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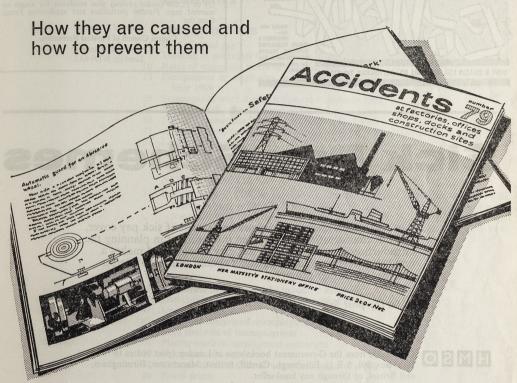
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Cost of equal pay

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

^{*} The 8·6 million female employees in all industries represent 37 per cent. of all employees and the 2·7 million in manufacturing prepresent 31 per cent. of all employees in that sector.

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

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 crosssection of the industry, the intention begin 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 occasion-

(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
- (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

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 chemcials, 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

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

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

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

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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total national wage and salary bill, spread over the period up to the end of 1975.

Summary of results

golden di altootaning Vole 15 estat un impiri Marie vocames Wills	Cotton Spinning	Paper and board	Chemi- cals	Hotels and catering	Wool tex- tiles	Engi- neering and elec- tronics	Soap candles and fats	Foot- wear	Food	Pot- tery	Laun- dries	Retail distri- bution	Clothing
Numbers of firms		1 19 23				grantal as Inceresoft	Data da	vetale	di sessi	igas n A sector			
Number of firms approached	15	1 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 o	lirectly (medians)	teetiis ed	T	estri. I							
Manual women benefiting as per- centage 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 Total number of women benefiting	-	8	33	0(*)	22	28	0	21	22	20	0	100	100
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)										in de		
% 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	100 20 30	15	11	0(*)	20	31	0	3	19	21	0	22	33
Total direct costs as percentage	e of total a	dult pay				in the	53100 100		eliste:	900 4	11-16		
Median Range	=	0-1	0.4	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 manage-

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 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

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

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 incompany 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

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

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

		Basic minim	rates of wag num entitlen	es or nents				
Date		Week	ly	Hourl rates	у	Normal weekly hours		
		Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1968	
1968 1969	December January February March April May June July August September October November December*	175·4 176·0 176·5 176·7 176·9 177·0 177·3 178·0 178·5 179·7 179·9 181·3	0·3 0·6 0·7 0·8 0·9 1·1 1·5 1·7 2·4 2·5 3·3	193·5 194·2 194·7 195·0 195·1 195·4 195·7 196·7 197·2 198·5 198·7 200·3 204·4	0·4 0·6 0·8 0·8 1·0 1·2 1·6 1·9 2·6 2·7 3·5 5·6	90·7 90·7 90·7 90·7 90·6 90·6 90·5 90·5 90·5 90·5		

^{*}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.

Table 2—Manufacturing industries only

		Basic i	rates of wag	es or nents	is ideas i			
Date Strong		Week	ly malno y	Houri rates	y 11 3 50	Normal weekly hours		
		Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1968	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1968	
1968 1969	December January February March April May June July August September October November December*	173·9 174·7 174·7 175·0 175·1 175·4 176·2 176·6 176·8 177·3 184·4	0·4 0·5 0·6 0·7 0·9 0·9 1·4 1·5 1·7 1·8 2·0 6·1	191 · 9 192 · 8 192 · 9 193 · 2 193 · 4 193 · 9 194 · 9 195 · 3 195 · 5 195 · 8 196 · 0 203 · 9	0·5 0·5 0·7 0·8 1·0 1·0 1·5 1·8 2·0 2·1 6·2	90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.5 90.5 90.4 90.4 90.4 90.4	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 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 minimum e		
	Weekly	Hourly	Normal weekly hours
	Increase	Increase	Decrease
All industries and services	i med kap	Contract of	
1956	1 7.7	7.7	0.0
1957	5·4 3·7	3.8	0.1
1958	1.1	1.2	0.1
1959	4.0	6.6	2.4
1960	3.4	5.2	1.8
1962	4.4	4.8	0.3
1963	4.3	4.5	0.2
1964	3.8	4.9	1.0
1965	4.7	6.9	2.1
1966	3.3	4.5	1.1
1967	5.9	6.2	0.2
1968	7.2	7.3	0.1
1969*	5.4	5.6	0.2
Manufacturing industries only	,		
1956	7.3	7.3	0.0
1957	3.5	3.5	0.1
1958 1959	1.1	1.3	0.2
1960	4.6	7.9	3.1
1961	1.9	3.2	1.3
1962	4.0	4.2	0.2
1963	4.3	4.4	0.1
1964	3.0	4.3	1.2
1965	4.2	6.4	2.1
1966	4.0	4.9	0.8
1967	5.1	5.6	0.5
1968	9.2	9.4	0.1
1969*	6.1	6.2	0.7

^{*} 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

	Basic week rates of wages or n entitlemen	ninimum	Normal weekly hours of work		
ing ehicles etal goods not elsewhere specified extiles extles ext	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
	385.000	290,000			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	330,000	430,000	130,000	165,000	
Mining and quarrying	480,000	535,000	2.000	3.000	
Chamicals and allied industries	150,000	100,000			
) .50,000	100,000			
Engineering and electrical goods		Mary Walter	State of the state		
Shipbuilding and marine engineer-	for my a filosoper progress		Name and Parks	named and the state of the	
ing	>2,720,000	2,350,000	2,000	4,000	
Vehicles	Electrical sec		a stigger to	14	
	340,000	190,000	196,000	230,000	
	3,000	2,000	32,000	32,000	
	95,000	65,000	6,000	6,000	
	89,000	63,000	1,000	1,000	
	105,000	50,000			
	320,000	275,000			
Other manufacturing industries	93,000	75,000	6,000	6,000	
Construction	140,000	150,000	time away ho	-	
Gas, electricity and water	250,000	295,000			
	855,000	685,000	6,000	6,000	
	730,000	475,000	4,000	4,000	
	870,000	1,090,000			
	575,000	400,000	275,000	403,000	
i-fiscellaneous services	373,000	400,000	273,000	103,000	
Totals-January-December	a views estimate		la nunrakan		
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

		kly rates of mininum enti	Normal we	Normal weekly hours of work			
Month	Approxima workers aff	te number of ected by—	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction		
	increases	decreases	increase	workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours		
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1969							
January	880	to bes linen	425	118	118		
February	730	to the second	375	HEREC OF S	-		
March	455	THE CHARLES THE ROOM	145	ugorg - sure			
April	355		130		_		
May	135	8 30 d 21 to 20	65	120	175		
June	575	A MOUNTAIN TO THE	315	75	75		
July	1,305	1 100 to 1 110	970	205	315		
August	380	-	330	3	3		
September	1,375	10 - 100 - set of	1,295	notes	stord (= 0		
October	410	10 A 57 G- (84 1) TO	355	Water the	1000		
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.

Method	Increases in ba weekly rates o minimum enti	f wages or
eturo, for many workers changes in not affect their carnings.	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 Wages councils and other statutory wages boards Arbitration	2,865 645	38 9
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

	Basic weekly rates of wage minimum en	es or	Normal weekly hours of work			
Year	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 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	12,673 12,338 11,232 4,708 11,124 7,850 12,696 10,324 9,250 10,837 8,595 11,490 11,110 8,530	6,633 5,340 3,461 1,252 4,303 4,116 5,232 5,097 5,018 6,057 4,535 8,940 9,580 7,520	21 434 348 364 6,817 5,727 1,344 698 4,625 8,156 4,315 825 575 660	37 1,038 649 486 12,675 11,189 2,176 852 4,912 11,785 5,765 850 645 860		

^{*} 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.

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

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

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 agree- ment, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
15th January*	1st January	Rubber manufacture	Increases in minimum weekly wage rates of 20s. for men and 15s. for women.
13th May	2nd June	Retail co-operative societies	Increases 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 2l 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		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	Ist September Ist September 1970 Ist September 1971	Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. an hour for skilled men, 5d. for semi-skilled and unskilled men and 4d. for women.
21st July	Ist September)	Increases in standard hourly inclusive rates of 4d. to 6d. and hour, according to JIB grade, for skilled operatives and of 2½d. for labourers.
and the second	7th September 1970 6th September 1971	Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Increases in standard hourly inclusive rates of 5d. to 7d. an hour, according to IIB grade, for skilled operatives and of 3d. for labourers. Increases in standard hourly inclusive rates of 10d. to 1s. 2d. an hour, according to IIB grade, for skilled operatives and of 7d. for labourers.
Ist August*	lst Ju!y)	Increase of 7 per cent.
1st August	1st January 1970	Post Office engineers {	Increase of 3 per cent.
28th August*	4th August	Railway services (British Railways)	Increase of approximately 5 per cent.
19th September*	Ist July	Government industrial establishments	Increases 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 increase 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 increase 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	Increases 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*	Ist November 8th December	Coalmining	Increase in national standard grade rates for daywagemen of 4s. 7d. a shift. Normal weekly hours, exclusive of meal breaks, reduced from 41½ to 40 fo surface workers.
December	Ist January 1970	Furniture manufacture	Increase in minimum hourly rates of 4d. an hour for adult males and 3d. fo adult females. The "minimum earnings" rate, applicable to journeymen and journeywomen timeworkers, increased by 6d. an hour.
Ist December	23rd January 1970	Road haulage (Wages Council)	Increase in minimum rates of 10s. a week for adult workers with proportionat amounts for younger workers. Guaranteed minimum remuneration raised b 20s. a week.
17th December	2nd February 1970 2nd November 1970 7th June 1971	Building industry {	Increase in standard hourly rates of $10\frac{1}{2}d$. for craftsmen and 9d. for labourers increase in standard hourly rates of $5\frac{1}{2}d$. for craftsmen and $4\frac{1}{2}d$. for labourers in standard hourly rates of 9d. for craftsmen and $7\frac{1}{2}d$. 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

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

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

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 Shinhuilding and Shin Renairing (Orders VI, VIII, IX and Minimum List Heading 370.2)

the same electronge in the same industry, an	Males	Females	989	Total males	Apprenti	ces and oth n cols. 2-5)	ers being	trained		
SIREU SIGI GO GE DARSUE STON RECEN Y HARALE		Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprenti		Others b	eing traine	d	
is on the industry on the art mark) whise			or an-emic	*183	siO Isha	Males	Females	Males	G-IV and	Females
er of employees in all establishments with it.		sa seli lo sa enom	-qii ebe	etere, si petal so	delication is		Aged under	Aged 18 and	Aged under	Aged 18 and
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	18 (8)	over (9)	18 (10)	over (11)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	OUTET-S		2.15							
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 Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	176,160 60,120 81,820 128,670 177,520 118,410	4,380 1,070 1,140 3,410 246,070 20,170	200 20 70 170 24,850 2,360	180,740 61,210 83,030 132,250 448,440 140,940	6,880 9,120 9,720 1,900 2,120	90 30 40 630 120	30 40 530 270 1,090 270	2,300 2,060 2,720 3,780 3,610 3,030	60 10 6,390 300	4,90 33
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth					nt training	io contino				
	916,150	13,450	1,910	931,510	120,530	130	6,080	12,230	90	16
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	68,160 69,490 53,710 78,320 22,810 142,610 11,730 16,940 5,360 44,830 38,790 6,850 8,530 11,580 3,910 53,360 7,010 6,660 7,010 6,660 4,800 770 43,400 60,620 55,780	100 140 840 710 450 10 30 420 140 330 140 150 3,370 220 — 30 2,320 3,750 40	— 10 120 140 50 — 200 — 60 — 60 530 —	68,160 69,590 53,860 79,280 23,660 143,110 11,740 16,970 5,360 45,450 38,930 11,720 4,060 57,290 8,280 7,010 6,660 4,830 770 45,780 64,900 55,820	7,330 1,980 6,330 4,810 2,020 13,880 1,680 3,550 260 3,990 4,640 710 840 1,230 230 550 510 280 380 250 10		520 490 290 600 210 790 40 160 ——————————————————————————————————	910 2,080 340 970 500 1,510 260 100 40 790 880 10 120 90 30 330 120 130 50 30 1,540	10	
Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Correctors and joiners	1,650 44,600 20,970 1,540 5,440		180	1,650 44,600 20,970 1,540 5,440 18,310	20 2,880 1,900 — 150 890		140 90 — — 260	50 320 60 — 10 180		Thorn I
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers in occupations where degr	17,870 ree of skill					ing	ri songe	28 to 28 to		
	558,430	321,120	88,580	968,130	1 -	1 3000	5,270	18,010	3,110	15,3
Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers who need at least one month's	207,730 121,040	84,910 160,060	22,990 44,140	315,630 325,240	0.13 <u>2</u> 1010 0.13 <u>2</u> 1010		1,720 980	7,130 2,420	760 1,020	7,2
experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	229,660	76,150	21,450	327,260	1 -	1 –	2,570	8,460	1,330	5,1
ART D. Other employees			(23)	egylald	ajas 008,	E To Take	. 010	1 1 020	230	1 8
	419,340	82,650	44,370	546,360	30	1,00	810	1,930	230	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers	36,170 2,430 134,560	23,830 270 19,290 3,060	4,480 80 9,560 3,010	143,630 36,520 31,280 140,630	30		10 10 110 380	50 30 270 1,060	- - 150	101 101 1
Other employees	130,860	36,200	27,240	194,300	7 2 3 3		300			

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.

60 20 600 986	Males	Females	- 120 OF	Total males		ces and oth	ers being t	trained		
	F 11 08	Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprentic		Others b	eing traine	d	
	09) 150 15 M	- 01	2.65	Males	Females	Males	Terroris ser box	Females	
			00	01- 01- 02-	2 4	(las	Aged under	Aged 18 and	Aged under	Aged 18 and
(I) C+ 00	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	over (9)	18 (10)	over (II)
ART 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 Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen	110,070 45,090 60,840	2,520 810 840	150 10 40	112,740 45,910 61,720	4,040 6,670	70 20	30 20 440	1,490 1,690 2,020		10 40 30
Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	89,270 112,220 79,430	2,410 165,400 14,870	130 17,160 1,710	91,810 294,780 96,010	5,940 1,250 1,080	20 360 90	250 690 210	2,730 2,480 2,150	4,040 170	3,190 250
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal methods	od of entr	y by appre	nticeship or	equivalen	t training					
	562,570	8,370	990	571,930	81,470	100	3,630	7,150	40	90
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners	36,540 38,400 41,240	80	ilusq as yd	36,540 38,480 41,300	3,870 1,190 4,990	o a reme an	340 160 260	560 840 280	Production	, D TR/
Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	54,900 19,050	440 710	50 140	55,390 19,900	3,390 1,900	10	500 210	710 460	=	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians	92,350 7,070 14,140	360 10 10	50	92,760 7,080 14,150	9,710 1,150 2,970	20	630 40 160	1,090 220 80	wolv blo	PR TOTAL
Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders	4,060 28,870	120	20 = 2,4	4,060	160	d Aldwineren	400	40 630	- 10 820	300.50
Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal)	19,250	120	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19,370 4,460	2,230 520	TOT -	280	380	ome m diO	0.0 7.10
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers	7,960 120 40	330	60	8,350 120 40	820 20	= 210	100	120	ren ome ne, pr	
Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen	29,250 5,990 1,640 3,770	2,400 180	410	32,060 6,170 1,640 3,770	280 410 120 230	10	40 — 20	200 60 20 50	.auryolq	
Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers	0 000	30	10 = 40,2	2,320	180	bna 5-8 .	40	20	BRAN	=
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	27,100 34,480 39,580	1,640 1,670 40	50 190	28,790 36,340 39,620	2,500 39,580	20 40	200	550 510	30	-
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics	920	1 -	. –	920	20	1 =	-60	20 200	=	1 =
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklavers	11,470		<u>=</u>	11,470	1,170	=	50	30	=	=
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	3,070	170	40	3,070	80 440	=	110	60	=	30
PART C. Production workers in occupations where deg						ing				
		222,180		557,470		1 -	2,610	9,560	2,010	11,43
Machinists Assemblers and viewers	115,640 53,300	47,020 130,370	12,180 36,840	174,840 220,510	=	=	850 660	4,090 1,780	410 930	1,76
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient		44,790	12,360	162,120	_	_	1,100	3,690	670	3,26
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	223,920	45,710	25,700	295,330	20	ı –	460	1,070	140	47
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	62,340	11,320	2,110	75,770	-	-	210	250	20	5
Road transport drivers Canteen staff	17,360	12,250	6,680	17,510 20,370			10 20	30 20 160		3
Cabourers Other employees	76,150 66,630	1,220 20,830	1,530	78,900 102,780	=	=	220	610	120	39
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	1,557,320	463,110	107,270	2,127,700	100,470	660	8,340	30,340	6,450	15,57

(Included in table 2)

Table 3	Engineering (Minimum	n List Headin	gs 331–352)

Carly mote (1) plant of the action being generality	Males	Females		Total males and	(included i	n cols. 2-5)	ers being (o compa	
necessari e lecunion (1953), trat is, includin	i orașiio Sina naiă	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine		
B. TO LABOR TOO A CO. LEWIS CO. LABOR SHIP CO. CO. CO.		15,430,87			Males	Females	Males	kri unise	Females	112200
on religion was appropriate to Lighton leaves	03.13.00	008.000					Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(I) which does need to be a second t	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	been Assis	isla sis id	total							
TOTAL	289,250	108,660	11,460	409,370	10,120	290	1,170	7,120	3,100	2,410
The second of th	1 73,990	1 1,470	1 140	75,600	ı —	1 -	20	980 590	=	=
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	14,030	90 390	30	14,120 43,810	1,200 5,360	10	390	1,560	20	10
Draughtsmen	43,390 38,640	560	20	39,220	2,230	10 270	40 580	1,150	3,010	2,260
Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office)	71,330 47,870	98,430 7,720	10,610	180,370 56,250	770 560		130	1,150	70	130
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff					raining					
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal metho		3,760	1 400	434,760	64,300	90	2,930	5,300	20	1 40
Production workers	430,600	. 3,700		25,280	2,740	1 _	1 270	430	1 -	1 -
Tool makers tool room fitters	25,280 28,440	40	_	28,480	940	_	140	620 270		
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners	36,460	60	50	36,520 48,350	4,470 2,840	choss) 1)	250 460	630	PRINCE !	
Other skilled machine tool operators	48,130 5,360	170	20	5,540	340	10	10	150	_	_
Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	77,810	130	10	77,950 4,470	8,660 420		600	960	_	-
Electricians	4,460 13,830	_10		13,830	2,940	_	160	80	-	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters	3.680	Angels	-	3,680	160	=	370	610	_	
Welders	26,250	90	_	26,340 15,080	1,870		190	210	-	-
Sheet metal workers	15,040 4,090	_40		4,090	500	-	20	10	=	<u>=</u>
Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	5,140	300	-	5,440	550		80	-90		_
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	110	_		110		=	_		-	10
Coach trimmers	19,760	910	160	20,830	220		40	110	_	
Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	5,410	180	-	5,590 1,590	390 120	_10		20	_	-
Smiths, forgemen	1,590			3,180	210	945 3 Capita	20	50		1 =
Carpenters and joiners	1,710	_	-	1,710	170	-	_ 20	10		
Other woodworkers Bricklayers	580	200	- ·	17,310	_10		10	340		-
Farmer and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	17,020 23,780	1,230	130	25,140	1,550	20	110	310	_ 20	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	31,160	30	-	31,190	31,160	30	1 -	1 -		and the state of
					88,27		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1 20	1 —	1 -
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics	680	1 -	1 -	16,610	1,100	E	60	140	-	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	16,610	1 =	= -	6,950	700	_	30	10		8 20
Electricians	530	aviupa 19 t	(description	530	50	#P 10022011			_	_
Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners	1,860 5,680	120	30	1,860 5,830	170	Mar I	80	40	1 -	30
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)					ne training	,				
ART C. Production workers in occupations where degr			experience	204240	1	1000100	1,400	6,340	1 470	1 2,690
TOTAL	177,180	1 73,200	1 13,860	264,240	! -		630	3,310	1 170	1 1,040
Machinists	85,890	25,880	5,550 5,910	70,540		_	180	910	140	1,100
Assemblane and viewers	30,330	34,300	3,710	70,510			Garage 223	r Joisson service		Placens (L
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably pro-	AND REPORTED THE PROPERTY.	12.000	2.400	74 390			590	2,120	160	550
ficient	60,960	13,020	2,400	76,380	· -					3.00000000
ART D. Other employees	100 129	(6.8)	1 14540	1 101 500	21	1 -	1 330	730	1 40	1 12
TOTAL	. 155,290	1 21,760	14,540	191,590			existence of the	property (10.014/4/6	instruction.
a demand describ warkers	1 39,780	6,200	1,080	47,060	-	- 13	140	160	1 _10	3
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers	12,270	40	50	12,360	=		=	_	asi cam ka a	n page 1
Canteen staff	790 58,260	7,470	4,180 820	59,760		-	20	80	30	-8
Labourers	44,190	7,370	8,410	59,970	-	_	170	490	30	
Other employees		207,380	40,260	1,299,960	74,420	380	5,830	19,490	3,630	5,26
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	1,052,320	207,300	10,200	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						

benieve polari zastini bas zastini (2-2 lalor, m bu	Males	Females	86	Total males and	(included i	n cols. 2-5)	Others b	rained eing traine		
	inua so	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti			eing traine		
	miles				Males	Females	Males		Females	
							Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(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 1,050	1 10	37,140	1 -	langs—in ha	1 10	510		10
Scientists and technologists	31,060 17,450	720 450	10	31,790 17,910	2,840 1,310	70	10 50	1,100	20	20
Draughtsmen Other technicians	50,630	1,850	110	52,590	3,710	10	210 110	1,580 790	1,030	930
Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	40,890	66,970 7,150	6,550 1,050	39,760	480 520	90	80	1,000	1,030	120
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth	od of entry	by apprent	iceship or e	quivalent	training					
		4,610		137,170	1 17,170	1 10	1 700	1,850	1 20	1 50
Production workers	131,970	4,010	370	1 137,170	1 17,170	10	, ,,,,	1 1,000		
Tool makers, tool room fitters	11,260	P.3	ı —	11,260	1,130	ı –	70	130	-	1 -
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	9,960 4,780	40		10,000	250 520	=	20	220	- 700	_
Turners Other skilled machine tool operators	6,770	270	- 100	7,040	550 1,560	=	40 200	80 310	bas in our	_
Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	13,690	550 230	120	14,360	1,050	=	30	130	10	_
Flectricians	2,610	-10	=	2,610	730		30	120	_	_
Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters	380	100 -		380	10.0 -	-			10 Sa (-10 Acc	Total Control
Welders Sheet metal workers	2,620 4,210	30 80		2,650 4,290	120 240		30 90	170	dani — ad	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	370	-	_	370	20	-	_	30		
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	2,820	30	_60	2,910	270	=		- 30	_	
Coach trimmers	20	1.400	250	20	60	_	_	90	_	-
Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	9,490	1,490	250	11,230	20	_	=	20	_	-
Smiths, forgemen .	50 590			50 590	20		二	= 19	_	_
Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers	580	30		610	10	entri lle ga r	20	10 210	-	-3
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	10,080	1,350	50	11,480	950		90	200	10	_
Apprentices taking general course	8,420	1 10	-	8,430	8,420	10		-		nited mich
Maintenance workers										
Instrument and control mechanics	240	1 -	1 -	240	1 10	1 -	1000-00	1331-133	Table - 100	1 -
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians	7,420 4,520	Page Trans	=	7,420 4,520	440 470	NE 100 T	20	60 20	-	
Bricklayers	160	Albana—ang	inaga—(d)	160	balo-na	070-r 50	1000-00	120-00	agian—bes	-
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,210	50	10	1,210	30 270	ror =	30	20	=] =
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degre		guired by a	vnerience:		e training					
					l craming		1 1210	1 3 220	1,540	8,74
TOTAL	96,730	148,980	47,520	293,230	-	ol to bean	1,210	3,220	and building	and a second
Machinists Assemblers and viewers	29,750 22,970	21,140 96,070	6,630	57,520	_ = =	mes = 319	220	780 870	240 790	5,31
Other production workers who need at least one month's		70,070	30,730	117,770			100	0.0		,,,,
experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	44,010	31,770	9,960	85,740	8 81 - 1 51	ror—	510	1,570	510	2,71
	, ,,,,,,							976	The second	ARRIVA NEWS
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	68,630	23,950	11,160	103,740	20	1 -	130	340	1 100	35
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	22,560	5,120	1 1,030	28,710	18.51	1 -	1 70	90	1 10	1 2
Road transport drivers	5,090	50	10	5,150		-	-10	30 20	-	-
Canteen staff Labourers	17,890	4,780 540	2,500	7,930		1 Sec 10	A 2 - A S	80		_
Other employees	22,440	13,460	6,910	42,810	_	_	50	120	90	31
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, Cand D)	505,000	255,730	67,010	827,740	26,050	280	2,510	10,850	2,820	10,31

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

	Males	Females		Total males and	Apprenti (included	ices and oth in cols. 2–5)	ers being	trained		
	ranca as	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ices	Others b	eing traine	d	
	22/07				Males	Females	Males		Females	
							Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(I) (S) (S)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
RT A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	16,570	3,930	350	20,850	780	1 50	1 50	1 100	110	120
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	5,100	50	1 10	5,160			promeson i		- To 1	(zien-12)
Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen	840 3,080	10 20	_ 8	850 3,100	20 730	_	=	10	DS 0.01 - 2.01 - 0.0	C
Other technicians	1,790	20	- 0	1,810 7,710	30		50	20	110	120
Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	4,020 1,740	3,410	290 50	2,220	_	30			lasti-bin	ban s.
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal metl	od of entr	y by appre	nticeship o	r equivale	nt training					
TOTAL			P - 0	65,920	9,360		110	70	1 -	1 -
Production workers										
Platers Riveters, hand, pneumatic, etc.	6,430	+ -		6,430	770	=	1 _10	_		=
Holders on	290	=		290	_	-	-	=		
Caulkers, hand and machine Burners	2,300 1,660		= 8	2,300 1,660	220 90	=	=	10	1 0 0-10 B	
Welders	8,560		0	8,560 7,960	920	_	10 20	30	- 30	B 0 10 413
Shipwrights, boatwrights (including loftsmen) Riggers	7,960 1,390		F = 0	1.390	110	-	1/30 W 100	10	-	-
Joiners and other woodworkers Drillers	6,010			6,010	800	_		10	_	1056-
Shipsmiths or blacksmiths	890	- A	0	890	100	=	_	En Long	-	
Coppersmiths Sheet iron/metal workers	1,780		1 = 0	1,780	280	=	b	-	-	
Mechanics/fitters	8,170 1,280	-	_	8,170	1,530	-	10			100
Turners Electricians	4,960		5 - 0	4,960	870	-	10			
Plumbers Painters and decorators	3,970 2,220			3,970 2,220	580	=	10	10	-	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	650	-	-	650 2,140	190	-10	20	_		
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	1,990	150	-	1,280	1,280	-			-	1
Maintenance workers										SaletingA.
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	650	-	=	650	70 80		-	=		9 mand - 1 kf
Electricians Bricklayers	20		-	20		-	-	-	_	
Maintenance joiners and other woodworkers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	110	=	=	110	20	=	· · ·	I =		-
ART C. Production workers in occupations where degr		acquired b	v experien	ce and/or	some train	ing				
TOTAL		40	, experien	12,720	1 —	1 -	1 10	1 10	1 -	
		1 -10	1		1 -	· -	1 -	1 -	1 - 1 - 1 -	1 -
Redleaders Stagers	1,720		=	1,720			-	-	-	_
Crane and winch drivers Other semi-skilled production workers who need at least	1,640	10	3. II	1,650	+ -		_			
one month's experience or training before becoming	0.120	30		8,150	38.2	_	10	10		
reasonably proficient	8,120	30	. –	0,130		Sistema sep	territ de lou	in other ma	Trow contain	Sale yarte
ART D. Other employees TOTAL	18,230	1,070	820	20,120	0 0,14	I -	40	1 10	1 -	100-
Stores, warehouse workers	1 1,040	i -	1 -	1 1,040	1 -	-	10	-	k	4 4-1
Road and yard transport drivers	640	-	-	640	S 33 - 1	4707-	_	_		E
Canteen staff Labourers	14,800	520 300	170	730 15,220	0 2.55		-	10	-	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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)*

trainces and release being trained to celes. 3-35	Males	Females	443	Total males	Apprentic	ces and oth n cols. 2-5)	ners being t	rained		
	es Appl	Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprenti	ces	Others be	eing traine	d	
	Plates				Males	Females	Males		Females	
							Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										A THA
TOTAL	6,330	1,920	100	8,350	180	20	20	90	70	60
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	1,430	30		1,460	- 50	raga rii n la	1000-90b	- 10 m	CHILL STORY	
Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen	1,180	60	10	1,250	110	10	-	40 20	10	
Other technicians Other technicians Other technicians Other technicians	1,160	1,530	80	1,210 3,000			20	20	50	60
Other administrative, technical and commercial stan	560	220	10	790	10.20 -	1 10	pren—ga vi	10	10 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal met	hod of enti	y by appre	nticeship o	r equivale	nt training				THEIRINGS	.01 1221
TOTAL	11,780	10	- ₀ 0	11,790	2,310	TOT —	10	30	e saltader en	sizobosi os ladi
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters	1 290	1 - 0	I - N	290	40	(moot loot	(1970) engles to	-	TEXTOR TOOL S	10000
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	150	1 To 01	0	1,700	420	_	10	100 100 100		100000
Turners Other skilled machine tool operators	600	1 6 F	1 - 0	600	20	-	and or scools	10		
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians	3,910		1 -	3,910	960	-	(Inoversion)	olas i u lta	bas wice)	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	600 250	_		250	80	_		_		edulo w
Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders	690		-	690	90	-	-	10	nothiow (Elek	1 900110
Sheet metal workers	250 220		+ =	250 220	20 20	=		_		NO DE LA COLONIA
Pattern makers (wood or metal) Inspectors and markers-off	470	11 -	1 - 0	470	30	-the	10 to 000	September 40	es di plattino più	done
Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen	260		+ = 0	260		=	=	=	STEROMONES	7 2 2 2 2 2
Carpenters and joiners	100	-	-	100	-10	_			of erico Tris so	ishinist.
Other woodworkers Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	100		1 =	100	-	_	=		1 C 1 C 7 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C	100000
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	860	10	-	870 250	180	_	_	_	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	1394
Apprentices taking general course	250	66.5		1 250	250	a tady	ejla kaspaoli	hands not s		
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	260	1 -	1 - 0	260	30	Shopmaning a	19 28 0 25 25	i -		10105
Electricians	230	_	_	230	30	=	_	_		CHOLDING!
Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners	70	ol' =	-	70	10	-	- 20			nu 1055
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	150	111-	1 -	150] 10	T to late to a	and stiller one	day Take	10000 0000	bhinish
ART C. Production workers in occupations where deg	ree of skil	l acquired b	y experier		some train	ing			enioj bne ene	Brigslay Carsent
TOTAL	2,380	90	1 - 0	2,470	1 -	a planting o	1 10	50		d asom
Machinists	1,460	9.0	1	1,550	10 = 10	S INTIMERO	_10	40		
Assemblers and viewers Other production workers who need at least one month's	S	P10 1 D		10	SE 1 30 F 1 3	A' 01				
experience or training before becoming reasonably	910		_	910		_	_	10	_	
proficient	1 310	188,15 0	RET D	7.0	100				executive box	no)dmes
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	4,530	400	310	5,240	1 -	diame	40	1 20	1 10	1
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	510		1 -	520		1 -	1 -	10	1 -	1
Road transport drivers Canteen staff	150	30 210	-60	180 270			_			
Labourers	2,480	70	_	2,550		-	20] =
Other employees	1,390	80	250	1,720			300000000000000000000000000000000000000			DIETO DE
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D	25,020	2,420	410	27,850	2,490	20	80	190	80	10550

^{*} See footnote * on page 18.

beating group beat and the Co.	Males	Females Full-time	Part-time	Total males and females	(included i	n cols. 2–5) ces	Others be	rained	d Females	
Agent Vander Valed	(2)	(2)	()	(F)	Males	Females (7)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(0)	(2)	(10)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff						100		0.700	1 1190	790
TOTAL I		50,080	3,560	224,510	9,140	180	270	2,790	1,180	1 770
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	36,830 12,950 15,640 32,990 46,930 25,530	420 160 100 670 45,570 3,160	 10 3,280 270	37,250 13,110 15,740 33,670 95,780 28,960	2,680 1,920 3,320 380 840	20 	30 10 210 20	270 300 480 730 540 470	 1,140 40	10 20 730 30
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth						y instruct i	710	1.410	annative.	1 10
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course Maintenance workers	18,200 16,360 7,420 17,310 3,370 40,130 4,150 850 590 8,820 8,900 1,880 440 11,440 3,870 21,180 760 1,230 2,320 2,110 6,830 11,250 12,060	1,180 	60 	228,160 18,200 16,360 7,510 17,410 3,370 40,220 4,150 850 590 8,870 8,920 1,880 440 11,580 4,020 21,470 780 1,230 2,320 2,110 170 6,880 11,480 12,060	24,120 1,690 310 630 670 90 2,650 460 90 10 520 670 160 20 1,210 230 210 60 110 150 60 		710 20 20 20 50 120 	1,610 130 170 20 210 10 310 30 — 90 90 — 90 30 100 — — 10 10 80 170		
Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	300 11,890 5,810 440 1,460 5,380	= - - - - - - - - -		300 11,890 5,810 440 1,460 5,390	690 380 50 380		30 20 —	20 10 — 30		
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degr	ee of skill	acquired b	y experienc	ce and/or s	ome traini	ng				
TOTAL	186,580	27,740	4,840	219,160	1 -	1 -	910	3,220	30	730
Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably	58,160 58,210	9,630 11,440	2,070 1,940 830	69,860 71,590 77,710	=	=	280 260 370	1,630 450	10	280 310
PART D. Other employees	70,210	6,670	1 630	1 77,710			CONTRACT		and services	THE RESERVE
TOTAL	113,850	12,460	4,930	131,240	10	1 -	70	320	10	30
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees	35,200 10,240 630 29,020 38,760	3,030 60 3,760 860 4,750	1,110 500 3,120	38,430 10,300 5,500 30,380 46,630	= 10		- 10 - 60	80 10 10 20 200		- 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)

Defects States States or Lines	Males	Females	Herosal vie	Total males and	Apprenti (included	ces and oth in cols. 2–5)	ers being t	rained		
Available Committee to the committee of		Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
to egap (to text)					Males	Females	Males		Females	
operations Number Barner Hamber Salver Victorians Salver Salvers Salve		resmuki		CONTRACTOR	236347 (736) 232,23,61 (16)		Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	200 YENG 600 YENG									
ART A. Administrative, technical and electron stati	68,580	37,390	4,810	1110,780	1,440	150	300	2,060	1,250	1,010
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	27,830	1 1,410	50	29,290	1 -		ı –	540	ı —	20
Scientists and technologists	1,470	70 140	10 20	1,550 4,320	110		20	70 180	10	10
Draughtsmen Older analysisians	4,160 5,250	280	30	5,560	440	10	10	300 570	1,160	920
Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	16,980	33,570 1,920	4,330	54,880 15,180	270 200	130	170	400	80	50
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth		y by appre	nticeship o	r equivale	nt training					
TOTAL		3,890	860	119,630	12,630	30	1,730	3,440	50	60
Production workers	13,130			13,130	1 1,730	1 -	160	220	1 -	1 -
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	14,580	20		14,600	480	-	310	1,070	-	
Turners	3,350 5,510	310	60	3,350 5,880	290 730	三	50	40		
Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc	390	-	10-	390	30	-0.86	40	30 100		ub s
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	6,220			6,220	560	_	-40	10		_
Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	1,350	20		1,370	410	_	-	20		
Plumbers, pipe fitters	460 6,450	250	200	6,900	60 490		110	60		10
Welders Sheet metal workers	10,390			10,390	1,720	-	190	410		NO. 30 342
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	290	-	166-	130	_10					
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	130	100 %		20			_	-	-	
Inspectors and markers-off	2,460	680	150	3,290	30 20	-	1500	30	e lista on la v	_10
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	1,050			1,070	50		70	110	_	_
Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners	470	-		470	-	-	40			
Other woodworkers	380			380						_
Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	9,370	630	10	10,010			-	130 860	50	30
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	14,030	1,880	300	16,210	1,110	30	530			_"
	, 5,070									
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics	430	1 -	112-	430	1 -00	1 -	-50	30	1 =	=
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	8,420 3,460			8,420 3,460	620 320		20	20	_	-
Electricians Bricklayers	380	-	-	380	_	-	-	10		
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	3,080	80	140	3,300	10		150	90		
PART C. Production workers in occupations where deg					some trail	ning				
TOTAL		71,110	22,360	189,030	1 -	1 -	1,740	5,180	1,070	3,160
Machinists	1 32,470	28,170	8,740	69,380	9 -0	1 -	580	1,370	330	960
Assemblers and viewers	9,520	18,250	5,360	33,130	1 -9-80	-	60	190	90	480
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably pro-	1.0	101	1.12	6 SZ T-	T LE	Sen.		5000	Charles To	an esta china
ficient	53,570	24,690	8,260	86,520	-	1 -	1,100	3,620	650	1,720
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	77,040	24,080	13,430	114,550	1 1 4 5	1 -	240	520	70	310
				28,910	1 -	-	90	1 180	1 60	1 170
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers	17,270 8,420	9,470	2,170	8,530	_	-		10		-
Canteen staff	360	3,070	1,710	5,140		_	70	90		20
Labourers Other employees	26,910 24,080	10,540	980 8,550	28,800 43,170			80	240	10	120
THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T					14,070	180	4,010	11,200	2,440	4,540
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	356,060	136,470	41,460	533,990	14,070	100	7,010	11,230	2,.10	

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

Industry group and size	All em-	Admini- strative.	Skilled opera-	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces		Others b	eing traii		
of establishment	ploye			skilled	-21697	All apprentice	s	Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled	Aged unde		Aged 18 ar	
	500 A 100 H (3)		tage of all s (col. (2))		a Sa	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As per centag of all employee (col. (2
010,1 065,1 (I) 090,8 1 0	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MALES	4							100			30,340	1.9
Engineering and electrical goods To 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	etal 1,557,3 899,0 203,4 454,8	40 35·8 10 30·6	36·1 30·2 37·0 47·4	17·6 19·3 18·3 13·9	14·4 14·7 14·2 13·9	100,470 52,790 11,780 35,900	6·5 5·9 5·8 7·9	14·5 14·2 13·1 15·3	8,340 2,030 890 5,420	0·5 0·2 0·4 1·2	14,480 5,190 10,670	1·6 2·6 2·3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing To 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	tal 113,2 76,8 13,0 23,3	50 15·8 50 10·3	58·1 57·2 57·3 61·5	11·2 11·9 13·4 7·6	16·1 15·1 19·0 17·7	10,140 6,510 1,270 2,360	9·0 8·5 9·7 10·1	14·2 13·4 16·2 15·9	210 100 10 100	0·2 0·1 0·1 0·4	190 130 10 30	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·2
Marine engineering‡ 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	25,0 16,4 4,1 4,4	20 28·I 60 23·3	47·1 43·2 47·8 60·8	9·5 9·7 8·4 9·7	18·1 19·0 20·4 12·6	2,490 1,590 330 570	10·0 9·7 7·9 12·8	19·6 20·6 16·1 19·6	80 60 10 10	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·2	190 130 30 30	0·8 0·8 0·7 0·7
	698,2 603,9 23,4 70,7	60 25·2 80 20·4	32·5 30·0 41·3 50·7	26·7 28·1 22·1 16·1	16·3 16·6 16·1 14·0	33,270 27,690 980 4,600	4·8 4·6 4·2 6·5	10·6 10·4 9·2 12·3	1,960 1,020 80 860	0·3 0·2 0·3 1·2	7,940 5,620 440 1,880	1·1 0·9 1·9 2·7
	356,0 128,5 55,3 172,1	60 19·3 80 22·3 00 19·1	32·3 25·0 27·5 39·2	26·8 27·9 31·6 24·5	21 · 6 24 · 9 21 · 8 19 · 2	14,070 4,010 1,670 8,390	4·0 3·1 3·0 4·9	11.0 10.0 9.4 11.8	4,010 570 460 2,980	1·1 0·4 0·8 1·7	11,200 2,880 1,410 6,910	3·1 2·2 2·5 4·0
		011.			le l							
FEMALES							000			Advantage 2	15.570	
Engineering and electrical goods To 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	570,3 364,8 76,4 129,0	20 33·9 70 39·9	1·6 1·1 1·3 3·4	49·7 52·9 45·3 43·3	12·5 12·1 13·4 13·2	660 420 90 150	0·1 0·1 0·1	1·1 1·0 — 1·4	6,450 3,350 1,210 1,890	0·9 1·6 1·5	9,870 9,870 2,420 3,280	2·7 2·7 3·2 2·5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡§ To		60 67.3	2.4	0.6	29.7	60	0.9	6.7	110	1.7	120	1.9
	tal 2,8		0.4	3 · 2	25 · 1	180	0.7	regally engality amounts	8.0	2.8	1,560	1.1
500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	85,6	52·2 600 40·8	0·7 2·5 3·4	30·0 45·1 31·9	17·1 11·5 15·8	- 30	0·2 0·2	=	1,010 50 160	1·2 0·8 1·2	1,100 160 300	1·3 2·1 2·2
Manufacture of metal goods To 500 or more employees 250-499 employees I I-249 employees	67,3 67,3 26,0 84,2	700 23·3 24·0	2·7 1·1 1·3 4·4	52·5 49·5 57·3 53·5	21·1 26·0 17·4 18·2	180 40 30 110	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·6 — 0·8	2,440 640 320 1,480	0.9	4,540 1,260 750 2,530	2.6
O11 104 107												
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES						101.120		14.2	1 14 700	0.7	45.010	
Engineering and electrical goods To 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	otal 2,127,7 1,263,8 279,8 583,9	35·3 380 33·1	26·9 21·8 27·2 37·7	26·2 29·0 25·7 20·4	13·9 13·9 14·0 13·7	101,130 53,210 11,870 36,050	4·8 4·2 4·2 6·2	14·3 14·0 12·9 15·0	5,380 2,100 7,310	0.4	45,910 24,350 7,610 13,950	2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡ To 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	otal 119, 80, 13, 25,	660 18·2 940 14·6	55·1 54·5 53·8 57·8	10·6 11·4 12·6 7·1	16·8 16·0 19·1 18·4	10,200 6,550 1,280 2,370	8·5 8·1 9·2 9·5	14·2 13·4 16·3 15·8	320 160 40 120	0·2 0·3	310 220 30 60	0· 0·
Marine engineering‡ To 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees			42·3 38·4 43·5 56·0	8·9 8·7 7·9 10·3	18·8 20·1 20·1 12·6	2,510 1,610 330 570	9·0 8·7 7·2 11·8	19·6 20·6 16·1 19·6	160 120 20 20	0.7	250 190 30 30	0.
Vehicles To 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	689, 29, 84,	300 28·6 380 24·5	28·4 26·4 33·5 43·2	27·3 28·4 26·8 18·6	16·3 16·6 15·2 14·2	33,450 27,840 980 4,630	4·2 4·0 3·3 5·5	10·6 10·3 9·0 12·1	3,180 2,030 130 1,020	0.3	9,500 6,720 600 2,180	1.
Manufacture of metal goods 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	533, 196, 81, 256,	280 22·6 300 20·7	22·4 16·7 19·1 27·8	35·4 35·4 39·8 34·0	21·5 25·3 20·4 18·9	14,250 4,050 1,700 8,500		10·6 9·7 9·2 11·3	6,450 1,210 780 4,460	0.6	15,740 4,140 2,160 9,440	2.

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

Table 10 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry	All em-	Admini- strative,	Skilled opera-	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces		Others b	eing train	ned	
	ployees*	technical and clerical		skilled		All	s	Operative apprentices as percentage of	Aged unde	er 18	Aged 18 as	nd over
	To the state of th			As percentage of all employees (col. (2))		Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As per centag of all em- ployee (col.(2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MALES				L.								
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electrical goods Other electrical goods	27,580 77,320 48,660 29,740 39,060 34,740 50,310 29,320 278,420 154,650 14,710 184,500 77,430 5,880 142,290 33,300 46,880 178,240 30,880 73,410	22·0 25·8 20·2 33·3 22·0 28·7 29·0 35·0 29·0 31·9 22·1 20·7 34·6 29·3 35·1 29·1 38·1 38·1 54·8 28·8 32·1	38·9 50·4 48·4 33·3 47·3 39·2 42·1 26·6 41·4 39·5 38·1 40·2 35·5 47·3 34·3 11·7 23·8 17·1 28·8	19·3 11·0 21·8 17·5 17·7 13·5 12·6 26·6 15·1 11·3 22·7 23·8 18·1 13·4 16·5 37·4 21·8 28·8 22·1	19.8 12.7 9.5 15.9 13.0 18.6 16.3 11.8 14.4 17.4 17.1 15.3 11.9 10.0 14.0 21.8 10.7 9.0 25.3 17.1	1,570 5,980 3,790 2,170 2,650 2,360 3,920 770 22,360 11,700 920 11,720 4,100 410 11,600 590 1,830 8,550 800 2,680	5·7 7·8 7·8 7·8 6·8 7·8 2·6 8·0 7·6 6·3 6·4 5·3 7·0 8·2 1·8 2·6 3·7	13·7 14·0 15·0 15·3 13·4 15·6 16·0 5·9 14·4 15·5 14·6 12·9 13·3 16·6 9·9 11·8 12·1 9·7	550 410 420 10 130 80 370 50 1,140 1,040 	2·0 0·5 0·9 0·0 0·3 0·2 0·7 0·5 0·5 0·5 0·5 0·5	630 1,190 1,110 280 290 350 990 620 5,110 2,290 40 4,850 1,600 1,40 2,170 720 800 4,540 4,70 2,150	2·3 1·5 2·3 0·9 0·7 1·0 2·0 2·1 1·8 1·5 0·3 2·6 2·1 2·4 1·5 2·2 2·2 2·2 2·2 2·2 2·3 2·6 2·6 2·1 2·6 2·6 2·7 2·6 2·7 2·7 2·7 2·7 2·7 2·7 2·7 2·7 2·7 2·7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡ Marine engineering‡	113,250 25,020	14·6 25·3	58·1 47·1	11·2 9·5	16·1 18·1	10,140 2,490	9·0 10·0	14·2 19·6	210 80	0·2 0·3	190 190	0.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	434,870 16,590 198,950 21,190 23,870 2,750	19·2 17·7 39·1 16·1 12·6 19·6	28·5 16·6 39·2 52·6 44·2 21·1	33·9 49·3 10·8 12·3 25·4 27·6	18·4 16·3 11·0 19·0 17·8 31·6	15,940 350 14,240 1,520 1,170 50	3·7 2·1 7·2 7·2 4·9 1·8	10·1 8·3 11·2 13·5 11·0 8·6	1,350 100 340 — 170	0·3 0·6 0·2 — 0·7	4,710 580 2,240 130 230 50	1 · ! 3 · 5 1 · ! 0 · 6 1 · 0
Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes lewellery, plate and precious metals refining	11,390 6,510 27,370 32,030 15,260	17·6 27·2 19·3 19·7 17·2	33·7 24·1 36·1 18·2 31·9	29·3 38·4 22·8 37·6 16·4	19·3 10·3 21·8 24·5 34·5	320 120 1,0†0 750 630	2·8 1·8 3·7 2·3 4·1	7·0 7·0 7·6 12·2 12·9	80 220 440 230 20	0·7 3·4 1·6 0·7 0·1	330 120 1,290 520 290	2·9 1·8 4·7 1·6 1·9
Other metal industries	250,000	19.0	33.6	25.9	21.5	10,850	4.3	11.7	2,870	0.5	8,460 49,860	3 · 4
TOTAL	2,749,870	27.6	35 · 7	20.8	15.9	160,440	5.8	13.2	14,000	0.3	47,000	
FEMALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	12,340 15,670 4,610 6,820	74·6 65·5 39·4 65·1 47·9 85·7 77·6 40·5 59·5 76·3 24·8 34·8 35·5 15·0 36·4 30·1 18·2 27·9 28·0 20·5	0·6 1·8 1·8 1·8 	10·3 14·7 41·2 14·3 36·1 0·5 6·8 44·6 25·0 4·9 60·4 51·4 44·4 79·6 46·3 55·0 75·1 59·9 55·4 68·4	15·1 19·1 17·6 19·3 14·2 13·8 15·1 14·4 18·6 14·1 12·8 15·3 4·3 15·1 14·1 5·4 10·2 15·7 10·1	10 — 20 10 — 10 150 80 — 40 60 — 50 — 220 — 10	0·3	6·5 2·5 0·9	80 210 280 30 50 90 210 70 970 440 10 690 430 70 620 100 260 1,040 190 610	2·0 1·7 1·8 0·7 0·7 2·1 3·1 0·6 1·7 2·4 0·2 1·3 1·0 0·9 1·3 0·7 0·7 0·8 0·9 0·9	40 140 430 — 100 40 190 310 1,320 550 40 1,240 600 260 1,470 400 1,790 4,490 1,790	1 · 0 1 · 1 2 · 7 1 · 5 0 · 9 2 · 8 2 · 2 3 · 0 0 · 9 2 · 2 3 · 2 1 · 2 3 · 3 4 · 9 3 · 9 4 · 9 3 · 9 4 · 9 4 · 9 4 · 9 5 · 9 6 · 9 6 · 9 7 · 9 8 · 9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡ Marine engineering‡	6,360 2,830	67·3 71·4	2·4 0·4	0·6 3·2	29·7 25·1	60 20	0·9 0·7	6.7	80	1.7	120	2.
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	33.270	46·8 35·1 62·5 69·9 67·9 24·1	1·4 0·9 0·9 4·1	36·0 51·9 17·9 8·8 15·0 58·2	15·8 13·1 18·6 20·4 17·1 13·6	100 80 —	0·2 0·2 		730 70 340 20 20 40	1·2 1·2 1·0 1·8 1·4 1·8	810 160 520 30 — 40	1 · 2 · 1 · 2 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 ·
Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures	6,550 5,800 15,110 8,840 17,850	23·5 18·6 22·6 43·7 10·6	4·0 0·9 0·8 1·6 2·1	39·2 54·7 57·0 36·2 48·6	33·3 25·9 19·7 18·6 38·7	30 20 —	0·5 0·1 —	=	40 90 370 70 50	0·6 1·6 2·4 0·8 0·3	80 90 410 180 340	1 · 1 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 1 ·
Cans and metal boxes	17,030	100	THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY									and the second
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	9,710	23.9	16.7	43 · 4 55 · 3	16.1	40	0.4	1.2	230 1,590	2.4	130	1 2

^{* † ‡} See footnotes on page 22.

[‡] 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—continued

Industry	All	Admini-	Skilled	Mainly	Others	Apprenti	ces		Others b	eing train	ned	
	em- ployees*	strative, technical and clerical	opera- tives	semi- skilled		All apprentice	es	Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	
	to effect and services are serv	As percent employees		yadin u He		Number	As percentage of all total employees (col. (2))	operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As per- centage of all em- ployees (col. (2)
(E) (I) (II)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) detal-working machine tools ingineers' small tools and gauges ndustrial engines extile machinery and accessories Contractors' plantand quarrying machinery dechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery ndustrial plant and steelwork	89,660 64,330 34,350 45,880	28·6 31·3 24·9 37·6 25·9 34·9 34·8 36·6 34·1 36·6	34·0 43·6 37·1 29·0 40·5 34·9 37·2 19·5 34·7 35·3	18·2 11·6 26·6 17·1 20·4 12·1 11·9 31·9 16·8 10·6	19·2 13·6 11·5 16·4 13·2 18·1 16·2 12·0 14·4	1,580 5,980 3,790 2,190 2,660 2,360 3,920 780 22,510 11,780	5·0 6·7 5·9 6·4 5·8 6·9 1·9 6·7 6·8	13·7 14·0 14·8 15·2 13·3 15·6 15·9 5·7 16·8	630 620 700 40 180 170 580 120 2,110 1,480	2·0 0·7 1·1 0·1 0·4 0·4 1·0 0·3 0·6 0·9	670 1,330 1,540 280 390 390 1,180 930 6,430 2,840	2·1 1·5 2·4 0·8 0·9 1·0 2·1 2·2 1·9 1·6
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering cientific, surgical, etc. instruments Vatches and clocks electrical machinery sulated wires and cables elegraph and telephone apparatus cadio and other electronic apparatus Oomestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	19,100 237,140 119,490 13,490 190,840 48,170 83,770 311,020 51,800 142,140	22·7 23·8 34·9 21·2 35·5 29·4 29·3 43·3 28·5 26·5	29·5 31·5 24·7 21·2 26·2 8·3 13·9 14·2 10·5 15·4	31·4 30·0 27·3 50·8 24·1 42·9 48·4 32·9 39·6 44·4	16·4 14·7 13·1 6·8 14·3 19·4 8·4 9·5 21·4 13·7	920 11,760 4,160 410 11,650 590 1,830 8,770 800 2,690	4·8 5·0 3·5 3·0 6·1 1·2 2·8 1·5	15·5 14·5 12·2 12·9 16·3 8·8 9·5 11·1 11·7	10 1,590 1,130 100 1,400 150 330 2,010 330 1,110	0·1 0·7 0·9 0·7 0·7 0·3 0·4 0·6 0·6	80 6,090 2,200 400 3,640 1,120 2,590 9,030 840 3,940	0·4 2·6 1·8 3·0 1·9 2·3 3·1 2·9 1·6 2·8
hipbuilding and ship repairing‡ 1arine engineering‡	119,610 27,850	17·4 30·0	55·1 42·3	10·6 8·9	16·8 18·8	10,200 2,510	8·5 9·0	14·2 19·6	320 160	0.6	310 250	0.9
lotor vehicle manufacturing lotor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing kircraft manufacturing and repairing ocomotives and railway track equipment lailway carriages and wagons, etc. erambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	232,220	22·5 22·2 42·4 18·9 15·6 21·6	25·2 12·3 33·7 50·0 41·8 13·5	34·2 50·0 11·8 12·1 24·9 41·2	18·1 15·5 12·1 19·0 17·7 23·6	16,040 350 14,320 1,520 1,170 50	3·2 1·6 6·2 6·8 4·6 1·0	10·0 8·3 11·1 13·5 11·0 7·5	2,080 170 680 20 190 40	0·4 0·8 0·3 0·1 0·8 0·8	5,520 740 2,760 160 230 90	1·1 3·3 1·2 0·7 0·9 1·8
ools and implements Cutlery olts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Vire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Ewellery, plate and precious metals	17,940 12,310 42,480 40,870 33,110	19·8 23·2 20·4 24·9 13·6	22·9 13·2 23·6 14·6 15·8	32·9 46·1 35·0 37·3 33·8	24·4 17·6 21·0 23·2 36·8	320 150 1,030 750 630	1.8 1.2 2.4 1.8 1.9	6·6 6·8 7·5 11·9 12·0	120 310 810 300 70	0·7 2·5 1·9 0·7 0·2	410 210 1,700 700 630	2·3 1·7 4·0 1·7 1·9
refining Other metal industries	23,210 364,070	23·3 20·8	28·I 23·7	36·1 35·1	12·5 20·5	430 10,940	3.0	5·8 11·4	380 4,460	1.6	320 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

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.

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

	1969		#01 10o	1968		
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	No. of stop-	Stoppages progress	in	No. of stop-	Stoppages progress	in
	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fish-	ALC: NO	CHARLEN	ACADO 1	a local	School Substitute	as coloni
ing Coal mining All other mining and	184	1,900	62,000	5 221	900 29,800	3,000 54,000
All other mining and quarrying	7	600	2.000	6	400	3,000
Food, drink and tobacco	115	34,500	161,000	63	18,700	53,000
Chemicals, etc.	52	17,200	52,000	46	11,400	42,000
Metal manufacture	219	84,200	568,000	146	189,600	419,000
Engineering	625	273,700	1,027,000	405	967,700	1,297,000
Shipbuilding and marine	and the	to be some of	5 9850000	Jack States	e wereyo	Septiment of the second
engineering	88	52,700	194,000	134	51,700	356,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	274	271,700	1,635,000	233	402,500	898,000
Aircraft	86	46,000	179,000	67	160,500	184,000
Other vehicles	9	4,300	26,000	18	14,200	19,000
Other metal goods Textiles	119	22,700	100,000	100	124,900	190,000
Clothing and footwear	72 24	18,300	120,000	54 15	12,400	33,000 7,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	52	9,100	35,000	40	14,000	100,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	39	7,000	32,000	29	7,100	26,000
Paper and printing	54	18,900	81,000	22	4,100	25,000
Remaining manufacturing	31	10,700	01,000		1,100	25,000
industries	85	28,600	90,000	62	29,900	103,000
Construction	284	44,000	269,000	276	46,700	233,000
Gas, electricity and water	31	10,700	18,000	14	3,000	7,000
Port and inland water				Supplied to		
transport	297	167,200	359,000	193	79,000	114,000
All other transport	165	200,100	359,000	149	66,800	445,000
Distributive trades	41	3,800	18,000	32	3,800	9,000
Administrative, profes-		140 100	200 000	-	0.700	11000
sional, etc., services	75	140,100	309,000	53	9,700	44,000 27,000
Miscellaneous services	20	7,300	16,000	21	5,200	27,000
Total	‡3,021	1,619,600	6,772,000	‡2,378	2,257,600	4,690,000

[‡] 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

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

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		of workers in stoppage		Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages				
	beginning in year	Beginning in year Directly Indirectly		In progress in year	Beginning in year (a) (b)		In progress in year		
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,021	000's 522 698† 673 4,297 455 700† 673 414† 552† 2,074† 1,385	000's 123 116 98 123 135 172 195 116 180 182 224	000's 646 819† 779 4,423 593 883† 876 544† 734† 2,258† 1,620	000's 5,257 3,001 2,998 5,757 1,731 2,011 2,906 2,372 2,765 4,672 6,725	000's 5,280 3,049 3,038 5,778 1,997 2,030 2,932 2,395 2,783 4,719 ‡	000's 5,270; 3,024 3,046 5,798; 1,755; 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690; 6,772		

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

stoppage began.

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

^{*} 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.

⁽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

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

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

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 steelworks 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 laidoff 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

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

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 layingoff. 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

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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
an anna anna e	5761-bin	d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	854 868 907 762 775 766 892	74·5 102·6 94·9 65·4 64·2 41·4 129·6	66 - 82 88 -114 84 -108 54 - 78 54 - 74 32 - 54 108 -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) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	784 781 742 773 792	78·7 23·2 59·8 55·7 76·2	66 - 90 16 - 32 42 - 78 48 - 66 66 - 84
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	602 577 574 591 602	61·4 14·9 49·4 43·7 66·1	54 - 70 10 - 20 36 - 60 38 - 48 60 - 72
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly* Loin (with bone)	870 871 908	65·9 41·2 76·6	56 - 76 36 - 48 68 - 84
Pork sausages Beef sausages	872 790	42·2 35·1	36 - 46 30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven	671	38.9	33 - 46
ready Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	326 255	45·2 42·6	36 - 54 36 - 54
Fresh and smoked fish: Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice, fillets Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone	612 631 548 559 339 540 647	46·6 55·6 50·2 78·8 105·0 25·1 34·1	42 - 54 48 - 66 42 - 60 66 - 96 78 - 132 20 - 30 30 - 38
Bread White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz. loaf Brown, 14 oz. loaf	845 720 793 711	19·9 19·4 11·4 13·5	18 - 21 19 - 21 10 - 13 13 - 14
Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb.	883	23.0	18 - 27

ltemine dente de	Number of quotations 18th November 1969	Average price 18th November 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables	band sit	d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose	O TARATAR		II JORGO DEL
White Red	671 516	4·6 5·4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Potatoes, new, loose		_	_
Tomatoes Cabbage, greens	882 570	27·3 7·8	22 - 36 5 - 11
Cabbage, hearted	700	6.5	4-9
Cauliflower or broccoli Brussels sprouts	673 767	15.9	9 - 22 9 - 15
Peas	_	_	_
Carrots	860	6.4	4 - 9
Runner beans Onions	881	9.0	6 - 12
Mushrooms per 1 lb.	761	14.9	12 - 18
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	851	12.6	10 - 16
Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	880 822	17·4 15·5	12 - 24 12 - 20
Oranges	850	16.7	12 - 22
Bananas	867	18.2	15 - 21
Bacon	710	F0 F	44 (0
Collar* Gammon*	712 761	52·5 78·2	44 - 60 70 - 84
Middle cut*, smoked	543	70.0	60 - 84
Back, smoked	476 475	77 · I 74 · I	60 - 84 72 - 84 66 - 80
Back, unsmoked 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	839 861	40·3 47·7	38 - 42 44 - 50
Butter, Danish	001	4/-/	11 - 30
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	812 430	48·2 41·2	44 - 52 36 - 44
Eggs, medium, per dozen	Sales and the sales and the		
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	916	17.8	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	864	59.4	54 - 66
Tea, per ¼ lb.	364	23.8	23 - 24
Higher priced Medium priced	1,938	18.6	17 - 21 16 - 18
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 twoperson 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

40 1 1 1 1 1 1				
666 666 667 667 667 667 668 669 669 669 669 669 669 669	One- person pen- sioner house- holds	Two- person pen- sioner house- holds	"Gen- eral Index" house- holds	Stan- dard error "Gen- eral Index" house- holds
Total number of households	377	246	6,160	Made A
Total number of persons	377	492	19,135	
Total number of adults (16 and over)	377	492	13,554	
Average number of persons per house- hold: All persons	1.00	2.00	3.11	
Males Females	0·14 0·86	0·96 1·04	1·54 1·57	Josef Grand
Children under 2 Children 2 and under 5 Children 5 and under 16 Persons 16 and under 65 Persons 65 and over	0·11 0·89	0·22 1·78	0·13 0·20 0·57 1·95 0·24	t tea) me danat 2 ta m) bense
Persons working Persons classed as "retired"* All other persons.	0·02 0·38 0·60	0·07 1·13 0·79	1·55 0·12 1·44	ottone "ett occor, Nu occor, Cha

^{*} Persons both describing themselves as retired and above minimum age for receipt

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

Number of households by type of tenure			*12.000 d = 0.000 k/s	
Renting unfurnished accommodation Unfurnished local authority accommodation Other unfurnished accommodation	297 174 123	170 100 70	2,934 1,910 1,024	
Renting furnished accommodation	10	_	212	
Living rent-free	10	7	190	
Living in their own dwellings Dwellings in process of purchase Dwellings owned outright	60 4 56	69 6 63	2,824 1,633 1,191	
		State of the land		The second second

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 pen- sioner house- holds	Two- person pen- sioner house- holds	"Gen- eral Index" house- holds	Stan- dard error "Gen- eral Index" house- holds
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 Households renting unfurnished local	35 7	37 0	51 0	0 6
authority accommodation: Payment as defined above Households renting other unfurnished	41 3	43, 0	53 I	0 5
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 Rateable value (weekly equivalent) in- cluded in preceding payment	19 7 16 2	21 0	30 8 28 4	1 9
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		einty,	acidi acidir Ac acidance Ac acidance Ac acidir acud a	t both
dwellings less receipts (if any) from letting	31 7	34 6	55 10	0 6
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) in- cluded in preceding payment Dwellings in process of purchase by	19 8	23 0	37 2	0 4
occupier: Payment as defined above Rateable value (weekly equivalent) in-	56 3	37 7	60 0	0 7
cluded in preceding payment Dwellings owned outright:	37 I	25 9	39 3	0 5
Payment as defined above Rateable value (weekly equivalent) in-	29 10	34 0	50 3	0 10
cluded 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 pen- sioner house- holds	Two- person pen- sioner house- holds	"Gen- eral Index" house- holds	Stan- dard error "Gen- eral Index" house- holds
edicated the control of the control	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Fuel, light and power Gas, and hire of gas appliances Electricity, and hire of electric appliances Coal and manufactured fuels Coke	4 10 6 7 7 0 1 8	5 5 9 0 10 5 1 5 2 0	7 8 13 6 8 2 2 6 1 3	0 2 0 2 0 3 0 2
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light Total, Fuel, light and power	21 2	28 3	33 2	0 4
1 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	187.0			100 (00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Bread, rolls, etc. Flour Biscuits, cakes, etc. Breakfast and other cereals Beef and veal Mutton and lamb Pork Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham, cooked (including canned) Poultry; other and undefined meat Fish Fish and chips Butter Margarine Lard, cooking fat and other fat Milk, fresh Milk, dried, canned; cream etc. Cheese Eggs Potatoes Other and undefined vegetables Fruit Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc. Sweets and chocolates Tea Coffee Cocoa, drinking chocolate, proprietary drinks Soft drinks	3 2 3 9 8 6 1 1 9 8 7 5 6 4 4 0 1 1 9 3 6 4 4 0 7 9 8 5 3 8 0 0 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 4 0 107 1 3 3 9 8 4 1 0 5 3 4 6 1 8 8 0 8 7 0 2 4 9 4 4 0 0 1 1 9 1 7 0 1 2 0 1 1 7 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 10 0 7 7 11 2 2 8 3 5 4 6 6 1 1 10 3 16 6 1 1 10 3 11 1 1 4 2 3 3 4 6 6 8 2 4 7 4 3 0 11 4 11 1 1 1 2 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
lce cream Other food; foods not defined Meals bought away from home	0 I I 5 2 0	0 2 2 11 1 4	1 0 4 11 17 0	0 1
Total, Food	44 7	81 8	138 10	0 10
Alcoholic drink Beer, cider, etc. Wines, spirits, etc. Drinks, not defined	0 9	5 2 1 9	15 8 6 5 0 10	0 4 0 3 0 1
Total, Alcoholic drink	I 10	7 0	22 11	0 (
Tobacco Cigarettes Pipe tobacco Cigars and snuff	2 7 0 7 —	11 2 2 6 0 2	26 8 1 6 0 6	0 4
Total, Tobacco	3 3	13 9	28 8	0 !
Clothing and footwear Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing and hosiery Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing Girls' clothing Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc. Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined Footwear	0 2 0 3 2 2 1 11 — — 0 8	1 5 2 1 1 10 2 6 — 0 1 0 1 1 2	7 4 3 0 11 3 5 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 5 9 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total, Clothing and footwear	6 7	11 4	46 9	0 10

Average weekly household expenditure

Commodity or service	One- person pen- sioner house- holds	Two- person pen- sioner house- holds	"Gen- eral Index" house- holds	Stan- dard error "Gen- eral Index" house- holds
Helisen appears no-Haddisch-bin	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Purable household goods Furniture, including repairs	0 8	0 7	5 10	0 7
Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles	0 6	0 3	4 7 4 2	0 6
Radio, television and musical instruments,		1 9		Telling In
Gas and electric appliances, including	0 8	Philippi	4 1	0 4
repairs Appliances other than gas or electric	0 9	2 9	7 4	0 6
appliances	161-16	0 1	0 7	0 2
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, iron- mongery, etc.	0 11	1 2	4 10	0 2
Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.	0 3	0 4	0 8	From
Total, Durable household goods	5 1	8 5	32 2	1 3
Total, Durable Household goods	telledi	ten no	a stade	of bas
Dether goods Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods. Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets	0 3 2 10 0 8 1 0 0 10 — 2 8 0 3 0 6	0 7 4 8 1 1 2 1 2 1 0 2 4 1 1 6	4 6 8 1 4 10 2 9 5 4 1 11 5 0 2 0 2 11	0 3 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1
Total, Other goods	8 11	17 5	37 2	0 6
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. Railway fares Bus, etc. fares Other travel and transport Total, Transport and vehicles	0 4 0 9 	0 7 3 7 0 1 3 4 0 6 8 2	24 4 31 0 1 2 2 11 8 4 2 10 70 7	0 9 0 7 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 1 3
Services Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinemas	1 1	1 10	4 3	0
Theatres, sporting events, and other		0.10	- Arteste	
entertainment (excluding betting) Radio and television, licences and rental	3 11	0 10	5 11	0 1
Domestic help, etc. Hairdressing	0 11	0 7	2 0 4 0	0 1
Footwear and other repairs not allocated	0 8	1 3	1 4	0 1
elsewhere Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	1 2	1 1	2 3	0 1
Educational and training expenses Medical, dental and nursing fees	0 1	0 6	1 8	0 1
Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other				
services	1 8	2 9	16 4	1 0
Total, Services	11 0	15 9	43 5	1 1
Miscellaneous 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 employ- ment	Administra- tive, technica and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males		(Thousands)	de la fight	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied	354	112	466	24.0
industries Metal manufacture	235 416	133 102	368 518	36·1 19·7
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	1,157	532	1,690	31.5
engineering Vehicles	142 533	32 181	174 714	18·2 25·3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles	309 287	75 66	385 353	19·6 18·7
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	25 97	5 28	30 125	16·7 22·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	221 206	49 38	270 244	18·1 15·4
Paper, printing and pub- lishing Other manufacturing in-	316	108	424	25.5
dustries	164	54	218	24.7
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,464	1,513	5,977	25.3

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 employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Females		(Thousands)		(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	285	81	365	22.1
Chemicals and allied in- dustries	75	67	142	47.0
Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical	35	39	74	52.7
goods Shipbuilding and marine	410	222	632	35 · 1
engineering	3	9	12	71.7
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	55	58	113	51.0
specified Textiles	144 298	45 45	189	23·8 13·2
Leather, leather goods and	19	4	23	17.0
fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	328	33	361	9.1
cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	53 35	23 22	75 57	30·2 38·1
Paper, printing and pub- lishing	142	76	218	34.9
Other manufacturing in- dustries	108	32	140	22.9
Total, all manufacturing industries	1.990	754	2,744	27.5
Total males and females	3/8	.020 ,0	adiman , hill	Syrua, homey
Food, drink and tobacco	639	193	832	23.2
Chemicals and allied in- dustries	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 Metal goods not elsewhere	589	238	827	28.8
specified	453 586	120	574 697	21.0
Textiles Leather, leather goods and				
fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	44 425	9 61	53 486	16·8 12·5
cement, etc.	273	72 59	345	20.7
Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and pub-	241		301	MAR MARINE
lishing Other manufacturing in- dustries	457 272	184	358	28.7
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,454	2,267	8,721	26.0

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 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

Justry Iandard Industrial Issification 1958)		ments employ nning o		other lo per 10 at beg	rges and losses 0 employ inning of	ed	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	engag per 10	ber of ements 00 employ ginning o		other per 10	rges and losses 0 employ inning of	yed
counted stugsible for	Males	Females	Total	period Males	 Females	Total	tinion and the Assurance of	Males	Females	Total	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Females	Total
od, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3·2 2·6 3·6 3·1 4·2	5·5 4·4 5·5 4·8 8·1	4·2 3·0 4·4 4·1	3·3 2·5 4·6 3·7	5·1 3·7 5·1 6·5	4·0 2·8 4·8 5·4	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufacture	3·5 2·5 2·2 3·4 2·8 4·7	4·7 4·1 4·1 4·1 5·3 4·9	3·9 3·1 3·1 3·7 3·3 4·8	3·3 2·9 2·6 2·8 2·3 3·0	4·4 3·6 4·4 3·4 4·2 4·4	3·7 3·2 3·5 3·0 2·7 3·8
Milk products Sugar Cosoa chocolate, etc.	2·0 1·7 2·9	3·5 4·1 5·2	2·5 2·2 4·1	3·7 1·5 2·9	4·0 3·0 5·1	3·8 1·9 4·1	Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Other metal industries	2.3	3.4	2.7	3.6	3·5 4·7	2.5
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Other food industries Brewing and malting Other drink industries	4·5 2·9 3·9 2·4 3·7	7·1 4·6 6·2 4·0 4·5	6·0 3·3 5·0 2·7 4·0	3·2 2·4 4·1 2·0 3·5	5·2 4·1 5·4 3·4 4·8	4·3 2·7 4·7 2·3 4·0	Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	3·7 1·3 5·6 4·3	3·9 2·3 4·5 4·1	3·8 1·4 5·0 4·2	3·7 1·2 5·9 4·1	4·0 1·8 5·1 3·9	3·9 1·3 5·5 4·0
Tobacco hemicals and allied industries Coke ovens Mineral oil refining	1·7 2·0 1·8 1·1	3·8 2·9 2·6 4·9	2·5 1·8 1·3	2·0 2·0 0·9	3·0 3·7 1·8 1·6	2·4 2·0 1·0	Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	4·5 4·9 3·2 3·0 1·3	4·2 5·7 3·8 3·3 3·8	4·4 5·3 3·5 3·2 2·5	5·0 5·6 3·8 2·8 2·9	4·7 7·3 3·8 3·5 3·4	4·9 6·3 3·8 3·2 3·1 2·7
Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical preparations, etc. Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink	2·7 1·8 3·1 1·3 2·6	4·9 3·0 4·9 3·0 2·6	3·2 2·0 4·1 2·0 2·6	3·0 1·8 2·5 1·7 3·0	4·0 2·9 4·3 2·9 4·3	3·2 2·0 3·5 2·2 3·3	Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	2·8 2·8 4·3 3·4 3·5	3·2 3·2 4·3 3·9 3·8	3·0 3·0 4·3 3·6 3·6	2·5 2·4 3·7 3·6 2·9	3·0 4·3 3·9 3·1 3·6	3·5 3·9 3·4 3·1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	2·4 2·5 2·8	3·8 4·7 6·4	2·9 2·8 3·9	2·4 1·8 4·1	4·4 4·6 3·8	3·0 2·2 4·0	Leather, leather goods and fur Leather and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	3·3 3·1 3·5 4·1	3·2 2·9 3·4 2·9	3·3 3·1 3·4 3·6	3·8 3·5 4·9 3·4	3·9 3·4 4·3 2·8	3·8 3·5 4·5 3·2
etal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	2·5 2·1 3·3	3·0 2·3 4·4	2·6 2·1 3·4	2·3 1·8 2·9	3·3 2·6 3·5	2·4 1·9 3·0	Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Women's and girls' tailoring	2·3 3·0 2·1 2·9	3·4 4·2 3·2 3·5	3·1 3·9 2·9 3·3	2·8 3·6 2·3 4·1	3·6 4·0 3·3 3·7	3·4 3·9 3·0 3·8
Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base	3.3	3.5	3·4 2·2 2·9	2.9	3·2 4·2 3·7	2·9 2·8 3·0	Overalls and men's shirts, under- wear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.5	3.8	3.6
metals ngineering and electrical goods	2.6	4.2	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.7	Hats, caps and millinery Other dress industries Footwear	2·3 1·7 1·9	2·6 3·4 2·7	2·5 3·0 2·3	2.7	2·9 3·6 3·3	2·9 3·3 2·8
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery, etc.	1·9 2·2 2·8 1·5 2·8	2·9 3·3 4·2 1·8 4·4	2·0 2·4 3·1 1·5 3·0	1.6 1.9 2.8 2.1 2.5	2·1 3·4 3·8 2·1 3·1	1·6 2·1 3·0 2·1 2·6	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks and fireclay goods Pottery Glass	3·1 3·0 3·5 2·7	3·8 3·6 4·0 3·9	3·2 3·1 3·8 3·0	3·2 3·4 3·4 2·7	4·3 3·5 4·9 4·2	3·4 3·4 4·2 3·0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment	1.8	2.7	1·9 3·4 3·7	2·3 2·3 1·9	2·7 3·1 4·3	2·3 2·4 2·6	Cement Abrasives and other building materials	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.6
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical and photo-	3·1 2·6 3·5 1·2 3·1	5·0 3·6 3·6 2·5 4·1	2·7 3·5 1·5 3·3	2·3 2·9 1·2 2·7	3·3 3·6 2·7 3·5	2·5 2·9 1·6 2·9	Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting	3·2 3·2 2·7 3·6 3·1 3·0	3·5 3·5 4·4 3·5	3·3 3·3 2·8 4·0 3·1 3·3	3·7 4·0 2·7 3·9 3·3 4·0	4·1 4·3 3·3 4·0 3·7 5·6	3·7 4·0 2·8 4·0 3·4 4·3
graphic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone	2·1 2·9 2·0 2·5	3·2 3·5 3·5 2·6	2·5 3·2 2·4 2·6	2·5 4·7 2·6 2·2	3·5 5·0 3·4 3·3	2·9 4·9 2·8 2·5	Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	5·3 2·0 2·6	4·6 4·0 4·2	5·1 2·7 2·9	7·0 2·1 2·2	5·8 4·2 3·4	6·7 2·8 2·4
Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances	2·5 2·4 2·7	5·6 5·1 5·0	3.6	2·1 2·1 2·1 2·3	3·6 4·0 4·0	3·0 2·9	Cardboard boxes, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of news-	3.4	5.4	3·7 4·3 1·9	3.3	5·1 6·1 2·9	4.7
Other electrical goods farine engineering	2.8	2.3	3.4	1.9	3.4	2.8	papers and periodicals Other printing, etc. Other manufacturing industries Rubber	1.2 1.8 3.4 2.6	3.2	2·3 3·8 2·9	2·1 3·3 2·6	3·7 4·7 3·3	2·7 3·8 2·8
Tehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle	1.6	2.6	1.7	1.6	3.0	1.8	Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equip-	3.6	1.8	2·5 4·3 5·2	3·6 2·9 3·7	2·0 4·4 5·8	3·3 3·7 5·1
and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track	2.1	3.5	1.5	5.2	2.6	5·3 1·5	ment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing	3·8 5·1	4·9 5·0	4·4 5·1	4.2	4·2 5·9	4·2 5·0 2·8
equipment Railway carriages, etc. Perambulators, etc.	0·5 1·2 1·8	1.8 2.6 2.1	0.6	1.6	2·7 1·4 3·9	1.3	industries All the above industries	2.1		3.1	2.4		3.0

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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 Octel Company Ltd., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd., and W. Stevenson & Sons and Suttons Cornwall

In its report on the reference arising out of the claim by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) that the Associated Octel Company refused to recognise it although it had organised the majority of foremen at the Ellesmere Port plant (Cmnd. 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

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 multiunion situation.

The commission also considered the organisation of clerical workers, and thinks that the provision of collective bargaining work in a recognition dispute between the

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. (Cmnd. 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 (Cmnd. 4728, price 2s.) states, the commission had achieved agreement for a resumption of

arrangements for those workers is a matter 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 recommenda-

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 ³ 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

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 RRC

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 cooperation 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 (Cmnd 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

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

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

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. $[62\frac{1}{2}p]$ 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 re search and the sponsors. Classification i 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 PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE 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 inter-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 Decmber 1968 it was £30,060,000.

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

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 ested organisations. It is also proposed to the register who were registered as unchange the name of the board to Air 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

In the four weeks ended 3rd December, CORRECTION 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 ware-

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

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.

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 schoolleavers 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 midyear 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	Novem	ber 1968*		Septem	ber 1969*		October 1969*			November 1969*		
(Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	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. Coal mining	443·7 390·4	20·5 15·4	464·2 405·8	420 · 6 367 · 3	20·5 15·4	441 · I 382 · 7	418·1 364·8	20·5 15·4	438·6 380·2	416·2 362·9	20·5 15·4	436·7 378·3
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	465 · 6 28 · 3 85 · 6 19 · 0 47 · 1 21 · 5 13 · 0 38 · 9 33 · 7 20 · 5 28 · 9 70 · 0 41 · 8 17 · 3	360·3 7·6 64·6 34·6 44·8 12·3 4·2 52·2 43·7 6·1 23·8 20·0 24·6 21·8	825·9 35·9 150·2 53·6 91·9 33·8 17·2 91·1 77·4 26·6 52·7 90·0 66·4 39·1	467·8 28·2 86·8 18·7 47·6 22·2 10·8 38·7 36·0 19·7 28·9 69·9 42·9 17·4	357·5 7·5 64·4 32·9 44·2 12·5 3·7 51·2 44·2 23·5 19·8 25·6 21·8	825·3 35·7 151·2 51·6 91·8 34·7 14·5 89·9 80·2 25·9 52·4 89·7 68·5 39·2	466·2 28·4 86·3 18·7 47·5 21·2 12·7 38·4 35·3 20·0 29·0 69·3 41·9 17·5	365·4 7·6 65·6 33·4 46·3 12·2 4·1 52·1 46·7 6·2 23·7 19·7 25·6 22·2	831·6 36·0 151·9 52·1 93·8 33·4 16·8 90·5 82·0 26·2 52·7 89·0 67·5 39·7	465 · 7 28 · 4 85 · 4 18 · 6 47 · 3 20 · 9 12 · 8 38 · 4 35 · 8 20 · 1 29 · 0 69 · 5 42 · 0 17 · 5	367·1 7·6 65·9 32·8 47·2 12·1 4·1 52·1 47·6 6·2 23·9 19·8 25·5 22·3	832 · 8 36 · 0 151 · 3 51 · 4 94 · 5 33 · 0 16 · 9 90 · 5 83 · 4 26 · 3 52 · 9 89 · 3 67 · 5 39 · 8
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	363·2 14·5 29·8 6·3 164·7 35·6 15·4 30·7 23·0 34·2 9·0	139·1 § 4·7 2·0 41·3 46·7 8·9 12·4 11·8 6·4 4·3	502·3 15·1 34·5 8·3 206·0 82·3 24·3 43·1 34·8 40·6 13·3	366·8 14·8 29·3 6·3 168·0 36·5 15·2 30·4 22·5 35·2 8·6	140 · 8 \$ 4 · 7 2 · 0 42 · 6 47 · 0 9 · 4 12 · 7 11 · 0 6 · 6 4 · 2	507·6 15·4 34·0 8·3 210·6 83·5 24·6 43·1 33·5 41·8 12·8	367·5 14·9 29·4 6·3 168·6 36·4 15·1 30·3 22·7 35·4 8·4	142·2 8 4·8 2·0 42·8 47·9 9·4 12·7 11·2 6·7 4·1	509·7 15·5 34·2 8·3 211·4 84·3 24·5 43·0 33·9 42·1 12·5	367·6 14·9 29·5 6·3 168·5 36·6 15·1 30·1 22·7 35·6 8·3	142·4 § 4·9 2·0 42·8 48·2 9·4 12·5 11·1 6·7 4·2	510·0 15·5 34·4 8·3 211·3 84·8 24·5 42·6 33·8 42·3 12·5
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	512·7 255·2 45·1 96·3 48·5 67·6	73·1 23·7 8·2 12·7 10·8 17·7	585 · 8 278 · 9 53 · 3 109 · 0 59 · 3 85 · 3	517·2 257·7 45·0 97·3 49·4 67·8	73·4 24·5 8·2 12·7 10·8 17·2	590 · 6 282 · 2 53 · 2 110 · 0 60 · 2 85 · 0	518·0 257·4 45·3 97·9 49·5 67·9	73·6 24·6 8·3 12·8 10·9 17·0	591 · 6 282 · 0 53 · 6 110 · 7 60 · 4 84 · 9	519·1 258·1 45·4 98·4 49·3 67·9	73·4 24·6 8·4 12·8 10·7 16·9	592 · 5 282 · 7 53 · 8 111 · 2 60 · 0 84 · 8
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	1,674·1 29·4 81·8 54·0 31·6 39·0 35·7 52·2 35·6 294·6 162·4 16·5 194·3 87·9 6·1 151·7 37·8 50·2 196·3 36·4	625·7 4·7 14·5 16·3 5·2 7·6 4·4 7·9 14·9 63·7 20·0 53·0 17·1 38·2 147·3 24·6 73·2	2,299·8 34·1 96·3 70·3 36·8 46·6 40·1 50·5 358·3 182·4 21·2 248·5 134·1 14·1 204·7 54·9 88·4 343·6 61·0 153·8	1,687·7 29·8 84·4 57·0 30·3 40·6 36·9 53·4 38·7 299·0 162·7 162·7 162·7 164·2 197·4 86·5 6·2 146·2 36·8 49·2 199·7 36·4 80·3	625·3 4·6 15·1 16·8 5·0 8·0 8·0 8·0 4·5 7·9 16·2 64·2 19·7 4·7 55·1 45·6 8·4 53·4 16·6 36·8 149·7 70·1	2,313·0 34·4 99·5 73·8 35·3 48·6 41·4 61·3 54·9 363·2 182·4 20·9 252·5 132·1 14·6 199·6 53·4 86·0 349·4 559·3	1,689·5 29·6 84·6 57·1 30·4 40·5 36·9 54·0 39·1 299·7 161·7 161·7 169·2 86·0 6·2 145·2 37·0 49·8 200·5 80·3	631 · 9 4·7 15·2 17·1 5·0 8·0 4·5 8·1 16·6 64·6 19·8 4·7 55·9 45·6 8·6 8·6 7 37·6 152·3 23·4 70·0	2,321·4 34·3 99·8 74·2 35·4 48·5 41·4 62·1 55·7 364·3 181·5 20·9 254·1 131·6 14·8 198·7 53·7 87·4 352·8 59·9 150·3	40·6 36·7 54·6 39·6 300·3 162·7 16·2 199·0 85·7 6·1 144·4 37·2 50·0 201·1 36·7	635·3 4·7 15·2 17·2 5·0 8·1 4·5 8·1 16·7 64·8 19·8 4·7 56·2 45·4 8·4 53·6 16·6 38·3 153·9 23·6 70·5	2,328-9 34-2 100-1 74-2 35-2 48-7 41-2 62-7 56-3 365-1 182-5 255-7 131-1 14-5 198-6 53-8 88-3 355-6 60-1 151-2

^{*}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	Novemb	per 1968*		September 1969*			October 1969*			November 1969*		
(Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	172·9 138·3 34·6	11·9 8·6 3·3	184·8 146·9 37·9	173·2 139·6 33·6	12·1 8·7 3·4	185·3 148·3 37·0	174·1 140·6 33·5	12·1 8·7 3·4	186·2 149·3 36·9	175·3 141·7 33·6	12·1 8·7 3·4	187·4 150·4 37·0
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	701 · 8 421 · 0 17 · 0 206 · 1 25 · 1 29 · 6 3 · 0	110·4 63·3 6·1 35·2 1·9 1·8 2·1	812·2 484·3 23·1 241·3 27·0 31·4 5·1	713·7 437·9 17·2 203·5 23·8 28·3 3·0	111·6 65·2 5·9 34·8 1·8 1·9 2·0	825·3 503·1 23·1 238·3 25·6 30·2 5·0	714·1 439·4 16·9 203·0 23·6 28·3 2·9	112·9 66·7 5·8 34·8 1·8 1·8 2·0	827·0 506·1 22·7 237·8 25·4 30·1 4·9	713·7 439·8 16·4 203·1 23·4 28·1 2·9	112·3 66·5 5·7 34·6 1·7 1·9	826·0 506·3 22·1 237·7 25·1 30·0 4·8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	382·9 13·9 7·2 29·4 32·8 15·9 15·1 268·6	193.0 8.0 5.9 17.2 10.5 18.8 10.3 122.3	575·9 21·9 13·1 46·6 43·3 34·7 25·4 390·9	383·I 14·2 7·0 29·5 33·3 16·5 15·3 267·3	187·5 8·0 5·9 16·7 10·3 18·4 9·8 118·4	570 · 6 22 · 2 12 · 9 46 · 2 43 · 6 34 · 9 25 · 1 385 · 7	384·5 14·3 7·0 29·7 33·4 16·3 15·4 268·4	189·1 8·1 6·0 16·9 10·3 18·6 9·9	573 · 6 22 · 4 13 · 0 46 · 6 43 · 7 34 · 9 25 · 3 387 · 7	385·1 14·2 6·9 29·9 33·5 16·6 15·5 268·5	189·6 8·1 6·0 17·0 10·4 18·7 9·9 119·5	574·7 22·3 12·9 46·9 43·9 35·3 25·4 388·0
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	350·3 34·8 39·3 34·4 77·0 8·1 3·9 42·6 3·8 26·2 8·6 9·6 43·1 18·9	350·1 6·9 45·8 38·3 74·6 6·7 5·1 89·9 4·5 17·6 12·6 19·5 20·9 7·7	700 · 4 41 · 7 85 · 1 72 · 7 151 · 6 14 · 8 9 · 0 132 · 5 8 · 3 43 · 8 21 · 2 29 · 1 64 · 0 26 · 6	354·2 37·3 40·9 34·8 76·4 8·0 42·6 3·8 27·0 8·8 9·8 41·5 19·3	343·4 7·0 44·7 38·0 71·6 6·0 5·3 90·4 4·3 17·8 12·2 18·1 20·2 7·8	697·6 44·3 85·6 72·8 148·0 14·0 9·3 133·0 8·1 44·8 21·0 27·9 61·7 27·1	353·4 37·5 40·9 35·1 76·0 7·8 4·0 42·4 3·8 27·0 8·8 9·3 41·2 19·6	343·5 7·1 44·7 38·0 71·2 5·8 5·3 91·2 4·3 17·6 12·2 12·2 20·3 7·9	696·9 44·6 85·6 73·1 147·2 13·6 9·3 133·6 8·1 44·6 21·0 27·2 61·5 27·5	8·8 9·3 41·1	342·9 7·1 44·5 38·0 70·9 5·8 5·3 91·0 4·3 17·6 12·1 17·9 20·5 7·9	695 · 9 44 · 7 85 · 3 73 · 1 146 · 5 13 · 5 9 · 3 133 · 5 8 · 1 44 · 6 20 · 9 27 · 2 61 · 6
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	31·9 19·5 8·3 4·1	24·2 5·9 14·6 3·7	56·1 25·4 22·9 7·8	7.9	22·6 5·4 13·7 3·5	53·0 23·9 21·6 7·5	30·2 18·3 7·9 4·0	22·7 5·4 13·7 3·6	52·9 23·7 21·6 7·6	18.3	13.6	52·7 23·7 21·4 7·6
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear	127·7 6·0 29·2 16·6 6·2 15·4 2·9 7·8 43·6	82·6 43·3 34·7 98·2 6·7 29·9	496·5 25·8 111·8 59·9 40·9 113·6 9·6 37·7 97·2	29·0 16·4 6·2 14·9 2·7 7·5	33·6 95·9 6·5 28·5	486·7 25·6 110·3 59·9 39·8 110·8 9·2 36·0 95·1	6·2 15·0 2·7 7·5	360·9 19·9 81·0 43·7 33·6 95·2 6·4 28·5 52·6	9.1	5·8 28·8 16·1 6·1 15·0 2·6 7·5	19·9 80·8 43·6 33·6 95·2 6·4 28·4	484·2 25·7 109·6 59·7 39·7 110·2 9·0 35·9 94·4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materials	277 · 5 58 · 2 28 · 0 62 · 5 15 · 7 113 · 1	6·3 32·2 20·2 1·4	353·5 64·5 60·2 82·7 17·1 129·0	54·8 28·0 62·4 15·8	20.2	344·8 60·8 59·9 82·6 17·3 124·2	54·1 28·1 62·8 15·5	20.5	60·0 60·2 83·3 17·0	53·9 28·2 62·8 15·5	5·9 31·8 20·5 1·5	60·0 83·3 17·0
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	260 · 3 102 · 9 79 · 8 10 · 1 33 · 1 18 · 8 15 · 6	14·7 20·4 8·9 4·9 6·2	321·0 117·6 100·2 19·0 38·0 25·0 21·2	96·9 73·9 9·4 30·8 18·3	13·5 18·8 8·7 4·6 5·6	18·1 35·4 23·9	96·5 73·9 9·3 31·0 18·3	13·6 19·0 8·6 4·6 5·7	110·1 92·9 17·9 35·6 24·0	95.8 73.9 9.3 31.0	13·5 19·1 8·6 4·6 5·6	109·3 93·0 17·9 35·6 23·7
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	422 · 7 73 · 6 34 · 1 39 · 5 109 · 1 166 · 4	18·7 30·1 34·9 35·3	640 · 8 92 · 3 64 · 2 74 · 4 144 · 4 265 · 5	74·7 34·3 40·3 109·0	18·4 29·8 34·8 35·1	64·1 75·1 144·1	74·7 34·4 40·4 109·1	18·5 29·9 35·6	93·2 64·3 75·4 144·7	75 · 0 34 · 3 4 · 40 · 4 7 · 109 · 0	18·6 39·6 34·8 36·1	93·6 63·9 75·2 145·1
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	215·6 93·2 10·0 5·8 14·8 5·9 61·9 24·0	36·3 2·8 6·6 3 26·1 6·7 43·8	129.5 12.6 12.4 40.9 12.6	93.8 9.2 4 5.6 9 15.0 5.9 7 63.6	34·7 2·7 6·2 26·0 6·4 44·8	128·5 11·9 11·8 41·0 12·3	94·1 9·1 3 5·7 15·0 5·9	35·1 2·7 6·2 26·6 6·6 45·1	129 · 2 11 · 8 2 · 11 · 8 3 · 41 · 6 5 · 12 · 9	94. 9 9. 6 15. 6 5. 1 64.	35·3 2·7 6·2 0 26·6 9 6·6 4 44·7	129.4 11.7 11.9 41.6 12.5
Construction	1,418 - 2	88 · 6	1,506 · 8	3 1,328 · 2	88 · 6	1,416-8	3 1,322 - 2	88 · 6	1,410-1	8 1,317	2 88.0	1,405 -8
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	347 · 8 104 · 2 202 · 9 40 · 7	20.8	125 · 0	102.6	33.5	124.9	102.4	7 22.4	124-1	8 101.	9 22.5	5 124 -

^{*} 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.

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

	OP	OVER	TIME		Stand	off for			ES ON S	HORT-TI		tal	
	1.15	E 000		of over- worked		week	Workin	g part of	a week	Total			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives	Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Hours lo	Average	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lo	St Average
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	198·2 35·5	35.5	1,897	9·6 9·6	8 4 -	2.1	1.2	12.5	10.2	1.3	0.2	14.6	11:4
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	78·0 32·5	28·3 28·3	783 348	10·0 10·7	==	- T	=	=	=	=	=	= 13	19/50 SH26
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	146·1 43·9 40·4	34·0 21·6 47·4	1.357 412 372	9·3 9·4 9·2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0·7 	2·1 0·6 1·3	19·9 4·7 12·6	9·4 7·9 9·4	2·1 0·6 1·4	0·5 0·3 1·6	20·6 4·7 13·0	9·6 7·9 9·7
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	714·7 505·7 209·3	48·1 55·1 36·9	6,012 4,381 1,632	8·4 8·7 7·8	0·2 0·2 —	7·4 7·2 0·2	0·5 0·2 0·3	4·3 1·1 3·3	8·6 5·5 11·0	0·7 0·4 0·3	<u>-</u>	11·7 8·2 3·5	16·7 20·5 11·7
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	241 · 8 171 · 5 54 · 1	42·4 44·2 43·9	1,818 1,275 406	7·5 7·4 7·5	0·1 0·1	5·5 5·5	7·0 6·7	60·3 57·4	8·6 8·6 —	7·2 6·8	1.8	65·8 62·9	9·2 9·2
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 Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	139·8 23·4 38·6 17·1 19·5	25·0 17·2 31·9 15·7 40·8	1,183 186 351 110 171	8·5 7·9 9·1 6·5 8·8	0·6 0·1 0·1 0·3 0·1	25·5 3·1 4·7 13·4 2·6	5·6 0·6 0·7 2·7 1·3	49·5 4·9 8·2 22·3 11·2	8·9 8·2 11·3 8·4 8·5	6·2 0·6 0·8 3·0 1·4	1·1 0·4 0·7 2·7 2·9	75·0 8·0 12·9 35·7 13·8	12·1 13·3 15·5 12·0 10·0
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.5	31.4	94	8.2	1-11-	0.7	0.2	1.6	8.3	0.2	0.6	2.3	10.9
Clothing and footwear Footwear	41·7 10·6	10·8 13·4	210 52	5·0 4·9	0·3	12·6 2·5	9·6 7·7	60·1 43·6	6·3 5·7	9·9 7·7	2·6 9·8	72·8 46·1	7·4 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. Timber	95·1 37·4	44·9 47·4	805 300	8·5 8·0	0.1	4·7 0·2	1.1	12·1 0·4	10.9	1·2 0·1	0.6	16·8 0·7	13.8
Paper, printing and publishing Printing, publishing of newspapers and	168-6	41 · 2 43 · 9	1,516	9·0 8·4	O EEE	105.7	0.1	0.6	10.4	0.1	no service	0.6	10.4
periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	71.6	44-1	605	8.4	3 65—	0 88E	0-0-	202 · 9 - 40 7	_	-	-		
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating	89·1 31·9 33·1	34·7 33·4 40·0	842 298 329	9·5 9·3 9·9	0·1 — —	2·1 1·0	1·0 0·9 —	8·2 7·0	8·1 8·1	1·1 0·9 —	0·4 0·9	10·3 7·9	9·7 9·0
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 Over 1, up to 2	38,138 32,642	3,572 2,570	7,348 5,633	1,891	50,949 42,255
Up to 2	70,780	6,142	12,981	3,301	93,204
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	25,239 22,589	1,721	4,684 4,249	969 666	32,613 28,714
Over 2, up to 4	47,828	2,931	8,933	1,635	61,327
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	20,166 46,960	970 1,874	4,012 9,567	524 1,019	25,672 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

Pagional analysis of unemployment: 8th December, 1969

Table 1 Reg	gional an	aiysis 0	unem	proymen	t. our		ci, 170				1	1		- 1	1	
de la	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 unemp	loyed	243		250				2	922 - 1 065						are the ch	
Total Men Boys Women Married Women* Girls	126,534 107,073 3,205 14,785 4,690 1,471	58,500 50,344 1,297 6,332 1,876 527	13,396 11,251 413 1,553 592 179	39,960 31,750 894 6,649 2,427 667	42,627 35,511 922 5,665 2,381 529	29,724 25,086 693 3,557 1,443 388	57,188 48,563 1,645 6,077 2,259 903	74,106 62,284 2,092 8,674 3,506 1,056	64,531 53,655 2,348 7,424 3,085 1,104	40,513 31,980 1,452 6,113 2,591 968	84,723 66,305 2,421 14,560 6,896 1,437	573,302 473,458 16,085 75,057 29,870 8,702	36,679 27,084 1,300 7,798 4,953 497	500,542 17,385 82,855 34,823 9,199	85,994 72,967 2,204 9,847 2,998 976	53,936 45,357 1,414 6,491 2,284 674
Percentage rates†									656 403				1988	44.03 10.020	to a lateral	TOP STATE
Total Males Females	1.6 2.2 0.5	1·3 1·8 0·4	2·2 2·9 0·8	3·8 1·5	1·8 2·5 0·7	2·1 2·8 0·8	2·8 3·8 0·9	2·5 3·5 0·9	4·9 6·6 1·9	4·1 5·1 2·2	3·9 5·1 1·9	2·5 3·4 1·0	7·1 8·8 4·3	=	1·5 2·1 0·5	1·9 2·6 0·7
Temporarily stop	ped													Congressor	ona caviar	
Total Males Females	798 749 49	183 161 22	97 33	120 106 14	1,851 1,723 128	810 544 266	974 774 200	1,019 582 437	656 593 63	96 6	1,330 1,241 89	7,790 6,505 1,285	408 227 181	8,198 6,732 1,466	291 261 30	637 585 52
Wholly unemploy	red	97.0														
Total Males Females	125,736 109,529 16,207	58,317 51,480 6,837	13,266 11,567 1,699	39,840 32,538 7,302	40,776 34,710 6,066	28,914 25,235 3,679	56,214 49,434 6,780	73,087 63,794 9,293	63,875 55,410 8,465	40,411 33,336 7,075	83,393 67,485 15,908	565,512 483,038 82,474	36,271 28,157 8,114	601,783 511,195 90,588	85,703 74,910 10,793	53,299 46,186 7,113
Males wholly une																
Total Men Total Boys Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	106,325 3,204 1,407 22,725 13,313 17,401 54,683	50,183 1,297 1,058 11,288 6,367 8,181 24,586	11,156 411 119 2,204 1,270 1,747 6,227	31,646 892 260 4,494 3,120 4,925 19,739	33,796 914 - 5,914 3,790 4,810 20,196	24,549 686 58 3,754 2,531 3,456 15,436	47,799 1,635 115 7,731 5,170 7,113 29,305	61,711 2,083 175 10,062 6,858 9,833 36,866	53,079 2,331 152 6,892 4,989 6,688 36,689	31,887 1,449 13 3,992 3,076 4,497 21,758	65,108 2,377 284 9,154 6,642 9,500 41,905	467,056 15,982 2,583 76,922 50,759 69,970 282,804	26,860 1,297 473 2,693 2,615 4,317 18,059	493,916 17,279 3,056 79,615 53,374 74,287 300,863	72,706 2,204 1,260 15,682 9,002 11,872 37,094	44,775 1,411 266 9,247 5,581 7,276 23,816
Females wholly u		E COL	101	927												
Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	14,740 1,467 103 4,546 2,333 3,094 6,131	6,310 527 70 2,214 994 1,238 2,321	1,527 172 13 346 231 334 775	6,635 667 24 1,186 967 1,635 3,490	5,550 516 — 1,265 848 1,117 2,836	3,335 344 4 675 457 573 1,970	5,908 872 27 1,380 948 1,204 3,221	8,280 1,013 2 2,198 1,299 1,791 4,003	7,362 1,103 2 1,332 948 1,453 4,730	6,108 967 3 1,019 779 1,240 4,034	14,481 1,427 32 2,335 1,758 2,681 9,102	73,926 8,548 210 16,282 10,568 15,122 40,292	7,625 489 28 798 791 1,294 5,203	81,551 9,037 238 17,080 11,359 16,416 45,495	9,817 976 84 3,240 1,583 1,980 3,906	6,450 663 32 1,652 981 1,448 3,000
School-leavers un	employed	AND THE PARTY OF THE	121	503		9										
Boys Girls	272	118 76	27 20	95 48	81 56	69 39	249	158 80	456 142	240	279 135	1,926 937	513	2,439	226 124	73 53
Wholly unemploy					1 40 430	1 20 000	1 55 054	1 72 040	1 62 277	40,020	82,979	562,649	35,561	598,210	85,353	53,173
Wholly		58,123			40,639	28,806	55,856	72,849	63,277	1 40,020	02,777	302,017	33,301	370,2.0	05,000	55,.75
Wholly unemplo (seasonally	1 888	ing school	1 00	1 933	1	1			1	20.000	00.000	F44.000	35.000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	82,800	51,600
adjusted)	121,300	-	13,000	35,700	41,500	28,800	53,100	72,500	57,900	38,600	80,200	544,800	35,000	_	82,800	31,600
		-	_		_		the state of the s	THE RESERVE TO THE PERSON NAMED IN			NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY

‡ Casual workers are included in the totals but are now excluded from the duration

not make that a weeks accommed for 42.0 per count, a 45.2 per cent. in November.	mpared wit	00	GRE	AT BRIT	AIN			UNIT	ED KING	SDOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOL	LY PLOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY	no espen	TOTAL	emigalqu e Dini e	to is bo	TOTAL	u vilosi na taar
this analysis.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services* Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	483,038 268,592 123,374	82,474 23,717 22,665	6,505 4,442 3,937	1,285 1,070 1,067	489,543 273,034 127,311	83,759 24,787 23,732	573,302 297,821 151,043	517,927 288,621 132,163	92,054 27,987 26,824	609,981 316,608 158,987
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	13,616 10,140 437 3,039	1,203 1,164 23 16	1,617 171 2 1,444	98 98	15,233 10,311 439 4,483	1,301 1,262 23 16	16,534 11,573 462 4,499	18,177 12,849 641 4,687	1,360 1,319 25 16	19,537 14,168 666 4,703
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	25,008 23,453 699 304 124 428	150 113 16 7 2 12	27 1 26	1 200 1 3 200 1 3 200 1 3	25,035 23,454 725 304 124 428	151 113 16 7 2 13	25,186 23,567 741 311 126 441	25,266 23,459 908 326 126 447	155 113 18 9 2 13	25,421 23,572 926 335 128 460
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	14,136 647 2,986 664 1,736 875 364 997 985 783 220 562 1,483 600 616 618	3,563 49 489 286 610 211 50 451 471 72 16 172 139 174 204 169	25 4 4 5 2 1	50 2 3 23 1 3 8 6	14,178 647 2,986 664 1,761 879 364 1,001 990 783 222 563 1,483 601 616 618	3,613 49 491 289 633 212 50 454 479 72 16 178 139 176 206 169	17,791 696 3,477 953 2,394 1,091 414 1,455 1,469 855 238 741 1,622 777 822 787	15,079 706 3,191 675 1,903 989 372 1,029 1,110 832 224 573 1,501 631 650 693	4,189 58 543 297 687 289 51 479 558 79 17 188 149 188 213	19,268 764 3,734 972 2,590 1,278 423 1,508 1,668 911 241 761 1,650 819 863 1,086
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,448 249 1,066 133	70 1 58 11	noden.	0.40 808	1,448 249 1,066 133	70 1 58 11	1,518 250 1,124 144	1,462 250 1,076 136	71 1 59 11	1,533 251 1,135 147
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	6,246 2,562 555 183 721 404 682 229 230 680	980 216 188 132 65 85 71 23 13	11 3 1 6	9 2 1 1	6,257 2,565 556 183 727 405 682 229 230 680	989 218 189 133 65 85 71 23 13	7,246 2,783 745 316 792 490 753 252 243 872	6,413 2,627 572 188 731 412 698 230 257 698	1,015 226 192 134 65 86 77 23 13 199	7,428 2,853 764 322 796 498 775 253 270 897
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	11,047 5,357 861 2,670 898 858 403	631 182 37 162 137 85 28	601 209 1 306 70 15	24 9 13 1	11,648 5,566 862 2,976 968 873 403	655 183 46 175 138 85 28	12,303 5,749 908 3,151 1,106 958 431	11,772 5,610 871 3,013 982 884 412	660 184 46 179 138 85 28	12,432 5,794 917 3,192 1,120 969 440
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	16,483 498 1,116 705 389 460 369 796 458 4,988 3,258 307 3,139	1,470 27 109 90 22 41 20 63 112 499 131 43 313	11 3 5 2	5	16,494 498 1,116 705 389 460 370 796 458 4,991 3,263 307 3,141	1,479 27 109 90 22 46 20 63 112 503 131 43 313	17,973 525 1,225 795 411 506 390 859 570 5,494 3,394 350 3,454	16,949 507 1,128 728 394 600 384 806 477 5,089 3,322 312 3,202	1,553 28 113 94 23 68 20 64 124 515 136 44 324	18,502 535 1,241 822 417 668 404 870 601 5,604 3,458 356 3,526
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,202 373 164 131 534	414 90 103 36 185	7 7 9 1 984 9,1 68 1 88 1 88	2 1	1,202 373 164 131 534	416 90 104 36 186	1,618 463 268 167 720	1,235 384 169 141 541	452 101 106 55 190	1,687 485 275 196 731
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computors Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	9,307 2,445 927 972 1,451 544 202 494 733 1,539	2,761 393 107 407 731 181 75 102 236 529	9 6	89 3 84	9,316 2,451 927 973 1,452 545 202 494 733 1,539	2,850 396 107 407 815 181 75 102 238 529	12,166 2,847 1,034 1,380 2,267 726 277 596 971 2,068	9,651 2,531 963 1,010 1,472 670 207 498 748 1,552	3,123 408 129 552 842 207 81 104 259 541	12,774 2,939 1,092 1,562 2,314 877 288 602 1,007 2,093
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	7,058 6,449 609	121 112 9	62 58 4	1 688	7,120 6,507 613	121 112 9	7,241 6,619 622	7,542 6,895 647	128 119 9	7,670 7,014 656
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	9,787 168 6,138 487 1,922 529 543	709 8 427 43 191 20 20	1,851 124 1,699 26 1	62 62	11,638 292 7,837 513 1,923 529 544	771 8 489 43 191 20 20	12,409 300 8,326 556 2,114 549 564	11,907 296 7,948 521 2,065 531 546	818 9 498 45 226 20 20	12,725 305 8,446 566 2,291 551 566

Table 2	(continued)
Table 2	(00,000

sier groupings of employment exchange areas. As o	M. ,2521	0.	GREA	T BRITAI	N			UNIT	TED KING	DOM
ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLI UNEMP Males	LY LOYED*	TEMPO STOPPE Males		Males	TOTAL	Total	Males	TOTAL	Total
CHANGE THE TOPICS OF THE CHANGE OF THE THE THE	12 10 200				12 0 E G 2 10 E	01.0010	1994 TEM		OK-SELT	Oddin
letal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	10,230 522 459 212 469 666 399 193	1,757 93 46 74 98 88 189 59	66 6 2	ogatno	10,296 522 465 212 469 668 399 201	1,767 93 46 74 98 88 189 59	12,063 615 511 286 567 756 588 260	10,446 530 484 215 476 682 406 202	1,808 95 49 79 98 88 193 59	12,254 625 533 294 574 770 599 261
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,310 8,290	2,888	50 577	434	7,360 8,867	3,322	8,480 12,189	7,451 9,836	4,267	8,598 14,103
extiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	8,290 443 1,141 643 1,966 605 182 817 68 437 198 323 1,071 396	2,688 59 314 241 663 121 103 623 15 203 96 195 208 47	7 31 64 193 24 14	11 89 55 5 193 10 6 14 51	443 1,148 674 2,030 605 182 1,010 92 451 198 323 1,315 396	59 325 330 718 126 103 816 15 213 102 209 259 47	12,169 502 1,473 1,004 2,748 731 285 1,826 107 664 300 532 1,574 443	9,636 530 1,371 847 2,077 608 225 1,092 103 540 211 376 1,452 404	9,267 84 508 477 774 127 128 958 68 250 108 400 336 49	14,103 614 1,879 1,324 2,851 735 353 2,050 171 790 319 776 1,788 453
eather, leather goods, and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	1,011 648 279 84	186 43 127 16	7 5 1	14	1,018 653 280 85	200 43 141 16	1,218 696 421 101	1,069 687 294 88	210 47 146 17	1,279 734 440 105
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,678 200 452 417 123 413 93 183 797	3,086 162 660 267 369 926 51 294 357	276 5 35 45 1 7 65 1	308 4 70 20 23 45 15	2,954 205 487 462 124 420 158 184 914	3,394 166 730 287 392 971 66 294 488	6,348 371 1,217 749 516 1,391 224 478 1,402	3,084 212 506 462 182 433 169 190 930	4,216 187 856 296 734 1,124 121 366 532	7,300 399 1,362 758 916 1,557 290 556 1,462
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	7,441 2,106 860 1,659 180 2,636	656 107 246 199 16 88	101 22 47 5 27	13 1 12	7,542 2,128 907 1,659 185 2,663	669 108 258 199 16 88	8,211 2,236 1,165 1,858 201 2,751	7,808 2,251 928 1,676 190 2,763	687 110 264 203 17 93	8,499 2,36 1,193 1,879 203 2,850
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	5,965 2,278 2,086 262 550 472 317	501 136 144 75 37 54 55	186 4 170 10 1	7 5 1	6,151 2,282 2,256 272 551 473 317	508 136 149 76 38 54 55	6,659 2,418 2,405 348 589 527 372	6,390 2,359 2,346 282 584 484 335	535 144 159 77 41 56 58	6,92 2,50 2,50 35 62 54
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	5,696 1,305 819 312 241 481 922 1,616	1,549 226 343 129 97 99 148 507	32 I I I5 I5	4	5,728 1,305 820 312 241 482 937 1,631	1,553 226 343 129 97 99 148 511	7,281 1,531 1,163 441 338 581 1,085 2,142	5,857 1,322 858 314 241 510 954 1,658	1,654 231 392 134 100 110 155 532	7,51 1,55 1,25 44 34 62 1,10 2,19
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5,349 1,830 363 137 571 141 1,848 459	1,323 257 55 53 354 70 409 125	105 93	32 23 2 2 4	5,454 1,923 363 137 571 142 1,855 463	1,355 280 55 55 356 70 413 126	6,809 2,203 418 192 927 212 2,268 589	5,663 2,058 367 156 582 145 1,880 475	1,438 305 56 62 377 70 434 134	7,10 2,36 42 21 95 21 2,31
Construction	113,970	649	477	2	114,447	651	115,098	124,714	744	125,45
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	6,240 2,495 3,254 491	253 83 150 20	1	1 - 1	6,241 2,496 3,254 491	253 83 150 20	6,494 2,579 3,404 511	6,478 2,594 3,359 525	264 87 156 21	6,74 2,68 3,51 54
Fransport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	34,009 6,081 4,048 6,849 1,705 4,970 3,255 1,528 3,620 1,953	2,023 230 524 143 80 111 68 248 366 253	147 2 5 46 4 60 16	5 ! 3	34,156 6,083 4,053 6,895 1,709 5,030 3,271 1,528 3,624 1,963	2,028 230 524 144 83 111 68 248 367 253	36,184 6,313 4,577 7,039 1,792 5,141 3,339 1,776 3,991 2,216	35,927 6,219 4,415 7,119 1,793 5,269 3,701 1,599 3,811 2,001	2,154 234 542 156 85 120 73 270 401 273	38,08 6,45 4,95 7,27 1,87 5,38 3,77 1,86 4,21 2,27
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	39,900 7,710 563 2,904 12,394 7,865 3,865 4,599	13,575 1,088 35 663 5,951 5,380 203 255	148 74 3 7 34 4 12	34 8 ! !6 8 !	40,048 7,784 566 2,911 12,428 7,869 3,877 4,613	13,609 1,096 35 664 5,967 5,388 204 255	53,657 8,880 601 3,575 18,395 13,257 4,081 4,868	42,080 8,270 582 3,017 13,063 8,123 4,141 4,884	14,970 1,267 37 745 6,597 5,803 244 277	57,05 9,53 61 3,76 19,66 13,92 4,38 5,16

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

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.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS*	100	201 211 211 211 211	and Girls		orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	centage rate			and Girls		orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	rate
DEVELOTTEN ANEAS							LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—co	ontinued				
South Western	6,120	1,735	351	8,206	66	6.1	West Midlands †Birmingham 9,94	1,652	367	11,960	315	1.
Merseyside	24,571	2,825	1,648	29,044	66	3.6	Burton-on-Trent 622	2 86	26	734 675	- 1	2 3
Northern	54,378	7,689	3,517	65,584	658	4.8	Cannock 57 †Coventry 3,899	564	128	4,591	966	2
Scottish	61,257	13,941	3,708	78,906	1,328	4.1	Dudley 653 Hereford 617	84	18	774 735	_ 12	2
Welsh	23,200	4,671	1,805	29,676	90	4.7	†Kidderminster 530 Leamington 488		20 25	636		1
otal all Development Areas	169,526	30,861	11,029	211,416	2,208	4.3	Nuneaton 88 †Oakengates 1,007 Redditch 222 Rugby 38	350 3 29 3 81	62 98 4 29	1,019 1,455 256 493	210 57 — 4	3 3
lorthern Ireland	27,084	7,798	1,797	36,679	408	7.1	Shrewsbury 602 †Stafford 545 †Stoke-on-Trent 3,98 Stourbridge 524	141 548	38 39 138 2	697 729 4,667 618	- 40 2	2 1 2
OCAL AREAS (by Region	on)		# 1 m				†Walsall 1,834 †Warley 627 †West Bromwich 899 †Wolverhampton 2,265 Worcester 665	70 102 420	91 19 28 76 31	2,151 711 1,029 2,759 818	58 83 30 37	1 2
Greater London †Aldershot	50,344 274	6,332 74	1,824	58,500 389	183	1.3	East Midlands †Chesterfield 2,305		98	2,722	7	3
Aylesbury	258 173	20 58	33	311	_	1.0	Coalville 260	65	9 34	334 592	7	0.5
Basingstoke Bedford	625	90	24	739	3	1.4	†Derby 1,725	267	61	2,053 456	35	
Bournemouth Braintree	3,425 347	582 91	89 25	4,096 463	15	3.7	Kettering 402 Leicester 1,917	305	49	2,271	85	beech!
Brentwood Brighton	280 3,538	39 651	15	334 4,300	_ 2	3.6	Lincoln 1,336 Loughborough 246	62	144	1,792	30	
Chatham †Chelmsford	1,481	322	164	1,967	=	2.7	†Mansfield 1,224 †Northampton 863		92 29	1,508	10 9	
†Chichester †Colchester	875 864	115	60 43	1,050		2.5	†Nottingham 5,677 Sutton-in-Ashfield 94		221	6,468	175	
Crawley Eastbourne	889 999	137	51	1,077		0.9	Yorkshire and Humberside	211	145	2 200	26	1 1000
Gravesend Guildford	1,149	172	88 70	1,409	_	2.2	†Barnsley 2,912 †Bradford 2,992	378	165 172	3,388 3,542	36 43	
Harlow	817	115	49	981	41 34	1.7	†Castleford 1,980 †Dewsbury 1,480	246	113	2,320 1,770	35	
†Hastings †High Wycombe	1,494	178	34	1,706	20	1.1	†Doncaster 4,03 Grimsby 2,37		344 97	4,982 2,568	165	3000
tLetchworth tLuton	252 1,424	34 177	8 51	1,652	27	0.7	†Halifax 500 Harrogate 57	70	37 31	613	_ 8	4 13 15
Maidstone Newport, I.O.W.	735	114	52 53	901	=	1.4	Huddersfield 880	182	33 252	1,095	41 6	E I FREE
†Oxford †Portsmouth	2,687 3,938	348 510	88 213	3,123	333	2·2 3·2	Keighley 418	93	11	522	132	A CONTRACT
Ramsgate Reading	1,204	189 223	90	1,483	- 5	5.9	†Leeds 6,13 †Mexborough 1,45	282	130	6,956 1,867	11	1
†St. Albans †Slough	699	112	58 24 39	835 979	- 22	0.9	Rotherham 1,950 †Scunthorpe 1,048	3 314	146 75	2,320 1,437	86	
Southampton	833 3,452	495	171	4,118	_	2.7	†Sheffield 5,075 Wakefield 1,074		162	5,761	89	244
Stevenage	4,427 263	472 49	180	5,079	- 14	3·2 1·2	York 1,498	3 193	66	1,757	-	id Proposition
†Tunbridge Wells †Watford	1,021	116	46 53	1,029	3	1.6	North Western †Accrington 41:		15	529	46	000000
†Weybridge †Worthing	679 1,342	120 157	36 30	835 1,529		3.5	†Ashton-under-Lyne 1,35- †Barrow-in-Furness 53	5 220	49 56	1,585	20	
ast Anglia							†Blackburn 836 †Blackpool 3,710		33 155	1,079	203	
Cambridge Great Yarmouth	570 1,191	97 134	11 54	678 1,379	3	1.0	†Bolton 1,594	1 170	35 16	1,799	7 41	11
Ipswich	1,478	307	129	1,914	8	2.3	†Bury 800	3 209	20	1,037	12	
Lowestoft Norwich	633 2,132	23 212	15 99	2,443		2.6	Chester 73 †Crewe 84	217	37 77	1,140	38	
Peterborough	580	68	53	701		1.2	†Lancaster 1,407 †Leigh 699	5 154	48 22	1,649	30	
outh Western Bath	634	131	41	806		2.3	†Liverpool 22,75; †Manchester 13,53;	3 1,205	1,541	26,791 15,253	226	Soft !
†Bristol Cheltenham	5,502	728 202	176 48	6,406	_ 7	2·3 2·3 2·5	†Nelson 31/ †Northwich 730	4 103	35	421 901	23 22	
Exeter	1,567	270 272	38 56	1,875	-	3·3 2·5	†Oldham 1,099	209	20 83	1,328	24	
Gloucester Plymouth	2,906	604	232	3,742	=	3.8	†Rochdale 719	121	20	860	4	
Salisbury Swindon	1,046	145 129	43 54	1,229	4	2·3 1·8	St. Helens 908 Southport 1,088	3 114	40 24	1,155	11	
Taunton †Torbay	679 3,007	107 631	13	799 3,775	41	2·4 6·5 2·0	†Warrington 699 †Widnes 910 †Wigan 1,510	121	72 67 46	915 1,098 1,804	3 3 21	A COLOR

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

epercia monacent and lower state of the control of	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	accorder 1969. Arenas accorder 1969. Arenas 1, 808. less than at	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centago rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	gion)—cont	tinued					LOCAL AREAS (by Regi	on)—cont	tinued				
Northern	See F	babne a					Scotland †Aberdeen	2,700	397	84	3,181	6	3.
†Bishop Auckland †Carlisle †Chester-le-Street †Consett †Darlington Durham †Hartlepool †Peterlee †Sunderland †Teesside †Tyneside †Workington	2,764 975 2,179 1,568 1,217 1,226 1,738 1,344 6,018 5,615 17,772 1,132	1951 184 212 164 298 147 388 133 494 1,360 2,015 365	182 52 118 80 62 61 200 98 381 517 1,081	3,141 1,211 2,509 1,812 1,577 1,434 2,326 1,575 6,893 7,492 20,868 1,575	-4 6 3 3 24 21 18 36 28 72 4	7·1 2·9 6·8 5·8 3·0 5·2 6·0 6·4 5·9 3·8 5·3 5·7	TADERGEEN †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries †Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands †Irvine †Kilmarnock	1,066 881 877 1,093 2,495 1,535 6,615 1,086 20,439 1,653 5,499 1,057 678	321 149 141 270 390 378 896 600 2,695 822 1,491 340 139	51 46 89 56 152 106 241 61 895 195 594 78 29	1,438 1,076 1,107 1,419 3,037 2,019 7,752 1,747 24,029 2,670 7,584 1,475 846	9 9 8 8 3 61 84 711	3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 4. 3. 4. 6. 9. 4. 2.
Wales †Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale	1,372 4,200 901 613	243 436 274 93	120 207 129 40	1,735 4,843 1,304 746	- - 12 16	6·8 3·1 4·1 2·4	†Kirkcaldy †North Lanarkshire †Paisley †Perth †Stirling	2,342 5,318 1,743 709 950	547 1,960 358 143	95 444 72 38 53	2,984 7,722 2,173 890 1,259		4 2
†Llanelli †Neath †Newport †Pontypool †Pontypridd	564 2,169 1,174 2,585	258 286 336 498	63 220 129 234	885 2,675 1,639 3,317	-10	3·1 3·5 4·0 5·4	Northern Ireland Ballymena	507		24	676		3 5
†Port Talbot †Shotton †Swansea †Wrexham	1,995 678 2,195 1,753	677 177 401 149	237 87 119 80	2,909 942 2,715 1,982	- 4 - 4	4·1 2·4 3·5 5·6	Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	8,792 760 2,859 1,879	307 323	392 44 224 89	11,544 1,111 3,406 2,503	39	3 12

Note: The percentage rates of unemployment represent the number of persons registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1968.

* Detailed definitions of the development areas, which came into force on 19th August 1966, are given on page 667 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. The revision of travel-to-work areas referred to in the lead-in to this table, while altering

the groupings of the employment exchanges there listed, does not affect the composition of the development areas, which are still defined in terms of the same employment

exchange areas.

† Figures relate to a group of employment exchange areas details of which are given on page 648 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

Industrial analysis of unemployment: 8th December, 1969 (continued from page 43)

Table 2 (continued)

A STATE OF THE STA		t will		GRE	AT BRIT	AIN			TINU	ED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		Y LOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY		TOTAL			TOTAL	Pad St
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Data	10,777	1,955	2	2015 1	10,779	1,956	12,735	11,035	2,145 738	13,180
Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions		5,146 3,237 410	656 303 141		256.3	5,147 3,237 410	656 303 141	5,803 3,540 551	3,292	345	3,637 585
Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research		733 387	178		1	733 387	179	912 497	780 394	196	976 511
Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere		778 86	560	L		779 86	560	1,339	796 88	581	1,377
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services		9,527 456	6,634 203	12	7	9,539 456	6,641 203	16,180 659	9,862 469	7,490 215	17,352 684
Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services		4,056 326 3,342	2,043 320 3,733	3	3 4	4,059 326 3,345	2,046 320 3,737	6,105 646 7,082	4,205 333 3,467	2,289 379 4,247	6,494 712 7,714
Religious organisations Research and development services		186	62 63	240	ahilihan ta	186	62 63	248 296	202 235	69	271 300
Other professional and scientific services		928	210	6	BET.3	934	210	1,144	951	226	1,177
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.		43,472 4,252	17,617	103	61	43,575 4,255	17,678	61,253 5,416	45,408 4,352	19,013	64,421 5,544
Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling		2,950 2,126	403	8 9	3 6	2,958	406	3,364 2,535 20,528	3,044 2,315 13,828	417 410 7,524	3,461 2,725 21,352
Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses		13,340 2,401 1,342	7,114 1,859 432	47	27 5	13,387 2,404 1,343	7,141 1,864 432	4,268 1,775	2,479	1,970	1,951
Clubs Catering contractors		2,509 485	351 270	4	10000000	2,513	351 270	2,864 755	2,628 503	370 281	2,998 784
Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service		794 899	884 1,800	2 3	6 7	796 902	890 1,807	1,686	980 980	1,000	1,835
Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling sta	ations	822 263 5,666	645 231 680	5 4	1	822 268 5,670	646 232 680	1,468 500 6,350	861 283 5,951	712 250 735	1,573 533 6,686
Repair of boots and shoes Other services		207 5,416	1,374	14	2	207 5,430	1,376	229 6,806	218 5,656	1,531	7,187
Public administration and defence National government service		25,175 9,376	3,340 1,673	30	7	25,205 9,387	3,347 1,673	28,552 11,060	26,607 9,928	3,679 1,865	30,286 11,793
Local government service		15,799	1,667	19	7	15,818	1,674	17,492	16,679	1,814	18,493
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry		1,557	124			1,557	124	1,681	1,628	125	1,753
Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18		36,413 34,487 1,926	12,286 11,349 937	4 4	2 2	36,417 34,491 1,926	12,288 11,351 937	48,705 45,842 2,863	38,582 36,144 2,438	13,131 11,990 1,141	51,713 48,134 3,579

^{*} The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2,583 males and 210 females in Great Britain and 3,056 males and 238 females in the United Kingdom.)

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 December 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.

	Four wee 5th Nove 1969	eks ended ember	Four wee 3rd Dece 1969		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 3rd
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	December 1969 (52 weeks)
Men Women	82,996 38,099	101,212 86,550	76,937 34,721	102,123 83,831	1,045,277 468,312
Total Adults	121,095	187,762	111,658	185,954	1,513,589
Boys Girls	14,942 9,107	29,108 38,802	11,929 7,209	26,813 36,005	212,041 151,311
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

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2 2	1 2 3	16-	L

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		during fou ember 1969	r weeks en	ded			s of vacance mber 1969	ies remain	ing unfilled	at
industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1700)	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 Coal mining	646 464	114	54 15	10	824 586	3,780 3,620	556 523	42 15	37 15	4,415 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 (1997)	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 Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	2,005 618 438	354 94 82	1,172 269 245	354 54 58	3,885 1,035 823	2,057 699 461	775 187 224	4,429 1,289 915	2,545 444 596	9,806 2,619 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	14,55
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,750	186	310	51	2,297	1,526	402	973	343	3,24
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,054	587	303	77	3,021	1,603	795	590	440	3,42
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	1,307 848 410	297 143 143	853 478 277	302 119 171	2,759 1,588 1,001	1,356 668 617	808 274 494	1,713 1,060 611	1,390 532 831	5,267 2,534 2,553
Other manufacturing industries	1,870	245	897	158	3,170	1,636	463	1,389	603	4,09
Construction	15,686	1,356	273	105	17,420	6,319	2,033	457	466	9,27
Gas, electricity and water	743	46	188	33	1,010	784	192	247	162	1,38
Transport and communication	4,640	262	1,285	118	6,305	16,846	784	6,212	530	24,377
Distributive trades	7,413	3,124	6,382	2,615	20,034	5,923	6,242	10,692	9,358	32,21
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	549	138	602	283	1,572	2,176	1,336	1,435	1,712	6,65
Professional and scientific services	1,309	150	2,577	388	4,424	5,561	1,538	15,441	2,190	24,73
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering (MLH 884–888) Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	6,619 300 4,079 227	1,172 60 231 171	7,230 316 4,995 340	721 28 165 155	15,742 704 9,470 893	5,647 313 1,958 157	2,206 150 589 138	11,920 683 5,405 935	5,156 331 774 506	24,92 1,47 8,72 1,73
Public administration National government service Local government service	2,886 1,367 1,519	225 120 105	1,989 1,464 525	185 71 114	5,285 3,022 2,263	3,940 2,117 1,823	750 336 414	2,543 1,472 1,071	847 444 403	8,08 4,36 3,71

Table 3

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

VI Daniels household see	Beginning Decembe	in r 1969	Beginning in the twelve months of 1969			
—other wage disputes ours of work inployment of particular classes or persons ther working arrangements, rules and discipline ade union status	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved		
	56 7	12,200 3,300	1,484 237 31	675,100 71,800 7,500		
Employment of particular classes or persons	17	5,800	472	127,600		
and discipline	28	3,300	552 180	262,500 109,000		
Sympathetic action	I so	300	65	131,500		
Total	116	25,700	3,021	1,385,000		

Duration of stoppages—ending in December

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

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† Double day shifts‡ Long Spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	41,488 38,941 9,003 15,003 19,558 7,026 19,779 3,004	1,709 3,039 383 1,144 —————————————————————————————————	4,080 3,083 864 ———————————————————————————————————	47,277 45,063 10,250 16,147 19,558 7,512 21,256 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.

Group and sub-group

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 shorttime 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:

002		All indu	stries and		Manufacturing indus only						
Date		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				

1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.

2. The November figures have been revised to include the include the control of the

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 (1st December).

Milk distribution—England and Wales (Wages Council): Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 20s. a week for adult workers, with proportional minimum remuneration of 20s. a week for adu 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 11 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 RENEEIT

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

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only . Receiving unemployment	185	17	14	5	222
benefit and supple- mentary allowance*	59	214	ear brists	2	64
Total receiving unemploy- ment 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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

T min one group	inaex jigur
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	o and sub-group	Index figur
П	Alcoholic drink	142.7
Ш	Tobacco	135 · 8
IV	Housing: Total	150.4
	Rent belling standarden standarden	156
	Rates and water charges	154
ues. es of	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
le at	Electricity	145
VI	Brown, Torni	120.8
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	132
	Radio, television and other household	
	appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware	108
en si	1 occis, glassware and natuware	123
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	120.0
	Men's outer clothing	125
	Men's underclothing	125
	Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing	117
	Children's clothing	119 120
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	120
	hats and materials	115
102;	Footwear	123
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	124.9
	Motoring and cycling	116
Sarris	Fares	147
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	135 · 1
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	171
	Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	In control of
	requisites	121
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other	
	household goods Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	118
(830) -0010	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
lann	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

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)

not elsewhere specified n.e.s.

U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or S.I.C. 1968 edition as indicated)

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

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

		Employers	Employers	Civil	Wholly	Total	H.M. Forces	Working	Of which	
Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed*	Civil employ- ment*	Wholly unemployed	civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	population*	Males*	Females
Numb	ers unadjusted for sea	asonal variations	N N H	100		第十级				elanner-l
1963	June September December	22,603 22,670 22,759	1,647 1,644 1,641	24,250 24,315 24,400	461 468 451	24,711 24,783 24,852	427 424 423	25,138 25,207 25,275	16,548 16,538 16,606	8,590 8,669 8,668
1964	March June September December	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,638 1,635 1,632 1,629	24,350 24,527 24,682 24,706	415 317 335 340	24,765 24,844 25,017 25,046	424 424 423 425	25,189 25,268 25,440 25,471	16,493 16,546 16,599 16,646	8,696 8,722 8,841 8,825
1965	March June September December	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617	24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897	343 270 304 319	24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216	424 423 421 420	25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636	16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654	8,880 8,859 8,977 8,982
1966	March June September December	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,614 1,612 1,629 1,647	24,807 24,913 24,955 24,662	307 253 324 467	25,114 25,166 25,279 25,130	418 417 416 419	25,532 25,583 25,695 25,549	16,526 16,556 16,587 16,559	9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990
1967	March June September December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
1968	March June September December	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647	1,681 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,242 24,326 24,382 24,328	572 506 535 540	24,814 24,833 24,916 24,868	407 400 395 390	25,221 25,233 25,311 25,258	16,268 16,285 16,326 16,322	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
1969	March	22,515	1,681	24,196	566	24,762	384	25,146	16,194	8,952
Numb	pers adjusted for seaso	onal variations†								
1963	June September December	22,591 22,619 22,758	3 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	24,239 24,263 24,399	568-3 568-3	102.9	\$-600,8 8-5 \$-600,8 8-5 \$-600,8 0-5	25,174 25,169 25,245	16,561 16,537 16,559	8,614 8,632 8,686
1964	March June September December	22,797 22,878 22,990 23,067	5 030 3 6 0 0 646-5 6 2 0 643-9 0	24,435 24,513 24,622 24,695	564-9 564-2 562-7	101.3	8-921-8 8-921-8 8-921-8	25,242 25,303 25,391 25,433	16,544 16,556 16,590 16,594	8,698 8,747 8,800 8,839
1965	March June September December	23,121 23,131 23,139 23,262	2 527-3 7 803-7 7 8-606-3	24,747 24,753 24,759 24,879	561.0 587.8 887.8	0-101 3-001 3-001	8,000 e 6,040 e 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	25,482 25,497 25,491 25,592	16,595 16,613 16,559 16,596	8,887 8,884 8,932 8,995
1966	March June September December	23,309 23,285 23,247 22,994	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	24,922 24,897 24,876 24,641	5-53-9 - 2-53-9 - 2-53-7 - 2-53-7	\$-66 \$-66 \$-66 \$-66	8.600-5 8.600-5	25,615 25,618 25,626 25,500	16,602 16,563 16,566 16,497	9,013 9,055 9,060 9,003
1967	March June September December	22,846 22,813 22,821 22,714	2.282 S	24,510 24,495 24,502 24,395	542.2 538.5 533.6 523.6	8-86 8-86 8-86	8.6 8,705 9 6.6 8,705 9 6.2 8,705 9	25,424 25,427 25,449 25,337	16,453 16,465 16,517 16,402	8,97 8,96 8,93 8,93
1968	March June September December	22,681 22,633 22,612 22,629	0.503.0	24,362 24,313 24,293 24,309	524-1 E	98.7	8,623.6 8,623.6 8,636.7	25,311 25,268 25,232 25,216	16,351 16,293 16,292 16,263	8,96 8,97 8,94 8,95
1969	March	22,642	1 882-1	24,324	308-7	3.89	1-813,8 8-1	25,241	16,283	8,95
		2 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	1 8 188 A.C	289 2 5 DO	- D. 1999	98-3 1	E-109 B 3 E-1	18-300.1		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

^{*} 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 Garages.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
Standa	ard Regions		1-840,0	2 100	0 · 200	C-205	IA.	1 000,	0 70 70	a sector of	C12,33	M TOWN
1966	March June September December	7,971 8,013 8,022 7,960	616 609 609 608	1,314 1,339 1,327 1,286	2,349 2,375 2,336 2,310	1,416 1,426 1,426 1,418	2,092 2,094 2,106 2,072	2,987 2,999 3,010 2,977	1,310 1,309 1,318 1,291	975 986 981 960	2,152 2,143 2,178 2,124	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016
1967	March June September December	7,865 7,881 7,924 7,874	599 606 612 609	1,274 1,315 1,302 1,279	2,267 2,300 2,274 2,268	1,406 1,424 1,408 1,416	2,059 2,034 2,062 2,051	2,924 2,926 2,936 2,901	1,266 1,279 1,284 1,275	948 952 962 954	2,110 2,100 2,131 2,096	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733
1968	March June	7,820 7,856	604 607	1,277	2,245 2,271	1,405 1,398	2,027 2,002	2,883 2,899	1,261 1,255	938 950	2,091 2,086	22,561 22,645
	*September *December	7,860 7,846	615 619	1,288	2,276 2,279	1,394	2,022 2,018	2,898 2,907	1,268 1,260	948 937	2,122 2,087	22,701 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.

EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

		7 10	Index of		Manufa indus			xteed file		10	ry diameter	0.000000000				
	onth	Total all industries and services*	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963= 100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles
960 961 962 963	June June June June	22,036·0 22,373·0 22,572·0 22,603·0	11,222·5 11,384·2 11,328·5 11,201·4 11,375·9	100·4 101·7 101·3 100·2	8,662·9 8,793·5 8,718·4 8,581·5 8,704·2	100·8 102·2 101·3 99·8	620·8 590·7 566·5 553·7 526·5	766·0 733·4 711·0 682·4 655·2	788 · I 803 · 4 813 · I 804 · 9 801 · 9	528·6 529·5 516·1 511·2 506·3	616·6 632·6 595·5 591·4 620·2	2,029·2 2,120·5 2,155·6 2,125·1 2,181·5	253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	911·8 890·8 875·8 865·9 869·5	544·7 558·0 549·2 545·8 566·2	840 · 9 835 · 9 796 · 9 776 · 776 · 9
964	June (a) (b)§ June June (a)	22,892·0 23,147·0 23,301·0	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	102.6	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	101.2	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507·7 514·9 524·6	621·8 631·9 618·8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	203·8 204·5 200·5	871·4 861·8 852·6	568·3 588·1 593·3	780 · 767 · 756 ·
966 967 968	(b) June June	22,828·0 22,645·0	11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3	99·3 97·5	8,976·4 8,700·5 8,613·1	99·7 98·7	464·1 432·6 413·3	574·2 550·5 485·9	832·1 824·2 806·9	524·5 515·2 497·2	622·6 591·4 579·7	2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0	200·1 196·8 188·1	845·2 815·5 802·8	596·0 565·8 565·5	757 702 689
966	January February	22.124.0	11,553·7 11,548·0	102·9 102·8	8,899·2 8,893·5	102·9 102·9 102·8		598·8 594·5 590·0	806·3 802·4 799·0	521·2 522·9 523·3	630·9 627·5 624·9	2,305·9 2,311·9 2,308·2	208·2 203·2 202·1	858·7 858·8 857·4	598·4 597·2 595·4	762 763 760
	March April May	23,194.0	11,532·8 11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8	102·7 102·7 102·7	8,872·2 8,879·0 8,870·9 8,868·2	102·9 102·8	466 · 5	584·9 580·4 576·3	799·2 803·4 811·2	523·5 523·5 524·6	622·1 621·0 618·8	2,310·9 2,309·4 2,308·2	201·6 201·4 200·5	857·5 854·6 852·6	595·2 594·5 593·3	760 757 756
	June (a) (b)	23,301 0	11,610-1	} 102.7	8,976 · 4	} 102.8	464 · 1	574.2	832 · 1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200 · 1	845·2 840·5	596·0 596·3	757 756
	July August September	23,325.0	11,607·5 11,637·6 11,611·1	102·6 102·5 102·0	8,993·7 9,033·4 9,029·4	102·9 102·9 102·7		570·6 568·3 566·2	850·4 856·4 844·6	527·3 530·3 528·0	622·6 622·8 624·5	2,350·I 2,363·I 2,376·8	198.9	841·2 844·0	597·0 595·3	761 757
	October November December	23,016.0	11,587·2 11,529·2 11,480·7	101·7 101·2 100·9	9,007·7 8,961·5 8,921·6	102·3 101·7 101·3		564·9 564·2 562·7	847·5 846·9 841·3	528·5 527·0 524·2	620·3 616·5 612·9	2,374·1 2,369·9 2,367·3	201·2 202·2 203·5	840·9 825·9 822·6	593·8 589·0 586·6	752 747 741
967	January February	22,728.0	11,363·9 11,320·9 11,287·2	100·6 100·2 100·0	8,840·9 8,801·4 8,770·1	101·0 100·6 100·4		561·0 559·7 557·8	825·4 818·9 817·8	520·2 519·7 518·7	607·3 603·7 600·3	2,353·3 2,347·2 2,339·9	202·9 201·2 200·4	819·4 818·5 818·5	580·2 575·6 573·4	73 723 716
	March April May	22,828.0	11,276·3 11,256·4 11,220·7	99·9 99·5 99·3	8,762·1 8,732·5 8,700·5	100·3 99·9 99·7	432.6	556·1 553·9 550·5	818·0 820·0 824·2	517·4 515·7 515·2	597·4 594·3 591·4	2,335·8 2,328·6 2,319·6	200·8 198·9 196·8	817·9 817·3 815·5	572·9 569·6 565·8	713 700 700
	July August September	22,905 · 0	11,212·0 11,226·2 11,220·7	99·1 98·8 98·6	8,698·4 8,708·1 8,706·9	99·5 99·2 99·0		545·7 542·2 538·5	840·7 842·1 833·4	514·6 515·1 512·5	589·4 588·8 589·8	2,314·6 2,317·1 2,326·5	196·3 194·8 193·8	812·5 809·7 809·4	563·6 564·0 564·5	69 69 69
	October November December	22,733 · 0	11,196·6 11,191·4 11,159·7	98·3 98·2 98·1	8,701 · 8 8,705 · 9 8,696 · 3	98·8 98·8 98·7		533·6 528·2 524·1	835·1 835·5 830·2	509·5 509·3 508·1	587·3 586·7 586·3	2,327·3 2,326·8 2,321·5	193·6 194·3 193·6	807 · 8 806 · I 807 · 5	564·4 566·1 566·9	68 68 69
968	January February	22,561 · 0	11,049·2 11,043·4 11,032·2	97·9 97·8 97·8	8,623·6 8,625·7 8,613·1	98·6 98·6 98·6		520·2 515·7 508·7	809·7 804·0 802·9	504·6 503·6 501·1	583 · 6 583 · 2 582 · I	2,304·3 2,301·6 2,295·0	191·5 191·6 190·9	804·4 804·7 805·2	562·9 564·7 564·1	68 68 68
	March April May	22,645.0	11,006.8	97·5 97·6 97·5	8,602·5 8,617·6 8,613·1	98·5 98·6 98·7	413.3	499·0 493·0 485·9	799·2 802·7 806·9	500·0 499·6 497·2	581 · 8 580 · 8 579 · 7	2,287·0 2,283·4 2,281·0	191·2 190·9 188·1	804·3 803·9 802·8	564·1 565·4 565·5	68 68 68
	June July August	22,701 · 0	11,022.6	97·4 97·3 97·2	8,638·0 8,677·2 8,681·6	98·8 98·8 98·7		481·0 475·5 471·0	825·5 831·1 820·3	499·4 504·1 501·9	581 · 8 583 · 7 585 · 4	2,283·0 2,288·4 2,294·7	188·1 187·9 188·5	802·2 802·1 807·5	566·5 568·7 570·4	68 69 69
	September October November December	22,647 · 0	11,071 · 4	97·2 97·3 97·4	8,698·1 8,710·6 8,723·4	98·8 98·9 99·0		467·0 464·2 461·0	824·3 825·9 825·9	501·7 502·3 502·5	584·7 585·8 587·1	2,297·I 2,299·8 2,304·5	185·9 184·8 186·2	811·1 812·2 815·0	573·7 575·9 576·9	69 70 70
969	January February		10,990·0 10,980·6	97·3 97·2		99·0 99·1 99·2	28 12 1 1 28 12 1 1 28 14 2 1	458·5 456·7 455·5	810·3 805·2 803·0	500·1 500·7 501·2	586·3 587·8 589·3	2,292·5 2,296·5 2,298·1	185·2 185·4 186·6	815·6 821·7 824·3	571·8 572·9 572·4	70
	March April May	22,515.0	10,957·7 10,967·5 10,961·5 10,933·7	97·1 97·2 96·9 96·7	8,666.1	99·4 99·2 99·1	20 J	453·1 450·3 447·7	807·2 808·6 811·7	502·8 502·3 501·6	589·6 588·6 588·2	2,300·2 2,295·8	186·1 186·6 185·7	826·4 825·5 823·6	572·2 570·5 569·0	70
	June July August		10,948·8 10,962·6 10,947·2	96·7 96·5	8,675·5 8,692·0	99·2 99·0		445·1 442·4 441·1	832·5 834·9 825·3	506·4 508·5 507·6	589·5 589·8 590·6	2,295·3 2,300·0	184·8 184·4 185·3	821·6 821·7 825·3	569·4 570·0 570·6	6
	September October November		10,947-2	96·3 96·2	8,720 · 7	99.0		438·6 436·7	831·6 832·8	509.7	591·6 592·5	2,321 · 4	186·2 187·4	827·0 826·0	573·6 574·7	

^{*} The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. For June 1960 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.

† Industries included in the Index of Production namely Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production and manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. With effect

from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated using 1963 as the base year. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.

§ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates.

(See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)

|| Figures after June 1968 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

-mont	Mid-ı	Local government service	National government service	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	Catering, hotels, etc.	Financial, professional and scientific services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Clothing and footwear	Leather, leather goods and fur
196 196 196 196	June June June June June June (a)	739·2 752·6 771·5 802·0 751·6	503·7 510·2 520·3 537·1 519·2	1,397·7 1,418·1 1,463·8 1,489·8 1,542·4	567·4 560·4 587·9 574·4 608·3	2,511·1 2,608·7 2,721·9 2,816·8 2,922·8	2,773·6 2,800·7 2,870·4 2,903·5 2,924·6	1,677·6 1,702·4 1,713·0 1,682·7 1,665·1	370·9 379·8 386·9 397·1 402·4	1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	300·5 304·7 304·3 306·8 320·1	597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	288·5 287·3 284·7 280·8 288·0	335·4 343·5 347·4 337·0 350·3	565·3 569·2 561·1 542·8 536·4	62·9 62·6 62·4 61·6 62·2
196	June (a)	753·6 758·0 789·3	532·1 544·9 556·8	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,598·2	611·1 611·6 608·8	2,935·7 3,044·7 3,155·8	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	321·0 332·3 338·2	623·4 633·2 641·0	288·6 296·4 290·8	351·3 354·1 348·3	539·3 531·5 524·8	62·3 60·4 59·3
196	June (b)	788 · I 825 · 2 818 · 2	556·2 565·4 584·0	1,588·6 1,531·8 1,528·7	607·4 582·0 571·4	3,151·3 3,268·1 3,354·5	2,925·6 2,798·4 2,773·8	1,609·3 1,602·6 1,584·1	422·9 424·1 412·5	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8	344·9 332·0 347·6	644·1 633·4 634·9	314·1 301·1 321·2	361·0 348·5 350·8	527·6 498·9 492·0	59·2 56·1 55·6
196	January February March						STATE .		422·3 423·0 424·0	1,633·4 1,637·0 1,646·6	333·8 335·8 336·3	639·7 640·0 638·5	295·2 294·5 292·4	351·3 349·2 348·1	527·4 527·3 526·5	59·5 59·6 59·6
	April May June (a)	789 · 3	556.8	1,598·2	608.8	3,155·8	2,973 · 7	1,602.9	424·5 423·3 423·3	1,646·2 1,682·9 1,681·0	337·5 337·1 338·2	640·2 640·4 641·0	292·7 292·2 290·8	348·1 348·6 348·3	530·2 527·9 524·8	59·9 59·6 59·3
	(b)	788 · 1	556·2	1,588-6	607 · 4	3,151·3	2,925 · 6	1,609·3	422.9	1,636·6	344-9	644·1	314-1	361.0	527 · 6	59·2
	July August September			1 36 9					422·8 423·6 425·3	1,620·4 1,612·3 1,590·2	345·9 347·3 346·3	645·9 650·5 650·2	313·4 314·9 314·1	361·4 361·8 360·1	525·5 528·7 528·7	59·0 59·4 59·0
	October November December		ST THE				\$1855 \$1855		426·5 428·5 429·5	1,588·1 1,575·0 1,566·9	345·7 344·0 340·6	649·7 647·8 644·8	311·7 310·2 307·6	358·4 356·1 354·3	525·2 521·0 517·4	57·9 57·7 57·1
190	January February March		1	25.3 35.3		10	374,6 438,9 467,2 467,2		429·2 429·1 428·7	1,532·8 1,530·7 1,530·6	336·7 335·7 334·8	640·3 638·0 635·7	304·3 303·4 302·1	350·7 349·0 347·8	512·5 510·3 508·1	56·7 56·3 56·3
	April May June	825 · 2	565 · 4	1,531 · 8	582.0	3,268 · 1	2,798 · 4	1,602·6	426·5 425·4 424·1	1,531·6 1,544·6 1,545·6	334·2 333·7 332·0	636·2 634·8 633·4	302·3 301·7 301·1	348·8 349·0 348·5	510·5 505·8 498·9	56·8 56·3 56·1
, ·	July August September	THE RES			1 - C		\$2,553 \$49,650 4655,95		422·9 423·5 423·5	1,545·0 1,552·4 1,551·8	332·8 332·9 333·2	634·4 638·4 638·7	301·5 305·5 308·1	350·3 351·0 351·0	494·2 495·7 498·2	55·7 56·0 55·7
	October November December								423·9 423·6 423·1	1,537·3 1,533·7 1,516·2	336·3 339·2 340·3	637·3 636·6 635·6	310·5 312·6 313·1	351·4 350·9 351·2	496·5 496·3 495·7	55·3 55·9 55·2
19	January February March	411.0		3		1 3	ANEE Right		421·7 420·9 419·9	1,483·7 1,481·1 1,490·5	338·1 340·6 342·6	632·8 633·6 633·5	311·4 313·4 314·3	348·2 348·3 348·2	490·6 491·8 490·5	55·1 55·1 55·2
	April May June	818-2	584.0	1,528·7	571-4	3,354.5	2,773 · 8	1,584-1	417·4 415·0 412·5	1,487·9 1,512·4 1,505·8	343·6 346·5 347·6	633·5 634·5 634·9	316·1 319·9 321·2	349·3 350·9 350·8	490·0 493·9 492·0	54·9 55·6 55·6
11	July August September	AND THE STREET		4.00	Markon Printer		25500 23500 20605		409·8 409·7 408·7	1,493·8 1,499·8 1,506·8	348·5 350·1 351·2	636·0 641·2 639·9	320·3 321·7 321·6	352·4 355·0 353·2	489·2 492·9 495·4	55·5 56·0 56·0
	October November December	200	18 51		inchini Probini		504.9 553/2 53496		407·5 405·7 404·0	1,498·8 1,506·8 1,491·8	354·2 355·6 355·8	640·5 640·8 641·5	321·9 321·0 319·5	353·3 353·5 353·0	496·6 496·5 497·3	56·0 56·1 55·9
19	January February March	200 2 110 2 140 3	200		2000		A.852 5,645 5,645		402·7 401·8 400·7	1,463·8 1,452·8 1,435·8	351·6 352·6 352·4	638·6 637·0 636·5	314·8 310·4 307·1	350·1 350·0 349·3	493·0 492·9 490·5	55·5 55·4 54·9
	April May June		72	48.1	2-5	11			399·4 397·3 395·1	1,436·8 1,447·8 1,443·8	353·8 354·5 354·5	636·1 636·0 634·3	305·4 303·9 300·9	349·2 348·0 346·3	493·5 490·6 487·2	55·0 54·5 53·9
11	July August September		200	43.5			0,088 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000		394·4 394·4 393·6	1,433·8 1,433·8 1,416·8	355·9 355·2 355·4	637·9 640·2 639·8	300·3 301·6 300·7	347·3 347·5 344·8	483·9 485·7 486·7	53·9 53·7 53·0
11	October November		3	100	\$ 5	7.			392·4 390·4	1,410·8 1,405·8	357·8 357·8	641·2 640·3	300·5 299·2	344·7 344·1	485·6 484·2	52·9 52·7

Notes: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account

of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, that is (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMP cluding school-le	LOYED
		1 1 1						Seasona	lly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	onthly averages	284·8 232·2 257·0 312·5 457·4 475·2 360·4 340·7 463·2 573·2 380·6 328·8 359·7 559·7 559·3	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·4 2·1 2·2 1·6 1·5 2·0 2·5 1·6 1·4 1·5 2·4 2·4	271 · 6 213 · 2 229 · 6 294 · 5 410 · 1 444 · 5 345 · 8 312 · 1 431 · 9 520 · 6 372 · 2 317 · 0 330 · 9 521 · 0 549 · 4 543 · 8	5·7 4·2 3·7 5·2 8·3 11·7 8·6 7·1 13·1 18·3 10·4 8·6 7·4 9·1 8·6 8·6	13·2 19·1 27·4 18·0 47·2 30·7 14·6 28·6 31·3 52·7 8·4 11·8 28·8 38·5 14·7 15·5	265·9 208·9 225·9 289·4 401·9 432·8 337·2 304·9 418·8 502·3 361·7 308·4 323·4 511·8 540·9 535·1		1·2 1·0 1·3 1·9 2·0 1·5 1·3 1·8 2·2 1·6 1·3 1·4 2·2 2·3 2·3
965	November 8 December 6	321·2 332·0	· 4 · 4	315·1 319·3	2·6 1·7	6·1 12·7	312·5 317·6	301·1 304·3	1.3
966	January 10	349·7	1·5	339·0	3·1	10·7	335·9	284·7	·2
	February 14	339·4	1·4	328·2	1·8	11·1	326·5	277·0	·2
	March 14	314·2	1·3	306·5	1·2	7·7	305·3	273·9	·2
	April 18	307·5	1·3	299·0	7·4	8·5	291·5	278·5	1·2
	May 16	280·3	·2	271·2	2·2	9·0	269·0	276·9	1·2
	June 13	261·1	·1	253·2	1·4	7·9	251·8	290·1	1·2
	July 11	264·2	·	258·2	5·9	5·9	252·3	305·0	1.3
	August 8	317·0	· 3	309·9	36·2	7·1	273·7	318·0	1.4
	September 12	340·2	· 4	324·2	16·8	16·0	307·4	343·6	1.5
	October 10 November 14 December 12	436·2 542·6 564·2	1·9 2·3 2·4	374·6 438·9 467·2	7·6 3·4 2·4	61·6 103·6 97·0	367·1 435·5 464·8	377·1 423·7 448·8	1.6
967	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
968	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 November 11 December 9	549·3 560·9 551·7	2·4 2·4 2·4	538·8 544·5 540·0	7·2 3·6 2·5	10·5 16·3 11·7	540·9 537·5	528·8 520·1	2·4 2·3 2·2
969	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	I·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 August 11 September 8	512·1 568·1 559·0	2·2 2·5 2·4	503·5 552·4 539·9	9·8 35·8 21·2	8·6 15·6 19·1	493·7 516·6 518·7	576·5 584·6 580·0	2·5 2·5 2·5 2·4
	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

id septon-topices in a septon-topic in a septon-	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	OYED eavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	As percentage of total
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	184·4 146·7 168·8 216·6 321·4 343·8 259·8 249·6 344·9 440·1 286·2 250·3 285·1 451·2 473·7 475·9	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·5 2·3 2·4 1·8 1·7 2·3 3·0 1·9 1·7 1·9 3·0 3·2 3·3	176·5 137·4 151·0 204·3 293·8 322·6 248·3 226·3 321·9 393·8 279·6 240·6 259·6 420·7 460·7	2·9 2·3 2·0 3·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 11·1 6·4 5·1 4·5 5·7 5·5	7·9 9·3 17·8 12·3 27·6 21·2 11·5 23·3 22·9 46·2 6·6 9·7 32·5 30·5 13·1 14·0	173 · 6 135 · 1 148 · 9 201 · 3 288 · 8 315 · 1 242 · 9 222 · 0 314 · 0 382 · 8 273 · 2 235 · 5 255 · 1 415 · 1 456 · 2	(000 s)	per cent. 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.4 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.7 2.8 3.1 3.1
1965 November 8 December 6	244·4 258·0	1·6 1·7	239·2 247·4	1.6	5·1 10·6	237·6 246·4	233·5 236·5	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 · I	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	428·2	6·2	7·1	422·0	494·8	3·4
August 11	476·9	3·3	463·2	23·0	13·7	440·3	498·8	3·4
September 8	472·2	3·2	454·7	13·6	17·5	441·1	495·5	3·4
October 13	483 · 8	3·3	456·0	5·0	27·8	451·0	474·2	3·3
November 10	484 · 3	3·3	466·5	2·8	17·9	463·7	458·6	3·1
December 8	489 · 5	3·4	483·0	1·9	6·5	481·1	466·2	3·2

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (14,580,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: females

	estry California a gri	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPI cluding school-le	
								Seasonal	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	10.3 M.O. (1.7830)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 966 966 966 966 967	Monthly averages	100·4 85·5 88·2 95·9 136·0 131·4 100·6 91·1 118·3 133·1 94·4 78·5 74·6 108·3 90·4 83·4	· 4 · 1 · 2 · 3 · 8 · 7 · 3 · 1 · 4 · 6 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1	95·1 75·7 78·6 90·2 116·3 121·9 97·6 85·8 110·0 126·7 92·6 76·4 71·3 100·2 88·8 81·9	2·8 1·9 1·6 2·2 3·3 4·2 3·2 2·8 5·2 7·2 4·1 3·5 3·0 3·0	5·3 9·8 9·6 5·7 19·7 9·5 3·0 5·3 6·4 1·8 2·1 3·4 8·0 1·6	92·3 73·8 77·0 88·1 113·1 117·7 94·3 83·0 104·8 119·5 88·5 72·9 68·3 96·8 85·7 78·9	2020	1·3 1·0 1·2 1·5 1·5 1·3 1·5 1·1 0·9 0·8 1·1 1·0
965	November 8 December 6	76·9 74·0	0.9	75·9 71·9	1·1 0·7	1·0 2·1	74·8 71·2	68·2 65·8	0.8
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	74·9 72·3 68·7	0·9 0·8 0·8	73·4 71·1 67·7	1·2 0·7 0·5	1·4 1·2 1·0	72·2 70·3 67·3	57·6 55·4 57·7	0·7 0·6 0·7
	April 18 May 16 June 13	66·1 60·3 54·6	0·8 0·7 0·6	64·9 59·3 53·7	2·5 0·8 0·5	1·1 1·1 0·9	62·4 58·5 53·2	58·2 63·0 66·5	0·7 0·7 0·8
	July 11 August 8 September 12	55·1 71·5 73·8	0·6 0·8 0·9	54·2 70·4 71·0	2·5 14·3 6·6	0·9 1·2 2·8	51·7 56·0 64·4	70·0 71·4 71·8	0·8 0·8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	87·5 106·8 103·9	1·0 1·2 1·2	82·4 93·1 93·8	3·0 1·4 0·9	5·1 13·7 10·1	79·4 91·7 92·9	76·8 84·7 88·4	0·9 1·0 1·0
67	January 9 February 13 March 13	112·7 119·7 115·6	1·3 1·4 1·4	102·1 106·9 104·0	1·6 1·0 0·8	10·6 12·8 11·5	100·5 105·9 103·3	87·8 91·7 92·7	1.1
	April 10 May 8 June 12	114·9 108·1 96·2	1·3 1·3	104·2 97·8 88·0	2·8 1·2 0·8	10·7 10·3 8·2	101·5 96·6 87·2	96·5 96·4 99·3	1.1
	July 10 August 14 September 11	95·9 112·5 107·6	1·1 1·3 1·3	88·9 106·9 101·7	3·2 15·6 8·6	7·0 5·6 5·9	85·7 91·3 93·1	104·6 108·3 101·9	1.3
	October 9 November 13 December 11	108·2 106·9 100·9	1·3 1·2 1·2	102·4 102·3 97·7	3·6 1·5 1·1	5·9 4·6 3·2	98·8 100·8 96·6	96·6 93·6 92·2	t sedanti-l
68	January 8 February 12 March II	104·5 102·7 97·0	1·2 1·2 1·1	101·2 99·6 95·0	1·6 1·1 0·8	3·3 3·1 2·0	99·6 98·5 94·2	86·8 84·2 83·8	1.0
	April 8 May 13 June 10	94·9 87·4 78·0	1·1 1·0 0·9	93·2 85·7 77·1	3·3 1·2 0·8	1·7 1·7 1·0	90·0 84·5 76·3	85·2 85·8 88·8	1.0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	77·2 93·0 87·7	0·9 1·1 1·0	76·1 91·6 86·5	2·8 13·0 7·3	1·1 1·4 1·2	73·2 78·6 79·2	91·9 95·0 87·3	1.1
	October 14 November 11 December 9	89·7 88·2 84·0	1·0 1·0 1·0	88·7 87·3 83·2	2·4 1·2 0·9	1·0 0·9 0·8	86·2 86·0 82·4	83·8 79·1 77·4	1.0 0.9 0.9
969	January 13 February 10 March 10	87·9 86·6 83·9	1·0 1·0 1·0	87·0 85·3 82·3	1·3 0·8 0·6	0·9 1·3 1·6	85·7 84·5 81·7	72·0 69·9 71·7	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 14 May 12 June 9	81·9 75·6 70·1	1·0 0·9 0·8	80·6 74·2 68·4	2·5 0·9 0·7	1·3 1·4 1·8	78·1 73·3 67·7	73·6 75·9 80·5	0·9 0·9 0·9
	July 14 August 11 September 8	76·8 91·1 86·8	0·9 1·1 1·0	75·3 89·2 85·2	3·6 12·8 7·6	1·5 1·9 1·6	71·7 76·4 77·6	90·4 92·7 95·6	1.1
	October 13 November 10 December 8	88·5 87·6 83·8	1.0	86·6 86·1 82·5	2·7 1·4 0·9	1·9 1·5 1·3	83·9 84·7 81·5	81·4 77·8 76·5	0·9 0·9 0·9

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (8,572,000) 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: London and South Eastern Region

Y UNEMPLOYED ng school-leaver	WHOLL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLO	
					12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1		Seasonal	ly adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
#00 #010 404 #\$100 404	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 966 966 968	52·I 38·4 43·8 55·6 72·2 68·7 52·6 54·3 72·7 85·7 57·4 50·5 54·9 93·3 93·5 86·0	0.9 0.9 0.9 1.6 1.6	50·3 35·8 40·2 52·9 70·5 67·5 51·7 52·6 71·8 81·1 57·0 49·9 54·0 91·7 92·3 85·4	0·9 0·6 0·5 0·7 1·1 1·2 1·0 1·7 1·8 1·1 1·0 0·9 1·0	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7 0.9 1.6 1.2	49·4 35·3 39·7 52·2 69·4 66·3 50·6 51·6 70·0 79·2 55·8 48·9 53·1 90·6 91·3 84·5	1937	0.8 0.9 1.6 1.5
November 8 December 6	51·1 50·0	0.9	50·9 49·8	0·3 0·2	0·2 0·2	50·6 49·6	46·7 47·0	0.8
966 January 10	55·3	0·9	54·8	0·3	0·6	54·5	43·7	0·7
February 14	54·3	0·9	53·8	0·2	0·4	53·7	44·0	0·7
March 14	50·1	0·9	49·8	0·1	0·3	49·7	43·3	0·7
April 18	48·5	0·8	48·1	0·9	0·4	47·2	44·8	0·8
May 16	43·8	0·7	43·4	0·2	0·4	43·1	45·1	0·8
June 13	40·4	0·7	40·1	0·2	0·3	39·9	48·3	0·8
July 11	40·5	0·7	40·1	0·1	0·4	39·9	51·6	0·9
August 8	48·5	0·8	48·0	4·8	0·4	43·2	53·3	0·9
September 12	52·0	0·9	51·3	2·1	0·7	49·2	58·1	1·0
October 10	63·7	1·1	62·1	1·0	1·6	61·1	61·6	1.0
November 14	77·9	1·3	75·4	0·4	2·5	75·0	71·9	1.2
December 12	83·4	1·4	81·1	0·2	2·3	80·9	78·3	1.3
67 January 9	98·5	1·7	94·1	0·4	4·4	93·7	78·6	1:4
February 13	100·0	1·7	97·6	0·3	2·3	97·4	78·9	
March 13	95·4	1·6	94·1	0·2	1·3	93·9	83·3	
April 10	96·2	1·7	94·9	0·9	1·4	94·0	89·5	1·5
May 8	91·1	1·6	89·6	0·4	1·5	89·3	90·7	1·6
June 12	84·6	1·5	83·2	0·2	1·4	83·0	94·8	1·6
July 10	83·1	1·4	82·0	0·2	1·1	81·7	98·5	1·7
August 14	91·3	1·6	90·3	5·1	1·0	85·2	99·8	1·7
September 11	90·3	1·6	89·6	2·7	0·7	86·9	101·8	1·8
October 9	92·8	1·6	92·0	1·1	0·9	90·8	94·5	1·6
November 13	97·3	1·7	95·8	0·4	1·4	95·4	92·9	1·6
December 11	98·5	1·7	96·8	0·3	1·7	96·5	93·9	1·6
68 January 8	105·8	1·8	104·3	0·4	1·5	103·9	87·7	1·5
February 12	106·6	1·9	105·4	0·3	1·2	105·1	85·1	1·5
March 11	101·4	1·8	100·4	0·3	1·0	100·0	88·8	1·5
April 8	99·1	1·7	98·4	0·9	0·8	97·5	92·8	1·6
May 13	93·0	1·6	91·9	0·5	1·2	91·4	92·8	1·6
June 10	86·5	1·5	85·6	0·2	0·9	85·4	97·3	1·7
July 8	84·0	1·5	83·3	0·4	0·8	82·9	99·9	1·7
August 12	89·4	1·6	88·8	4·8	0·7	83·9	98·4	1·7
September 9	86·5	1·5	85·8	2·7	0·6	83·1	97·4	1·7
October 14	88·0	1·5	87·3	0·9	0·7	86·3	89·5	1·6
November 11	89·4	1·6	88·5	0·5	0·8	88·1	85·4	1·5
December 9	91·7	1·6	88·1	0·3	3·6	87·8	85·2	1·5
69 January 13	96·9	1·7	96·1	0·4	0·8	95·7	80·4	1·4
February 10	96·6	1·7	95·5	0·3	1·1	95·2	77·2	1·3
March 10	93·4	1·6	92·5	0·2	0·9	92·3	81·9	1·4
April 14	90·4	1·6	89·7	1·2	0·7	88·5	84·2	1·5
May 12	82·8	1·4	82·0	0·4	0·8	81·6	83·1	1·4
June 9	76·3	1·3	75·9	0·2	0·4	75·7	86·9	1·5
July 14	75·0	1·3	74·8	0·3	0·3	74·5	90·5	1·6
August 11	82·9	1·4	82·7	4·1	0·2	78·7	92·6	1·6
September 8	82·2	1·4	82·0	2·5	0·2	79·5	93·3	1·6
October 13	84·0	1·5	83·7	1·0	0·2	82·7	85·5	1·5
November 10	84·9	1·5	84·6	0·5	0·3	84·1	81·2	1·4
December 8	86·0	1·5	85·7	0·4	0·3	85·4	82·8	1·4

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (5,760,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

UNEMPLOYMENT Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	As percentag
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	Monthly averages	23·3 18·2 21·4 28·4 37·0 35·8 28·6 28·1 35·5 45·7 28·5 26·8 34·0 51·4 49·3 51·4	 1.0 1.2 1.8 1.8	22.8 17.7 19.8 27.6 35.8 35.3 27.5 26.0 34.6 39.9 28.3 26.0 30.2 48.5 48.4 49.3	0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·6 0·9 0·8 0·6 1·0 1·2 0·7 0·6 0·6 0·6 0·6	0·6 0·4 1·5 0·8 1·2 0·6 1·1 2·1 0·9 5·8 0·3 0·8 3·8 2·9 0·9 2·0	22·3 17·4 19·5 27·1 35·2 34·3 26·7 25·4 33·6 38·6 27·6 25·4 29·6 47·9 47·8 48·8	2938	 0.9 1.1 1.7 1.7
965	November 8 December 6	26·5 27·3	1.0	26·3 27·1	0·2 0·1	0·2 0·2	26·1 27·0	25·1 25·1	0.9
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	1·0 1·1 1·0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1 —	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22·8 23·1 22·2	0·8 0·8
	April 18 May 16 June 13	27·2 23·5 21·4	0·8 0·8	26·8 23·3 21·0	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·3	26·2 23·1 20·9	23·8 24·0 26·7	0·8 0·9 1·0
	July 11 August 8 September 12	21·9 26·7 29·3	0·8 1·0 1·0	21·5 26·4 28·7	0·1 3·2 1·3	0·4 0·3 0·6	21·4 23·2 27·4	29·4 30·2 33·0	1.0
	October 10 November 14 December 12	48·4 59·6 62·1	1·7 2·1 2·2	35·5 44·7 47·3	0·6 0·2 0·2	12·9 14·9 14·8	34·8 44·5 47·1	36·0 43·5 45·4	1.6
967	January 9	61·1	2·2	53·2	0·3	7·9	52·9	43·7	1·6
	February 13	62·0	2·2	55·6	0·1	6·4	55·4	43·4	1·5
	March 13	56·4	2·0	52·5	0·1	3·8	52·4	43·3	1·5
	April 10	51·8	1·8	50·1	0·6	1·7	49·6	45·0	1·6
	May 8	50·8	1·8	46·5	0·2	4·3	46·3	47·6	1·7
	June 12	43·6	1·6	41·4	0·1	2·2	41·3	51·5	1·8
	July 10	41·3	1·5	40·5	0·2	0·7	40·4	52·0	1.9
	August 14	46·5	1·7	45·4	2·7	·	42·7	52·8	1.9
	September 11	46·7	1·7	45·5	1·6	·2	43·9	52·1	1.9
	October 9	49·3	1·8	48·1	0·7	1·1	47·5	49·0	1·7
	November 13	53·7	1·9	51·1	0·2	2·6	50·9	49·9	1·8
	December 11	53·2	1·9	51·6	0·1	1·6	51·5	49·8	1·8
968	January 8	56·3	2·0	55·7	0·2	0·6	55·5	45·9	1·6
	February 12	55·9	2·0	55·3	0·2	0·6	55·1	43·2	1·5
	March 11	54·3	1·9	52·1	0·1	2·2	52·0	43·0	1·5
	April 8	51·6	1·8	51·2	1·0	0·5	50·2	45·5	1·6
	May 13	47·7	1·7	47·2	0·3	0·5	46·9	48·2	1·7
	June 10	43·6	1·5	43·4	0·2	0·3	43·2	53·8	1·9
	July 8	42·5	1·5	41·9	0·2	0·6	41·8	53·7	1·9
	August 12	46·9	1·7	46·2	2·7	0·7	43·6	53·8	1·9
	September 9	47·9	1·7	44·7	1·5	3·2	43·2	51·3	1·8
	October 14	47·5	1.7	47·0	0·6	0·5	46·5	48·0	1·7
	November 11	48·8	.7	48·2	0·2	0·5	48·0	47·0	1·7
	December 9	49·0	.7	48·1	0·1	0·9	47·9	46·2	1·6
169	January 13	54·1	1·9	53·4	0·2	0·7	53·2	43·9	1·6
	February 10	55·6	2·0	53·8	0·1	1·8	53·7	42·1	1·5
	March 10	59·7	2·1	54·0	0·1	5·7	53·9	44·6	1·6
	April 14	51·8	1.8	51·3	0·7	0·5	50·7	46·0	1·6
	May 12	46·8	1.7	45·4	0·2	1·4	45·2	46·5	1·6
	June 9	45·4	1.6	42·7	0·1	2·7	42·6	53·0	1·9
	July 14	43·7	1.5	43·1	0·4	0·6	42·7	54·8	1·9
	August 11	47·8	.7	47·5	2·8	0·3	44·7	55·1	1·9
	September 8	48·0	.7	46·9	1·5	1·2	45·4	53·8	1·9
	October 13	58·1	2·1	49·6	0·5	8·4	49·2	50·8	1·8
	November 10	51·1	1·8	50·9	0·2	0·5	50·7	49·7	1·8
	December 8	53·9	1·9	53·3	0·1	0·6	53·2	51·6	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

	THISHU Y	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY		OLLY UNEMPLO	
			639103	2		STOPPED		1	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total daldw	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasonal! Number	As percentage of total
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	ages	16·7 13·5 14·9 21·2 26·8 26·1 20·6 17·8 22·5 27·9 20·5 20·9 24·5 33·8 33·5 35·8	1.4 1.1 1.3 1.8 2.2 2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7 2.1 1.5 1.6 1.8 2.5 2.5	16·3 13·2 14·7 20·9 26·3 25·7 20·3 17·5 22·2 25·3 20·4 20·6 23·6 33·2 33·2 35·5	0·2 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·4 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·3 2·6 0·1 0·4 0·8 0·6 0·2	16·1 13·1 14·5 20·6 26·0 25·2 20·0 17·2 21·8 24·8 20·1 20·3 23·4 32·9 35·2		1·4 1·1 1·2 1·7 2·2 2·1 1·6 1·3 1·7 1·9 1·5 1·7 2·5 2·6
965 November December		24·1 23·7	1.8	24·0 23·5	0·1 0·1	0.1	23·9 23·4	21·4 20·6	1.6
966 January 10 February 14 March 14	4 0 41	25·9 25·0 22·6	1·9 1·8 1·7	25·6 24·8 22·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25·5 24·7 22·4	20·4 19·9 19·4	1·5 1·5 1·4
April 18		21·1	1·6	20·9	0·3	0·2	20·6	19·7	1·5
May 16		18·4	1·4	18·3	0·1	0·1	18·2	19·5	1·4
June 13		16·6	1·2	16·5	0·1	0·1	16·5	21·1	1·6
July II	12	16·5	1·2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1·6
August 8		19·1	1·4	18·9	1·2	0·2	17·7	22·6	1·7
September		22·1	1·6	21·9	0·7	0·2	21·2	25·2	1·9
October 10	14 6 08	31·7	2·3	28·4	0·3	3·3	28·1	27·7	2·0
November		36·6	2·7	33·8	0·2	2·8	33·6	30·5	2·3
December		38·1	2·8	35·8	0·1	2·3	35·7	32·0	2·4
1967 January 9	3 5-85	41·0	3·1	38·8	0·2	2·2	38·6	31·7	2·4
February 1		39·5	2·9	38·3	0·1	1·1	38·2	31·0	2·3
March 13		36·8	2·7	36·4	0·1	0·3	36·3	31·8	2·4
April 10		34·6	2·6	34·3	0·3	0·4	34·0	32·6	2·4
May 8		31·9	2·4	31·5	0·1	0·4	31·4	33·4	2·5
June 12		27·5	2·0	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	34·3	2·6
July 10	44-2	27·1	2·0	26·8	0·2	0·2	26·6	35·3	2·6
August 14	46-0	29·7	2·2	29·5	1·2	0·2	28·3	34·7	2·6
September	47-4 H	30·3	2·3	30·0	0·8	0·3	29·2	34·2	2·5
October 9		33·1	2·5	32·8	0·4	0·3	32·5	32·1	2·4
November		36·7	2·7	36·4	0·2	0·3	36·2	32·9	2·5
December		37·0	2·8	36·6	0·2	0·4	36·4	32·6	2·4
1968 January 8	2 2 2 2 2 2	39·5	2·9	38·4	0·1	1·1	38·3	31·5	2·4
February 1		37·9	2·8	37·7	0·1	0·2	37·6	30·5	2·3
March 11		35·6	2·7	35·5	0·1	0·2	35·4	31·0	2·3
April 8		34·6	2·6	34·4	0·3	0·2	34·1	32·7	2·4
May 13		31·4	2·3	31·2	0·1	0·2	31·1	33·0	2·5
June 10		28·4	2·1	28·3	0·1	0·1	28·2	35·9	2·7
July 8	9	27·8	2·1	27·6	0·1	0·1	27·5	36·4	2·7
August 12		30·5	2·3	30·4	1·1	0·1	29·3	35·8	2·7
September		30·4	2·3	30·3	0·8	0·1	29·5	34·6	2·6
October 14	11 0-68	33·8	2·5	33·7	0·3	0·2	33·4	33·0	2·5
November		36·0	2·7	35·6	0·2	0·4	35·4	32·1	2·4
December		35·8	2·7	35·7	0·1	0·1	35·6	31·9	2·4
1969 January 13	27°-6	38·2	2·9	38·0	0·2	0·2	37·8	31·0	2·3
February 1	35°-6	38·6	2·9	38·0	0·1	0·6	37·9	30·8	2·3
March 10	36°-9	38·0	2·8	37·6	0·1	0·4	37·5	32·9	2·5
April 14		35·9	2·7	35·7	0·3	0·2	35·4	34·0	2·5
May 12		33·6	2·5	33·2	0·1	0·4	33·1	35·2	2·6
June 9		30·2	2·3	29·7	0·1	0·5	29·6	37·6	2·8
July 14 August 11 September		30·7 33·4 34·1	2·3 2·5 2·5	30·5 33·4 34·0	0·2 1·2 0·8	0·2 	30·3 32·2 33·2	39·9 39·1 39·7	3·0 2·9 2·9
October II	10	37·2	2-8	37·0	0·3	0·2	36·6	36·1	2·7
November		39·8	3-0	39·2	0·2	0·5	39·1	35·6	2·7
December		40·0	3-0	39·8	0·1	0·1	39·7	35·7	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

	danderies he	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLO luding school-lea	
	Transmistry asigurates							Seasonally	adjusted
	naznag zA i modiniu talov to menorama	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	asses and another	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	Monthly averages	12·3 10·2 23·0 27·0 33·8 31·5 21·4 31·4 40·5 46·9 21·6 20·4 31·7 57·8 51·8 46·2	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.3 2.5 2.2 2.0	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9 45.8 40.8	0·4 0·2 0·2 0·5 0·8 0·9 1·0 0·7 1·6 0·8 1·3 0·8 1·1 0·9 0·8	0·7 0·6 8·3 3·9 4·4 3·0 3·6 10·3 6·3 8·6 1·3 4·1 12·4 14·9 6·0 5·4	11·3 9·4 14·5 22·5 28·7 27·6 16·8 20·4 33·2 36·8 19·4 15·1 18·5 41·8 44·9 40·0	i saam	0·5 0·4 0·7 1·0 1·4 1·3 0·8 0·9 1·5 1·6 0·8 0·6 0·8 1·8 1·9 1·7
965	November 8	17·0	0·7	15·6	0·1	I · 4	15·5	15·5	0·7
	December 6	16·4	0·7	14·9	0·1	I · 5	14·8	15·4	0·7
66	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1 0·1	0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0·6 0·6 0·6
	April 18	15·9	0·7	15·3	0·8	0·5	14·5	14·4	0·6
	May 16	17·1	0·7	14·1	0·1	3·0	13·9	13·9	0·6
	June 13	15·0	0·6	13·6	0·1	1·4	13·5	14·5	0·6
	July 11	14·8	0·6	13·6	0·2	1·1	13·5	15·0	0·6
	August 8	21·1	0·9	20·7	5·3	0·4	15·4	16·1	0·7
	September 12	25·0	1·0	19·9	2·0	5·0	17·9	18·3	0·8
	October 10	49·7	2·1	23·4	0·7	26·2	22·7	23·2	1·0
	November 14	84·6	3·5	30·6	0·2	54·0	30·4	30·9	1·3
	December 12	87·8	3·7	33·9	0·2	53·9	33·8	34·6	1·4
67	January 9	70·3	3·0	38·7	0·2	31·6	38·4	34·1	1·5
	February 13	68·0	2·9	41·0	0·2	27·0	40·8	34·7	1·5
	March 13	54·9	2·3	40·7	0·2	14·2	40·6	36·6	1·6
	April 10	54·3	2·3	41·6	0·8	12·6	40·9	40·0	1·7
	May 8	54·5	2·3	39·8	0·3	14·7	39·5	41·0	1·8
	June 12	50·5	2·2	39·1	0·2	11·4	38·9	43·0	1·8
	July 10	49·0	2·1	39·2	0·3	9·8	39·0	44·2	1·9
	August 14	57·7	2·5	48·7	6·0	9·0	42·7	46·0	2·0
	September 11	61·9	2·6	47·8	3·1	14·1	44·6	47·4	2·0
	October 9	60·3	2·6	46·3	1·2	14·0	45·2	47·3	2·0
	November 13	57·3	2·4	45·9	0·4	11·4	45·5	46·4	2·0
	December 11	55·3	2·4	46·2	0·3	9·1	45·9	46·8	2·0
68	January 8 February 12 March 11	64·3 61·8 55·4	2·8 2·7 2·4	48·9 50·3 48·4	0·3 0·2 0·2	15·4 11·4 7·0	48·6 50·1 48·2	42·9 42·3 43·2	1.9
	April 8	52·0	2·2	48·3	1·4	3·7	46·9	45·9	2·0
	May 13	50·3	2·2	45·7	0·4	4·6	45·3	47·2	2·0
	June 10	46·6	2·0	44·1	0·2	2·5	43·9	48·6	2·1
	July 8	46·6	2·0	42·5	0·2	4·1	42·2	47·8	2·1
	August 12	52·3	2·3	49·1	4·5	3·2	44·5	47·9	2·1
	September 9	49·4	2·1	45·9	2·3	3·5	43·6	46·3	2·0
	October 14 November 11 December 9	47·5 51·9 43·7	2·1 2·2 1·9	43·3 42·4 40·6	0·5 0·2 0·1	4·2 9·5 3·1	42·8 42·2 40·5	44·8 43·0 41·4	1.9
69	January 13	43·8	1·9	42·7	0·2	1·1	42·5	37·6	1.6
	February 10	45·5	2·0	41·6	0·1	3·9	41·5	35·3	1.5
	March 10	46·0	2·0	41·1	0·1	4·9	41·0	36·9	1.6
	April 14 May 12 June 9	41·6 42·1 42·2	· 8 · 8 · 8	40·3 37·5 36·5	0·8 0·2 0·1	1·3 4·6 5·7	39·6 37·3 36·5	38·8 38·7 40·3	1.7
	July 14 August 11 September 8	42·7 49·5 54·5	1·8 2·1 2·4	39·1 45·4 43·1	0·3 4·3 2·5	3·5 4·0 11·5	38·8 41·2 40·6	43·9 44·3 43·1	1.9
	October 13	53·0	2·3	40·8	0·5	12·2	40·3	42·1	1·8
	November 10	50·7	2·2	40·3	0·2	10·4	40·0	40·7	1·8
	December 8	42·6	I·8	40·8	0·1	1·9	40·6	41·5	1·8

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

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLO	
								Seasonal	y adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total dalaw	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	16 0003	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 960 962 M 963 964 965 966 966 967 968	onthly averages	6·4 5·8 6·9 10·8 19·7 18·6 13·1 13·0 17·9 24·7 13·6 13·3 15·8 26·0 26·9 28·1	 0.9 1.1 1.8 1.9 2.0	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6 23.6 26.3 27.4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3	0.7 0.9 1.0 1.6 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.9 1.2 2.3 0.7	5·6 4·9 5·9 9·1 15·4 16·5 12·1 10·8 15·8 19·6 12·8 11·9 14·2 23·3 25·9 27·1	政治学及	0.8 1.6 1.8 1.9
	November 8	12·7	0·9	12·3	0·1	0·4	12·2	12·7	0·9
	December 6	13·3	0·9	12·8	0·1	0·5	12·7	12·6	0·9
	January 10 February 14 March 14	14·8 14·5 13·4	I·0 I·0 0·9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0·1 0·1	0·8 0·9 0·7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12·0 11·5 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 18	13·5	0·9	12·9	0·4	0·6	12·5	12·0	0·8
	May 16	12·0	0·8	11·6	0·1	0·4	11·5	11·7	0·8
	June 13	11·5	0·8	11·0	—	0·5	11·0	12·1	0·8
	July II	11-8	0·8	11·4	0·1	0·4	11·3	13·0	0·9
	August 8	14-8	1·0	14·5	1·9	0·3	12·6	13·7	1·0
	September 12	15-9	1·1	15·2	0·9	0·8	14·3	15·6	1·1
	October 10	18·9	1·3	17·4	0·4	1·5	17·0	18·2	1·3
	November 14	23·3	1·6	19·6	0·1	3·7	19·5	20·2	1·4
	December 12	24·9	1·7	21·3	0·1	3·6	21·2	21·2	1·5
	January 9	28·0	1·9	23·7	0·1	4·3	23·6	20·7	1 · 4
	February 13	28·3	2·0	24·4	0·1	3·9	24·3	20·7	1 · 4
	March 13	27·8	1·9	23·8	0·1	4·0	23·7	21·0	1 · 5
	April 10 May 8 June 12	27·4 25·1 23·2	1.9 1.7 1.6	24·1 22·3 21·4	0·4 0·2 0·1	3·3 2·8 1·9	23·7 22·2 21·3	22·5 22·5 23·2	1.6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	23·1 25·5 25·1	1·6 1·8 1·7	21·4 24·5 24·1	0·2 1·6 1·0	1·8 1·0 1·1	21·2 22·9 23·1	24·3 25·1 25·2	1.7
	October 9 November 13 December 11	24·8 26·5 26·8	1·7 1·8 1·9	23·8 25·0 25·4	0·5 0·2 0·1	1·0 1·5 1·4	23·3 24·9 25·3	24·8 25·7 25·3	1.7
	January 8	29·5	2·1	27·5	0·1	1·9	27·4	24·1	1.7
	February 12	29·0	2·0	27·5	0·1	1·5	27·3	23·3	1.6
	March 11	27·6	1·9	26·6	0·1	0·9	26·5	23·5	1.7
	April 8	27·2	1.9	26·4	0·3	0·8	26·1	24·8	1:7
	May 13	26·3	1.8	25·4	0·2	0·9	25·3	25·7	1:8
	June 10	24·7	1.7	24·2	0·1	0·5	24·1	26·2	1:8
	July 8	24·2	1·7	23·8	0·2	0·3	23·6	27·0	1.9
	August 12	26·8	1·9	26·5	1·3	0·2	25·2	27·6	1.9
	September 9	26·4	1·9	26·2	1·0	0·3	25·2	27·5	1.9
	October 14	26·8	1·9	26·5	0·3	0·2	26·2	27·9	2·0
	November 11	27·6	1·9	27·2	0·2	0·4	27·0	27·9	2·0
	December 9	27·5	1·9	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	27·0	1·9
	January 13	29·8	2·1	29·0	0·1	0·8	28·9	25·5	1·8
	February 10	30·3	2·1	29·3	0·1	1·0	29·2	25·0	1·8
	March 10	30·2	2·1	29·2	0·1	1·0	29·2	25·9	1·8
	April 14 May 12 June 9	28·2 26·2 25·3	2·0 1·8 1·8	27·6 25·7 24·9	0·3 0·1	0·6 0·5 0·4	27·3 25·5 24·8	25·9 25·9 26·9	1·8 1·8 1·9
	July 14	25·5	1·8	25·2	0·3	0·3	24·9	28·5	2·0
	August 11	27·4	1·9	27·1	1·1	0·3	26·0	28·5	2·0
	September 8	27·2	1·9	26·8	0·8	0·4	26·0	28·4	2·0
	October 13	27·8	2·0	26·7	0·3	1·1	26·4	28·1	2·0
	November 10	30·1	2·1	28·1	0·2	2·0	27·9	28·8	2·0
	December 8	29·7	2·1	28·9	0·1	0·8	28·8	28·8	2·0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

GSYOURMENT. coppel-looks		REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	LLY UNEMPLO	OYED avers
							Seasonal	ly adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
Janua den (MCCO)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	19.1 14.8 15.7 19.6 38.5 38.2 24.5 21.0 34.3 42.5 26.4 22.8 25.4 44.4 52.9 53.6	 1.1 1.2 2.1 2.6 2.6	17·2 13·1 13·9 18·5 30·6 34·0 23·7 19·7 30·4 37·2 25·8 22·2 23·4 39·9 51·5 52·6	0·5 0·3 0·4 0·7 1·1 0·7 1·1 1·6 1·0 0·8 0·9 1·1	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1 4.5 1.4	16·7 12·8 13·5 18·1 29·9 32·9 23·0 19·2 29·2 35·5 24·8 21·4 22·6 39·0 50·4 51·5	1000	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··
965 November 8 December 6	22·3 23·9	1:10	21·8 22·8	0·3 0·2	0.5	21·5 22·6	20·7 21·7	1.0
966 January 10	24·5	1·2	23·3	0·2	1·2	23·2	20·1	1·0
February 14	23·8	1·1	22·4	0·1	1·4	22·3	19·3	0·9
March 14	21·9	1·0	20·8	0·1	1·0	20·8	19·0	0·9
April 18	22·2	1·1	20·9	0·9	1·4	20·0	19·3	0·9
May 16	19·8	0·9	18·8	0·2	1·0	18·5	18·8	0·9
June 13	19·0	0·9	17·3	0·1	1·7	17·2	19·3	0·9
July 11	18·5	0·9	17·6	0·5	0·9	17·1	20·4	· 0
August 8	24·6	1·2	23·3	3·8	1·3	19·5	22·3	· 1
September 12	26·0	1·2	24·0	1·8	2·0	22·2	24·3	· 2
October 10	30·3	1·4	27·3	0·8	3·0	26·5	27·3	1.3
November 14	36·3	1·7	31·5	0·3	4·8	31·2	30·3	
December 12	38·0	1·8	33·1	0·2	5·0	32·8	31·3	
967 January 9	43·7	2·1	37·1	0·3	6·7	36·8	32·0	1·5
February 13	43·6	2·1	37·8	0·2	5·8	37·6	32·3	1·6
March 13	41·9	2·0	37·7	0·2	4·2	37·5	34·0	1·6
April 10	44·7	2·2	38·6	0·8	6·2	37·8	37·2	1.8
May 8	42·2	2·0	36·2	0·3	5·9	35·9	37·3	
June 12	39·6	1·9	34·4	0·2	5·2	34·1	38·5	
July 10	38·4	1·9	35·1	0·7	3·3	34·4	40·0	1.9
August 14	45·0	2·2	42·5	4·2	2·5	38·3	42·5	2.1
September 11	46·1	2·2	42·8	2·3	3·3	40·5	44·0	2.1
October 9	46·8	2·3	43·2	1·0	3·6	42·2	43·8	2·1
November 13	49·5	2·4	45·4	0·4	4·1	45·0	43·9	2·1
December 11	51·4	2·5	47·7	0·3	3·7	47·4	45·1	2·2
968 January 8	55·2	2·7	51·9	0·3	3·3	51·6	45·0	2·2
February 12	55·4	2·7	53·2	0·2	2·2	52·9	45·3	2·2
March 11	53·5	2·6	51·6	0·2	1·9	51·4	46·6	2·3
April 8	53·I	2·6	51·5	0·5	1·6	51·0	50·4	2·5
May 13	52·3	2·5	50·2	0·5	2·1	49·7	52·1	2·5
June 10	49·I	2·4	48·3	0·3	0·8	47·9	54·1	2·6
July 8	48·5	2·4	47·6	0·7	0·9	46·9	54·2	2·6
August 12	55·4	2·7	55·0	5·3	0·4	49·6	54·6	2·7
September 9	53·4	2·6	52·6	3·1	0·7	49·5	53·6	2·6
October 14	53·0	2·6	51·9	1·1	1·1	50·8	52·8	2·6
November 11	53·0	2·6	52·0	0·5	1·0	51·5	50·3	2·5
December 9	52·5	2·6	51·6	0·3	0·9	51·3	48·8	2·4
969 January 13	57·1	2·8	55·6	0·3	1.5	55·3	48·3	2·4
February 10	56·2	2·7	54·8	0·2	.4	54·6	46·8	2·3
March 10	55·5	2·7	54·1	0·2	1.3	54·0	48·9	2·4
April 14	54·3	2·7	53·4	1·1	1·0	52·2	51·6	2·5
May 12	49·1	2·4	48·4	0·4	0·7	48·0	50·3	2·5
June 9	46·5	2·3	45·9	0·3	0·6	45·6	51·5	2·5
July 14	48·4	2·4	47·8	0·9	0·5	46·9	54·2	2·6
August 11	55·0	2·7	54·4	5·0	0·6	49·4	54·4	2·7
September 8	54·3	2·7	53·5	2·9	0·9	50·5	54·7	2·7
October 13	54·3	2·6	53·3	1·2	1.0	52·1	54·2	2·6
November 10	55·3	2·7	54·3	0·5	1.0	53·7	52·5	2·6
December 8	57·2	2·8	56·2	0·4	1.0	55·9	53·1	2·6

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,050,000) 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: North Western Region

V UNRHAMOVED Hing school-leavers	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLC luding school-lea	
							Seasonally	y adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total dailer	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
1742 744 (2'000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	44·2 40·8 40·0 47·3 80·8 82·1 57·8 49·3 76·8 93·6 62·5 48·4 45·5 74·9 72·7 73·3	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.5 2.5	41-9 32·2 35·5 44·8 64·8 73·1 56·5 46·4 69·1 86·5 61·1 47·3 43·8 69·2 71·6	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1 1.0	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·1 1·7	41·0 31·4 34·8 43·8 63·3 71·2 55·2 45·3 66·8 83·1 59·4 46·1 42·9 68·1 70·6 70·4	201020	1 · 4 1 · 0 1 · 2 1 · 5 2 · 1 2 · 4 1 · 8 1 · 5 2 · 2 2 · 7 2 · 0 1 · 5 1 · 4 2 · 3 2 · 4
965 November 8	45·3	1·5	44·8	0·2	0·5	44·5	43·3	1:4 33
December 6	44·8	1·5	43·3	0·1	1·5	43·2	43·0	
1966 January 10	45·3	1·5	44·6	0·2	0·7	44·4	40·1	1·3
February 14	43·4	1·4	42·6	0·1	0·8	42·5	38·0	1·3
March 14	41·3	1·4	40·8	0·1	0·5	40·7	37·7	1·2
April 18	41 · 1	1·4	40·6	0·9	0·5	39·7	37·8	1.2
May 16	38 · 1	1·3	37·7	0·2	0·4	37·5	37·4	
June 13	36 · 4	1·2	35·8	0·1	0·7	35·7	39·0	
July 11	36·3	1·2	35·8	0·7	0·5	35·2	40·5	1·3
August 8	42·1	1·4	41·9	4·8	0·3	37·1	41·5	1·4
September 12	46·7	1·5	44·1	2·3	2·6	41·9	44·8	1·5
October 10	52·7	1·7	49·4	0·8	3·3	48·6	49·2	1.6
November 14	60·0	2·0	55·0	0·3	5·0	54·7	53·3	
December 12	62·6	2·1	57·2	0·2	5·5	57·0	56·8	
967 January 9	73·7	2·5	66·4	0·2	7·3	66·2	60·4	2·0
February 13	76·8	2·6	68·4	0·2	8·4	68·2	61·6	2·1
March 13	76·9	2·6	68·4	0·1	8·4	68·3	63·1	2·1
April 10	79·1	2·6	69·7	1·1	9·4	68·6	66·0	2·2
May 8	74·8	2·5	66·9	0·3	7·9	66·6	66·3	2·2
June 12	68·9	2·3	63·5	0·2	5·5	63·3	68·2	2·3
July 10	68·3	2·3	65·3	0·7	3·0	64·6	72·2	2·4
August 14	77·5	2·6	73·1	5·5	4·4	67·6	74·0	2·5
September 11	77·3	2·6	72·3	2·9	5·0	69·4	74·5	2·5
October 9	74·8	2·5	71·8	1·0	3·0	70·8	72·0	2·4
November 13	76·4	2·6	72·8	0·3	3·5	72·5	70·8	2·4
December 11	73·7	2·5	71·7	0·2	2·0	71·5	71·2	2·4
968 January 8	79·5	2·7	77·6	0·2	2·0	77·3	70·8	2·4
February 12	79·4	2·7	77·5	0·2	1·9	77·3	70·0	2·4
March II	75·4	2·5	74·3	0·1	1·1	74·2	68·6	2·3
April 8	75·8	2·6	74·6	1·3	1·2	73·3	70·6	2·4
May 13	71·8	2·4	70·5	0·4	1·2	70·1	69·8	2·4
June 10	67·4	2·3	66·6	0·2	0·8	66·4	71·4	2·4
July 8	67·2	2·3	66·7	1.1	0·5	65·6	73·2	2·5
August 12	73·0	2·5	72·2	4.3	0·8	67·9	74·3	2·5
September 9	71·8	2·4	70·8	2.4	1·0	68·4	73·4	2·5
October 14 November 11 December 9	71·1	2·4	70·1	0·7	0·9	69·4	70·6	2·4
	71·2	2·4	70·1	0·3	1·2	69·8	68·2	2·3
	68·7	2·3	67·8	0·2	0·9	67·6	67·3	2·3
969 January 13	74·9	2·5	73·8	0·2	1·0	73·6	67·4	2·3
February 10	74·5	2·5	73·3	0·1	1·2	73·2	66·2	2·2
March 10	77·8	2·6	72·7	0·1	5·1	72·6	67·1	2·3
April 14	71·9	2·4	71-2	1·0	0·7	70·2	67·6	2·3
May 12	68·5	2·3	67-8	0·3	0·7	67·5	67·2	2·3
June 9	66·6	2·2	65-3	0·2	1·2	65·1	70·1	2·4
July 14	69·0	2·3	68·3	1·1	0·7	67·2	75·0	2·5
August 11	76·0	2·6	75·3	4·8	0·7	70·5	77·1	2·6
September 8	74·0	2·5	72·8	2·7	1·3	70·1	75·2	2·5
October 13	76·2	2·6	72·3	0·8	3·8	71·5	72·7	2·5
November 10	75·4	2·5	73·3	0·4	2·2	72·9	71·2	2·4
December 8	74·1	2·5	73·1	0·2	1·0	72·8	72·5	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 (2,966,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

				REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLO uding school-lea	
			1						Seasonally	y adjusted
			Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total passes as	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
anda reg		(4900)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	ly averages	5	28·3 22·3 19·7 21·6 31·1 43·1 37·2 32·4 49·3 65·4 44·0 34·3 35·1 53·1 61·4 63·5	2·3 1·8 1·5 1·7 2·4 3·3 2·9 2·5 3·7 5·0 3·3 2·6 4·0 4·7 4·8	27·1 21·3 18·9 20·9 29·3 40·5 36·1 31·1 46·0 60·5 43·5 33·7 51·7 60·6 62·6	0·7 0·6 0·4 0·5 0·7 1·3 1·1 0·9 2·2 3·4 1·8 1·2 1·0 1·4 1·4	1.2 1.0 0.8 0.6 1.8 2.6 1.1 1.3 3.4 4.9 0.5 0.8 1.4 0.8	26·4 20·7 18·5 20·4 28·6 39·2 35·0 30·2 43·8 57·1 41·8 32·3 32·7 50·3 59·3 61·1	- epigeras	2·1 1·6 1·4 1·6 2·2 3·0 2·7 2·3 3·3 4·3 3·2 2·4 2·4 3·8 4·5
	ember 8 ember 6		32·9 37·8	2·5 2·8	32·0 34·5	0·4 0·3	0·9 3·2	31·6 34·3	30·1 32·1	2·3 2·4
Febr	ary 10 ruary 14 ch 14		36·6 36·6 32·9	2·7 2·7 2·5	34·9 34·4 31·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	1·7 2·1 1·1	34·6 34·2 31·7	29·9 29·7 28·8	2·2 2·2 2·2
Apri May June	16		32·0 28·9 26·6	2·4 2·2 2·0	30·9 28·0 26·1	0·9 0·3 0·2	1·1 0·9 0·5	30·0 27·7 25·9	28·8 28·4 29·1	2·2 2·1 2·2
	II ust 8 cember 12		26·5 34·7 34·2	2·0 2·6 2·6	26·3 34·5 33·8	0·4 5·5 2·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	25·9 29·0 31·3	30·9 33·7 34·8	2·3 2·5 2·6
Nov	ober 10 ember 14 ember 12		38·2 46·8 47·5	2·9 3·5 3·6	36·9 42·1 45·2	1·1 0·5 0·4	1·3 4·7 2·3	35·8 41·6 44·8	36·6 39·5 41·4	2·7 3·0 3·1
Febr	ary 9 ruary 13 ch 13		52·3 52·1 50·7	3·9 3·9 3·8	50·4 50·2 49·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	1·9 1·8 1·6	50·0 49·9 48·8	44·0 43·6 44·0	3·3 3·3 3·3
Apr May June	8		52·4 49·5 48·7	4·0 3·7 3·7	50·5 48·2 46·8	1·1 0·5 0·4	1·9 1·3 1·9	49·4 47·7 46·4	48·1 49·7 52·0	3·6 3·7 3·9
	10 ust 14 cember 11		49·0 56·9 55·6	3·7 4·3 4·2	47·0 56·3 54·5	0·7 6·5 3·7	2·0 0·7 1·1	46·3 49·8 50·9	54·4 57·5 56·8	4·1 4·3 4·3
Nov	ober 9 ember 13 ember 11		55·2 56·6 58·7	4·2 4·3 4·4	54·1 55·7 57·6	1·6 0·8 0·5	1·0 0·8 1·1	52·5 54·9 57·1	53·7 51·9 52·4	4·0 3·9 4·0
Febr	ary 8 ruary 12 ch 11		62·3 60·8 59·6	4·8 4·6 4·5	61·1 59·6 58·4	0·6 0·4 0·3	1·2 1·2 1·2	60·5 59·2 58·1	53·6 51·8 52·2	4·1 4·0 4·0
Apri May June	13		60·0 58·7 56·4	4·6 4·5 4·3	59·3 58·1 55·9	1·3 0·6 0·5	0·7 0·6 0·5	58·0 57·4 55·4	56·7 60·0 62·1	4·3 4·6 4·7
	8 ust 12 cember 9		58·0 65·6 63·9	4·4 5·0 4·9	57·3 65·1 63·2	0·8 6·0 3·5	0·7 0·5 0·7	56·4 59·1 59·7	66·1 68·1 66·6	5·0 5·2 5·1
Nov	ober 14 ember 11 ember 9		63·6 64·6 63·8	4·9 4·9 4·9	62·6 63·7 63·2	1·3 0·7 0·5	1·0 0·8 0·6	61·4 63·0 62·7	62·8 59·5 57·4	4·8 4·5 4·4
Febr	ary 13 ruary 10 ch 10		68·5 66·6 64·7	5·2 5·1 4·9	67·5 65·2 63·6	0·5 0·3 0·3	1·0 1·3 1·1	67·1 64·9 63·4	59·7 56·9 56·9	4·6 4·3 4·3
Apr May June	12		64·0 61·9 56·5	4·9 4·7 4·3	63·2 58·5 56·2	1·4 0·7 0·5	0·8 3·4 0·3	61·8 57·8 55·7	60·5 60·4 62·4	4·6 4·6 4·8
	14 ust 11 cember 8		59·7 67·0 65·1	4·6 5·1 5·0	59·4 66·4 64·3	1·6 6·5 3·7	0·3 0·6 0·8	57·8 59·9 60·5	67·7 69·0 67·5	5·2 5·3 5·1
Nov	ober 13 ember 10 ember 8		61·7 62·2 64·5	4·7 4·7 4·9	61·3 61·7 63·9	1·4 0·8 0·6	0·5 0·6 0·7	59·8 60·8 63·3	61·1 57·4 57·9	4·7 4·4 4·4

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,311,000) 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 Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL	. REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
							Seasonall	y adjusted	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
(£'000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965 966 967 968	22.9 17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.7 25.9 29.4 40.3 39.2 40.2	2·4 1·8 2·6 3·8 3·8 2·7 2·6 3·6 2·6 2·6 2·9 4·1 4·0	22·1 16·9 18·2 23·4 33·3 34·2 25·0 21·9 29·4 33·2 24·6 25·6 28·4 39·5 39·1	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8	0.8 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0 0.8 0.2 1.1	21·6 16·5 17·8 22·9 32·4 33·0 24·3 21·4 28·4 31·9 23·7 24·8 27·5 38·3 38·2 38·3	Tage 1	2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 3·4 2·5 2·9 3·2 2·9 3·4 2·5 2·9 3·9 3·9	
65 November 8	27·7	2·8	27·5	0·4	0·3	27·1	26·2	2·6	
December 6	28·4	2·8	27·8	0·3	0·6	27·5	26·3	2·6	
P66 January IO	30·4	3·0	29·7	0·3	0·7	29·4	25·6	2·5	
February I4	29·4	2·9	29·1	0·2	0·3	28·9	25·2	2·5	
March I4	27·8	2·8	26·8	0·2	1·0	26·6	24·5	2·4	
April 18	27·6	2·7	26·4	0·9	1·2	25·5	24·6	2·4	
May 16	23·8	2·4	23·6	0·4	0·1	23·3	24·1	2·4	
June 13	21·7	2·2	21·5	0·2	0·2	21·3	24·3	2·4	
July II	22·4	2·2	22·2	0·8	0·2	21·4	25·1	2·5	
August 8	26·5	2·6	26·4	2·9	0·1	23·4	26·1	2·6	
September 12	28·4	2·8	28·2	1·9	0·2	26·3	29·0	2·9	
October 10	35·5	3·5	32·4	1·1	3·1	31·3	31·6	3·1	
November 14	39·4	3·9	36·2	0·7	3·1	35·6	34·8	3·5	
December 12	39·5	3·9	38·1	0·5	1·3	37·6	36·2	3·6	
67 January 9	42·7	4·3	40·9	0·5	1·9	40·3	35·6	3·6	
February 13	42·6	4·3	40·9	0·4	1·6	40·5	35·2	3·6	
March 13	40·7	4·1	39·9	0·4	0·8	39·6	36·2	3·7	
April 10	41·2	4·2	40·4	1·2	0·8	39·2	38·1	3·9	
May 8	38·5	3·9	37·8	0·6	0·8	37·2	38·3	3·9	
June 12	36·2	3·7	34·9	0·4	1·2	34·6	39·2	4·0	
July 10	36·8	3·7	36·2	1·0	0·7	35·2	40·0	4·1	
August 14	41·2	4·2	40·9	3·9	0·3	37·0	40·6	4·1	
September 11	39·9	4·0	39·7	2·6	0·2	37·1	41·1	4·2	
October 9	39·8	4·0	39·6	1·2	0·3	38·4	38·8	3·9	
November 13	41·7	4·2	40·9	0·7	0·8	40·2	39·5	4·0	
December 11	41·9	4·2	41·4	0·5	0·5	40·9	39·4	4·0	
68 January 8	43·2	4·4	42·8	0·5	0·4	42·3	37·4	3·8	
February 12	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	35·6	3·6	
March 11	40·1	4·1	39·9	0·3	0·2	39·6	36·2	3·7	
April 8	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·2	39·2	38·1	3·9	
May 13	37·7	3·8	37·5	0·5	0·1	37·0	38·1	3·9	
June 10	35·6	3·6	35·4	0·4	0·1	35·1	39·7	4·0	
July 8	35·9	3·6	35·7	0·5	0·2	35·2	40·0	4·1	
August 12	39·9	4·0	39·8	3·4	0·1	36·4	40·0	4·1	
September 9	39·2	4·0	39·1	2·2	0·1	36·9	40·9	4·2	
October 14	38·9	3·9	38·6	0·8	0·2	37·8	38·2	3·9	
November 11	39·1	4·0	39·0	0·5	0·1	38·5	37·7	3·8	
December 9	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·1	39·3	37·9	3·8	
69 January 13	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	36·2	3·7	
February 10	41·5	4·2	41·0	0·3	0·5	40·6	35·3	3·6	
March 10	40·8	4·1	40·0	0·3	0·7	39·8	36·4	3·7	
April 14	39·5	4·0	39·2	0·7	0·3	38·5	37·4	3·8	
May 12	37·2	3·8	37·0	0·4	0·2	36·6	37·7	3·8	
June 9	34·8	3·5	34·7	0·3	0·1	34·5	39·1	4·0	
July 14	36·6	3·7	36·3	1 · 1	0·4	35·2	40·0	4·1	
August 11	47·0	4·8	39·9	3 · 1	7·1	36·7	40·3	4·1	
September 8	42·0	4·3	40·0	2 · 1	2·0	37·9	42·0	4·3	
October 13	40·4	4·1	39·8	0·8	0·6	38·9	39·3	4·0	
November 10	40·2	4·1	39·9	0·5	0·4	39·4	38·7	3·9	
December 8	40·5	4·1	40·4	0·4	0·1	40·0	38·6	3·9	

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (985,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

	day outerand V	TOTAL I	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers				
Seasonally adjusted								Seasona	lly adjusted		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
30	12000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	59·5 51·1 52·2 56·3 81·1 94·9 78·7 68·4 83·1 104·8 80·3 65·5 63·5 84·6 82·9 81·2	2·8 2·4 2·4 2·6 3·8 4·4 3·6 3·1 3·8 4·8 3·6 3·9 3·8 3·8	56·5 48·4 47·8 53·2 74·4 88·6 74·8 64·6 78·0 98·2 78·1 63·4 59·9 80·8 80·7	0·9 0·8 0·6 0·7 1·3 2·1 1·4 1·1 1·9 2·5 1·8 1·2 1·0 1·3	3·0 2·7 4·4 3·1 6·7 6·3 3·8 5·1 6·6 2·2 2·2 3·6 3·8 2·1 1·9	55·6 47·6 47·2 52·5 73·2 86·5 73·4 63·4 76·1 95·7 76·3 62·2 58·8 79·5 79·6 78·2	20322	2·6 2·2 2·4 3·4 4·0 3·5 4·4 3·5 2·8 2·7 3·6		
1965	November 8 December 6	61·5 66·5	2·8 3·0	60·0 62·8	0·4 0·4	1.5	50·6 62·5	58·9 59·6	2·7 2·7		
1966	January 10	70·6	3·2	67·0	1·4	3·6	65·6	55·8	2·5		
	February 14	64·7	2·9	61·6	0·7	3·1	60·9	52·1	2·4		
	March 14	60·8	2·8	59·2	0·4	1·7	58·7	53·0	2·4		
	April 18	58·5	2·7	56·2	0·8	2·2	55·4	53·3	2·4		
	May 16	55·0	2·5	52·5	0·4	2·5	52·1	54·2	2·5		
	June 13	52·4	2·4	50·3	0·3	2·2	50·0	56·8	2·6		
	July 11	54·9	2·5	53·3	2·9	1·7	50·4	58·7	2·7		
	August 8	58·9	2·7	55·4	2·9	3·4	52·6	59·3	2·7		
	September 12	60·6	2·8	57·1	1·3	3·6	55·8	61·0	2·8		
	October 10	67·3	3·1	61·8	0·7	5·5	61·1	64·6	2·9		
	November 14	78·1	3·6	69·9	0·5	8·2	69·4	68·8	3·1		
	December 12	80·2	3·7	74·2	0·4	6·0	73·8	71·0	3·2		
1967	January 9	88·9	4·1	84·3	1·6	4·6	82·7	71·8	3·3		
	February 13	90·1	4·1	83·4	0·8	6·7	82·6	71·5	3·3		
	March 13	87·7	4·0	82·2	0·5	5·5	81·6	73·8	3·4		
	April 10	85·7	3·9	81·3	1 · 1	4·4	80·2	77·0	3·5		
	May 8	82·9	3·8	77·8	0 · 5	5·1	77·3	79·4	3·7		
	June 12	77·0	3·5	74·1	0 · 3	2·9	73·8	81·7	3·8		
	July 10	81·0	3·7	78·6	3·9	2·4	74·8	84·2	3·9		
	August 14	84·1	3·9	81·7	3·2	2·5	78·5	86·9	4·0		
	September 11	82·1	3·8	79·4	1·7	2·7	77·8	85·4	3·9		
	October 9	83·8	3·9	79·9	0·8	4·0	79·0	83·7	3·9		
	November 13	85·9	4·0	83·2	0·5	2·7	82·7	82·3	3·8		
	December 11	86·2	4·0	83·9	0·4	2·4	83·5	80·7	3·7		
1968	January 8	95·3	4·4	92·1	1·6	3·2	90·5	79·1	3·7		
	February 12	90·9	4·2	88·2	0·9	2·6	87·3	75·6	3·5		
	March II	87·0	4·0	84·7	0·5	2·3	84·2	76·2	3·5		
	April 8	85·1	3·9	83·2	1·2	1·9	82·0	78·7	3·6		
	May 13	79·8	3·7	77·9	0·4	1·9	77·4	79·5	3·7		
	June 10	78·4	3·6	74·6	0·3	3·8	74·2	82·2	3·8		
	July 8	79·8	3·7	78·4	3·5	1·4	75·0	84·4	3·9		
	August 12	81·7	3·8	80·1	2·7	1·6	77·4	85·7	4·0		
	September 9	78·6	3·6	76·1	1·4	2·6	74·7	82·0	3·8		
	October 14	79·2	3·7	77·6	0·7	1·6	76·9	81·5	3·8		
	November 11	79·4	3·7	77·8	0·4	1·6	77·4	76·9	3·6		
	December 9	79·2	3·7	78·2	0·3	1·0	77·9	75·1	3·5		
1969	January 13	89·6	4·1	86·4	1·3	3·2	85·2	74·1	3·4		
	February 10	85·6	4·0	83·5	0·8	2·2	82·7	71·5	3·3		
	March 10	83·2	3·9	81·1	0·4	2·1	80·6	72·9	3·4		
	April 14	80·0	3·7	78·3	0·9	1·7	77·5	74·4	3·4		
	May 12	75·1	3·5	73·8	0·4	1·4	73·4	75·5	3·5		
	June 9	74·7	3·5	71·3	0·3	3·4	71·0	78·8	3·6		
	July 14	80·8	3·7	79·0	3·6	1·8	75·4	84·8	3·9		
	August 11	82·2	3·8	80·4	3·0	1·8	77·4	85·7	4·0		
	September 8	77·4	3·6	76·6	1·6	0·8	75·0	82·3	3·8		
	October 13	79·7	3·7	78·1	0·8	1.6	77·2	81·8	3·8		
	November 10	81·7	3·8	80·3	0·6	1.5	79·7	79·3	3·7		
	December 8	84·7	3·9	83·4	0·4	1.3	83·0	80·2	3·7		

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,160,000) 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 wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers: industrial analysis: Great Britain

	All industries	Index	of production in	dustries	PERMIT		Other industr	ies	
	Weeks And	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
S.I.C. Order	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	1 (2/85)	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actual numbers unadjusted for			(8) to	141					
1957 1958	289	131	86 133	40 55	12	22 28	30 42	22 28	72 92
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512 541	209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13	30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 34 35	49. 39. 35. 47. 59. 43. 36. 37. 57.	28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131
1967 December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58.	32	132
1968 January February March	596 593 570	310 307 294	168 166 161	123 121 112	17 16 15	39 40 38	64 64 62	32 31 29	135 135 133
April May June	558 532 504	290 279 267	159 154 147	107 100 95	14 13 12	36 34 32	60 58 54	26 22 19	133 127 120
July August September	497 517 514	262 269 266	143 148 145	92 92 91		31 31 31	52. 55 55	18 19 20	123 130 130
October November December	532 541 538	270 273 274	145 145 141	94 98 101	12 13 14	34 36 35	56 55 54	28 29 28	133 133 132
1969 January February March	580 574 564	303 299 297	152 150 149	119 118 117	16 15 15	38 38 36	60 59 58	29 28 26	135 134 132
April May	542 506	285 266	147	106	13 12	34 32	56 53	23 20	[31 [23
June†	481	254	136	88	11 200	32	49	19	116
July† August† September†	494 517 519	254 266 267	138 146 144	86 89 90	10 12 11	31 32 33	49 53 53	20 21 21	130 133 134
October† November† December†	535 548 563	271 277 292	144 144 146	94 101 115	11 13 15	35 36 36	54 54 53	29 31 30	135 137 136
Number adjusted for normal	seasonal variat	ions							
1967 December 1968 January	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
February March	520 503 509	263 252 255	157 149 147	88 85 88	12 12 12	34 35 34	56 55 55	26 25 25	127 125 127
April May June	535 545 569	276 286 299	149 149 155	106 117 120	13 14 16	35 35 37	56 58 60	26 25 26	129 129 132
July August September	580 585 575	306 306 302	159 161 157	121 115 114	16 16 15	37 37 35	61 62 60	27 29 25	136 139 138
October November December	551 529 520	293 279 271	153 147 143	110 102 97	15 13 12	33. 34 33	57 55 55	25 23 23	131 127 126
969 January February March	506 487 504	258 246 258	142 134 135	85 83 92	11 11 12	33 33 33	53 50 52	23 22 23	127 125 126
April May	519 518	271 273	137	105	12	33.	52 53	23 23	127
Junet Julyt	543	285	144	111	15	36	54	27	128
August† September†	577 585 580	297 303 303	153 159 157	112 112 114	15 16 14	37 38 37	58 59 58	30 31 26	143 142 142
October† November† December†	555 536 545	294 282 289	152 146 148	110 105 110	14 13 12	34 34 34	55 54 55	26 25 25	133 130 130

^{*} Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.
† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were

compiled using the 1958 edition of the S.I.C. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959, before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the S.I.C.

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

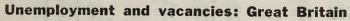
		aritaniani. Ta	ao mandra			MALES AT	ND FEMALES				
			2 weeks or I	ess	Over 2 wee up to 4 wee	ks and ks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's) (2)	(per cent)	(000's) (4)	(per cent)	(000's) (6)	(per cent) (7)	(000's) (8)	(000's) (9)	(000's) (10)
954 955 957 958 957 958 959 960 1961 1962 963 1964 965 1966 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	268·1 210·3 226·7 291·4 404·0 436·7 339·2 306·4 425·6 513·1 366·8 313·0 327·4 516·8 545·8 541·1	77·8 66·2 67·9 74·5 87·5 82·3 68·7 67·9 87·4 88·2 71·3 68·6 76·1 95·0 93·3 95·8	29·0 31·5 30·0 25·6 21·7 18·9 20·3 22·2 20·5 17·2 19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1 57·9	12·6 11·2 10·9 11·1 11·8 10·5 10·3	67·1 75·7 49·6 43·5 49·1 77·3 77·1 76·3	15·8 14·8 13·5 13·9 15·0 15·0 14·1		20 3 87 87 9	
965	October 11 November 8 December 6	305·7 310·8 315·6	77·0 70·7 65·3	25·2 22·7 20·7	38·5 37·7 36·9	12·6 12·1 11·7	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·2 15·8 15·5	64.6	31.2	51.1
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	334·8 322·9 302·7	80·8 67·6 61·1	24·1 20·9 20·2	30·2 35·2 31·0	9·0 10·9 10·2	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·6 14·4 13·6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	April 18 May 16 June 13	295·5 268·1 250·8	63·5 57·3 55·5	21·5 21·4 22·1	35·7 28·5 22·3	12·1 10·6 8·9	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72.6	37.0	47.3
	July 11 August 8 September 12	255·9 307·7 321·6	64·7 80·3 89·7	25·3 26·1 27·9	27·5 50·2 35·2	10·7 16·3 10·9	31·5 39·3 49·2	12·3 12·8 15·3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	371 · 1 434 · 7 463 · 1	104·6 99·4 88·5	28·2 22·9 19·1	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·2 13·5 12·4	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·5 18·6 18·4	76.5	31.8	148.0
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	522·7 533·3 521·1	112·6 93·4 84·7	21·5 17·5 16·3	51·6 60·1 52·6	9·9 11·3 10·1	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166.7	44.1	53.6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	521·8 492·9 461·6	101·7 84·9 79·9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45·8 49·5 39·6	8·8 10·0 8·6	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167·3	71.9	58.8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	468·5 529·5 521·8	93·0 96·1 99·8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48·6 73·2 49·1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62·5 77·2 79·3	13·3 14·6 15·2	127.8	74.8	61.8
	October 9 November 13 December 11	526·7 548·1 553·8	109·1 96·5 87·9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60·I 63·I 56·9	11·4 11·5 10·3	75·7 88·6 85·2	14·4 16·2 15·4	137.9	71.0	I diena
968	January 8 February 12 March 11	594·8 591·0 567·1	108·4 95·3 86·6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51·5 59·6 52·8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95·5 82·8 79·5	16·0 14·0 14·0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	April 8 May 13 June 10	562·9 531·7 503·4	101·3 85·0 74·3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4	76·6 64·8 69·4	13·6 12·2 13·8	162.0	83.6	84.8
	July 8 August 12 September 9	502·2 550·8 532·0	93·7 95·5 92·1	18·7 17·3 17·3	48·8 72·7 53·9	9·7 13·2 10·1	64·7 76·2 76·7	12·9 13·8 14·4	135.9	74·2 69·2	88.4
	October 14 November 11 December 9	535·7 541·2 537·0	106·0 96·5 85·1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63·6 58·3 54·1	11.9 10.8 10.1	75·6 84·2 79·3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133 · 1	67.2	17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
969	January 13 February 10 March 10	580·9 573·1 562·9	106·7 96·5 87·1	18·4 16·8 15·5	54·7 57·8 55·7	9·4 10·1 9·9	87·4 77·9 78·6	5· 3·6 14·0	167.8	73.6	90.8
	April 14 May 12 June 9	547·2 506·6 480·9	90·2 82·7 81·4	16·5 16·3 16·9	59·0 49·7 40·3	10·8 9·8 8·4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13·6 12·4 13·1	152.2	79.4	92.0
	July 14 August 11 September 8	501·3 550·4 537·7	102·0 103·2 96·9	20·4 18·7 18·0	57·5 74·5 58·5	11·5 13·5 10·9	65·3 78·9 79·3	13·0 14·3 14·7	118.2	68.8	89.6
	October 13 November 10 December 8	540·1 549·5 562·7	109·0 101·0 93·2	20·2 18·4 16·6	64·7 61·2 61·3	12·0 11·1 10·9	76·8 86·2 85·1	14·2 15·7 15·1	132.4	61.7	95.5

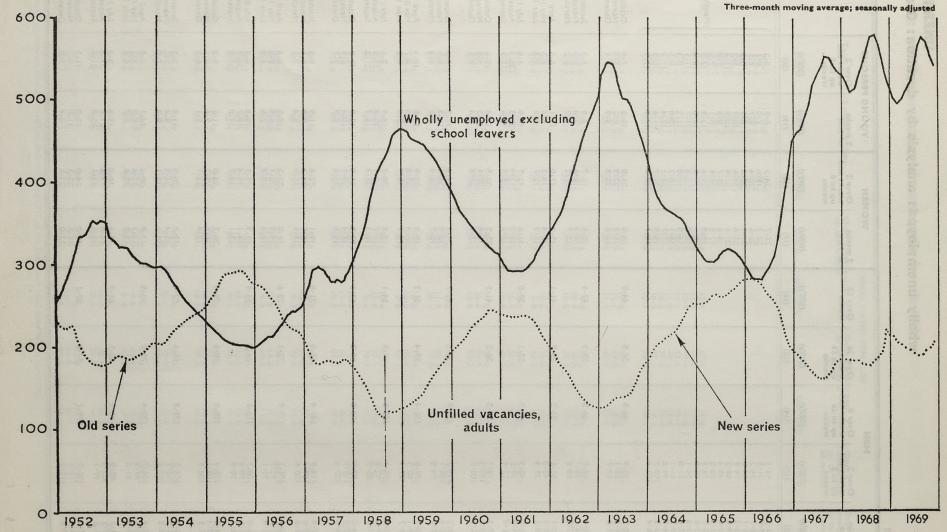
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

			IEN			W	OMEN	YOUNG	PERSONS		
1	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	a Person	
00's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	and the second s	
55·4 88·3 11·9 12·4 13·4 16·9 18·8 19·6 15·3 18·5 17·2 13·1	42·5 35·9 38·7 45·1 53·3 49·8 40·6 41·3 53·7 53·6 42·8	42·1 31·5 38·2 54·0 74·9 68·2 49·4 50·3 76·5 83·8 56·1 51·0	Name of the second			26·7 23·3 22·6 21·1 23·4 21·6 18·6 17·5 19·8 18·6 16·0 14·5	24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3 19·0	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 10.9 9.5 9.1 13.9 16.0 11.7	5·2 4·1 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3	Monthly averages	
2·3 7·3 9·2 0·5	50·2 64·9 66·2 68·4	61·1 94·8 100·7 102·6			(25-4) T 2	15·1 17·7 15·5 15·1	18·2 24·3 21·7 20·3	10·8 12·4 11·6 12·3	8·5 12·4 10·8 11·3		
7·3 4·9 4·8	48·7 46·3 45·8	52·9 58·1 59·7	46.9	24.8	44.0	18·0 16·2 12·6	21·0 22·9 20·8	10·2 8·2 6·9	7·9 5·8 5·4	October II November 8 December 6	ı
0·5 2·7 7·3	53·4 46·1 41·2	61·5 58·1 50·8	66.2	25.9	43 · 4	17·5 14·2 13·7	15·7 18·6 17·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	5·3 5·0 4·2	January 10 February 14 March 14	l l
8·7 0·8 9·9	40·1 38·5 38·2	52·6 43·0 39·5	55.2	29.7	41 · 1	12·2 12·4 11·3	17·0 14·2 12·7	11·1 6·4 5·9	5·5 4·3 3·4	April 18 May 16 June 13	
1 · 4 6 · 0 8 · 4	42·2 44·8 56·6	42·3 59·5 53·4	42.8	25.1	39.0	11·6 13·2 17·5	12·7 13·9 15·5	10·9 22·3 15·6	4·0 25·3 15·5	July 11 August 8 September 12	
1·2 5·9 4·4	69·3 68·5 63·2	76·1 100·2 105·0	57.8	26.2	41.9	22·5 19·6 15·9	23·5 29·6 27·8	12·8 11·3 9·4	10·6 9·8 9·6	October 10 November 14 December 12	
2·7 0·3 2·9	78·2 64·5 58·8	111·2 104·1 94·8	129.9	36.6	46.7	21·1 18·5 16·7	24·6 28·3 26·4	13·2 10·4 9·2	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13	1
8·9 0·6 1·3	68·1 59·1 56·7	87·8 82·5 77·1	132.4	59.4	51.2	19·8 16·4 14·7	23·9 23·8 19·9	13·8 9·5 8·5	10·4 8·7 6·8	April 10 May 8 June 12	
3·0 2·9 0·6	62·4 59·6 64·8	83·1 92·8 85·9	100.5	62.8	54·1	15·8 15·7 18·3	20·3 22·1 21·3	14·9 20·8 16·7	7·6 35·5 21·2	July 10 August 14 September 11	
4·0 9·5 1·4	74·0 67·7 64·6	97·9 112·7 107·6	108-6	60.2	63.3	22·2 18·4 14·6	25·9 29·2 25·8	12·9 10·4 8·7	12·0 9·9 8·7	October 9 November 13 December 11	
6·4 6·3 8·9	77·4 69·0 62·6	114·9 109·7 100·6	147 · 4	65.0	71.8	19·1 16·5 15·6	22·8 24·3 23·9	11·9 9·9 8·4	9·2 8·5 7·7	January 8 February 12 March 11	
2·9 2·0 4·1	70·1 61·7 55·4	101·2 92·7 91·1	133.9	72.1	75.6	16·0 14·5 11·4	23·2 20·1 18·8	15-2 8·9 7·6	6·8 8·0 6·8	April 8 May 13 June 10	
0·5 1·7 7·7	66·0 61·6 62·3	89·7 98·8 90·8	113-6	64.8	76.4	13·9 14·1 15·1	17·3 19·4 18·7	13·8 19·7 14·8	6·5 30·7 21·0	July 8 August 12 September 9	
9·4 9·5 1·3	74·2 70·4 63·5	105·4 109·1 104·5	109.8	60.6	79.4	20·2 16·5 13·4	24·0 25·2 22·1	11·6 9·6 8·1	9·7 8·1 6·8	October 14 November 11 December 9	
8·6 3·6 7·7	76·9 71·7 64·2	114·5 106·7 107·2	139.8	65.1	82.4	18·0 15·4 14·3	20·3 21·5 20·1	11·9 9·4 8·6	7·3 7·6 7·0	January 13 February 10 March 10	1
9·0 9·1 0·1	62·4 60·6 60·8	104·7 87·9 81·5	128-4	70.0	83.5	13·8 13·3 12·0	20·6 17·6 15·6	14·1 8·8 8·7	8·0 7·3 6·1	April 14 May 12 June 9	
7·5 2·3 3·3	70·5 67·2 65·6	95·9 102·3 97·1	98.9	60.5	81.7	15·6 14·5 15·6	18·0 19·6 19·1	15·9 21·5 15·8	8·9 31·4 21·6	July 14 August 11 September 8	
3·7 6·2 4·5	77·0 73·4 70·8	106·2 112·2 115·0	109-1	54.2	87 ⋅ 1	19·0 16·6 13·0	24·0 25·3 22·5	12·9 11·0 9·4	11·3 9·7 9·0	October 13 November 10 December 8	





VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

			Are soughten		ADL	JLTS			YOUNG
		TOTAL	Men	Actual Number Women	Total	Seaso Men	women	Total	PERSONS
1959* 1960* 1961* 1962* 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	223·5 313·8 320·3 213·7 196·3 317·2 384·4 370·9 249·7 271·3 284·8	88·2 121·0 123·9 77·8 70·7 114·6 143·4 137·5 92·0 92·6 102·8	68·7 90·9 89·4 71·7 73·1 106·2 121·7 117·3 82·1 95·4 96·7	156·9 211·9 213·3 149·4 143·8 220·8 265·1 254·8 174·0 188·0 199·6	AT SYCE OAL N	T -tungant the to age of the to age of the to age of the total tent of the total ten	edennis - Section 1	66·6 101·8 106·9 64·3 52·5 96·4 119·2 116·1 75·7 83·3 85·2
1965	April 7	407·7	148·9	125·5	274·4	144·0	121·1	264·9	133·3
	May 5	420·0	155·1	131·6	286·7	143·0	120·9	263·7	133·3
	June 9	449·1	162·2	140·0	302·2	143·2	120·7	263·7	146·9
	July 7	452·4	158·2	138·3	296·5	141·6	119·6	261·3	156·0
	August 4	421·7	152·9	129·4	282·2	143·9	121·2	265·2	139·4
	September 8	391·6	147·8	127·2	275·0	144·9	123·8	268·9	116·5
	October 6	372·5	143·5	121·7	265·2	147·8	126·5	274·4	107·3
	November 3	355·5	138·0	115·4	253·4	149·4	128·6	278·1	102·1
	December I	346·6	134·9	111·5	246·3	152·1	129·8	282·3	100·3
966	January 5	346·3	132·1	113·1	245·2	152·0	129·2	281·0	101·1
	February 9	373·2	140·8	119·6	260·4	152·7	131·6	283·9	112·8
	March 9	405·4	148·6	125·8	274·4	151·3	131·4	282·2	131·0
	April 13	432 · 4	155·2	133·9	289 · I	150·1	128·9	278·9	143 · 4
	May 11	438 · 6	158·7	136·9	295 · 5	146·4	125·5	271·6	143 · 1
	June 8	450 · 3	160·9	139·5	300 · 3	142·0	120·3	262·1	150 · 0
	July 6	455·0	158·3	137·9	296·2	141 · 7	119·3	261·0	158·8
	August 3	410·1	147·5	125·9	273·5	138 · 7	117·9	256·8	136·6
	September 7	351·0	132·5	114·7	247·1	129 · 1	110·6	239·8	103·9
	October 5	301·3	117·2	100·2	217·4	119·8	103·0	222·9	83·9
	November 9	253·1	101·5	84·1	185·6	110·1	92·8	203·1	67·5
	December 7	234·2	97·1	76·3	173·3	109·9	89·6	199·5	60·9
967	January 4	223·8	88·7	75·4	164·1	103 · 1	85·5	188·8	59·8
	February 8	235·6	91·5	76·1	167·6	102 · 4	85·1	187·9	68·0
	March 8	256·0	94·2	79·7	173·8	97 · 8	83·1	181·3	82·1
	April 5	258·5	95·8	81·7	177·5	92·5	80·1	172·5	81·0
	May 3	261·8	96·9	83·2	180·1	89·5	78·8	168·2	81·7
	June 7	281·4	98·0	88·7	186·8	86·3	77·2	163·5	94·7
	July 5	284·3	95·4	88·I	183·5	84·6	77·0	161·3	100·8
	August 9	256·0	90·9	82·9	173·7	83·9	77·0	160·6	82·3
	September 6	246·2	90·0	86·6	176·6	85·2	81·1	166·2	69·6
	October 4	241 · 1	90·8	84·7	175·6	91·8	86·1	177·9	65·5
	November 8	227 · 7	85·9	79·6	165·5	93·4	87·6	180·9	62·2
	December 6	223 · 9	85·3	78·1	163·4	96·8	91·7	188·3	60·5
968	January 3	220·0	79·9	79·3	159·2	93·2	90·0	183·4	60·8
	February 7	232·4	81·7	82·9	164·6	92·3	92·4	184·8	67·8
	March 6	257·8	87·4	89·1	176·6	91·1	93·0	184·1	81·2
	April 3	278·3	90·4	95·3	185·7	87·3	92·8	180·4	92·7
	May 8	287·4	94·2	99·7	193·9	87·0	93·2	180·5	93·5
	June 5	303·2	97·7	105·2	202·9	86·1	91·2	177·5	100·4
	July 3	312·8	98·2	106·7	204·9	87·1	92·8	180·3	107·8
	August 7	286·4	94·6	98·3	192·9	87·5	91·6	179·1	93·5
	September 4	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	90·5	95·7	186·1	81·3
	October 9	267·8	93·9	97·5	191·4	95·1	100 · 1	194·9	76·4
	November 6	266·2	98·0	94·9	192·9	106·4	105 · 1	211·2	73·2
	December 4	266·8	100·3	95·0	195·3	113·5	111 · 0	224·5	71·5
69	January 8	252·3	89·7	91·3	180·9	104·2	103·9	208·0	71·3
	February 5	263·8	93·8	92·8	186·7	104·7	103·0	207·7	77·1
	March 5	283·9	98·2	97·1	195·3	101·7	101·3	202·9	88·5
	April 9	302·6	102·9	102·5	205·4	99·4	99·5	199·2	97·3
	May 7	306·3	106·9	104·1	211·0	98·6	97·0	195·8	95·4
	June 4	322·4	110·6	108·0	218·5	97·5	93·6	191·1	103·9
	July 9	318·5	108·2	103·3	211·5	96·2	89·9	186·1	107·0
	August 6	301·3	107·7	98·4	206·1	100·2	91·7	191·8	95·2
	September 3	289·9	108·2	100·1	208·3	104·0	95·3	199·3	81·6
	October 8	271 · 8	104·5	93·0	197·5	106·4	95·2	201·5	74·4
	November 5	255 · 7	101·2	86·6	187·8	109·8	95·6	205·5	67·9
	December 3	248 · 8	102·1	83·8	186·0	115·5	98·2	213·9	62·8

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

				- Superior		RATIVES (EXCLUDIN	IG MAINT			IC+			
		007 7	WORKING	OVERTIME Hours of		Stood of	f for whole	Work	ing part of	week	E	Tota	ıl	
Veek	Ended	Number of operatives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total		Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lo	st Average	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours los	st Average
		(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	1 E32
961 962 963 964 965	May 27 May 26 May 18 May 16 May 15	1,824 1,824 1,771 1,952 2,160	29·3 29·6 29·7 32·2 35·6	13,376 14,260 13,945 15,556 18,325	7½ 8 8 8 8 8	4 5 7 1 2	160 229 276 54 85	32 118 85 33 28	293 1,160 746 269 233	9 10 8 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	36 123 92 34 30	0·6 2·0 1·5 0·6 0·5	452 1,390 1,022 323 318	12½ 11 11 9½ 11
965	October 16 November 13 December 11	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	812 812 812 821	1 1 2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7½ 9 7½	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	8½ 10 10
966	January 15 February 19 March 19	2,107 2,174 2,205	34·2 35·3 35·9	17,698 18,345 18,685	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	S Loc	43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8 8 1 2	38 30 28	0·6 0·5 0·4	344 270 283	9 9 10½
	April 23 May 21 June 18 (a)	2,183 2,212 2,172	35·6 36·2 35·5	18,368 18,890 18,500	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1	46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 7½ 7½ 7½	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	8½ 8 8½ 8½
	July 16 August 13	2,199 2,105 1,862 2,054	35·5 34·0 29·9 33·0	18,732 18,236 15,566 17,338	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1 1 7	39 43 19 287	28 32 29 68	210 254 216 637	7½ 8 7½ 9½	29 33 30 75	0·5 0·5 0·5 1·2	249 297 235 924	8½ 9 8 12½
	September 17 October 15 November 19 December 17	2,030 1,978 1,949	32·9 32·2 31·9	17,054 16,571 16,470	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	5 12 4	211 494 180	161 179 164	1,546 2,062 1,628	9½ 11½ 10	166 190 168	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,757 2,556 1,808	10½ 13½ 11
967	January 14 February 18 March 18	1,799 1,860 1,920	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8 1 2	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	9½ 9 9	165 160 111	2·7 2·7 1·9	1,841 1,773 1,175	11 11 10½
	April 18 May 13 June 17	1,940 1,947 1,939	32·8 33·0 33·0	16,074 16,161 16,259	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	9½ 9½ 9½ 9	106 108 94	1.8 1.8 1.6	1,222 1,169 1,041	11 11
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,884 1,759 1,911	32·0 29·9 32·5	16,201 14,917 16,178	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	8½ 9 10	75 79 87	1·3 1·3 1·5	727 861 1,074	9½ 11 12½
	October 14 November 18 December 16	1,986 2,041 2,050	33·7 34·7 34·9	16,805 17,204 17,452	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	4 2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	72 64 43	1·2 1·1 0·7	758 627 428	1010
968	January 13 February 17 March 16	1,894 2,000 2,043	32·5 34·3 35·1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 8½ 8½ 8½	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 9½ 9½ 9½	52 47 37	0·9 0·8 0·6	630 524 414	12 11 11
	April 6 May 18 June 15	2,075 2,073 2,045	35·9 35·7 35·3	17,595 17,363 17,188	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 I 2	86 50 66	32 34 28	256 297 240	8 8½ 8½ 8½	34 35 30	0·6 0·6 0·5	342 347 305	10
	July 13‡ August 17‡ September 14‡	2,023 1,865 2,051	34·8 31·9 35·1	17,607 15,875 17,668	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	9	33 59 359	24 18 20	194 147 175	8 8 1 9	25 19 28	0·4 0·3 0·5	227 206 534	9: 11: 19:
	October 19‡ November 16‡ December 14‡	2,125 2,188 2,166	36·3 37·3 36·9	18,489 18,739 18,839	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½		48 58 43	20 21 23	158 182 209	8 9 9	21 22 24	0·4 0·4 0·4	206 240 252	10 11 10½
969	January 18‡ February 15‡ March 15‡	2,082 2,088 2,060	35·7 35·8 35·4	17,897 17,753 17,745	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 2 2	82 86 85	20 22 28	178 196 265	9 9 9 ₁ 9 ₂	22 24 30	0·4 0·4 0·5	260 282 350	12 11½ 11½
	April 19‡ May 17‡ June 14‡	2,103 2,149 2,117	35·9 36·8 36·3	18,152 18,679 18,402	$8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 4	55 107 175	24 27 24	222 223 228	9 8 9½	25 29 28	0·4 0·5 0·5	276 330 403	
	July 19‡ August 16‡ September 13‡	1,997 1,863 2,085	34·2 31·8 35·6	17,774 16,084 18,150	9 8½ 8½ 8½	1 8 4	40 323 176	19 21 25	167 194 218	9 9 9	20 29 29 29	0·3 0·5 0·5	516 394 995	10½ 18 13½ 21
	October 18‡ November 15‡	2,160 2,195	36·9 37·5	18,867 18,997	8½ 8½ 8½	16 2	670 65	32 30	325 241	10½ 8	31	0.8	306	10

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

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. ‡ Figures after June 1968 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

2/10/10		INI			EKLY HOU		KED	IND	EX OF AV		EEKLY HO	URS WOF	KED
		All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968		104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8 97·3 92·4 91·4	98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9 101·0 96·8 94·4	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2 91·5 86·1 87·0	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6 91·7 82·7 83·2	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6 95·2 92·8 90·3	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·9 102·8 103·0 99·6 95·1	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4 97·8 97·1 97·9	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8 97·4 96·6 96·8	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 96·9	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·3 98·3	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0 98·1 98·0 98·3	103·8 103·7 102·5 103·2 102·5 101·1 100·0 100·0 101·2 100·4 98·6 98·1 99·0
1965	November 13 December 11	101.9	104·8 104·7	97·4 98·1	97·5 96·9	99·4 98·9	104·5 103·9	99·8 99·0	98·2 98·3	97·2 98·0	100·1 100·2	98·5 99·3	99·9 99·8
1966	January 15	99·2	102·7	96·8	94·6	93·5	101·3	97·9	97·3	97·2	99·0	97·0	98·6
	February 19*	99·3	103·1	96·6	94·8	93·1	101·4	97·6	97·3	96·8	98·9	96·7	98·5
	March 19	99·8	103·2	97·1	95·0	93·9	101·6	98·2	97·8	97·5	99·2	97·5	98·9
	April 23	100·4	103·7	98·2	95·5	95·3	102·3	98·4	97·9	98·2	98·9	98·3	99·1
	May 21	100·5	104·0	97·6	97·2	95·9	102·6	98·6	98·3	98·1	99·1	98·5	99·3
	June 18	100·3	103·6	96·6	95·0	96·7	102·5	98·4	97·9	97·5	99·1	98·5	99·2
	July 16	94·3	98·2	82·2	86·1	97·3	97·9	98·6	98·1	97·7	98·9	99·I	99·2
	August 13	81·9	84·3	80·5	74·9	88·3	83·6	98·4	97·9	96·1	98·6	99·4	99·3
	September 17	99·5	103·5	92·4	93·3	97·7	102·1	97·4	97·0	94·5	97·9	98·I	98·4
	October 15	98·3	102·4	89·1	92·4	97·4	100·9	96·8	96·6	92·0	97·7	97·6	97·8
	November 19	97·0	101·6	84·9	91·3	96·6	99·8	96·4	96·4	90·9	97·4	97·6	97·4
	December 17	96·8	101·6	86·2	90·5	96·2	99·2	96·7	96·6	92·2	97·6	98·4	97·5
1967	January 14	94·7	99·5	86·3	88·2	92·0	97·2	95·9	95·7	93·0	96·7	96·6	96·7
	February 18	94·3	99·3	86·7	87·2	91·0	97·2	96·4	96·6	93·9	96·9	96·8	97·2
	March 18	94·4	99·3	87·9	87·2	91·7	97·2	97·0	96·5	95·5	97·3	97·5	97·7
	April 15	94·6	99·1	89·0	87·7	92·0	97·4	97·1	96·6	96·1	97·3	97·7	98·0
	May 13	94·4	98·9	88·4	87·0	92·8	97·3	97·2	96·6	95·9	97·2	97·7	98·2
	June 17	94·3	98·4	88·5	86·7	93·5	96·9	97·3	96·7	95·9	97·5	98·1	98·5
	July 15	88·8	93·3	76·9	78·6	94·2	92·2	97·6	97·0	96·9	97·4	98·9	98·3
	August 19	77·5	80·5	75·5	67·8	85·6	79·5	98·0	97·4	95·8	97·2	99·6	99·1
	September 16	94·2	98·4	87·0	85·5	95·1	97·4	97·0	96·3	94·8	97·1	98·4	98·3
	October 14	93·7	98·5	88·5	85·2	95·8	95·0	97·2	96·3	96·2	97·4	98·1	98·3
	November 18	94·3	98·3	88·7	85·6	95·4	97·1	97·4	96·4	96·5	97·8	98·0	98·5
	December 16	94·1	97·9	89·6	85·6	94·7	96·8	97·6	96·5	97·4	98·2	98·8	98·4
1968	January 13	91·4	95·2	87·1	83·2	90·0	94·7	96·0	94·9	95·1	96·7	96·7	97·1
	February 17	92·2	95·9	88·4	84·5	90·2	95·7	97·0	96·0	96·1	97·7	97·2	98·2
	March 16	92·2	95·5	89·0	84·4	89·2	96·0	97·3	96·2	96·4	97·9	97·2	98·5
	April 6	92·6	95·8	89·I	84·6	88·6	96·7	97·9	96·8	97·3	98·5	97·7	99·0
	May 18	93·0	95·8	90·0	85·0	90·0	97·1	97·7	96·6	97·0	98·6	98·0	98·9
	June 15	92·9	95·8	89·0	85·2	90·1	96·9	97·9	96·8	97·0	98·5	98·2	98·9
	July 13†	88·1	91·3	77 · 4	78·0	91·3	92·9	98·6	97·4	98·1	98·9	99·3	99·5
	August 17†	77·1	79·1	76 · 1	68·0	83·0	80·1	98·8	97·9	96·7	98·8	99·7	100·0
	September 14†	93·8	96·7	87 · 9	86·0	92·8	97·7	98·1	97·0	96·8	98·4	99·0	99·3
	October 19†	94·4	97·3	89·7	86·2	92·7	97·7	98·3	97·3	97·3	98·4	98·5	99·4
	November 16†	94·4	97·3	89·8	86·3	93·0	98·0	98·3	97·4	97·4	98·4	98·7	99·3
	December 14†	94·2	97·1	90·5	86·5	92·3	97·7	98·5	97·6	98·0	98·5	98·9	99·3
1969	January 18†	92·7	95·9	90·6	85·1	89·0	96·1	97·6	97·0	98·0	97·7	97·6	98·4
	February 15†	92·7	95·8	90·7	85·4	88·8	95·9	97·5	96·9	97·5	97·7	97·6	98·3
	March 15†	92·0	95·5	88·6	84·6	88·8	95·3	97·4	97·0	96·2	97·7	97·6	98·2
	April 19†	93·3	96·9	91·4	85·3	89·4	96·2	98·2	97·5	97·9	98·I	98·5	98·8
	May 17†	93·8	97·6	92·3	85·2	90·4	96·7	98·4	97·9	98·2	97·9	98·7	99·1
	June 14†	93·6	97·5	90·8	84·9	91·1	96·3	98·3	98·0	97·6	97·9	98·9	99·0
	July 19†	88·3	92·3	79·1	77·0	91·7	92·2	98·5	97·9	98·5	97·9	99·5	99·3
	August 16†	76·8	79·6	77·5	67·0	83·5	78·7	98·8	98·4	96·8	97·9	100·2	99·9
	September 13†	93·7	97·8	90·9	84·3	92·4	96·3	98·1	97·5	97·6	97·5	99·1	98·9
	October 18†	93·6	98·1	88·2	83·9	92·7	96·7	98·3	98·0	96·9	97·6	98·9	99·2
	November 15†	93·9	98·7	91·1	83·9	92·8	96·6	98·3	98·2	97·4	97·5	98·8	99·1

^{*} Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are not available.

† Figures for dates after June 1968 may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969. The figures from May 1969 may also be revised when the results of the October 1969 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

Notes: A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue respectively of this GAZETTE.

Figures for July and August before 1962 published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE, are not comparable with the figures for corresponding months in later years.

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

-	-	_	÷	-	

M	EN	1	12	1	Y	E	A	R	S	A	N	D	0	V	E	R	1*

Carlor Comments of	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average wee	kly earnings	and the second	mark River	See See See See			Barrero (1980)	in Target	ladam toponie	er visite i dis	100 SERVE
964 Oct. 965 April Oct. 966 April Oct. 967 April Oct. 968 April Oct. 969 April	£ s. 17 3 17 15 18 14 19 11 19 15 20 0 20 17 21 5 22 2 23 2	£ s. 18 19 19 11 20 8 21 7 21 5 21 10 22 5 23 8 23 13 24 19	£ s. 19 10 20 7 21 3 21 10 21 9 21 12 22 8 23 6 24 8 25 12	£ s. 18 7 19 2 19 16 20 11 20 12 20 15 21 8 22 4 23 2 24 2	£ s. 17 17 19 6 19 16 21 13 21 6 21 14 21 18 23 6 23 19 25 7	£ s. 21 1 22 9 22 9 23 15 21 19 23 7 24 8 26 0 26 9 28 6	£ s. 18 5 19 2 19 16 20 8 20 6 20 11 21 1 22 5 22 19 23 18	£ s. 16 78 16 18 17 17 18 10 18 11 18 13 19 11 20 7 21 7 21 18	£ s. 16 4 16 8 17 7 18 0 17 13 18 4 18 14 19 11 20 8 20 14	£ s. 15 16 16 4 17 5 17 12 17 16 18 6 18 15 19 6 20 5 20 12	£ s 18 12 19 5 20 17 20 17 21 9 22 11 23 8 24 1
verage hou	rs worked										
964 Oct. 965 April Oct. 966 April Oct. 967 April Oct. 968 April Oct. 969 April	48·0 48·0 47·7 47·5 47·3 47·1 47·5 47·2 47·6 47·5	46·9 47·0 46·0 46·1 45·1 45·5 45·4 46·0 45·9 46·2	46·6 46·7 46·0 45·5 44·9 44·7 44·9 45·3 45·9 45·7	47·1 46·6 46·0 45·9 45·2 45·1 45·0 45·1 45·6 45·7	47·3 47·8 46·1 47·1 45·9 45·9 45·4 46·0 45·7 45·9	45·0 45·1 43·6 44·3 41·3 43·3 43·4 43·9 43·9 44·2	47·3 47·1 46·4 46·0 45·4 45·3 45·1 45·8 46·1 45·9	46·9 46·9 46·7 46·5 45·7 45·4 45·5 46·1 46·1 46·0	46·1 45·8 46·1 45·6 44·1 44·9 44·7 45·5 45·6 45·3	43·7 43·0 42·3 41·5 41·9 41·8 41·9 42·4 42·0	49·4 49·3 48·7 48·3 47·8 48·2 48·0 47·7 47·8
964 Oct. 965 April Oct. 966 April Oct. 967 April Oct. 968 April Oct. 969 April	rly earnings s. d. 7 1.6 7 4.8 7 10.0 8 2.7 8 4.1 8 5.8 8 9.3 9 0.1 9 3.4 9 8.8	s. d. 8 0.8 8 3.9 8 10.3 9 3.1 9 5.0 9 5.5 9 9.6 10 2.0 10 3.6 10 9.5	s. d. 8 4.5 8 8.5 9 2.4 9 5.5 9 6.8 9 7.8 9 11.6 10 3.3 10 7.5 11 2.3	s. d. 7 9.5 8 2.4 8 7.3 8 11.6 9 1.3 9 2.5 9 6.1 9 10.0 10 1.4 10 6.7	s. d. 7 6.5 8 1.0 8 7.0 9 2.3 9 3.3 9 5.3 9 7.7 10 1.7 10 5.7 11 0.5	s. d. 9 4·2 9 11·4 10 3·4 10 8·6 10 7·7 10 9·5 11 3·0 11 10·0 12 0·6 12 9·7	s. d. 7 8.6 8 1.4 8 6.3 8 10.3 8 11.4 9 0.9 9 4.1 9 8.5 9 11.6 10 5.1	s. d. 6 11·8 7 2·6 7 7·8 7 11·5 8 1·3 8 2·6 8 7·2 8 10·0 8 3·0 9 6·2	s. d. 7 0·2 7 2·0 7 6·4 7 10·6 8 0·0 8 1·3 8 4·4 8 7·2 8 11·5 9 1·6	s. d. 7 2.7 7 6.4 8 0.2 8 4.0 8 6.9 8 8.7 8 11.7 9 2.5 9 6.7 9 9.8	s. d. 7 6. 7 9. 8 2. 8 6. 8 8. 9 1. 9 5. 9 9.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Avera	age wee	kly earnings		100		1 1	158.00	Albert 1	7 70		1 6 61	
1964	Oct.	£ s. 8 14	£ s. 8 14	£ s. 9 0	£ s. 9 7	£ s. 8 13	£ s.	£ s. 8 12	£ s. 8 17	£ s. 8 7	£ s. 8 14	£ s. 8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
966	Oct. April	9 8 9 15	9 7 9 13	9 11 9 18	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5 9 12	9 9 9 15	9 3	9 7 9 14	
700	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 14 9 15
967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
968	Oct. April	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
700	Oct.	10 19	11 0	10 15	11 17	10 10	13 0 13 7	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
969	April	11 7	11 13	ii 17	12 8	11 5	14 6	ii io	ii 10	10 9	11 5	11 7
Avera	age hou	rs worked										
964	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
	April	39.6	39.6	38 · 4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38 · 1	38.6
966	Oct.	39 1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39 · 1	38 · 4	37.9	38 · 1
766	April Oct.	39·1 38·8	38·6 38·6	37·8 37·4	38.3	39·2 38·4	38·8 36·8	37·8 37·3	38·6 38·4	38·2 37·6	37·5 37·0	37·6 37·7
967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38 · 4	38.9	38 · 1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38 · 1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
968	April	38.6	38.9	37.5	38.6	38 · 4	38.6	38.0	38 · 1	37.5	37.8	37.6
969	Oct. April	39·0 38·8	38·5 38·7	38·I 37·8	38·4 38·5	38·0 38·2	38·6 38·5	37·9 37·6	38 · 1	37·9 37·5	37·3 37·2	37·4 37·4
Avera	.00 15	rly earnings					5.10	16:17	8.97	C		NOT WELL IN
04	•	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Oct. April	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4 4 10.9	4 4.7	5 3·9 5 7·8	4 5.4 4 7.5	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
,00	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
967	Oct. April	5 0.7	5 1·0 5 2·4	5 3.6 5 4.2	5 5.7 5 6.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1 5 2.7	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
70/	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	5 4.2 5 6.2	5 9.1	5 2.6 5 4.4	6 3.5	5 2.5 5.9	5 2.7 5 5.5	5 0.3 5 3.0	5 5.0 5.9	5 3.5
968	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	5 8.9	5 11.9	5 5.7	6 8.8	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 7.2	5 8.0
040	Oct.	5 7.4	5 8.6	5 10.4	6 2.0	5 7.6	6 10.9	5 9.3	5 10.4	5 6.0	5 10.6	5 9.6
969	April	5 10.3	6 0.1	6 3.4	6 5.4	5 10.5	7 5.2	6 1.5	6 0.6	5 6.8	6 0.5	6 0.9

^{*} Working full-time.

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

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except) coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†‡	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
£ s. 17 14 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10 19 9 20 16 21 9 22 3 21 17	£ s. 21 4 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17 23 18 24 15 26 2 26 19 27 15	£ s. 18 12 19 0 19 17 20 14 20 7 21 0 21 17 22 17 23 12 24 9	£ s. 18 13 19 9 20 3 20 19 20 16 21 3 21 18 22 17 23 12 24 13	£ s. 17 13 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19 21 5 21 14 22 14 23 10	£ s. 18 4 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11 20 12 21 14 22 6 22 17 23 10	£ s. 17 13 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2 19 6 19 18 20 4 20 14 21 19	£ s. 17 13 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18 20 19 21 13 22 19 24 4 24 16	£ s. 15 2 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8 17 15 18 5 19 2 19 8 20 6	£ s. 13 19 14 7 15 1 15 14 15 13 16 3 16 15 17 7 17 9 18 9	Average w f. s. 18 2 18 18 19 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 22 5 23 0 23 18	Oct. 1964 April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1968
										Average	hours worked
46·9 46·0 46·5 45·2 45·3 44·8 45·9 45·6 45·9	46.8 46.4 46.5 46.3 45.5 45.5 45.8 46.0 46.2 45.9	47·7 47·0 47·0 46·5 45·1 45·7 45·9 46·5 46·7 46·4	46·9 46·7 46·1 46·0 45·0 45·2 45·3 45·6 45·8 45·7	51·2 51·8 50·8 50·8 50·8 51·5 50·9 51·0 51·1 51·3	49·8 49·5 49·8 47·7 48·5 48·2 48·3 47·6 47·8 47·7	48·7 46·3 43·8 43·7 43·8 43·9 43·7 43·4 43·9 44·4	50·5 50·7 50·6 50·3 50·3 50·1 50·0 49·6 50·4 50·5	45·9 45·9 45·4 45·0 44·7 44·7 44·8 44·6 44·7	44·8 45·1 44·9 44·0 43·7 43·9 43·7 43·8 43·7 44·1	47·7 47·5 47·0 46·4 46·0 46·1 46·2 46·2 46·4	Oct. 1964 April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1968
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 0 4			NEW YORK	abel cerasi	their hardwild		ourly earnings
s. d. 7 6.5 7 9.0 8 2.0 8 5.4 8 7.3 8 8.2 9 0.8 9 5.0 9 7.8 9 10.6	s. d. 9 0.7 9 4.5 9 9.8 10 3.8 10 5.8 10 6.1 10 9.7 11 4.2 11 8.0 12 1.1	s. d. 7 9.6 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9 9 0.2 9 2.3 9 6.2 9 9.9 10 1.2 10 6.5	s. d. 7 11·5 8 3·9 8 9·0 9 1·4 9 2·8 9 4·2 9 8·0 10 0·1 10 3·8 10 9·3	s. d. 6 10·8 7 1·1 7 6·1 7 7·6 7 10·6 8 1·6 8 4·2 8 6·2 8 10·5 9 2·0	s. d. 7 3.7 7 8.7 7 11.3 8 4.6 8 5.7 8 6.6 8 11.7 9 4.5 9 6.8 9 10.1	s. d. 7 3·0 7 7·2 8 4·8 8 7·6 8 8·7 8 9·4 9 1·2 9 3·6 9 5·1 9 10·6	s. d. 6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 8 3.6 8 4.4 8 8.0 9 2.9 9 7.2 9 9.9	s. d. 6 7.0 6 10.6 7 3.2 7 7.9 7 9.4 8 2.5 8 6.4 9 8.3 9 1.1	s. d. 6 2.6 6 4.5 6 8.3 7 1.6 7 1.9 7 4.2 7 8.1 7 11.0 7 11.9 8 4.3	s. d. 7 7·1 7 11·5 8 4·0 8 8·7 8 9·9 8 11·1 9 3·0 9 7·6 9 10·9 10 3·7	Oct. 1964 April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1968

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	All industries covered	Public administra- tion	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Transport and communi- cation†	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	All manufac- turing industries	Other manufac- turing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.
2 (NOV	*							ogetid soll soll s	spino del consider		
ekly earnings			airy Daly a 30 to the craming	per oxel rom	errich to al	Standard i	Author States	estados Troduction	proving granting	£ s.	£ s.
Oct. 1964 April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1968	£ s. 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19 11 6 11 15	£ s. 7 9 7 4 9 13 10 3 10 2 10 7 10 10 11 4 11 4 11 15	£ s. 7 14 8 2 8 6 8 11 8 15 8 16 9 7 9 12 10 1	£ s. 12 9 12 114 13 7 14 0 14 0 13 18 14 11 15 12 15 17	£ s. 9 13 10 0 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11 11 11 11 18 12 5	£ s. 8 9 8 8 8 17 8 19 8 17 9 17 10 4 10 1	£ s. 9 1 8 12 9 15 9 15 9 18 9 13 11 1 10 11	£ s. 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19 11 6 11 15	£ s. 8 14 8 17 9 6 9 13 9 14 9 17 10 4 10 12 10 18 11 8	£ s. 9 7 9 13 10 3 10 11 10 15 10 16 10 19 11 11 14 12 2	£ s. 9 15 9 18 10 7 10 8 10 13 10 19 11 10 12 1 12 4 12 8
hours worked	Average										
Oct. 1964 April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1968	39·4 39·1 38·7 38·5 38·1 38·2 38·2 38·4 38·3	40·8 41·5 40·3 40·2 39·8 40·0 40·1 39·8 39·8 40·0	39·8 40·0 39·2 39·3 39·1 38·9 39·1 39·0 38·9 39·2	43·8 43·9 43·7 43·0 43·0 42·4 42·7 42·7 43·7 43·1	38·2 38·0 37·6 37·1 37·2 37·4 36·8 37·2 38·1	38·2 37·9 37·7 37·0 37·4 39·0 38·4 39·0 38·0	40·7 39·5 38·9 39·2 39·3 37·3 39·0 37·4 40·4 36·7	39·3 38·9 38·6 38·3 38·0 38·0 38·3 38·2 38·1	39.6 39.0 39.0 38.7 38.2 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.5	39·8 39·5 39·4 39·3 39·0 39·1 39·2 39·3 39·1	39·0 38·6 38·4 37·5 37·4 37·5 38·1 38·2 37·9
Oct. 1964 April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1968	Average he s. d. 4 6.5 4 8.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 6.3 5 8.4 5 10.8 6 1.5	s. d. 4 6.9 4 8.2 4 9.5 5 0.4 5 1.0 5 2.7 5 7.5 5 7.7 5 10.5	s. d. 3 10·4 4 0·6 4 2·8 4 4·3 4 5·8 4 6·3 4 8·2 4 9·6 4 11·2 5 1·4	s. d. 5 8·1 5 9·4 6 1·3 6 6·2 6 6·2 6 6·7 6 9·7 7 1·6 7 4·3	s. d. 5 0.7 5 3.2 5 9.3 5 9.3 6 0.3 6 1.5 6 2.1 6 3.2 6 4.6 6 5.1	s. d. 4 2.6 4 5.6 4 5.6 4 9.5 4 9.4 4 8.9 5 0.7 5 3.9 5 1.9	s. d. 4 5·5 4 4·3 4 7·7 4 11·6 4 11·5 5 1·0 5 2·0 5 5·6 5 8·9	s. d. 4 4.6 4 8.8 4 11.7 5 2.5 5 3.6 5 4.5 5 6.6 5 8.7 5 11.1 6 2.0	s. d. 4 4.6 4 6.4 4 9.1 4 11.7 5 0.9 5 1.9 5 4.0 5 6.1 5 7.8 5 11.4	s. d. 4 8.5 4 10.7 5 1.8 5 4.5 5 6.4 5 7.2 5 10.7 5 11.4 6 2.2	s. d. 5 0·1 5 1·5 5 4·8 5 6·5 5 8·3 5 10·0 6 0·5 6 3·8 6 5·3 6 7·6

^{*} 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 manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and mar- ine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males											
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	£ s. d. 21 15 3 22 17 0 24 4 4 25 15 2 27 10 8 28 18 5 30 8 0	£ s. d. 23 9 6 25 0 4 26 4 4 28 8 5 30 2 0 31 9 2 33 15 7	£ s. d. 20 7 1 20 19 6 22 11 2 24 10 2 25 14 11 26 10 8 28 7 4	f s. d. 20 13 1 21 11 11 23 2 9 25 1 9 25 18 9 27 5 5 29 5 11	£ s. d. 19 14 7 20 5 8 21 11 4 24 0 4 25 6 3 26 17 4 28 2 9	£ s. d. 20 13 6 21 18 9 23 11 2 25 17 0 26 10 4 27 17 3 29 15 7	£ s. d. 21 9 11 22 6 10 23 10 3 25 4 5 26 9 5 27 15 7 29 12 5	£ s. d. 21 17 6 22 13 6 24 0 6 25 11 10 26 18 8 28 3 2 29 19 1	£ s. d. 21 13 0 22 11 10 23 17 0 25 8 2 26 12 8 27 18 9 29 10 4	£ s. d. 20 13 4 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8 27 4 7 28 12 7	£ s. d. 20 19 10 21 9 22 21 7 3 25 0 2 26 5 3 27 18 9 29 7 11
Females 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	8 11 9 8 19 7 9 10 4 10 2 9 10 17 2 11 7 10 12 5 6	9 8 6 9 15 10 10 8 5 11 8 7 12 3 2 12 11 11 13 14 5	8 10 7 8 18 7 9 12 2 10 7 1 11 2 0 11 9 9 12 4 6	8 9 7 8 15 11 9 8 8 10 3 8 10 17 8 11 13 3 12 4 2	7 13 2 7 17 5 8 8 4 9 5 1 9 15 11 10 14 1 11 9 10	8 12 3 8 15 5 9 11 1 10 7 4 10 16 8 11 13 0 12 9 7	8 7 7 8 14 4 9 3 5 9 15 1 10 6 9 10 18 5 11 10 4	8 3 2 8 9 10 8 18 6 9 10 8 10 2 8 10 14 6 11 8 5	8 14 1 9 2 6 9 12 10 10 10 1 10 15 2 11 7 0 12 6 5	8 8 5 8 15 8 9 4 4 9 19 3 10 10 11 11 3 7 11 16 1	8 6 0 8 12 1 9 1 0 9 13 7 10 5 8 10 16 10 11 8 2

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†
Males	1. W 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1								
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. No. covered	f s. d. 21 4 4	£ s. d. No. covered
1962 1963	22 19 7 23 18 11	21 10 2 2 12 4	21 5 7 22 5 9	20 0 0 21 5 8	20 8 2 2 1 8 1	19 16 10 21 0 5	22 2 2 1,375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1 2,267,000
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7 1,373,000	23 9 0	23 10 7 2,283,000
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11 1,424,000 26 14 1 1,486,000	25 13 4 26 13 2	25 10 8 2,341,000 26 13 9 2,433,000
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10 28 1 5	25 3 6 25 15 3	26 14 2 28 3 4	26 4 11 26 14 4	27 18 7 1,504,000	27 17 4	27 18 1 2,501,00
1967 1968	29 17 2 31 16 4	27 14 11 30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11 1,553,000	29 11 8	29 15 5 2,571,00
Females									
1962	1 9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	877	1 10 15 5	8 15 8 631,000	1 13 2 11	11 6 11 1,529,00
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	4	9 2 9 636,000	13 18 1	11 19 4 1,562,00
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4 9 19 5	11 9 11	9 14 7 630,000	15 17 3	13 14 3 1,635,00
1965 1966	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7 670,000	16 5 4	14 4 11 1,705,00
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 1,747,00
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 1,809,00

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

1959 = 100

CHARLES OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	October	All employees	Males	Females	3.5	4.92	1 多西
SACTOR OF THE COLUMN TO SERVE.	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	85·0 90·9 93·9 100·0 105·6 110·8 117·0 123·4 130·3 141·3 147·4 154·2 163·9	100·0 106·0 111·2 117·2 123·5 130·5 141·7 148·1 154·8 165·2	100·0 105·1 110·6 117·5 123·9 130·5 142·0 147·6 154·3 163·2			

[†] 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

	CL	ERICAL AN	D ANALO	GOUS EMPL	OYEES ON	LY	STATE SAMESTERS	ALL	"SALARIE	D" EMPLOY	EES	
	1 1755	Males		390	Females		0.00 TO 1000	Males			Females	
October	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.	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

10000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		3-10 h 1 2-10 h 1 1-10 h 2	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))
		0.7015	1.80111.4	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956	April October			+ 8·6 + 7·3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0
1957	April October			+ 3·5 + 5·8	+ 3·6 + 6·5	+ 3.8	+ 2·5 + 5·6	+ 1.3
1958	April October			+ 4·6 + 2·3	+ 5·5 + 3·1	+ 5·9 + 3·4	+ 4·8 + 3·7	+ 1.1
1959	April October			+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3·6 + 3·6	+ 3·5 + 2·9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	- 0·0 + 1·5
1960	April October			+ 6·5 + 6·6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2·0 + 1·8
1961	April October			+ 6·6 + 5·4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6·5 + 6·9	+ 6·2 + 6·4	+ 0·3 + 0·5
1962	April October			+ 4·0 + 3·2	+ 5.1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4.1 + 4.2	+ 1.1 + 0.2
1963	April October			+ 3·0 + 5·3	+ 3·6 + 4·1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3·6 + 2·3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
1964	April October			+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1·6 + 2·4
1965	April October			+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 + 10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2·7 + 2·2
1966	April October			+ 7·4 + 4·2	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8·0 + 5·6	+ 1·7 + 0·9
1967	April October			+ 2·1 + 5·6	+ 2·8 + 5·3	+ 3·0 + 5·0	+ 2·7 + 5·3	+ 0·3 - 0·3
1968	April October			+ 8·5 + 7·8	+ 8·1 + 7·2	+ 7·7 + 7·0	+ 8·6 + 6·7	- 0·9† + 0·3
1969	April			+ 7.6	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5

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:

Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
 Multiplying this difference by 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.

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

	xebni sano yebni sano yebni sano yebna sano	Food drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	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	99·8	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	97·7	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	96·6	97·7	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
966	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	108·3	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
967	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	99·2	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	109·1	106·1	108·4	105·9	105·2	103·8	108·1	107·9	107·1	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	112·6	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	115·0	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	120·1	118·2	117·0	119·3	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	125·7	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	120·3	123·7	125·1	124·0	125·3	116·9	119·3	122·1	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 November*	126·9 129·7	125·4 131·0	128·2 129·2	125·2 126·5	132·8 135·6	127·3 128·7	126·5 130·9	127·3 127·7	125·0 123·4	121·4 121·9	126·5 127·5	125-8

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 is

Note. This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of 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)

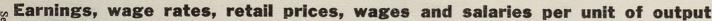
JANUARY 1966 = 100

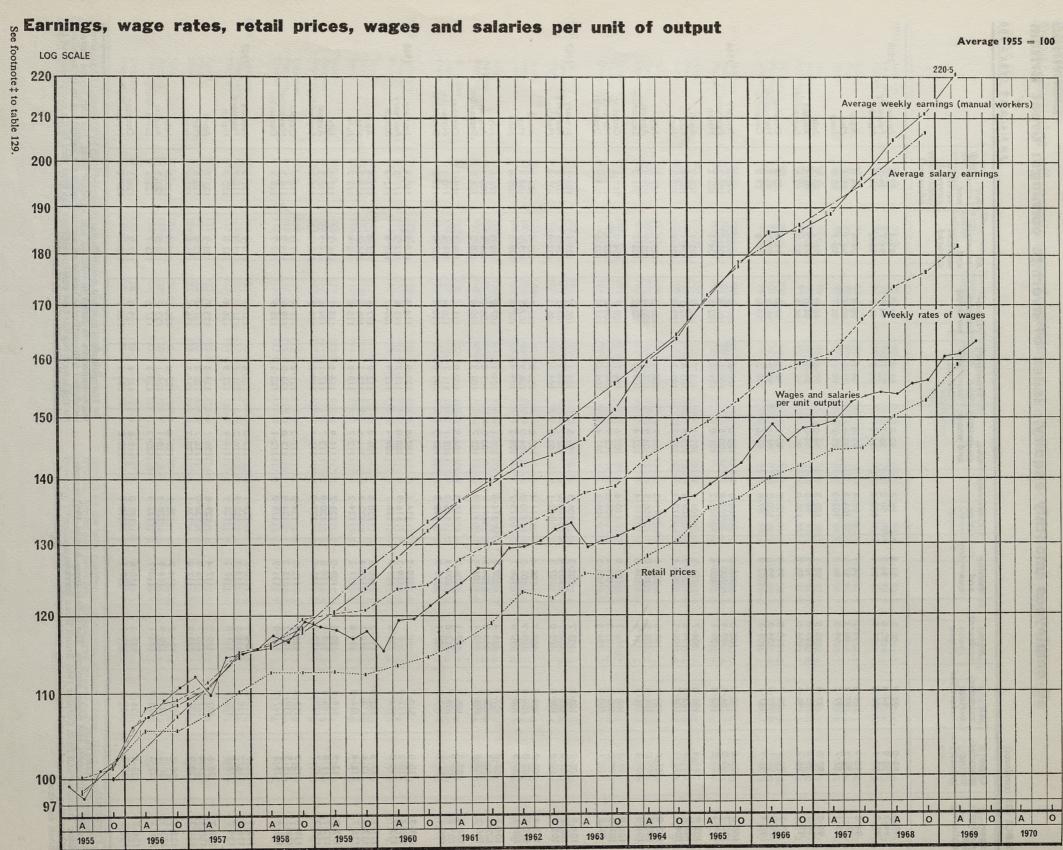
Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Agri- culture†	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation‡	Miscel- laneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		Total S
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	101·4	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	109·3	104·6	108·6	102·9	104·1	104·6	103·6	103·2	November	
99·8	98·1	100·3	106·5	106·9	106·2	101·4	104·6	103·4	102·0	103·5	December	
101·9	100·1	102·2	102·7	105·3	106·5	103·5	104·1	105 · 9	103·1	103·1	January	1967
102·1	101·3	103·5	102·1	105·4	108·0	103·2	104·2	105 · 2	104·1	103·5	February	
102·4	100·4	101·8	103·0	107·3	102·1	102·7	104·3	106 · 3	102·4	103·4	March	
103 · 4	102·9	104·4	108·7	106·4	111·4	103-2	106·5	108 · 1	105·6	104·3	April	
103 · 8	102·8	105·0	109·9	105·2	110·9	104-0	106·9	107 · 1	105·9	104·4	May	
106 · 1	103·9	106·5	110·6	106·7	115·7	105-3	109·4	107 · 4	108·0	105·4	June	
104·5	107·6	107·5	115·4	107·2	116·5	105·1	109·1	107·9	108·8	106·6	July	
102·8	102·7	105·0	114·8	105·2	111·1	106·2	107·8	104·6	106·2	106·5	August	
106·2	105·8	106·7	118·1	106·1	115·9	105·7	108·3	110·8	108·2	108·0	September	
106·8	107·2	108·2	117·1	106·7	115·9	104·5	108·0	111·1	109·2	108·6	October	
107·8	107·7	109·7	112·8	109·3	116·3	107·1	111·7	110·4	110·6	110·1	November	
108·1	106·6	107·5	107·1	111·9	108·2	105·5	109·0	110·4	107·8	109·5	December	
109·9 110·4 113·7	110·0 110·2 113·0	110·7 112·0 114·3	109-6	110·3 110·3 111·7	114·1 116·9 120·7	107·8 108·8 109·4	110·9 111·7 112·4	114·4 115·6 120·1	110·9 112·2 114·6	110·9 111·5 112·5	January February March	1968
111·9	111·5	112·3	115·2	110·6	120·5	109·4	112·9	117·5	113·4	112·9	April	
113·3	112·6	114·1	116·2	110·4	122·8	111·6	113·5	116·2	114·9	113·2	May	
116·7	113·4	116·0	114·6	111·3	124·2	112·7	113·9	115·8	116·4	113·7	June	
113·9	113·9	115·8	120·6	109·0	123·7	111·9	115·5	115·2	116·3	113·9	July	
112·7	111·8	113·8	119·9	110·8	120·9	112·7	117·1	114·6	114·9	115·3	August	
115·2	112·7	115·1	120·2	111·7	123·8	111·4	119·6	116·8	116·3	116·1	September	
115·8 118·1 116·4	113·9 115·5 116·5	115·8 118·1 117·9	125·8 120·2 115·8		124·8 124·9 118·8		121·8 123·0 122·5	117·4 119·8 115·9	117·3 118·9 117·7	116·7 118·5 119·5	October November December	
118·5	115·9	119·8	115·9	116·3	123·1	113·0	122·6	121·3	119·9	119·9	January	1969
118·6	116·7	119·6	115·0	113·3	120·9	116·2	121·7	121·6	119·4	118·7	February	
124·0	118·8	122·5	117·8	117·3	128·9	115·9	122·9	126·4	122·8	120·5	March	
121·7	120·6	122·6	119·2	117·4	129·6	20·	124·5	125.7	123·2	122·7	April	
120·5	121·4	121·8	128·7	116·9	126·0	18·7	125·2	121.8	122·3	120·5	May	
125·2	120·9	125·0	123·5	117·8	134·1	20·7	127·7	126.5	125·8	122·9	June	
123·5 123·5 126·2	120·5 120·3 123·2	124·6 123·0 124·8	134·3 129·9 132·1	114·7 114·9 118·7	32· 128·3 32·3	121·8 119·1 120·2	127·0 126·1 128·3	126·6 123·7 127·6	125·4 123·5 125·7	122·8 123·9 125·5	July August	
126·8 129·5	125·6 127·3	126·2 128·2	137·4 135·1	118.6	133·0 130·0	119·6 120·8	131·6 134·3	127·6 129·3 130·1	125·7 127·2 128·4	125·5 126·5 127·8	September October November*	

* Provisional.
† England and Wales only.

|| The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.

[‡] Except sea transport and postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services. § Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.





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

TABLE 128	Aver	ge weekly	earnings is	aluding ov	ertime pre		Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
Industry Group	June	January	June	January	June	June	June	January	June	January	June	June
A STATE OF THE STA	1967	1968	1968	1969	1969	1969	1967	1968	1968	1969	1969	1969
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers Skilled	117-5	121-1	127-1	133.5	139.7	s. d. 544 8	122.8	129-2	132-1	138-8	143.8	d.
Semi-skilled Labourers	112.8	119.7	126·0 127·0	132·4 131·0	138.9	480 0 385 4	118-1	126·3 126·5	127.8	134-4	141.8	93.0
All timeworkers ayment-by-result workers	116-1	121.0	127.3	133.7	140.0	501 0	121.2	128-3	130.8	137.7	143.7	122.4
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		120·4 116·9 118·8	124.7	133·3 129·7 127·8	140·0 133·9 135·3	562 6 498 3 402 I	125·0 119·9 118·6	129·8 124·9 126·1	133·6 129·3 128·6		145·0 139·7 139·2	148·8 133·6 98·7
All payment-by-result workers	116.3	118.6	126.1	131 - 2	136.8	524 4 552 9	122.2	127 - 2	131.2	136-2	142.1	139.3
II semi-skilled workers	113.3	118.0	125 · 1	130·8 130·3	136·1 137·2	489 4 389 4	118.7	125·1 126·5	128-1	133.9	140.2	124.8
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
HIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	AIRINGT											
imeworkers Skilled	131-3	127.5	130-2	138-9	149.9	s. d. 508 11	132.8	134-7	138-5	150-4	159-6	d. 125·9
Semi-skilled Labourers	130·5 122·9 130·8	137·2 122·8 129·8	141·3 129·0 133·4	139·5 138·9 141·3	154·9 152·8 154·7	431 10 406 9 469 2	127·1 123·4 131·4	133·5 131·3 135·6	133.6	150.3	155.0	100·0 95·1
All timeworkers ayment-by-result workers Skilled	131.0	130.9	140.8	145-8	156.4	574 8	130.9	135.7	138-2	151.7	163.0	113-1
Semi-skilled Labourers	127.2	128·0 118·0	138.9	145.3	159.0	466 8 439 7	126.6	130-5	140.8	147-4	155·3 143·0	108 - 1
All payment-by-result workers	128.9	129.6	140-1	145-3	155·0 155·0	536 7 561 6	129·7 131·0	134·6 135·2	140.6	148·3 148·5	155·9 157·9	131.7
All semi-skilled workers	128·0 118·2 129·4	130·3 120·8 129·7	139·5 132·7 139·5	143·3 139·8 144·1	157·8 146·6 155·1	457 7 428 1 520 9	126.8	130.9	139-1	145.4	155·2 151·1	97.3
All workers covered	1 125.4	1 129.7	1 139.3	1 144.1	1 133.1	1 520 9	1 130-2	134.8	1 141.0	148.7	157.7	127.3
HEMICAL MANUFACTURE					27.25		2-601					
imeworkers General workers	124-2	130-7	133.5	139.5	145.8	s. d. 494 3	127.6	137-2	139-2	149-6		d.
Craftsmen All timeworkers ayment-by-result workers	124.3	132.7	135.3	140.6	146.5	551 I 507 I	124.6	134.8	138·4 139·3	143-1	150·8 154·2	136-2
General workers Craftsmen	122.0	127.7	131.7	135.5	142.6	507 I 578 4	123.8	129.6	130.7	135-2		131 - 4
All payment-by-result workers All general workers All craftsmen	121.6	128-1	131.8	135·8 138·0	143.6	524 10 499 11	122.5	128·3 134·3	129.5	134·5 143·7	142-5	134-7
All craftsmen All workers covered	123 - 4	131.5	134.1	139.2	146.2	563 11	122.6	130.6	133·5 135·4	139.1	147-1	140 - 3
RON AND STEEL MANUFACT	URE8											
Timeworkers	1 600 6	1	1	1	1 5 22	s. d.	1		T)	1	1 11 20	1 d.
Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled)	114-5	119.4	124-8	128.9	135·4 147·5	588 10	116.0	124-3	123·0 144·0	125-9	155.5	140-9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers	119·1 113·3 115·2	126·2 116·8 120·6	134·5 125·2 126·3	137·0 130·5 128·6	146·7 139·9 141·8	500 2 467 9 419 3	113·3 118·4 118·9	126.5	130.5	130.8	137-6	109-
All timeworkers ayment-by-result workers	116.9	121.6	130.6	134.8	146.8	498 11	119.8	123 · 1	124.7	126.2		
Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled)	110-7	115.9	123·3 124·2	129-4	136·1 143·3	542 8 614 6	115.8	122.3	126·9 127·3	130-7		
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers	110-7	113.9	119.3	126·0 129·7	132 · 1	502 3 506 6	115.0	118-6	121.5	127 - 3	131.8	122
All payment-by-result workers	118-4	117.0	126-1	136.5	144-6	458 3 537 10	118-5	123 - 1	128·7 126·7	132.8	136-9	134-
All process workers All maintenance workers (skilled) All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	111.3	116-4	123.6	131.2	136·5 143·1	536 8 605 0	116.1	122.9	130-2	133 - 1	142.8	146.
All service workers (semi-skilled) All service workers All labourers	112·6 114·5 118·2	116·2 118·4 122·1	121·9 126·0 127·0	128·3 130·0 135·1	134·9 140·5 144·5	502 0 492 I 443 7	116·6 118·6 120·0	120·8 121·0 124·2	123·9 126·4	129 · 2 130 · 0 132 · 3	137-4	117-
All workers covered	113.7	118.2	125.1	131-3	139.5	530 1	118.2	123.6	128·2 128·0			

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.

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

-	out anut want	anul , escenti	2001-	ALL MANUA	L WORKERS*			AVERAGE SALARY
		Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	EARNINGS
950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 969 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	1 0-5h2 6-56 1 0-5h2 6-56 1 0-5h2 7-56 1 0-5h2 7-56 1 0-5h2 7-56 1 0-5h2 1-62 1	73·1 79·3 85·8 89·8 93·7 100·0 107·9 113·4 117·5 120·6 123·7 128·8 133·6 138·4 144·9 151·2 158·3 164·2 175·1 184·1	73·0 79·2 85·7 89·7 93·6 100·0 108·0 113·6 117·9 121·1 126·3 134·3 140·5 145·7 153·2 162·9 173·7 180·8 193·1 203·3	100·2 100·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9	97·7 98·4 97·7 98·5 99·3 100·0(47·0) 99·5 99·0 98·3 99·1 98·3 97·2 96·3 96·5 97·4 96·3 94·3 94·3 94·3	68·1 75·0 80·9 85·9 91·5 100·0 118·0 116·9 122·2 130·1 138·0 142·9 148·9 161·8 174·8 185·0 192·3 208·1	69·7 76·1 82·8 87·1 92·2 100·0 108·4 114·0 118·9 123·2 132·5 141·9 148·4 154·3 166·1 181·6 196·2 204·1 219·8	100·0 107·3 114·8 118·5 126·3 133·4 133·9 147·7 155·8 164·5 178·4 186·1 194·7
963	April October	137·8 138·9	145·0 146·2	95·1 95·0	96·0 97·0	146·4 151·3	152·6 155·9	155.8
964	January April July October	142·5 143·7 145·6 146·2	150·3 151·6 153·9 154·7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94·6	97·7 97·2	159·8 163·8	163·7 	- - 164·5
965	January April July October	148·4 149·4 152·2 153·1	158·2 160·1 164·5 166·1	93·8 93·3 92·5 92·2	96·8 95·7	171·8 ————————————————————————————————————	177·5 	178.4
966	January April July October	155·9 157·6 159·3 159·4	170·2 173·0 175·1 175·2	91·6 91·1 91·0 91·0	94·7 93·8	184·7 185·2	194·9 197·4	186-1
967	January April July October	160·4 161·4 165·4 167·5	176·3 177·5 182·2 184·5	91·0 91·0 90·8 90·8	94·0 94·3	188·5 196·0	200·4 207·9	194.7
968	January February March	172·3 172·9 173·3	190·0 190·6 191·1	90·7 90·7 90·7	(2) (一) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	114.5 = 110.4 116.0 = 120.9	= trelicia) a	and town and make
	April May June	173·5 173·8 173·9	191 · 4 191 · 6 191 · 8	90·7 99·7 90·7	94.5	205.0	216.9	anaphoweak
	July August September	174·9 175·4 176·1	192·9 193·4 194·2	90·7 90·7 90·7	601 T-503 001 T-501 801 T-501	0.011 T 011	(bsiti dates) s	STERRITO OF THE STERRITORY OF
	October November December	176·5 178·2 180·9	194·7 196·6 199·5	90·7 90·7 90·7	94·9 — —	211.2	222·6	206.9
969	January February March	181 · 4 182 · 0 182 · 2	200·2 200·8 201·0	90·6 90·6 90·6	126 120 126 130 127 130 125 131	120 H	(ashiso(not) et	ensine solution of the solutio
	April May June	182·3 182·5 182·8	201·2 201·5 201·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	94-9 To again 1 14.1	220-5	232.4	industries covere
	July August September	183·5 184·0 185·2	202·8 203·3 204·7	90·5 90·5 90·5	Ξ	5; 391; 393; 399.	- 18c 12 0/c 1696	Ξ
	October November December	185·4 186·9 190·6	204·9 206·5 210·7	90·5 90·5 90·5	Ξ	Ξ	=	=

† See footnotes to table 130.

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

	BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NO	RMAL WE	EKLY HO	URS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles	All
I industries and se	rvices								1	Tag.	aw to abber (reaccer sta
56	104.8	104-2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100·0 (45·2)	100.0	100.0	104.8	104-2	105.5	104.7
57 58 59 60 61 Monthly averages 64 65 66 67 68 69	110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6 139·8 145·7 152·2 157·9 168·6 177·3	109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5 173·1 180·8	111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·6 155·1 164·1 170·3 181·5 193·0	110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·6 146·7 153·5 159·3 169·9 178·6	99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8 91.1 90.9 90.7	99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0 94·8 93·1 91·2 91·0 90·5	99.9 99.8 99.8 98.1 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.5 92.7 91.1 90.9 90.7	99.9 99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 91.1 90.9 90.7 90.6	110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6 147·8 156·9 167·0 173·8 185·9 195·7	109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8 150·4 160·5 172·6 179·7 190·8 199·8	111 · 4 116 · 0 119 · 2 125 · 6 135 · 9 142 · 5 148 · 4 156 · 1 167 · 5 180 · 1 187 · 4 200 · 1 213 · 1	110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3 148·6 157·9 168·5 175·3 187·3
68 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
69 January February March	174·7 175·3 175·5	178·6 179·0 179·2	189·3 190·3 190·5	176·0 176·5 176·7	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7 90·7	192·8 193·3 193·6	197·0 197·4 197·6	208·9 210·0 210·2	194·2 194·7 195·0
April May June	175 · 6 175 · 8 176 · 0	179·3 179·3 179·7	190·7 190·9 191·4	176·9 177·0 177·3	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·6 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·6 90·6	193·7 194·0 194·3	197·7 198·0 198·6	210·4 210·8 211·3	195 · 195 ·
July August September	176·6 177·1 178·4	181·2 181·4 182·3	192·0 192·3 193·2	178·0 178·5 179·7	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·5 90·5 90·5	194·9 195·5 196·9	200·5 200·6 201·6	212·1 212·3 213·4	196·197·1
October November December	178 · 6 180 · 1 183 · 8	182·5 183·3 184·3	193·4 195·2 206·8	179·9 181·3 185·0	90·6 90·6 90·5	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·5 90·5 90·5	197·1 198·8 203·0	201·9 202·8 203·9	213·6 215·5 228·5	198 · 200 · 204 ·
anufacturing indus 56 57 58 59 50 Monthly averages 56 57 58 59	tries 104·9	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3 180·3	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·7 176·6	100·0 (44·1) 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0 90·8 90·7	100·0 (44·5) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7 90·3 90·1	100·0 (44·3) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·8 90·5 90·4	100·0 (44·2) 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0 162·2 169·2 182·7 192·9	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9 200·1	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7 211·6	104- 110- 113- 116- 122- 130- 134- 138- 145- 154- 164- 171- 185- 195-
68 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
59 January February March	173·1 173·2 173·4	178·3 178·4 178·8	187·8 187·9 188·2	174·7 174·7 175·0	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·2 90·2 90·2	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	190·8 190·9 191·1	197·6 197·7 198·1	207·6 207·7 208·0	192- 192- 193-
	173·6 173·9 173·9	178·9 178·9 178·9	188·4 188·7 188·7	175·1 175·4 175·4	90·7 90·6 90·6	90·2 90·1 90·1	90·5 90·4 90·4	90·6 90·5 90·5	191·4 191·8 191·9	198·2 198·6 198·7	208·2 208·8 208·8	193 · 193 · 193 ·
July August	174·5 174·8 175·0	181·0 181·2 181·5	189·7 190·0 190·3	176·2 176·6 176·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·4 90·4 90·4	192·5 192·9 193·1	201·0 201·2 201·6	209·9 210·3 210·6	194- 195- 195-
PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA				R	1		DANGE AND SHE	90.4	1	A A A A	2.3 0	1,73.

is shown in brackets at head of column.

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 tootnotes 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.

is shown in brackets at head of column.

Notes:

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

services for which changes are taken into account and the are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960.

^{2.} In general the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time

variations in output, etc.

3. The figures relate to the end of the month.

4. Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole

^{5.} Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

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

		31st JANUARY 1956=100

SEDAW TO SETAR VIL	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							118	118	1 115
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 968	117 120 127 132 138 143 152 158 163 173 185	118 119 126 129 135 139 145 152 156 163 172	119 123 128 132 138 144 150 156 161 169 177	112 115 118 124 131 139 144 149 152 158 166	117 119 125 127 130 136 140 147 155 170	112 116 121 124 128 133 139 145 148 152 156	121 122 126 131 135 142 148 150 157	123 124 132 135 144 151 157 161 167	120 126 131 138 146 155 161 165 172
969 January February	174 185 185	169 169 169	173 173 173	164 164 166	179 179 179	155 155 155	164 164 164	170 170 171	178 178 178
March April May	185 187	170 170	173 173 173	167 167 167	179 180 180	155 155 155	164 164 164	171 171 171	178 178 178
June July August	187 187 187	170 170 170	178 180	167 167 167	180 180 180	157 157 157	164 164 164	171 171 172	183 183 183
September October November December	187 187 187 187	170 170 184 184	180 181 183 185	167 167 167 167	180 180 192	157 157 158	164 164 168	172 172 172	183 184 187
Normal weekly hours*	(47.5)	1 (39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45·0) 100·0	(44·2) 100·0	(44.7)
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	\(\begin{array}{c} (47 \cdot 5) \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 8 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 95 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 4 \\ 93 \cdot 3 \\ 93 \cdot 0 \end{array}	(39·1) 100·0 100·0 96·7 96·6 96·6 95·0 94·1 94·0 93·8 93·7	(45·0) 99·1 97·5 94·8 94·4 94·1 93·0 91·1 89·3 89·2 89·2 89·2	(43·6) 100·0 96·8 95·9 95·9 95·9 93·1 91·8 91·8 91·8	99-6 96-4 95-6 95-4 95-3 92-4 91-3 91-1 90-9 90-9	100·0′ 99·7 94·8 94·6 94·6 94·5 93·8 92·2 91·4 90·0 89·2	100·0 96·3 95·6 95·6 95·0 93·3 92·4 91·0 89·9 89·4	98·7 95·4 95·3 95·3 93·6 91·2 90·5 90·5	98.7 95.5 95.3 95.3 95.3 94.7 92.9 91.5 91.0 90.6
1969 January February March	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	89·8 89·8 89·8	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6
April May June	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	89·8 89·0 89·0	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
July August	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
September October November December	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·1	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
Basic hourly rates of wages		1 2 20	100	100 1117 118	1 110	112	118	1 118	1 115
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	{	118 119 130 134 140 147 155 161 166 174 184	120 126 135 140 147 155 165 174 181 190 199	112 118 123 130 137 145 154 163 165 172 181	118 124 130 133 136 142 151 161 170 187 199	116 127 131 135 141 148 157 162 169 175	121 127 132 137 142 152 161 165 175 183	118 125 130 138 142 152 161 172 178 184 189	121 132 137 145 154 163 174 181 189 200
1969 January February March	187 198 199	181 181 181	193 194 194	179 179 181	197 197 197	172 172 172	182 182 182	188 188 189	196 196 196
April May	199	181 181 181	194 194 194	182 182 182	197 198 198	172 174 174	182 182 182	189 189 189	196 196 196
June July August September	201 201 201 201	181 181 181	199 202 202	182 182 182	198 198 198	177 177 177	184 184 184	189 189 190	202 202 202
October November December	201 201 201	181 197 198	203 205 207	182 182 182	198 198 211	177 177 178	184 184 189	190 190 190	202 203 206

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

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

	PECTO I	Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc-	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, urniture, etc.
eekly rates of wa	Basic w		110	117	1115	112	1 120	112	1 118	118
onthly averages	M.	118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159 161 172	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162 170 179	121 128 132 138 143 150 158 164 171	121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164 177 188	115 120 125 132 141 156 164 169 175 185	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154 161 172	115 120 128 135 142 146 151 155 177	122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162 170	122 126 134 138 143 149 156 160 171
a di veneza	January February March	175 175 175	185 185 185	177 177 177	185 185 185	178 179 183	176 176 176	183 183 183	174 174 174	177 177 177
	April May June	175 175 175	185 185 185	177 177 179	185 185 186	183 183 183	176 176 176	183 183 183	175 175 175	178 178 178
	July August	176 176	187 187 198	179 179 180	187 190 193	183 183 192	176 176 177	183 183 183	175 175 176	178 178 178
	September October November December	180 181 181 181	198 202 202	180 181 181	193 193 193	192 192 195	177 177 177	183 183 183	179 179 186	178 179 179
ormal weekly hou	No	(45.9)	(45·1)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(44.2)	(45.1)	(45.0)	(43·2) 99·1	(44·0) 100·0
onthly averages {	} M	(45-9) 99-9 99-2 97-9 96-7 96-5 94-4 92-8 92-7 92-7 92-0	97.7 97.4 93.5 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.0 88.9 88.8 88.8	100·0 99·8 96·9 95·5 95·5 95·5 91·2 91·1 91·1	98.9' 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4 89.1 88.9 88.8	100·0 96·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 93·2 90·6 90·6 90·6	100·0' 99·0 96·1 93·5 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1 88·8 88·8	98·6 96·2 94·5 94·2 94·1 93·9 91·9 89·5 89·1 88·9 88·9	96·9 95·8 94·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 91·7 91·7	98.0 96.1 95.5 95.5 94.5 92.8 91.4 90.9 90.9
oned yaquosi.	January February March	92·5 92·5 92·5	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
	April May	92·5 92·5 92·2	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
	June July August	91·6 91·6 91·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
The section of the se	September October November December	91·6 91·6 91·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
ourly rates of wa	Basic he	ESAST MACES	13651		1 12		120	114 B	119	118
onthly averages	 	118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171 174 185 192	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182 192 202 214	117 122 132 138 145 150 162 173 180 187 196	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 177 184 199 212	112 119 126 132 139 149 168 181 187 193 205	120 123 130 143 147 156 163 173 182 194 199	114 120 127 136 144 151 159 169 174 199 206	126 131 141 147 154 163 173 176 185 192	118 125 132 141 144 152 161 170 176 188 196
TO SEE USA	January February March	189 189 189	208 208 208	194 194 194	208 208 208	197 198 202	199 199 199	206 206 206	190 190 190	195 195 195
	April May June	189 189 190	208 208 208	194 194 197	208 208 209	202 202 202	199 199 199	206 206 206	191 191 191	195 195 195
	July August	192 192	211 211 223	197 197 197	211 214 217	202 202 212	199 199 199	206 206 206	191 191 192	195 195 196
	September October November	196 197 197 197	223 227 227	197 197 199 199	217 217 217 217	212 212 212 215	199 199 199	206 206 206	195 195 202	196 197 197

^{*} See footnote on previous page.

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

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

T	Δ	R	IF	1	32

TABLE 132	PAUVAS	ALL				The same and the same and	FC	OOD†			Contraction	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ao yaw 30 102m	a glidnistn all	ITEMS		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items main the United Primarily from home produced raw materials	ly manufactu Kingdom Primarily from imported raw materials	red in	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food
17th JANU	ARY 1956	= 100	PER	181		131	- 833 881	1 88			120	\$25 \$23
Weights		'	,000	350	100	翻						650
	nthly rages {	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	02·0 05·8 09·0 09·6 10·7 14·5	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1	\$15 \$15 \$15 \$15 \$15 \$15 \$15 \$15 \$15 \$15	6.51 4.61 5.61 5.61 5.61 2.61 2.61 2.61	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	86 85 85 85			555 154 154 154 155 151 151	102·0 106·3 110·0 110·4 112·5 117·5
16th JANU	ARY 1962	2=100				1 883					1	1 (0)
Weights 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§		Quit uguA sagat tausO	,000 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63·0-65·3 62·0-63·8 55·8-57·7 52·1-53·8 53·2-54·5 53·9-54·9	253·7-256·0 255·2-257·0 256·3-258·2 257·2-258·9 243·5-244·8 238·1-239·1	45·0-46·3 45·8-46·9 45·3-46·5 47·3-48·4 45·3-46·1 43·0-43·6	81·4-82·4 84·0-84·7 82·4-83·1 78·2-78·8 74·3-74·8 75·7-76·1	126·4–128·7 129·8–131·6 127·7–129·6 125·5–127·2 119·6–120·9 118·7–119·7	50·7 50·4 51·7 55·2 53·9 51·9	76·6 75·0 76·9 76·5 70·0 67·5	681 686 689 702 707 711
1968 1969			,000	263 254	46·4 48·0 44·0 46·0 (provisional)	215·0-216·6 208·0-210·0 (provisional)	39·6-40·7 38·5-39·9 (provisional)	64·4-64·9 64·1-64·7 (provisional)	104·0-105·6 102·6-104·6 (provisional)	53·4 51·4	57·6 54·0	737 746
	nthly rages	17th January 1956=100 119·3	101·6 103·6 107·0 112·1 116·5 119·4 125·0 131·8	102·3 104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6 118·5 123·2 131·0	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7	102·1 104·4 110·0 113·1 116·0 118·4 123·8 130·1	102·0 103·0 106·5 109·3 112·0 114·6 118·9 126·0	104·2 108·1 112·3 115·0 116·8 120·4 126·1 133·0	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5 130·5	101·0 101·7 110·1 115·2 119·4 121·2 130·2 136·8	100·5 103·2 109·3 111·7 114·7 116·5 119·0 123·8	101·2 103·1 106·6 112·3 116·9 119·8 125·7 132·2
1963 Januar		Constitution of the Consti	102.7	103.8	102-2	104-2	102.7	107-3	105.7	103 · 4	102.3	102.2
1964 Januar		April	104.7	105.4	98.4	107 · 1	108.9	114-8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2
1965 Januar 1966 Januar		June	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113-3 -	117-3	112.3	114.8
1967 Januar		Augus Augus Septe	118-5	117.6	118-5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119-1	116.5	119.0
1968 Januar Februar March	ary 20	Occopi Move Decem	121·6 122·2 122·6	121·1 121·8 122·1	121·0 121·2 122·9	121·3 122·2 122·2	115·9 116·4 116·5	120·9 123·9 124·7	119·2 121·2 121·7	128·2 127·7 127·5	119·3 119·3 118·5	121 · 9 122 · 4 122 · 8
April : May 2 June	21	:25	124·8 124·9 125·4	123·5 123·6 124·1	125·7 126·0 127·4	123·3 123·4 123·7	118·8 119·2 119·2	125·8 126·1 126·5	123·2 123·6 123·8	129·0 129·3	118.6	125·5 125·9
July I Augus	6		125·5 125·7 125·8	123·8 123·2 122·6	122·5 117·5 113·9	124·4 124·7 124·8	119·3 120·6 120·3	126·8 127·1 127·1	124·1 124·8 124·7	131·7 131·5 132·0	118·7 118·8 119·0	126·1 126·6 127·0
Octob Nove	ber 15 mber 12 mber 10		126·4 126·7 128·4	123·4 123·9 125·4	117·4 119·0 125·7	125·0 125·2 125·6	120·2 120·3 120·5	127·5 127·9 128·3	124·9 125·1 125·5	131·9 131·8 132·2	119·2 119·6 120·0	127·6 127·8 129·5
1969 Januar Febru March	ary 18		129·1 129·8 130·3	126·1 128·2 129·4	124·6 132·2 138·4	126·7 127·6 127·7	121 · 7 122 · 1 122 · 2	129·6 131·5 132·0	126·7 128·1 128·4	133·4 133·4 133·4	121·1 121·6 121·4	130·2 130·5 130·7
April May 2 June	20	reuns) sundel target	131·7 131·5 132·1	132 · 1 131 · 6 133 · 3	152·4 147·5 148·4	128·0 128·5 130·3	122·6 123·7 126·5	132·3 132·5 132·9	128·7 129·3 130·6	134·2 134·7 137·5	121 · 4 121 · 6 123 · 6	131 · 6 131 · 8
July 2 Augus Septe	2 st 19 mber 16	entil senti	132 · 1 131 · 8 132 · 2	132·0 130·5 131·3	138·3 131·7 129·0	130·9 130·5 132·1	127·8 128·5 128·6	133·3 133·7 133·8	131·4 131·9 132·0	137·7 134·8 140·3	124·2 124·4 125·1	132 · 1 132 · 3 132 · 6
Nove	ber 21 mber 18 mber 16	MANAGE AND STREET	133·2 133·5 134·4	131·8 132·0 133·4	129·2 128·4 134·4	132·6 133·0 133·4	128·9 129·5 129·7	134·6 134·7 134·6	132·6 132·9 132·9	140·3 140·7 141·0	126·1 126·7 127·8	134-1

^{*} 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.

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by mational- sed	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡		
ndustries			1	1				******		sool IIA		125
				() () () () () () () ()	(4)		101		(9)	l7th .	JANUARY 19	56=100
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58			Weight
	101·3 104·3 105·8 100·0 98·2 102·5	103·5 106·1 107·8 107·9 111·9 117·7	102·8 110·1 121·7 127·8 131·7 137·6	101·3 107·9 113·3 114·5 117·3 124·7	101·0 101·1 100·5 98·5 98·3 100·3	100·6 102·2 103·0 102·6 103·9 105·6	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103·5 109·4 114·5 116·1 120·1 126·2	210 240 257 213 256 138 138	Monthly averages January 16	{ 195 195 195 195 196 196
	100 2	125 0	1 1100				1.04	1279		léth	JANUARY I	762-10
97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92 93	64	56		1962	Weight
97 98 100 98 99 97 98	64 63 63 65 67 67 67	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	93 100 105 116 118 122	63 63 61 61 61	56 56 55 56 58 57	N. A. C.	1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	
95 93	63 64	66 68	121	62	59 60	89 86	120	60 66	56 57	41 42	1968 1969	
101·7 106·1 110·2 116·2 123·3 126·8 135·0 140·1	100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3 127·1 136·2	100·0 100·0 105·8 118·0 120·8 120·8 125·5 135·5	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5 141·3 147·0	101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8 137·8	100·4 100·1 102·3 104·8 107·2 109·0 113·2 118·3	102·0 103·5 104·9 107·0 109·9 111·7 113·4 117·7	100·5 100·5 102·1 106·7 109·9 112·2 119·1 123·9	100·6 101·9 105·0 109·0 112·5 113·7 124·5 132·3	101·9 104·0 106·9 112·7 120·5 126·4 132·4	126·9‡ 135·0‡	Monthly averages	196 196 196 196 196 196 196
105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106-5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102 · 4		January 15	19
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110-1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	108-3		January 14 January 12	19
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108-1	109-1	110-6	116-6		January 18	19
126.8	125-4	120.7	131-3	124.9	108.8	111-4	110-9	113.8	124.7		January 17	19
133·0 133·4 133·4	125·0 125·1 125·0	120·8 120·8 120·8	138·6 139·4 139·5	132·6 132·7 132·7	110·2 110·4 110·6	111.9 112.3 112.5	113·9 114·4 114·7	116·3 117·6 120·1	128·0 129·3 129·6	121·4‡ 121·9‡ 122·4‡	January 16 February 20 March 19	19
133·8 132·2 132·9	127·0 127·1 127·1	125·4 125·4 125·4	140·6 140·9 141·3	133·3 130·8 131·9	113·0 113·3 113·6	113·0 113·2 113·4	119·4 120·1 120·4	124·2 124·8 126·7	130·4 131·1 131·3	126·3‡ 126·8‡ 127·5‡	April 23 May 21 June 18	
133·0 134·2 135·7	127·1 127·2 127·2	125·4 127·8 127·8	141·6 142·0 142·2	132·0 132·6 133·2	113·9 114·0 114·1	113·4 113·7 114·1	120·3 120·6 121·0	127 · 1 127 · 2 127 · 3	131·8 132·3 133·7	127·9‡ 128·6‡ 129· 4 ‡	July 16 August 20 September 17	
139·1 139·4 139·6	127·3 127·2 132·7	125·7 125·9 134·8	142·9 143·3 143·6	137·6 138·0 138·2	114·9 114·9 115·4	114·4 114·6 114·7	121·0 121·1 122·5	127·6 127·6 128·0	136·8 137·3 137·7	129·7‡ 130·1‡ 130·3‡	October 15 November 12 December 10	
139·9 139·9	134·7 134·8 134·8	135·1 135·2 135·2	143·7 143·9 144·0	138·4 138·5 138·5	116·1 116·3 116·4	115·1 115·9 116·4	122·2 122·6 122·8	130·2 130·4 130·3	140·2 140·4 140·7	130·5‡ 131·0‡ 131·4‡	January 14 February 18 March 18	1
140·2 137·8 137·8	135·1 135·5 135·6	135·3 135·3 135·4	146·4 146·6 146·8	138·6 134·8 134·8	117·4 117·5 117·9	116·7 117·1 117·5	124·1 124·7 124·6		140·9 141·3 141·7	133·2‡ 133·6‡ 134·5‡	April 22 May 20 June 17	
137·9 138·2 139·1	136·2 136·2 136·2	135·5 135·7 135·8	147·1 147·5 147·6	134·9 135·3 135·4	118·5 118·6 119·0	117·6 118·2 118·8	124·3 123·8 124·3	132·5 132·8 133·1	142·4 142·9 143·3	136·0‡ 137·1‡ 137·2‡	July 22 August 19 September 10	5
143·0 143·3 144·0	136·5 136·4 142·7	135·8 135·8 135·8	149·5 150·0 150·4	141·3 141·6 141·7	120·6 120·7 120·8	119·2 119·7 120·0	124·1 124·5 124·9	133·9 134·3 135·1	144·8 145·5 145·7	138·1± 138·5± 138·9‡	October 21 November 18 December 16	

[‡] 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.

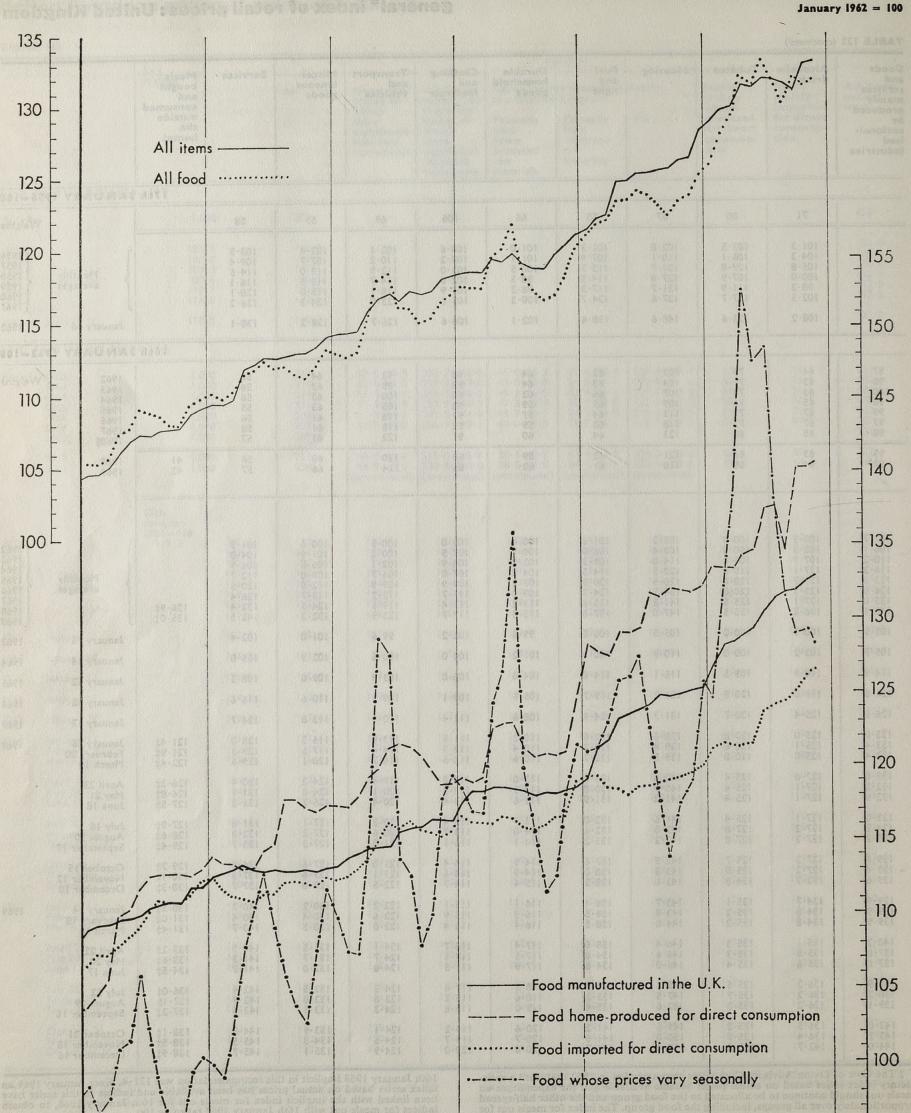
[§] Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote ‡ opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

Index of retail prices

95

1969

1968



1966

1965

1964

1967

452.71	4991	NUMBER		NUMBER WORKERS INVOLVE STOPPAG	DIN	WORKING	G DAYS LOS	ST IN ALL	STOPPAGE	S IN PROGE	RESS IN PER	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
9 (0)	2.013	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	1, CH	2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,021	2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,051	(000's) 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871§ 869 530§ 732 2,256§ 1,609	(000's) 1,359 524 646 8198 779 4,423 593 8838 876 5448 734 2,2588 1,620	(000's) 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,772	(000's) 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041	(000's) 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,729	(000's) 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 139	(000's) 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 269	(000's) 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 718	(000's) 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 874
1966	January February March	211 188 262	225 228 288	53 38 59	67 55 69	147 186 153	25 6 12	81 141 100	-1	12 13 13	16 16 15	12 9 11
	April May June	171 206 152	204 233 185	51 83 48	55 85 88	121 391 790	7 7 14	77 110 134	1 5 2	13 17 11	10 214 588	13 38 40
	July August September	100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18	10 1 10 C = C C C C C C C C C	10 12	87 2 10	9 6 11
	October November December	176 155 72	192 185 91	58 37 23	61 42 28	163 135 57	15 12 3	39 68 32	Ξ	18 19 1	76 25 9	15 10 11
1967	January February March	176 199 154	193 233 189	49 47 44	51 42 48	133 171 155	7 8 9	89 130 106	5 1	13 12 25	8 7 3	10 12 12
	April May June	180 188 182	205 224 205	79 81 56	82 104 57	184 227 195	5 15 16	111 145 105	5 4 1	34 27 18	6 15 46	24 20 9
	July August September	141 179 179	168 207 218	60 50 104	70 57 113	164 142 379	24 5 7	86 81 199	7 1	14 12 11	21 17 153	18 21 7
	October November December	246 206 86	281 258 128	79 52 31	106 70 38	600 321 115	8 2 1	198 137 33	1 2	13 18 4	338 143 66	42 19 9
1968	January February March	170 168 180	182 205 218	54 53 52	56 63 71	157 268 289	6 2	112 205 126	3 3 -	20 14 12	4 5 117	17 35 31
	April May June	199 239 178	231 286 216	64 1,589 73	77 1,607 82	257 1,861 277	5 3 8	110 1,650 188	3 11 3	13 36 27	114	13 60 13
	July August September	211 194 221	263 223 266	71 62 66	81 68 82	179 217 403	5 4	115 124 251	1 3	8 11 41	21 29 36	30 47 68
	October November December	255 253 110	317 324 160	74 75 23	91 94 30	377 289 115	10 7 2	208 200 75	5 5 2	28 14 11	51 30 12	77 33 13
1969	January February March	216 241 260	246 288 299	144 143 96	154 154 145	364 432 751	10 2 7	197 336 675	3 5 5	9 25 21	122 26 18	23 38 24
	April May June	252 264 255	295 314 308	105 108 96	122 122 112	311 397 405	10 9 3	177 265 273	1 13 13	21 23 21	50 35 39	51 52 56
	July August September	229 242 276	282 284 338	170 133 88	182 142 118	427 558 394	2 5 22	111 450 284	44 12 1	22 20 24	190 32 20	58 38 42
	October November December	367 303 116	433 377 177	280 196 50	320 215 73	1,849 520 364	966 6	467 266 228	20 18 3	49 26 8	45 70 68	302 134 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 exceed the provisional and

thinder of working days lost exceeded 100. The lightes for 1909 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.

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

	CONSTRUCTOR CONSISTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANT	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
			1				a of a sola			
	WHOLE ECONOMY									
	Output, employment and output per person employed	02.0	95.5	96.8	100.0	106.0	108-8	110-6	112-4	116.
a b c	Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	93·8 98·5 95·2	99·5 96·0	99.9	100.0	101.3	102·2 106·4	102·4 108·0	101.0	116-
ab	Costs per unit of output	(9)	(8)	(9)	(0)	100.6	106-7	110-5	114-7	117.
d e f	Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	91·7 90·8 90·1	94·7 95·6 95·1	97·9 99·5 99·2	100·0 100·0	102·6 102·5 102·5	106.7	112.3	115.2	118
	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES		5,270 3,024	3618				80 A 80 A		1
a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output	94.5	95.7	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113·2 102·5	113.9	119
b c	Employment Output per person employed	94-4	94.4	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114-2	(122
d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	93.0	98.0	100.5	100.0	101-1	106-1	110.6	111.5	112
e	Labour costs	92.0	97.3	100.2	100.0	101.0	106.5	113.0	1 111.3	1 114
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		1		1	1	1	L	1	1
a b	Output, employment and output per person employed Output	95·5 100·7	95·7 101·9	96·1 101·2	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	99.7	(98
C	Employment Output per person employed	94.8	93.9	95.0	100.0	107-2	109.6	111-3	114.5	(122
d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·0 91·9	99·0 98·3	101·2 100·8	100.0	100.6	106·1 106·5	110.8	112.4	113
	MINING AND QUARRYING								100	
la	Output, employment and output per person employed Output	98.8	97.5	100-1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90-1	89·1 80·2	84
b	Employment Output per person employed	88 1	90.9	96.1	100.0	96·2 103·7	91.2	84·6 106·5	111-1	(iii
ld le	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99.9	102.2	100.3	100.0	100.8	103·6 104·6	108-1	108.7	108
	METAL MANUFACTURE		241							
	Output, employment and output per person employed	1	1 101 1	95.6	100.0	113.3	118-2	1111-3	104-7	1 110
a b c	Output Employment Output per person employed	107·4 103·9 103·4	101·1 105·7 95·6	100.9	100.0	104-5	106.3	104·0 107·0	98.9	(113
	Costs per unit of output		100	12	100.0	101.0	106-1	114-7	119-6	1 119
d	Wages and salaries Labour costs	88·5 87·4	98.9	102.0	100.0	100.8	106.3	1 117-0	118.1	1 120
	ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS		115	100	11.18	28			Tadime	20
5a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output	90.2	96-1	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125·5 106·8	(10
b c	Employment Output per person employed	95·3 94·6	99·4 96·7	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117-5	(12
5d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	94.9	98.2	100-4	100.0	101.3	108.9	108.9	109.0	!!
ie i	Labour costs	93.8	97.5	100-1	100.0	101.3	109.3	111.6	107.5	111
	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed		715	88	1 23	1 88		1	Ludge	1
7a 7b	Output Employment	97.5	90·7 102·6	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	97.9	106·3 94·5	(9
7c	Output per person employed	93.0	88.4	91.3	100.0	107.9	114-5	114-1	112.5	(12
7d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	93.8	104-2	103-4	100.0	101.3	102.0	105.8	111.6	11
7e	Labour costs	92.9	103.4	102.9	100.0	101.3	102.4	100 2		1000
	TEXTILES Output, employment and output per person employed	St.	1115	122	1 22	133		1	105.0	1 11
Ba Bb Bc	Output Employment Output per person employed	100·7 107·5 93·7	97·3 106·5 91·4	95·4 102·3 93·3	100·0 100·0	105·7 99·7 106·0	108·3 98·1 110·4	107·6 96·3 111·7	89·7 117·1	(13
Bd	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	93·3 92·6	101.2	101.9	100.0	100.9	103.7	110.4	109.8	10
8e	Labour costs GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER	808	998.1 938	512 000	361			EGE		
	Output, employment and output per person employed	00.	86.9	93.8	100.0	105-1	112-3	116-9	121.2	1 12
9a 9b	Output Employment	83·1 93·5 88·9	95·5 91·0	93·8 97·3 96·4	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	(1)
9c	Output per person employed	99.3	31.0	70.4	100 0		er o nadi er		ta ssuch be rock green	
9d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	96·5 95·0	99·1 98·2	99.4	100.0	103.3	108.5	111-6	111.6	10

[•] Civil employment and HM Forces.

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

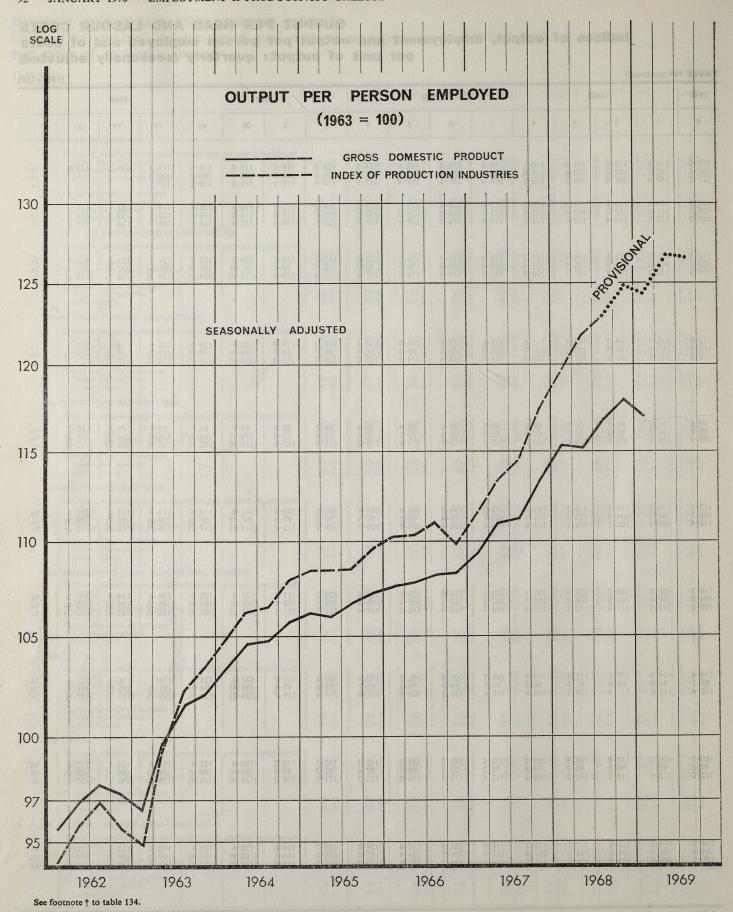
1965		190	66			196	7 //01	2839		196	8110		1969			
4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	N = A	(196	2	3†	41	I†	2†	3†	
110·0 102·6 107·2	110·6 102·8 107·6	110·7 102·7 107·8	111·0 102·6 108·2	110·1 101·6 108·3	110·6 101·1 109·4		112·6 101·0 111·4	114·2 100·6 113·5	116·0 100·5 115·4	115·4 100·3 115·1	117·0 100·1 116·8	118·4 100·2 118·2	117·4 100·2 117·1	119-2	118-8	la lb lc
108·3	109·2	110·8	111·4	110·5	113·6	114·4	115·2	115·5	116·3	117·2	118·3	118·4	119·6	121·1	121·6	ld
108·7	111·3	113·7	111·4	113·0	113·1	114·0	116·5	117·1	117·7	117·6	118·9	119·4	122·5	123·0	124·5	le
109·5	112·0	114·4	113·4	118·7	114·9	116·2	119·1	119·7	120·1	120·4	122·8	123·8	125·7	126·7	129·6	lf
112·9	113·5	113·5	114-0	111·7	112·4	113·4	113·7	116·0	117·7	118·5	120·3	122·3	121·6	123·5	122·9	2a
103·0	103·0	102·9	102-6	101·6	100·8	100·0	99·3	98·7	98·4	98·1	(97·8)	(97·9)	(97·8)	(97·5)	(97·1)	2b
109·6	110·2	110·3	111-1	109·9	111·5	113·4	114·5	117·5	119·6	120·8	(123·0)	(124·9)	(124·3)	(126·7)	(126·6)	2c
13·8	115·1	114·8	115·1	111·9	112·6	113·5	113·8	116·6	118·4	119·8	122·1	124·5	123·9	126·2	126·2	3a
02·9	103·0	102·9	102·9	101·8	100·8	100·1	99·3	98·8	98·7	98·7	(98·8)	(98·9)	(99·2)	(99·3)	(99·1)	3b
10·6	111·7	111·6	111·9	109·9	111·7	113·4	114·6	118·0	120·0	121·4	(123·6)	(125·9)	(124·9)	(127·1)	(127·3)	3c
93·6	91·2	91·7	89·2	88·2	89·5	90·0	88·4	88·4	86·7	85·0	83·7	83·7	80·9	79·9	80·2	4a
88·7	86·8	85·0	83·7	82·9	82·0	81·3	79·9	77·7	75·4	72·4	(70·1)	(68·3)	(66·9)	(66·2)	(65·3)	4b
105·5	105·1	107·9	106·6	106·4	109·1	110·7	110·6	113·8	115·0	117·4	(119·4)	(122·5)	(120·9)	(120·7)	(122·8)	4c
117·1	115·2	113·5	110·2	106·3	105·3	104·8	103·0	105·7	106·5	109·5	111·8	114·5	114·4	117·0		5a
106·1	105·3	104·4	103·9	102·4	100·7	99·4	98·2	97·4	97·3	97·2	(97·3)	(97·3)	(98·0)	(98·5)		5b
110·4	109·4	108·7	106·1	103·8	104·6	105·4	104·9	108·5	109·5	112·7	(114·9)	(117·7)	(116·7)	(118·8)		5c
116·5	120·6	120·7	122·6	123·1	123·1	126·8	125·5	126·6	128·1	131·5	131·4	132·5	135·3	139·4	141·2	6a
106·9	107·6	108·0	108·4	108·1	107·5	107·1	106·4	106·0	105·4	105·1	(105·0)	(104·9)	(105·2)	(105·6)	(105·6)	6b
109·0	112·1	111·8	113·1	113·9	114·5	118·4	118·0	119·4	121·5	125·1	(125·1)	(126·3)	(128·6)	(132·0)	(133·7)	6c
114·4	114·3	109.6	117·6	104·9	105·3	107·5	102·2	110·5	109·9	111·7	121·2	125·7	113·1	120·4	122·4	7a
99·1	98·9		97·9	96·3	95·2	94·9	94·2	93·7	93·6	93·3	(93·4)	(94·3)	(95·3)	(95·8)	(95·7)	7b
115·4	115·6		120·1	108·9	110·6	113·3	108·5	117·9	117·4	119·7	(129·8)	(133·3)	(118·7)	(125·7)	(127·9)	7c
109·0	109·2	110·8	107·5	103·0	103·6	102·5	103·7	110·1	115·1	118·2	120·6	122·9	121·8	126·3	122·0	8a
97·3	97·1	96·8	96·7	94·8	92·2	90·3	88·7	87·6	87·7	88·0	(88·4)	(88·8)	(89·2)	(89·4)	(89·0)	8t
112·0	112·5	114·5	111·2	108·6	112·4	113·5	116·9	125·7	131·2	134·3	(136·4)	(138·4)	(136·5)	(141·3)	(137·1)	8d
114·7 104·4 109·9	114·6 105·5 108·6	115·6 106·2 108·9	117·9 106·6 110·6	119·3 107·0 111·5		121·9 106·7 114·2	119·4 106·4 112·2	124·8 105·8 118·0	129·7 105·0 123·5		128·4 (102·9) (124·8)		142·0 (100·2) (141·7)	132·5 (99·7) (132·9)	130·6 (99·1) (131·8)	9: 9: 9:

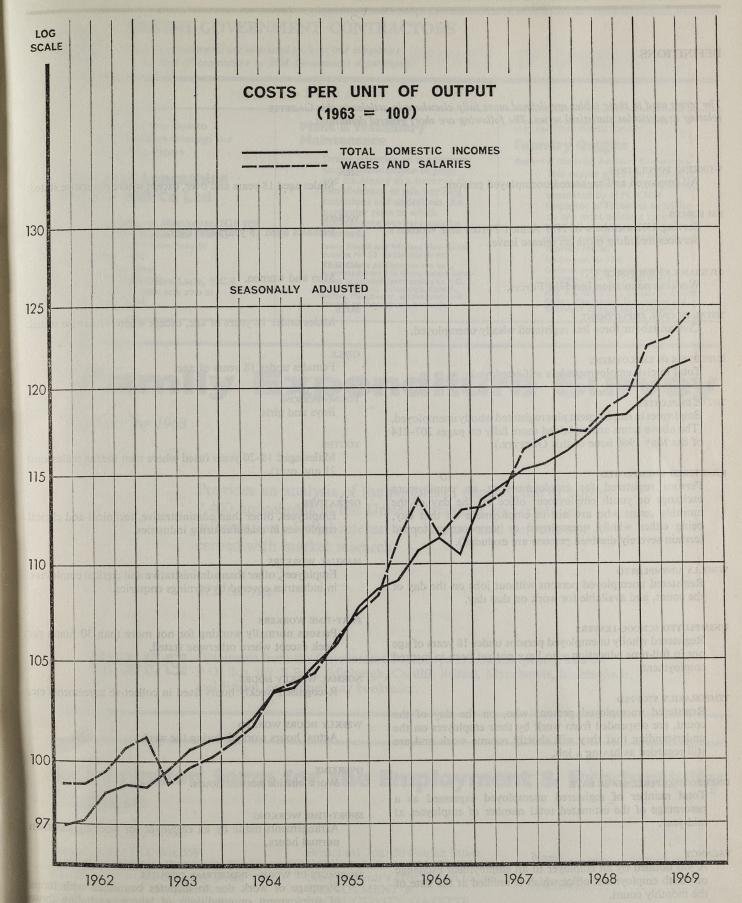
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

Note.—This series, which was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE, has been revised using 1963 as the base year.

[†] Figures shown in brackets are provisional.







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.

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207–214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

Persons registered for employment at an employment exchange or youth employment office on the day of the monthly count who are not in employment on that day, being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped (certain severely disabled persons are excluded).

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age not in full-time education who have not yet been in insured employment.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

Registered unemployed persons who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADMISTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

Females aged 18 years and over.

Men and women.

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

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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