	197	3	9	122	23
February	241	288	143	154	432	2	336	5	25	26	38
March	260	299	96	145	751	7	675	5	21	18	24
April	252	295	105	122	311	10	177	1	21	50	51
May	264	314	108	122	397	9	265	13	23	35	52
June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
July	229	282	170	182	427	2	111	44	22	190	58
August	242	284	133	142	558	5	450	12	20	32	38
September	276	338	88	118	394	22	284	1	24	20	42
October	367	433	280	320	1,849	966	467	20	49	45	302
November	303	377	192	215	520	6	266	18	26	70	134
December	116	177	50	73	364	1	228	3	8	68	56

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. 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 1969 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † 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, and in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.
 ‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

§ 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.



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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