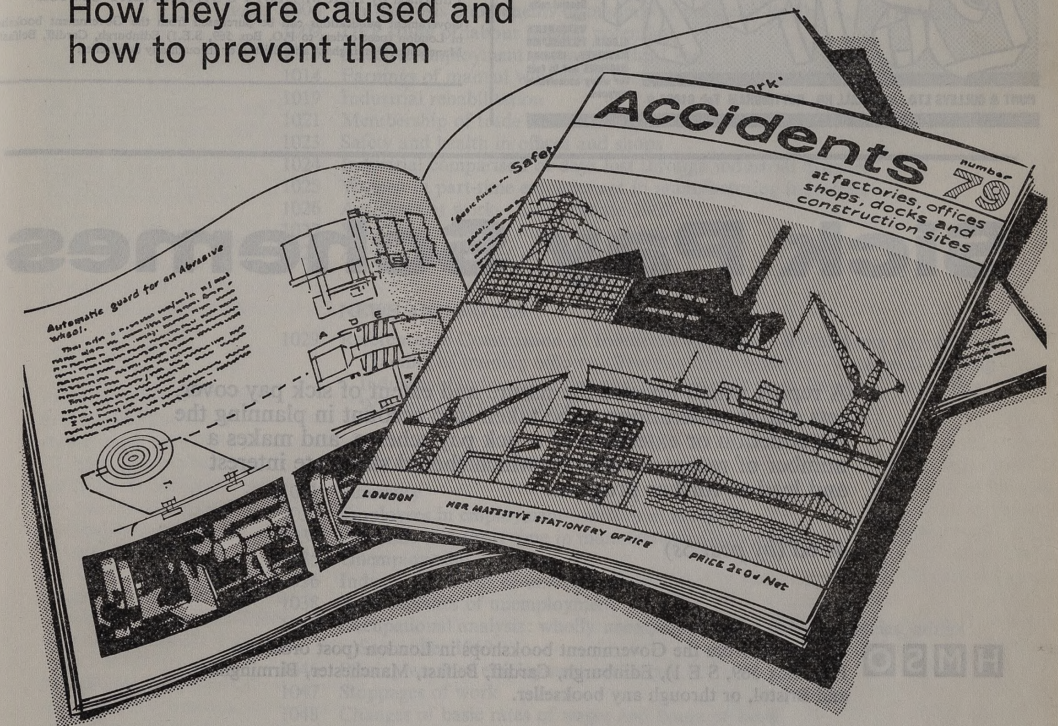


DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

# Accidents

How they are caused and  
how to prevent them



Based on incidents notified under the  
Factories Act 1961, and the Offices,  
Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

This well illustrated booklet contains descriptions of accidents  
and gives details of safety precautions applicable to factories, offices, shops,  
docks and construction sites.

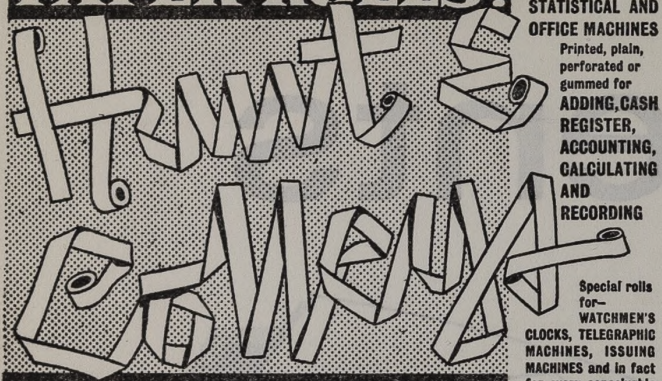
Quarterly 2s. (by post 2s. 6d.). Annual subscription 10s. including postage.

**H.M.S.O.**

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



**The name in PAPER ROLLS!**



**HUNT'S COMMENT**

WE MAKE ROLLS for all makes of STATISTICAL AND OFFICE MACHINES

Printed, plain, perforated or gummed for ADDING, CASH REGISTER, ACCOUNTING, CALCULATING AND RECORDING

Special rolls for—WATCHMEN'S CLOCKS, TELEGRAPHIC MACHINES, ISSUING MACHINES and in fact for every conceivable purpose.

HUNT & COLLEYS LTD., HUCKNALL RD., NOTTINGHAM Tel: 61088-9

**Workshops for the Blind**

REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY

Reviews the employment facilities currently provided in them, and considers their role under modern conditions and how it can be fulfilled efficiently and economically. It also considers the extent to which provision of sheltered employment for the blind should be combined with similar provision for other seriously disabled persons, and makes recommendations. 8s. 6d. (by post 9s. 2d.)

Published by HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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

# Sick Pay Schemes

A report which reviews the nature and extent of sick pay cover, sets out considerations to be taken into account in planning the introduction or extension of a sick pay scheme, and makes a number of recommendations which should stimulate interest and lead to further progress.

4s 6d (by post 5s)

**HMSO** Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P O Box 569, S E 1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

## Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

1st APRIL, 1969 Price 37s 6d (by post 38s 6d)

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and

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

**HMSO**

Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, SE1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

## EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

November 1969 (pages 1001-1096)

### Contents

**SPECIAL ARTICLES**

- PAGE 1004 On the costs and benefits of manpower policies—By Dr. A. P. Thirlwall
- 1009 DEP study of labour market potential
- 1013 Selective employment payments: third year
- 1014 Earnings of manual workers in construction: June 1969
- 1019 Industrial rehabilitation
- 1021 Membership of trade unions in 1968
- 1023 Safety and health in offices and shops
- 1024 Industrial comparison of days lost through industrial disputes
- 1025 Women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries
- 1026 Accidents at work—third quarter 1969
- 1027 Retail prices indices for pensioner households
- 1028 Average retail prices of items of food

**NEWS AND NOTES**

- 1029 References to Commission on Industrial Relations—Redundancy payments—Training of training officers—Training developments—Vocational training—Industrial fatalities and diseases—Disabled Persons Register—Paper Bag Wages Council abolished

**MONTHLY STATISTICS**

- 1031 Summary
- 1032 Employees in employment—industrial analysis
- 1034 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
- 1035 Unemployment
- 1036 Industrial analysis of unemployment
- 1038 Area statistics of unemployment
- 1040 Occupational analysis: wholly unemployed and unfilled vacancies, adults: September 1969
- 1046 Placing work of employment exchanges
- 1047 Stoppages of work
- 1048 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
- 1049 Retail prices

**STATISTICAL SERIES**

- 1050 Introduction
- 1051 Employment—Unemployment—Vacancies—Overtime and short-time—Hours of work—Earnings and hours—Wages and hours—Retail prices—Stoppages of work

**SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES**

Annual subscription £4. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London W.C.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE; Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8AY.

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment and Productivity (Inf 3) 11/12 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (01-930 6200, Ext. 572).

**ADVERTISEMENTS**

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to Messrs. Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., 2-4 Ludgate Circus Buildings, London E.C.4 (Telephone: 01-248 3718).

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

**REPRINTS OF ARTICLES**

Reprints from the GAZETTE, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 5s. 0d. per page (or part) for 125 copies and 8s. 0d. per page (or part) for each additional 125 copies. Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12c), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1 Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster General.



# On the costs and benefits of manpower policies

By Dr. A. P. Thirlwall, Research and Planning Division, Department of Employment and Productivity

Most advanced countries possess what may broadly be described as manpower policies consisting of an employment exchange service, facilities for training and retraining and programmes to foster the mobility of labour and/or industry. Considered in the context of national economic objectives manpower policies would seem to have three main economic functions. First, to assist the elimination of manpower resource waste; secondly, to encourage the most efficient utilisation of existing manpower resources, and thirdly, to remedy imbalances (shortages and surpluses) in the labour market as between industries or occupations and between geographic regions.

When policy makers talk of the need for "active" manpower policies there tends to be more discussion about the ingredients of such policies than their rationale or the benefits they may generate. Perhaps it is taken as axiomatic that, if an economy is committed to faster growth and full employment without inflation, there is a need for public action to re-employ the unemployed, to redeploy the employed and to retrain those who require or desire new skills. If the *raison d'être* of manpower policies is treated as obvious, however, without any attempt to demonstrate the benefits, there is no defence against the argument of why not leave redeployment and retraining to the market mechanism. The platform for arguing for more vigorous manpower policies is accordingly weakened when expenditure on certain policies may still be far too meagre in relation to the benefits, and compared with the benefits of other public expenditure. The purpose here is to discuss impartially and dispassionately the community costs and benefits of manpower policies in Great Britain, and to consider some of the problems involved in analysis. Surprisingly, this is an area of economics in which there is virtually no empirical evidence for Great Britain on which to draw.

## Changing emphasis

It has become fashionable in recent years to attempt to apply benefit-cost analysis to many forms of government expenditure. The days seem to be drawing to a close when governments could spend simply on the intuitive feeling that the social return exceeded the private return or social cost; now the social return must be shown to be greater! It is thoroughly desirable for economics to penetrate previously "unwanted places", and for a little precision to be substituted for intuition in the political decision making process, but the application of benefit-cost analysis to most types of public expenditure is not without its difficulties and expenditure on manpower policies is no exception.

In general, the estimation of costs presents fewer conceptual and empirical problems than the measurement of benefits. Many of the costs associated with manpower policies are recurrent and are fairly easily identifiable. The costs to the government are unambiguous, and the costs to individuals and firms are insignificant because many manpower services are provided free or involve little opportunity cost (namely sacrifice of earnings). It is the community costs that are most contentious, because it is difficult in some instances to say how much of the financial cost of a project represents a claim on the community's real resources (which is the usual definition of community cost). What is the cost to the community, for instance, of retraining a currently unemployed man?

## Real resources

Is it just the real resources used up in his training, or must the opportunity cost of some lost output be added on the assumption that he would not have been unemployed throughout the length of his training period? And what are the resource costs of policies to shift the location of economic activity? Are higher investment grants in development areas merely transfer payments or is activity induced which would not otherwise have taken place in any locality? These are questions that the researcher must answer. There are difficulties on the cost side, therefore, especially about community costs, but they are not insurmountable, and should not impede analysis.

The estimation of benefits, however, is more tricky. The term "benefit" in benefit-cost analysis really has no meaning in the absence of a yardstick of comparison. With manpower policies, therefore, as with most other public expenditure, the difficulty is on the benefit side where the empirical problem must be faced of assessing what the situation would be in the absence of the expenditure. How much longer, for instance, would a man remain unemployed in the absence of the employment exchange service, or policies to bring work to workers in depressed regions? To what extent does the opportunity to retrain speed up the redeployment of men into more productive occupations and enhance a man's earning capacity? Short of a laboratory experiment—denying manpower policies to a particular part of the country, and comparing the situation with a control area—it would seem well-nigh impossible to attach a precise money value to even the most tangible of benefits of certain manpower policies, let alone the intangible. The best that can be done, and in my view the most sensible approach in cases where the empirical

measurement of benefits is hazardous, is to establish what the *minimum* impact of policies must be for the discounted benefits to exceed costs, and then to make a considered judgment whether the necessary minimum impact of policies is feasible. We shall illustrate this approach later.

The problem of measuring benefits will vary, of course, from case to case. The difficult examples above were deliberately chosen to make a point. Easier examples can be cited where it is possible to measure benefits with a greater degree of certainty; although the question of how long benefits last may still remain. Training and retraining are obvious examples where earnings and value added can be calculated before and after training and compared with the change in earnings over the same period of a carefully defined control group—the differential experience between the control group and the trainees being the net effect of the training. Because of the relative ease of analysis in this case, it is no accident that most benefit-cost work on manpower policies in countries where research is carried out, has concentrated on training programmes.

## Distinction between aspects

At this stage the distinction ought to be made between the "micro" and "macro" aspects of manpower policies, and "micro" and "macro" cost-benefit studies. Take again the case of training. Training is designed to improve a man's adaptability, flexibility and capacity to produce, and takes place on-the-job or in a special training institution. The benefits of this training to the individual in the form of increased earnings, and to the community in the form of increased output, can be assessed in the way outlined above. A more highly skilled flexible labour force may also mean, however, fewer bottlenecks in the economy, and thereby the possibility of operating the economy at a higher level of employment without exacerbating inflation or balance of payments difficulties. This is an additional "macro" benefit, measurable in terms of output, and apportionable between groups in society. "Macro" in the sense used here, therefore, does not mean the aggregation of benefits from a series of manpower policies; the term refers to an externality or bonus to society from any one policy (or group of policies) in excess of the summation of direct benefits to individual groups in society.

We shall consider here certain policies individually, and also their "macro" effects. For want of empirical evidence we shall fall back on the approach of assessing what the necessary minimum impact of policies must be for benefits to exceed costs. Attention will be focussed on community costs and benefits, with national output taken as the numeraire in assessing the minimum impact of policies.

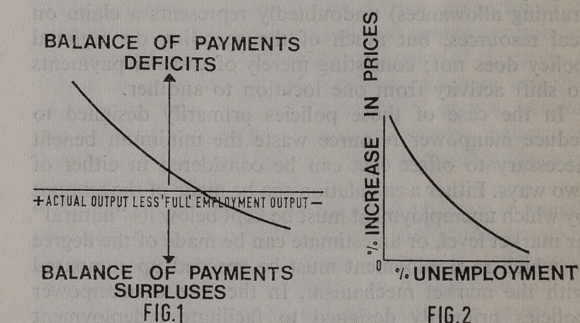
## Potential impacts

To illustrate the approach let us briefly take the main manpower policies individually, and then consider their potential impact collectively. Taking expenditure on regional policies, a certain output per man could be assumed and an estimate made of the permanent annual reduction in unemployment that would have to be

(130583)

achieved for the annual real cost to be offset by increased national output. Similarly, for expenditure on the public employment exchange service a calculation could be made (given the average cost of placement, and an estimate of the value of output per man) of how much the service must speed up the process of re-employment and redeployment, compared with the market mechanism for benefit in terms of output to exceed costs. Likewise, with spending on training and retraining facilities a simple calculation could be made of how much more productive a man must be within a certain number of years for the ratio of community benefits to costs to exceed unity.

Alternatively, if we view manpower policies *in toto* as instruments for permitting a greater level of employment and output consistent with a specified balance of payments or wage/price constraint, an estimate could be made of the amount of extra employment and output that would be needed to offset total expenditure. In economic jargon, manpower policies can be looked on as policy instruments for increasing society's welfare by shifting leftwards the trade-off curves (as drawn in figures 1 and 2) between inflation and unemployment and balance of payments deficits and the pressure of demand so that more output can be obtained without generating further price inflation, and higher growth maintained without deterioration in the balance of payments.



Manpower policies may effect leftward shifts in these two empirically determined curves simply by bringing about a greater degree of balance in the labour market (and hence the product market as well) firstly, by reducing labour market bottlenecks which may be powerful sources of inflationary pressure at relatively low levels of aggregate demand, and secondly, by alleviating product market bottlenecks, due to labour shortages, which may cause imports to be high at relatively low levels of demand in relation to "full" employment productive potential.

Concentrating for the moment on figure 2, if labour market imbalances have contributed significantly to the pace of wage or price inflation in the economy, an estimate could be made of the amount of extra employment and output possible, without generating further inflation, if imbalances could be reduced by a certain amount through retraining, induced mobility and a vigorous employment service. I have attempted elsewhere\*

\* Types of Unemployment: With Special Reference to Non Demand-Deficient Unemployment in Great Britain, SCOTTISH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, February 1969, and Demand Disequilibrium in the Labour Market and Wage Rate Inflation in the United Kingdom, YORKSHIRE BULLETIN OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, May 1969.



to outline the magnitude of disequilibrium in the labour market between industries and between regions in Great Britain, and to assess the contribution that such disequilibrium has made to the pace of wage rate inflation since the war. The implications will be discussed later. First, however, let us consider the costs of individual manpower policies and the required minimum impact of policies for benefits to exceed costs.

#### Costs of manpower policies in Great Britain

In the financial year 1967-68, approximately £180 million was spent on special regional assistance to industry over and above that available nationally; £130 million under the Industrial Training Act; about £10 million on government training centres; and £28 million on employment services, including £12 million on all forms of rehabilitation and £6 million on youth employment. As we are interested in manpower policies from the point of view of the community, however, the relevant costs are not simply the costs to the exchequer, but the resource costs or the claims on the community's real resources. As we indicated earlier there may be a substantial divergence between the financial and real cost of manpower policies depending on whether or not the expenditure is on activities that would have taken place anyway. Most of the spending on the government employment service and training centres (excluding training allowances) undoubtedly represents a claim on real resources, but much of the spending on regional policy does not; consisting merely of transfer payments to shift activity from one location to another.

In the case of those policies primarily designed to reduce manpower resource waste the minimum benefit necessary to offset cost can be considered in either of two ways. Either a calculation can be made of the amount by which unemployment must be kept below its "natural" or market level, or an estimate can be made of the degree to which re-employment must be speeded up compared with the market mechanism. In the case of manpower policies primarily designed to facilitate redeployment either a calculation can be made of how much more productive redeployed labour must be, or an estimate made of the degree to which redeployment must be speeded up compared with the market mechanism. In both cases, a judgment must then be made whether the necessary impact for benefits to exceed costs is feasible.

Within this analytical framework we shall examine two items of expenditure for illustrative purposes, which previously have come under little scrutiny: these are expenditure on the public employment exchange service for adults and government training centres. Regional development expenditure is ignored because of the difficulty of estimating the resource costs.

#### Public employment exchange service

The total annual expenditure on the adult employment exchange service is currently about £10 million, almost all of which represents a claim on real resources. Assuming that average national product per man is £1,400 a year (approximately correct), the amount of extra employment necessary to cover the cost of the service is about 7,100. To the extent, therefore, that the

adult employment service is designed to facilitate re-absorption of unemployed workers into the labour force and reduce frictional unemployment it would need to be shown, for benefits to exceed costs, that the service contributes to a 7,100 annual reduction in the stock of unemployed below the level that would prevail in its absence.

Alternatively, let us consider the necessary minimum impact of the service in terms of the speeding up of re-employment, compared with the market mechanism. The average cost of placing a man in a new job through the employment service is approximately £6. If we assume that the average man's daily product is £5, the service would have to speed up re-employment by 1.2 days, compared with the market mechanism for benefits to exceed costs. Only the extreme pessimist would cast doubt on the ability of the service to achieve these results.

#### Continuing benefit

Turning to redeployment, again the calculations are relatively simple. With an average placement cost of £6, and an average product per man year of £1,400, each man would have to be placed in a job for one year only 0.4 per cent. more productive than he would have otherwise secured. This performance, also, is not outside the bounds of possibility, and if the change of job was an impulse move actually generated by the public service the extra output would have to be regarded as a continuing benefit stemming from the existence of the public service (as opposed to a once-for-all benefit).

As far as the speed of redeployment is concerned, if we assume the average change of job involves a 10 per cent. increase in output (or 8 shillings a day), and the cost of placing is £6, the employment service would have to speed up the process of redeployment by 15 days, compared with the market mechanism for benefits to exceed costs. If the figures given are reasonable, it seems that for the same average expenditure on placing the benefits to be derived from speeding up re-employment of the unemployed are likely to be much greater than the benefits from speeding up the redeployment of the employed.

#### Expenditure for redeployment

Even this crude analysis, therefore, throws up interesting policy implications. There is almost certainly considerable underspending, in relation to potential benefits, on services to re-employ the unemployed especially in certain parts of the country where the probability of remaining on the unemployment register for a given length of time is higher than the average for the nation. On the other hand, expenditure for redeployment ought, perhaps, to be directed more to giving advice and guidance to clients to improve the *quality* of placing rather than to simply speeding up the quantity of placing. The placing of large numbers of already employed men may be important for encouraging employers to advertise vacancies through the service, thus contributing to the re-absorption of the future unemployed, but the substantial gains likely to accrue from improved quality of placing must also be heavily stressed.

#### Industrial training

The major part of total expenditure on industrial training in this country is undertaken by firms under the Industrial Training Act. The government training centre programme is small by comparison, with an annual throughput of about 11,000 trainees in 1967-68 in approximately 40 centres, and an annual expenditure of £10.5 million. Benefit-cost ratios for individuals, firms, the government and society at large are relatively easy to calculate for expenditure on training. The results are, of course, sensitive to the length of time the effects of training are assumed to last, and the discount rate applied to obtain the present value of future benefits, but American and Swedish studies show benefits exceeding costs on quite pessimistic assumptions (namely, high discount rates and benefits lasting no more than 2 or 3 years), and pay-back periods of less than one year in some instances. In Britain we are a long way behind in assessing the cost-effectiveness or rates of return on training expenditure, both on-the-job and institutional, and we must resort again to our minimum impact calculations. Let us take expenditure on the government training programme.

For the community the real costs consist of the real resources used up in the training programme plus the opportunity cost of the trainees' lost output. If the trainees would have been unemployed for the whole of the training period the opportunity cost is zero. (If this were the case the real cost of training programmes would be less in times of slack activity, adding economic justification to the social usefulness of using training as an anti-cyclical device.)

#### Trainee costs

The actual cost per trainee per six-month training period in a government training centre is about £750. The discrepancy between the actual cost and the average cost per trainee is accounted for by the existence of surplus capacity. Approximately £300 of this represents transfer payments in the form of training allowances, and must be deducted to arrive at a figure for resource costs. On the other hand the value of the trainee's lost output must be added. If we assume for illustration that the trainee would have worked for half the length of his training period (namely, 3 months), we may take one quarter of the average product per man year as the loss of output due to training and add this to the resource cost. The total resource cost per trainee = £750 - £300 + £350 = £800. If we discount future returns at the rate of 10 per cent.—a rate midway between the government borrowing rate and the rate of return on private investment—a retrained man could repay the cost to the nation of his training within, say, three years if he were approximately 20 per cent. more productive (assuming him to be an "average" man) than he would have been had he not undertaken the training. Evidence from abroad suggests that increases in a man's productive capacity of this order of magnitude as a result of training are quite common, and in any case the benefits are likely to accrue for much longer than three years. Indeed, it is not inconceivable that the benefits for some may grow with time as the individuals continue to build on their newly acquired skills and experience.

(130583)

It has been argued in America that training may bring no net benefits if a newly trained man merely deprives another man of a job, who then remains unemployed. This may be a danger in an under-employed economy, but is unlikely in a fully employed economy. It is even less likely if the training programme is orientated towards retraining individuals to move into labour shortage occupations. What is more probable is that training, instead of causing displacement or "vacuum" effects, creates the possibility for men to move up the skill ladder as the rung above them is vacated. In this respect the training of one man opens the way for other men to increase their productive capacity and earning potential, and thus has "multiplier" effects. These repercussions are not normally considered in traditional benefit-cost calculations of training, but may be considered as one of our "macro" effects.

#### "Macro" benefits of manpower policies

As we emphasised at the beginning, scrutinising each individual policy is not the only method of approach to ascertain the benefits of manpower policies. It is becoming increasingly fashionable to regard all policies as a total package for increasing society's general welfare by minimising the conflict between price stability and full employment and between faster growth and balance of payments equilibrium. Because there is a tendency for wage and price increases to spread from one sector of the economy to another, it is argued that manpower policies, by minimising the simultaneous existence of shortages of labour in some sectors and surpluses in others, can shift favourably the negative "trade-off" curves between inflation and unemployment and between balance of payments deficits and the pressure of demand (as depicted previously in figures 1 and 2).

There is plenty of casual empirical evidence to suggest that bottlenecks in particular labour and product markets have in the past been potent sources of inflationary pressure, and have contributed to a worsening of the balance of payments in periods when the growth of demand has approached the rate of growth of productive potential at high levels of employment. Skill shortages, even in surplus labour markets like Scotland and Wales, are well known, to say nothing of the tremendous pressure of demand for labour in the southern half of the country. Moreover, it is well documented that certain categories of imports rise much faster than the average in periods of expansion, which is indicative of bottlenecks at home; and, worse still for the long run balance of payments, that there is a ratchet effect at work "preventing" imports from returning to their former level when conditions return to normal.\*

#### Empirical test

Casual empirical evidence, however, is no substitute for a direct empirical test of the hypothesis that imbalances in the labour and product markets have been a potent *independent* force leading to inflation and balance of payments difficulties near or at full employment. A modest start has been made with research on the relation

\* See F. Brechling and J. Wolfe, *The End of Stop-Go*, LLOYDS BANK REVIEW, January 1965, and D. Pearce and J. Taylor, *Spare Capacity: What Margin is Needed?* LLOYDS BANK REVIEW, July 1968.



between labour market imbalances and (wage) inflation, but to my knowledge there is no detailed work on the relation between imbalances in the product market and the balance of payments. One obvious difficulty is to measure the distribution of the strength of demand for products between markets. As far as inflation is concerned, however, I have shown elsewhere\* that imbalances in the labour market, as measured by the distribution of demand between industrial and regional labour markets, seem to have been associated with an upward pressure on money wage rates (at 1.8 per cent. unemployment) to the extent of about 5 percentage points a year. This represents a substantial displacement of the "macro" Phillips curve relating money wage rate increases to unemployment.

The question that interests us for our benefit-cost analysis, however, is what degree of reduction in imbalances is required, other things being equal, so that employment and output may be increased sufficiently to offset the resource costs of manpower policies without exacerbating inflation? Without a figure for total resource costs of manpower policies this question cannot be answered, but let us take the token figure of £100 million a year to see how one might go about the calculation. Ignoring continuing benefits, an annual flow of extra output of £100 million would be required for benefits to equal costs. Given an average annual product per man of £1,400, the implication is an extra 71,000 men in work or a reduction in the level of unemployment of 0.31 per cent. The regression coefficient relating wage rate changes to the percentage level of unemployment is typically between 3 and 4. One might predict, therefore, that a fall of 0.31 in the percentage level of unemployment would accelerate wage increases by approximately one percentage point. If the relation is known between imbalances and inflationary pressure, and also the impact of expenditure on imbalances, a benefit-cost calculation would be possible. If, of course, the impact of expenditure cannot be gauged with any certainty we are involved in circular reasoning and analysis is precluded. At present we are in this latter situation. Little is known of the degree to which expenditure on manpower policies contributes to balance within the economy, and this is yet another area where there is urgent need for research. All we can say at this stage is that there is some reason to believe that a reduction in the disparities of demand for labour between markets could contribute to bringing wage rate increases closer to the rate of productivity growth at "full" employment. But whether the extra output permitted would offset the resource costs of such policies to reduce imbalances is an open question.

Even greater ignorance must be admitted concerning the relation between the balance of payments and the state of the labour or product market. Several economists in recent years have pointed to an apparent deterioration in the "full" employment balance of payments, that is a worsening of the balance of payments at a given level of employment or aggregate demand representing the "full" employment of resources; but no attempt has been made to distinguish between competing hypotheses that may account for this observation. Is the major cause that the economy is run at too high a pressure of demand forcing our costs and prices to rise faster than our competitors, thus making ourselves more and more uncompetitive? Or is it that imports are more sensitive to expansions in the economy than contractions so that "stop-go" policies as well as being the result of balance of payments difficulties have also been a potent factor leading to a long-run deterioration of our payments position? Bechling and Wolfe\* found no smooth long-run upward trend in the ratio of imports to gross domestic product, only sudden jumps in the import ratio in times of "go", which failed to fall to its previous level in times of "stop". This is prima facie evidence of bottlenecks in the product market, and producers and consumers acquiring a taste for imports which they are reluctant to relinquish even if import competing goods become available.

The most common cause of product bottlenecks is labour shortages, and hence the role of manpower policies. When labour is in short supply to an industry export orders cannot be met and delivery dates lengthen; and home demand cannot be satisfied and imports are sucked in. Export markets may be permanently lost and imports may stay at a permanently higher level if producers and consumers, confronted with the imported product for the first time, find the price and quality of the foreign produced product satisfactory and perhaps delivery more reliable. The policy implication is clear, namely the forecasting of supply and demand in the product and labour market and appropriate action to ensure that shortages do not arise especially in situations of less than aggregate "full" employment.

Manpower policies, therefore, have a role to play in dampening inflation and improving the "full" employment balance of payments. In my view it is the achievement of balance within the economy, as distinct from the balance of the economy as a whole, that now presents the greatest economic challenge.

\* Op. cit.

## DEP study of labour market potential

Action by the Department of Employment and Productivity to deal with the redeployment of labour in Britain was outlined by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, in a paper discussed at the recent meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

The paper pointed out that a further examination of trends up to September 1969 confirms the co-existence of relatively high levels of male unemployment and unfilled vacancies for men (a lower level of vacancies would be expected with a relatively high level of unemployment). A number of possible explanations for this have been suggested: that the structure of unemployment or vacancies or both has changed, perhaps partly as the result of technological changes, so that vacancies are not in jobs, areas or industries for which the unemployed are suitable; that employers have become more selective in their labour recruitment after the "shake out" following the July 1966 measures and as a result of higher labour costs; that unemployed workers may have become more selective and less willing to accept the relatively unattractive jobs because of higher unemployment benefit, and, in some cases, redundancy payments; and that the rise in vacancies might in part be accounted for by an increased proportion of vacancies being notified as a result of improvements in the employment exchange service.

An important point to be borne in mind in considering the significance of changes in the level of unemployment is that a large flow on and off the unemployment register is a prominent and relatively constant feature; this makes it more difficult to identify the causes of "mismatch" between jobs available and unemployed workers.

### Multi-purpose household survey

Three possible lines of further investigation of the relationship between unemployment and vacancies have been considered. The first was some kind of household survey to take account of unregistered labour reserves; and a pilot multi-purpose household survey which is being carried out for the Central Statistical Office will include questions in this field to test the feasibility of identifying groups of people who might form part of the labour reserve. Such questions would cover the employment status of those in employment, and for those not in employment would try to establish whether they were looking for work, or identify some of the reasons why they were not.

Present intentions are that the pilot survey will be carried out next year, and that regular surveys will commence at the end of 1970. On present plans, the survey would collect information from about 15,000 households

in any one year. Although these surveys might provide some *qualitative* indications about the kinds of people who may be included in the potential labour reserves, they are not expected to provide any precise quantitative assessment, mainly because it will always be difficult to say who can reasonably be reckoned in the "labour reserve", and who cannot: each person's willingness to take a job will depend on changing factors, such as the employment opportunities available locally, the nature of the work and the wages offered, other conditions of employment and factors such as the provision of nursery and kindergarten facilities. Further work will, however, be done on this in the light of the results of the pilot survey.

### Characteristics of unemployed

The second line of study arises from a suggestion that a general survey of characteristics of the unemployed should be carried out, and that there should also be a regular series of estimates of the real reserves of labour represented by the unemployed register. This would be based partly on a continuous classification of a sample of the unemployed register into three main categories:

those likely to get a job quickly; those likely to be difficult to place because of personal factors; those whom it would be difficult to place because of lack of employment opportunities

the last category representing the "true" labour reserve.

A major limitation of surveys of this kind is that they necessarily depend on the subjective judgment of the staff in the employment exchanges in attempting to allocate people between the different categories. When the results of the survey on these lines in 1964 were published (see this GAZETTE, April and July 1966, pages 156 and 385) attention was drawn to the fact that in those regions where unemployment was highest, it seemed likely that local offices had judged personal characteristics to be the main reason for difficulty in placing some men and women who would have found jobs fairly readily elsewhere.

### Analyses of register

This would seem to be a particularly powerful objection to a continuous sample survey of the register on this basis, and it seems difficult for this reason to envisage sampling of this kind providing a reliable indicator of changes in the composition of the unemployed and the dimensions of the labour reserve. While a fresh one-for-all survey of the characteristics of the unemployed is a possibility, it would be preferable to rely on objective



data for purposes of monitoring at national level changes in the composition of the unemployed register. Analyses are already published in terms of industry, occupation, age and duration of unemployment. The department hopes to undertake further analyses which would link some of these factors. This should be possible on a much larger scale when unemployment records are computerised in about three years.

A third line of investigation is a proposal for a series of surveys in depth in a limited number of local areas, with special emphasis on those in which there was prima facie evidence of imbalance between labour supply and demand. This would examine the characteristics both of the unemployed and the vacancies in each area. In this way it should be possible to learn more in a practical way about the nature and cause of the "mismatch" between those unemployed and the jobs available.

#### Inquiry in 14 areas

This survey has now begun in 14 travel-to-work areas. While the picture revealed will relate only to the particular areas concerned, a wide range of different types of areas is covered, representing every region of the country, and including offices in development and intermediate areas. It is hoped that the findings will be available next year, and that they will shed some light on the practical steps the department might consider to reduce the degree of "mismatch", for example, by re-training.

Outlining developments in the redeployment services of the department, the paper deals with four aspects—training, mobility of workers, manpower intelligence and the future of the employment services. It says the government training centres, because of the substantial expansion of their facilities, are now able, if their potential is fully used by industry, to make an increasingly useful contribution towards meeting the problem of shortages of skilled labour. By about mid-1971 the number of centres will have been increased to 54, with nearly 13,000 training places and the capacity to train or retrain more than 20,000 adult workers a year.

Up to now the training provided at the centres has been almost entirely at craft level, although trades new to the centres are frequently introduced to meet the changing needs of industry: recent introductions, for example, include electrical fitting, electronic wiring and circuit testing, and the repair and maintenance of heavy vehicles. Close collaboration between the department and the relevant industrial training boards on the planning of courses in GTCs is being developed.

#### Broader scope of training

The department's aim is to broaden the scope of GTC training both toward higher and more limited skills. During the next few months, classes will be started in such higher skills as tool making, horizontal boring, auto-setting, and the maintenance of numerically controlled machine tools. Training in more limited skills, because of the wide range of processes and equipment involved, is generally best given by the employer, with guidance and financial help from the boards. But the department is prepared to provide limited skill courses in GTCs where

a continuing need can be foreseen. A pilot course has already been set up to enable ex-miners and others without previous factory experience to be "acclimatised" for factory work.

Their expanded facilities have enabled GTCs to pay increased attention to the needs of individual employers. An important development in this direction has been the decision to set aside a number of GTC places, initially 400, to provide courses for employees sponsored by their employers (see this GAZETTE, September 1969, page 827). Since the scheme was introduced, more than 300 sponsored employees have already completed courses. The department's technical staff has now begun an extensive programme of talks with selected employers in the London and Southern Eastern, Eastern and Southern and Midlands Regions, where shortages of skills are most acute, to promote the use of the sponsored training facilities.

In the development areas increasing use is being made of the direct training grants which are available to help new and expanding firms with the cost of training workers for new jobs. In the past 12 months, about 40,000 workers, more than half of them women, have been trained by employers, in most cases at operator level, with the aid of these grants. Since 1st September 1969 the grants have been available on similar terms in the new intermediate areas.

#### Mobility of workers

In the department's experience the unskilled or semi-skilled worker who becomes unemployed is less likely than the skilled worker to be willing to consider a move to another area. The reasons given for unwillingness to move are complex and various. In the labour mobility survey conducted in 1963 (see this GAZETTE, April 1967, page 295), all men who had registered at an employment exchange the last time they were unemployed during the last 10 years were asked whether at that time they would have accepted a suitable job if it had involved moving to another part of the country.

Of the 48 per cent. who said they would not move, nearly two-fifths gave family reasons, and nearly a quarter an attachment to their home area, or the belief that they could get work in their home areas. A regional review carried out by the department in August this year confirms that these factors are still important. Men, and more particularly their wives, whose attitude seems often to be the deciding factor, are generally reluctant to break family ties and leave an often close-knit community in which they have spent the greater part of their lives.

This may especially be the case among older workers, where a move might also mean disruption of children's education, or where there are additional domestic responsibilities. The problems of finding housing at reasonable prices in a new area are often quoted, especially where a worker has been living in low-rent accommodation, or where a move would almost certainly be to an area where housing costs are higher.

In many cases, workers also feel that financially a move is not worthwhile. Earnings in semi-skilled or unskilled jobs in other areas may not be sufficiently attractive to act as an inducement, while redundancy payments, unemployment benefit, etc., particularly if supplemented

by a wife's earnings, may be sufficiently high to reduce the necessity to seek work elsewhere initially. In addition, there is often a strong feeling, especially in development areas, where the aim is to attract industry, that work will eventually become available in the home area. Where there is a likelihood of local employment becoming available, there is considerably less opposition to training away from home provided that a visit home at weekends is feasible, but wives may nonetheless sometimes be unwilling to shoulder the family responsibilities on their own.

#### Regional movements

Throughout the country as a whole there is a considerable movement of labour. The 1966 Census showed that about 700,000 persons had moved between the regions in the previous year. Even if it were possible to step up this movement significantly by greatly increased financial incentives, it would be necessary to consider the effects on already congested areas to which much of the movement would be directed.

The department is concerned, however, that in cases where a move is contemplated, an unemployed worker should not be prevented from making it by the actual cost of removal. The department's resettlement transfer scheme, therefore, is intended to help unemployed workers, for whom there are not suitable local opportunities, with the cost of moving to another area to take up employment for which there is no local labour available.

Certain improvements in the scheme were introduced from 1st September this year. The main changes include an increase in the lodging allowance from 70s. to 84s. a week, in the incidental expenses grant from £30 to £40, and in the maximum payable towards the cost of solicitors' and house agents' fees from £120 to £200. In addition, the earnings limit above which an applicant is ineligible for the scheme has been raised from £1,500 to £2,000 a year, and a new facility has been introduced by which a worker may now, in certain circumstances, receive a free return fare for interview for employment.

#### Development of manpower intelligence

The department has been extending liaison with other government departments which themselves have close contact with industry so that there can be early warnings of redundancies or expansions in employment. Departments report developments likely to affect manpower, arising, for example, from merger proposals, new or cancelled government contracts, closures or transfers of government establishments and plans for reorganisation or rationalisation in the nationalised industries.

These new arrangements, which should benefit from the recent reorganisation of departments, supplement the information supplied in reports from managers of DEP local offices in the course of their day-to-day contacts with firms in their areas, and the information provided by some of the larger companies who have established direct contact with DEP headquarters. Manpower information from all these sources is now being collated in a new section of the DEP, which has the task of ensuring that those concerned receive, with due regard

to confidentiality, the earliest possible warning of forthcoming redundancies and expansions.

In time it is hoped to develop a manpower intelligence service which will provide advice about the state of the local labour markets during the 12 months ahead, and to go beyond this when sufficiently reliable information is available. The service would be based on the recently introduced re-structuring of the DEP local network in which local offices are grouped under an area manager. He would piece together all the available information about future redundancies, expansions and other labour market influences such as activity rates, numbers of school leavers, the age, occupational and industrial structure of the community, etc., to form the best possible picture of the labour market in his area.

When fully developed, this information should be of assistance to firms in their own manpower planning activities, and should help the employment services to make a more effective contribution towards solving local manpower problems. Area managers are already co-ordinating the normal work of the employment services in their areas, in particular in organising the special "job teams" which are mobilised to deal with large redundancies.

The development of a manpower intelligence service is, however, largely dependent on the extent to which firms plan ahead and keep the department informed about their intentions. There are encouraging signs that greater importance is being attached to company manpower planning, but further progress is needed both in stimulating the interest of top management, and in developing the skills required at executive levels. There is a considerable educational task here, in which the industrial training boards and the department's Manpower and Productivity Service are playing a part.

#### Longer term developments

The department's planning unit is studying how the employment services should be developed over the next decade, so as to serve as a more effective instrument of manpower policy. There is considerable scope here. These services can do more to bring employers wanting labour and workers wanting jobs together as quickly as possible, which helps to relieve labour shortages and enables the economy to function with a lower level of unemployment, but without overheating. They can do more to stimulate recruitment into training courses of all kinds, and can bring into the market unutilised labour resources, for example, by special campaigns to persuade married women to return to work.

By improving the job information available to workers, and by offering them effective occupational guidance, they can do more to ensure that workers take the jobs best suited to them, which reduces unnecessary labour turnover, and is likely to increase productivity. By all these means the employment services can help to reduce imbalances in the labour market, whether occupational, industrial or geographical.

Cost-benefit analysis of these activities is difficult, but there are indications that if the services did not exist the level of unemployment would be substantially larger, at a cost greatly exceeding the cost of the services, and that if development and improvement of the services led even



to a small increase in the average speed with which vacancies are filled, the cost of improvements would be much more than offset by the benefits in terms of additional production, and in savings of unemployment benefit.

Such further improvements of the employment services in the future are still at the planning stage, but some possible lines of development can be indicated. First, further separation of unemployment benefit work from employment work is desirable. Unemployment benefit work is, in a number of respects, incompatible with effective employment work, and its association with the employment services has had a bad effect on their image in the eyes of employers and workers alike, and leads to their being under-used. A number of experiments are taking place under which the employment and benefit functions of the exchanges are carried out in separate premises, and consideration is being given about how this separation can be extended.

The standard of employment work should be of more professional calibre. Future development may lie along the lines of "self-service"—in other words displaying the vacancies for clients to choose for themselves—for the quick traffic, with a more professional standard of counselling for those who need special help. A number of "self-service" experiments have been started.

Increased specialisation is also desirable. The employment services are still confined to a disproportionate

extent to unemployed manual workers: the specialist services for clients of professional and executive standard, for clerical and commercial clients and for those in need of specialist occupational guidance, need to be further developed.

Lastly, the employment services must be ready to adopt new methods and to make use of new technical advances. Perhaps the most interesting development here is the possibility that the process of matching job-seekers with vacancies might be computerised. The basic idea would be that the computer would hold details of all vacancies and registered job-seekers: each client's requirements would then be fed into the computer which would quickly produce in reply the vacancies, or in the reverse process, the registrants which fitted the requirements most closely. Details of these would be displayed on a TV-type screen for immediate action. A feasibility study is now under way.

Meanwhile, other improvements are being made in the circulation of vacancies. In addition to the expanded use of special telephone circuits and experiments with teleprinter circuits for the exchange of details of vacancies, an experiment is being undertaken using an image transmission system which gives in a few seconds a facsimile of vacancy cards to connected offices. The possibility of computer circulation of vacancies in London is also being examined.

# Selective employment payments: third year

Articles about the part played by the Department of Employment and Productivity in the administration of the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966, during the first two years of its operation were published in this GAZETTE for October, 1967 (page 780) and November, 1968 (pages 907-908).

The operation of the selective employment tax scheme has continued to be kept under review. During the past year, further changes have been introduced, of which the most important for the department were:

(1) **The Selective Employment Payments Variation Order, 1969.** This Order made a number of additional activities eligible for refund of tax under Section 1 of the Selective Employment Payments Act. The industries affected were scrap metal and waste paper processing, film production and industrial photoprinting. In addition, the processing of natural gas was added to the activities eligible for refund of tax under Section 2 of the Act;

(2) **The Finance Act, 1969.** The Act increased the rates of tax by 28 per cent. and contained a number of other changes. The 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification was adopted for the purposes of selective employment tax, the main effect of which was to make the milk processing industry eligible for refund of tax under Section 1 of the Selective Employment Payments Act. The Act also made establishments of all book publishers eligible for refund of selective employment tax; previously a number of publishers who did not do their own printing were unable to obtain refunds. An anomaly in the treatment of private cable companies operating in the UK, compared with the Post Office was removed. Finally, the Act withdrew refund from certain establishments engaged in laying electricity cable and repairing railway track. This last change came into effect on 28th July 1969 and the remainder on 7th July 1969.

In addition to these changes, it was announced on the 25th June, 1969, that to help meet the cost of Government aid to intermediate areas, the selective employment additional payment of 7s. 6d. a week for each adult male employee (with smaller amounts for women, boys and girls) payable to manufacturers in development areas would be withdrawn from the beginning of the financial year 1970-1971. The payment of the regional employment premium is not affected.

### Reference to industrial tribunals

An employer has the right under the Selective Employment Payments Act to refer to an industrial tribunal for decision cases in which he is unable to accept the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity's view on the question of the registration of his establishment and the amount payable to him in refund of SET. The tribunal's decision is final, subject to the right of appeal by either party to the High Court (in Scotland the Court of Session) on a point of law. The following table gives details of cases referred to industrial tribunals and higher courts. It includes only Department of Employment and Productivity cases and excludes

those concerned only with the date of registration. Earlier totals are given in this GAZETTE for November, 1968 (page 907).

	Cumulative totals to end of	
	March 1969	September 1969
Applications for decisions received	1,376	1,447
Hearings arranged (including some adjourned cases)	1,161	1,226
Cases heard	787	824
Cases decided in favour of Secretary of State	547	574
Cases decided against Secretary of State	234	249
Cases withdrawn	549	572
Appeals to High Court or Court of Session by Secretary of State	21	22
Appeals to High Court or Court of Session by employers	28	28
Appeals to Court of Appeal by Secretary of State	5	7
Appeals to Court of Appeal by employers	2	2
Appeals to House of Lords by Secretary of State	—	—
Appeals to House of Lords by employers	—	—
Cases referred back to tribunal by higher court	2	2

At 30th September, 1969, two appeals were awaiting hearing in the High Court, one by an employer and one by the Secretary of State, and one appeal by an employer was awaiting hearing in the Court of Appeal. These cases are included in the table above.

### Claims and payments

Claims for repayment of tax continue to be processed by a computer system based on the department's Central Selective Employment Payments Office at Runcorn. The adoption of this system has reduced the average interval between an employer's putting in a claim and receiving payment from three to two weeks. The following table shows the amounts by categories of repayments by the department each month.

Month	Payments (£ million)				
	Premium (other than REP) and refunds to manufacturing industry	Refunds to charities	Other refunds	Regional employment premiums	Total
<b>1968</b>					
September	33.9	1.0	2.0	7.1	44.0
October	27.1	2.2	4.7	5.0	39.0
November	59.4	0.6	1.6	12.4	74.0
December	51.0	1.8	4.0	9.0	65.8
<b>1969</b>					
January	33.9	2.5	5.1	5.5	47.0
February	99.9	1.2	2.0	16.6	119.7
March	45.1	3.3	5.3	6.4	60.1
April	33.9	2.2	4.0	5.8	45.9
May	90.0	0.7	1.1	14.0	105.8
June	49.1	3.3	6.3	6.6	65.3
July	46.5	2.1	3.4	7.5	59.5
August	73.7	.5	1.3	12.0	87.5



# Earnings of manual workers in construction; June 1969

This article gives estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, on average, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain in June 1969 in broad occupational groups in the construction industries (Order XVII of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958). Some analyses, by standard region, are also given. Corresponding estimates relating to the engineering and metal-using industries including vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture were published in the October 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

These estimates have been obtained from a sample enquiry which is the latest in a series held each January and June under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The corresponding estimates for June 1968 and January 1969 were published in the November 1968 and June 1969 issues of this GAZETTE.

In June 1969 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, in all construction industries covered ranged from £20 3s. 5d. for labourers to £26 7s. 8d. for the "plus-rated" group (see definitions below) and average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, from 7s. 11.8d. for lorry drivers to 9s. 8.5d. for skilled and qualified workers.

In each occupational group, average earnings were higher than in January 1969. The increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, which partly reflect seasonal increases in hours worked, ranged from 23s. 11d. (5.3 per cent.) for skilled and qualified workers to 56s. 3d. (12.0 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group. The average hours actually worked in the week by workers included in the enquiry were 47.5 compared with 45.5 in January, the increases varying between 1.5 hours for skilled workers and 3.1 hours for the "plus-rated" group. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, were also higher in each occupational group, the increases ranging from 1.6d. (1.7 per cent.) for labourers to 4.0d. (3.7 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group.

During this period, that is January-June 1969, there were no general increases in hourly wage rates in the construction industries, but in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering a new wage structure was introduced which provided for regrading of occupations, together with annual increases in wage rates over a three year period.

The increases between June 1968 and June 1969 are less likely to be affected by seasonal factors. Over this period, the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 21s. 4d. (5.0 per cent.) for lorry drivers to 43s. 7d. (9.0 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group. Average hours worked were 47.0 in June 1968 compared with 47.5 in June 1969. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 3.8d. (4.1 per cent.) for lorry drivers to 7.5d. (7.2 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group.

Detailed figures are given in tables 2 to 6.

In the enquiry, employers of one or more persons in the construction industries in Great Britain were asked to state against each occupational heading, the number of adult males at work in the pay-week which included June 25th 1969; the number of hours actually worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the number of hours available for

work (not included in hours actually worked) for which payment was made at half-rate for reasons such as inclement weather; the total amount of "make-up" paid under a "guaranteed weekly minimum" rule; the total earnings, including any guarantee "make-up"; and the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings.

A distinction was made between those engaged in constructional engineering and other employers in the construction industries, a separate form being used for each of the two groups. Certain specialist types of employer, such as those engaged in open-cast coalmining and scaffolding contractors, were excluded from the enquiry.

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the general half-yearly enquiries held in April and October. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 100 or more employees, and to a sample of those with under 100 employees. Of the 4,020 forms sent out about 3,660 were returned which were suitable for processing. These are analysed in table 1.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
Constructional engineering:		
Firms with 100 or more employees	45	14,580
Firms with 25-99 employees	14	490
Firms with under 25 employees	3	50
Construction (other than constructional engineering):		
Firms with 100 or more employees	1,420	265,220
Firms with 25-99 employees	1,020	36,640
Firms with under 25 employees	1,160	10,650

The results of the enquiry were based on returns which are representative of about 16,100 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry and about 445,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 25th June 1969. These numbers are equivalent to nearly one-half of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in the construction industries. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries. For example watchmen, cleaners, storekeepers, etc. were excluded.

The information collected about occupational earnings in these industries differs in some respects from that collected from the other industries (see, for example, the October 1969 issue of this GAZETTE). Employers were asked to supply information for the specified pay-week if work was stopped for such reasons as inclement weather, or plant breakdown, so that information could be collected about the special payments made in the industry for time lost due to these causes. Where work at an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week for any other reason, however, particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

Occupations for which information was sought are given in table 6 on page 1018. Building trades craftsmen, other than electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen, were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men who received increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work, or for carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from labourers. In the constructional engineering industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and others.

Because of seasonal factors, such as weather and hours of daylight, which influence the hours of work, and consequently the summer and winter earnings in the construction industries, table 2 compares the June 1969 estimates with those for June 1968 and January 1969. June to June changes are less likely to be affected by seasonal factors. It is important to bear in mind that each enquiry relates to a specified pay-week and so changes may be dependent to some extent on the particular weeks specified; also the enquiries are not based on completely matched samples, although there is a considerable overlap between successive enquiries.

## Definition of terms

**Adult Males**—The term is normally confined to adult males aged 21 years and over. As the adult rate is paid to young labourers aged 18 years and over in the building and civil engineering industries, information was obtained in respect of males aged 21 years and over and those below 21 years in receipt of adult male rate.

**Weekly earnings**—All earnings figures in this article represent the actual earnings in the week specified, including bonuses, before any deductions were made for income tax, employees' insurance contributions, etc. Included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. Payment for travelling time is included in total earnings, but travelling time is not included in hours of work.

**Weekly hours**—The figures quoted relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including overtime, but

excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause, but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

**Overtime premium**—These figures relate to money paid in respect of the premium element of overtime only. For example if a man whose time rate is 7s. 6d. an hour and who is paid time-and-one-third for overtime works eight hours overtime, his premium is 2s. 6d. an hour (a third of 7s. 6d.) and total overtime premium paid is 20s. Shift allowances are not included in overtime premium.

**Timeworkers (constructional engineering)**—Lieu workers are classed as timeworkers. Workpeople on variable incentive bonus, piecework, contract price, etc., are classed as "other than timeworkers".

**Guaranteed weekly minimum wage**—An operative who keeps himself available for work throughout the normal working hours of each working day but is prevented from working by reason of inclement weather or other similar reasons beyond the control of employer and employee, is paid half his hourly rate for the time lost, subject to a minimum payment during the week of not less than 36 times his hourly wage rate. The difference between the payments for hours of work plus that for the hours of availability paid at half rate, and the guaranteed weekly minimum wage is referred to as "make-up" pay.

**Overtime**—Where hours in excess of the normal working week in the industry are paid for at flat-rate no overtime premium results. These hours have, therefore, not been treated as overtime hours.

Also, where the normal practice of rounding entries to the nearest pound on an individual return results in no overtime premium, the corresponding overtime hours entry on the form has been ignored. For instance, a class of workpeople shown on a return may have worked four hours overtime and received 9s. overtime premium. As entries of amounts on a form are shown to the nearest pound, the form will show four hours overtime for no overtime premium. After the application of a sampling fraction this may become 40 hours overtime for no premium. To avoid distortion, the overtime entry has been ignored.

Table 2 All construction industries covered: changes in earnings

Occupational group	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	January 1969-June 1969		June 1968-June 1969	
				Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
<b>Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:</b>							
Skilled and qualified workers	s. d. 449 10	s. d. 451 4	s. d. 475 3	s. d. +23 11	+ 5.3	s. d. +25 5	+ 5.7
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	484 1	471 5	527 8	+56 3	+12.0	+43 7	+ 9.0
Labourers	375 9	373 3	403 5	+30 2	+ 8.1	+27 8	+ 7.4
Lorry drivers	429 6	417 7	450 10	+33 3	+ 8.0	+21 4	+ 5.0
All workers covered	433 7	432 9	462 2	+29 5	+ 6.8	+28 7	+ 6.6
<b>Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:</b>							
Skilled and qualified workers	d. 110.5	d. 114.6	d. 116.5	d. + 1.9	+ 1.6	d. + 6.0	+ 5.4
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	103.9	107.4	111.4	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	+ 7.5	+ 7.2
Labourers	91.5	94.5	96.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.7	+ 4.6	+ 5.0
Lorry drivers	92.0	94.1	95.8	+ 1.7	+ 1.9	+ 3.8	+ 4.1
All workers covered	103.8	107.7	109.6	+ 1.9	+ 1.7	+ 5.8	+ 5.6
<b>Average hours actually worked including overtime:</b>							
Skilled and qualified workers	46.3	45.0	46.5	+ 1.5	+ 3.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	50.3	48.4	51.5	+ 3.1	+ 6.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.4
Labourers	46.2	44.8	47.2	+ 2.4	+ 5.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
Lorry drivers	51.3	49.4	51.6	+ 2.2	+ 4.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
All workers covered	47.0	45.5	47.5	+ 2.0	+ 4.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.1



Table 3 Summary by skill for Great Britain

Occupational group	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
<b>ALL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES COVERED</b>										
Skilled and qualified workers	260,920	s. 475 3	d. 451 4	46.5	5.5	—	s. 0 1	d. 122.6	d. 116.5	
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	61,450	527 8	478 10	51.5	10.7	0.1	0 1	122.8	111.4	
Labourers	124,170	403 5	378 11	47.2	6.7	0.2	0 2	102.3	96.1	
Lorry drivers	14,470	450 10	412 4	51.6	9.2	—	—	104.8	95.8	
<b>Constructional engineering</b>										
Qualified workers	11,390	s. 756 2	d. 673 9	50.9	12.8	—	s. 0 1	d. 178.2	d. 158.8	
Helpers, mates and handymen	3,300	670 11	590 8	52.4	14.4	—	—	153.5	135.1	
Labourers	1,180	466 0	416 9	49.1	10.4	—	—	113.9	101.9	
Lorry drivers	190	547 11	474 7	54.9	15.6	—	—	119.8	103.7	
<b>Construction (other than constructional engineering)</b>										
Skilled workers	249,530	s. 462 5	d. 441 2	46.3	5.1	—	s. 0 1	d. 119.9	d. 114.3	
"Plus-rated" men and mates	58,150	519 7	472 5	51.5	10.5	0.1	0 2	121.0	110.0	
Labourers	122,990	402 10	378 6	47.2	6.7	0.2	0 2	102.2	96.0	
Lorry drivers	14,280	449 7	411 6	51.6	9.1	—	—	104.6	95.7	

Table 4 Occupational analysis by size of firm: construction (other than constructional engineering) Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
<b>Firms with under 25 manual employees</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	63,520	s. 402 4	d. 393 8	45.6	2.4	—	s. —	d. 106.0	d. 103.7	
Approved and technician electricians†	5,010	504 4	481 4	45.0	4.6	—	—	134.5	128.4	
Electricians†	6,320	447 3	426 7	44.9	4.3	—	—	119.7	114.1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,120	435 6	430 9	45.6	1.3	—	—	114.7	113.5	
Electricians' labourers	280	367 10	354 3	43.9	3.7	—	—	100.6	96.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	380	362 8	357 11	45.0	1.5	—	—	96.8	95.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,960	447 9	425 8	49.6	5.1	—	—	108.3	103.0	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	20,990	354 8	344 4	46.1	3.1	—	—	92.3	89.6	
Lorry drivers	3,880	399 0	381 0	49.2	5.1	—	—	97.4	93.0	
<b>Firms with 25-99 manual employees</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	39,050	s. 442 8	d. 423 6	47.0	4.9	—	s. —	d. 113.0	d. 108.2	
Approved and technician electricians†	1,890	574 5	520 1	49.3	8.6	—	—	139.9	126.7	
Electricians†	2,500	506 11	468 7	47.5	7.2	—	—	128.1	118.4	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,100	511 4	479 2	48.9	6.9	—	—	125.4	117.5	
Electricians' labourers	240	410 9	369 11	47.8	8.4	—	—	103.1	92.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	480	415 0	390 6	48.7	6.1	—	—	102.2	96.2	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	6,810	470 0	427 5	50.9	9.5	—	0 2	110.8	100.8	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	18,540	375 0	356 2	46.8	5.6	0.1	0 3	96.0	91.2	
Lorry drivers	2,670	432 9	402 0	51.4	8.0	—	—	101.1	93.9	
<b>Firms with 100 or more manual employees</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	112,170	s. 489 0	d. 463 3	46.2	6.4	0.1	s. 0 1	d. 126.8	d. 120.1	
Approved and technician electricians†	7,120	514 7	484 2	46.6	6.0	—	—	132.5	124.7	
Electricians†	5,710	531 4	490 0	48.4	8.6	—	—	131.6	121.4	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	4,020	559 1	514 1	49.5	9.2	—	—	135.5	124.6	
Electricians' labourers	3,070	352 9	337 1	44.0	3.9	—	—	96.3	92.0	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	1,990	462 1	419 9	50.7	10.8	—	—	109.4	99.4	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	43,530	540 8	489 2	51.9	11.4	0.2	0 2	124.8	112.9	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	79,880	423 11	394 5	47.7	7.9	0.2	0 2	106.3	98.9	
Lorry drivers	7,730	480 9	430 1	52.9	11.5	—	0 1	109.1	97.6	

\* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.  
† These figures are not limited to workers covered by the agreements of the Joint Industry Board for the Electrical Contracting Industry in England and Wales and

the agreements between the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland and the Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunications Union/Plumbing Trade Union.

Table 5 Regional analysis by occupation: construction (other than constructional engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
<b>South East</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	64,540	s. 448 11	d. 433 3	46.5	4.3	—	s. 0 1	d. 115.8	d. 111.8	
Approved and technician electricians†	5,870	535 8	506 0	46.9	6.0	—	—	137.0	129.4	
Electricians†	4,050	512 8	480 8	47.0	6.7	—	—	130.8	122.7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,770	484 11	461 2	47.0	5.4	—	—	123.8	117.7	
Electricians' labourers	1,640	370 0	354 0	44.4	4.3	—	—	99.9	95.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	710	415 2	392 7	48.7	6.8	—	—	102.3	96.7	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	12,460	539 11	494 2	52.0	10.0	0.3	0 4	124.2	113.6	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	30,740	408 0	386 8	47.2	6.2	0.2	0 2	103.6	98.1	
Lorry drivers	3,410	425 2	401 1	49.5	6.1	—	—	103.0	97.2	
<b>East Anglia‡</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	6,620	s. 411 8	d. 399 10	46.6	4.4	—	s. —	d. 105.9	d. 102.9	
Approved and technician electricians†	380	425 3	417 1	42.1	1.4	—	—	121.3	119.0	
Electricians†	160	454 10	440 2	45.6	3.2	—	—	119.7	115.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	120	282 0	281 8	40.2	0.2	—	—	84.3	84.2	
Electricians' labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	2,060	518 6	479 2	50.1	9.2	0.1	—	123.9	114.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	3,620	362 1	347 5	46.9	5.3	—	—	92.7	88.9	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	430	427 5	396 0	51.3	7.9	—	—	100.0	92.6	
Lorry drivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>South Western</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	14,960	s. 394 10	d. 385 3	44.1	2.9	—	s. —	d. 107.4	d. 104.7	
Approved and technician electricians†	950	428 9	416 5	43.2	2.4	—	—	119.0	115.6	
Electricians†	520	428 0	414 6	44.3	3.1	—	—	116.0	112.4	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	360	413 2	412 6	43.9	0.2	—	—	112.9	112.8	
Electricians' labourers	330	285 3	283 8	40.3	0.3	—	—	84.9	84.5	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	200	419 2	408 11	44.1	2.7	—	—	113.9	111.1	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,240	424 2	403 11	46.3	5.9	—	—	110.0	104.7	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	6,670	340 1	329 4	44.3	3.4	—	—	92.1	89.1	
Lorry drivers	790	373 10	361 0	46.9	3.8	—	—	95.7	92.4	
<b>West Midlands</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	16,710	s. 457 10	d. 441 4	46.1	4.9	—	s. —	d. 119.2	d. 114.9	
Approved and technician electricians†	980	518 2	486 5	45.3	6.0	—	—	137.1	128.7	
Electricians†	1,220	494 0	466 8	46.6	5.8	—	—	127.2	120.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	470	507 4	463 11	47.8	7.6	—	—	127.3	116.4	
Electricians' labourers	190	360 0	347 3	41.4	2.1	—	—	104.3	100.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	160	468 6	413 8	51.8	11.0	—	—	108.6	95.9	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,400	520 5	476 7	51.6	11.6	—	—	121.1	110.9	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	8,060	389 7	367 7	47.6	7.3	—	—	98.1	92.6	
Lorry drivers	1,370	465 5	428 10	53.3	10.9	—	—	104.8	96.6	
<b>East Midlands</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	11,990	s. 444 5	d. 428 9	46.3	4.6	—	s. 0 1	d. 115.0	d. 111.0	
Approved and technician electricians†	590	489 7	471 2	45.4	4.9	—	—	129.3	124.4	
Electricians†	360	450 1	427 8	45.3	5.1	—	—	119.2	113.3	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	520	487 11	461 6	47.2	6.3	—	—	124.1	117.4	
Electricians' labourers	130	314 3	304 10	42.3	2.3	—	—	89.1	86.5	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	290	410 0	384 7	46.9	7.3	—	—	104.9	98.4	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,360	495 7	451 2	51.0	8.4	0.1	—	116.6	106.1	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	6,590	371 8	356 6	46.0	4.6	0.1	0 4	96.7	92.8	
Lorry drivers	780	435 10	401 11	51.9	8.1	—	—	100.8	93.0	
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	18,350	s. 446 8	d. 424 5	45.7	5.4	0.1	s. —	d. 117.1	d. 111.3	
Approved and technician electricians†	1,490	523 9	489 11	46.4	6.5	—	—	135.4	126.6	
Electricians†	1,690	464 8	438 2	46.0	5.6	—	—	121.1	114.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	740	593 4	553 11	51.5	8.2	—	—	138.3	129.1	
Electricians' labourers	250	365 3	337 2	45.0	5.6	—	—	97.4	89.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	440	487 11	448 4	52.3	9.8	—	—	112.0	102.9	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	3,950	468 1	427 2	48.6	10.0	0.1	—	115.5	105.4	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	9,790	379 11	357 9	45.3	6.1	0.8	0 1	99.9	94.0	
Lorry drivers	1,540	484 0	442 6	51.8	10.7	—	—	112.2	102.6	
<b>North Western</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	22,740	s. 452 0	d. 432 11	45.7	5.0	—	s. —	d. 118.8	d. 113.8	
Approved and technician electricians†	1,590	557 6	519 7	47.1	7.7	—	—	142.0	132.4	
Electricians†	1,780	483 0	454 4	45.9	6.1	—	—	126.3	118.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	440	587 7	538 1	49.0	8.9	—	—	144.0	131.9	
Electricians' labourers	220	402 11	381 0	47.7	7.1	—	—	101.4	95.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	180	454 0	422 1	47.6	7.1	—	—	114.4	106.3	
Building and										



Table 5 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: construction (other than constructional engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>Northern</b>		s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen	12,060	452 5	434 3	45.2	4.4	0.1	0 1	120.0	115.2
Approved and technician electricians†	1,020	498 4	454 4	46.7	5.4	—	—	128.1	116.8
Electricians†	610	452 6	418 1	45.2	7.9	—	—	120.1	110.9
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	900	594 6	539 11	52.2	12.4	—	—	136.7	124.1
Electricians' labourers	200	333 3	304 10	43.8	5.0	—	—	91.3	83.5
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	330	447 1	397 0	51.8	12.9	—	—	103.6	92.0
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,560	497 1	456 5	52.4	10.5	0.2	0 1	113.7	104.4
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,340	367 3	347 0	44.9	5.0	0.2	0 2	97.9	92.5
Lorry drivers	700	421 9	385 2	51.3	8.3	—	0 1	98.6	90.0
<b>Scotland</b>		s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen	30,630	482 2	453 9	46.6	6.1	—	0 1	124.2	116.9
Approved and technician electricians†	470	507 0	466 11	45.7	6.3	—	—	133.2	122.7
Electricians†	3,780	500 7	460 5	47.8	7.9	—	—	125.6	115.5
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	420	473 11	454 7	46.4	4.3	—	—	122.5	117.5
Electricians' labourers	250	387 6	355 0	47.5	4.9	—	—	97.8	89.6
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	120	400 8	377 2	47.2	7.1	—	—	101.9	95.9
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	6,650	528 4	476 1	51.5	10.6	—	0 1	122.9	110.8
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	17,030	415 1	385 2	47.8	7.5	0.1	0 3	104.0	96.5
Lorry drivers	1,950	441 4	397 10	51.4	9.8	—	0 2	103.1	92.9
<b>Wales‡</b>		s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen	6,550	411 1	398 6	44.5	3.3	—	—	110.8	107.4
Approved and technician electricians†	570	443 6	418 1	46.3	3.7	—	—	114.9	108.4
Electricians†	290	468 6	436 6	46.0	5.9	—	—	122.1	113.8
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians' labourers	220	323 11	310 7	44.3	2.4	—	—	87.7	84.1
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	1,260	453 2	404 9	50.6	10.6	—	—	107.5	96.0
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	4,280	340 10	324 6	44.5	4.2	—	—	91.9	87.5
Lorry drivers	590	412 1	369 1	50.6	9.0	—	—	97.7	87.6
<b>Multi-regional firms§</b>		s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen	9,590	595 5	545 11	50.1	10.7	0.1	0 4	142.3	130.5
Approved and technician electricians†	120	867 11	744 0	61.2	20.7	—	—	170.2	145.9
Electricians†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	480	648 6	573 6	53.6	13.5	—	—	145.2	128.4
Electricians' labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	8,460	592 1	525 3	54.1	13.5	0.1	0 4	131.1	116.3
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	12,600	513 2	464 8	53.2	12.1	0.1	0 4	115.5	104.6
Lorry drivers	1,020	562 2	479 3	59.2	17.3	—	0 1	114.0	97.2

\*† See footnotes on page 1017.

§ Multi-regional firms are those with contracts in more than one region who are unable to provide a regional analysis.

Table 6 Summary by occupation: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>Constructional engineering</b>		s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	d.	d.
Timeworkers†									
Qualified workers	5,230	740 7	644 6	54.6	16.1	—	—	162.8	141.7
Helpers, mates and handymen	1,230	607 2	519 7	55.8	18.0	—	—	130.6	111.7
Labourers	860	438 3	389 1	49.7	11.2	—	—	105.8	93.9
Lorry drivers	160	542 11	468 0	55.1	15.8	—	—	118.3	101.9
Other than timeworkers‡									
Qualified workers	6,170	769 4	698 7	47.8	10.0	—	—	193.1	175.3
Helpers, mates and handymen	2,060	709 0	633 0	50.4	12.3	—	—	168.7	150.6
Labourers	320	540 7	491 2	47.4	8.5	—	—	136.9	124.4
Lorry drivers§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Construction (other than constructional engineering)</b>		s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen	214,740	454 11	435 5	46.2	4.9	—	0 1	118.2	113.1
Approved and technician electricians	14,020	519 0	488 0	46.4	5.9	—	—	134.3	126.2
Electricians	14,530	490 7	458 9	46.7	6.5	—	—	126.0	117.8
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	6,240	528 6	493 0	48.7	7.4	—	—	130.2	121.5
Electricians' labourers	3,580	357 10	340 7	44.2	4.2	—	—	97.1	92.4
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	2,850	440 11	406 7	49.6	8.7	—	—	106.7	98.4
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	55,300	523 8	475 10	51.6	10.6	0.1	0 2	121.7	110.6
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	119,410	404 2	379 8	47.3	6.7	0.2	0 2	102.3	96.1
Lorry drivers	14,280	449 7	411 6	51.6	9.1	—	—	104.6	95.7

\* See footnote on page 1017.

† Includes lieu workers.

‡ Includes workers on variable incentive bonus, piecework, contract price, etc.

§ No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| These figures are not limited to workers covered by the agreements of the Joint Industry Board for the Electrical Contracting Industry in England and Wales and the agreements between the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland and the Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunications Union/Plumbing Trade Union.

# Industrial Rehabilitation

In contrast to the two preceding years 1968-69 saw little expansion in the number of places available at Industrial Rehabilitation Units (IRUs). There was, however, an increase in the numbers who entered the units, and average occupancy rose from 1,722 to 1,919. No new units were opened, but an existing one, at Billingham, was expanded from 60 to 75 places. The total number of places available at the 22 IRUs is now 2,182.

The experimental combined medical and industrial rehabilitation centre at Garston Manor near Watford became fully operational during the year, and at the end of the period all 60 places in the industrial section were occupied, and there was a substantial number of people recruited directly by local offices of the department awaiting entry. About one-third of the places are occupied by people referred from the medical centre.

During the year there was a limited extension of the special courses for handicapped school leavers. The courses were set up in response to a recommendation from the Inter-Departmental Working Party on Industrial Rehabilitation (see this GAZETTE, May 1966, page 202) that there should be facilities to enable a degree of work preparation to be given to young persons over school leaving age who would find it difficult to obtain employment because of a severe mental or physical handicap. At the end of the year five classes were in operation. The scheme involves close co-operation between the Department of Employment and Productivity and local education authorities. Under the arrangements the education authority provides a qualified teacher who has a room on the unit premises, and in this way the young person is removed from the school environment and introduced to an industrial atmosphere. The course, which usually lasts for one school term, involves part-time further education, with the balance of time being spent in the unit workshops learning how to adapt to working conditions and being made aware of the hazards of industrial life. Placing after completion of the courses tended to vary from area to area but results were sufficiently encouraging to consider making the schemes a permanent feature of industrial rehabilitation activities.

In pursuance of the policy to attract industry to development areas the department offered the facilities of units to firms setting up new industries for the purpose of short assessment of workers' suitability for fresh occupations. The arrangement, planned so as not to interfere with the facilities for normal industrial rehabilitation, was used by a few firms with very satisfactory results.

The year saw the 25th anniversary of the opening of the first unit at Egham in December 1943. Up to 9th June 1969, 218,790 people had been admitted to units since the opening of the Egham unit. Egham is still the only fully residential unit. For a considerable part of the year the Edinburgh unit was unable to accept people from beyond daily travelling distance because of alterations and redecorations to the residential accommodation. This involved a greater demand on the places at Egham, but the pressure was relieved to some extent by the opening of a hostel in Hertfordshire which enabled a number of people to be diverted to Garston Manor.

Apart from the variations already mentioned, the service continued to provide primarily for people who, on completion of medical treatment after sickness or injury, needed special help to adapt themselves mentally and physically for return to work or to find the most suitable job. Although the numbers were higher than in 1968 only a small proportion of the entrants had no disability. Many of these were older workers displaced through changes in the structure of industry who needed

assessment of their suitability for other work and a degree of preparation for the type of alternative work which was available in the locality.

There is no set syllabus for IRU courses, which are arranged to meet individual need and usually last about seven or eight weeks; the maximum is 26 weeks. They are planned and controlled by a case conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in charge of the IRU, a doctor, an occupational psychologist, a social worker, a technical man in charge of the workshops and workshop supervisors, and a resettlement officer responsible for liaison with the placing officers of employment exchanges. The medical officer is assisted by a nurse, and at many units by a remedial gymnast; consultant psychiatric advice is available.

Rehabilitation is carried out in conditions similar to those which the men and women are likely to meet when they start work again, the workshops simulating a factory environment. They are mostly engaged on production work sub-contracted from government departments and local firms, and cover a variety of activities such as machine operating, bench engineering, woodwork, assembly and light bench work, commercial and clerical work, and heavy work, gardening or concreting.

With vocational guidance from the occupational psychologist aided by psychological tests, and the practical assistance of the workshop supervisors, who are craftsmen selected for their ability to deal with people who need this kind of help, a person's physical capacity is improved, his confidence is restored and he finds out what work is most suitable for him. At the end of the course the case conference sends a report, which has been agreed with the person concerned, to the employment exchange in the home area for a placing to be arranged in accordance with the IRU recommendation.

If the IRU recommendation is for training in some skilled occupation the training does not take place at an IRU, but is arranged to follow at a government training centre or other training establishment. (For information about the range of government training facilities, see leaflets PL 405, PL 406, PL 407 and PL 408, which can be obtained from any employment exchange.)

Of the 14,404 people who took up IRU courses during the 12 months from 1st July 1968 to 30th June 1969, 9,200 were recommended by hospitals, general practitioners, or other medical agencies; 1,119 were people who, following recent discharge from hospitals or from medical treatment by their own doctors, were referred by employment exchanges; 3,124 were people who were unemployed, with long standing disabilities but no recent sickness, and 961 were people without apparent disability who were considered likely to have their prospects of employment improved by a course at an IRU.

There were increases over the previous year's figures in recruits in all these categories. The following table shows the proportions of recommendations from these different sources:

Table 1

IRU entrants in year ended	30th June 1968	30th June 1969		
		July-Dec	Jan-June	Total
(1) Persons needing rehabilitation because of recent sickness or injury (a) recommended by medical agencies	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)
(b) recommended by Local Offices of the Department	65.8	63.7	63.9	63.8
(c) total recent sickness or injury cases	73.1	71.3	71.9	71.6
(2) Other persons with disabilities (3) Nominally able-bodied persons with employment difficulties	20.5	21.8	21.6	21.7
	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.7



## Medical categories of disabilities

Table 2 gives some details about the 14,156 people who entered the IRUs during the calendar year 1968—the proportion in each medical group, the number who completed their courses, and the proportion of those who were placed in employment or accepted for a course of vocational training within three months of completing their course at an IRU.

Table 2

Disability group	Number of entrants during calendar year 1968	Number of entrants in each group as a percentage of all entrants	Number of entrants who completed the course	Resettlement position within three months of completion of course		
				Percentage of col. (4) accepted for	Employment	Training
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No obvious disability	617	4.3	504	50.4	16.9	67.3
Amputations	337	2.4	284	39.8	22.5	62.3
Arthritis and rheumatism	391	2.8	328	41.5	15.6	57.1
Diseases of:						
Digestive system	428	3.0	355	40.4	22.5	62.9
Heart and Circulatory system	1,160	8.2	1,025	44.7	15.6	60.3
Respiratory system (other than TB)	927	6.5	757	41.0	14.7	55.7
Eye and ear defects	493	3.5	438	47.9	14.8	62.7
Injuries to head and trunk	368	2.6	303	47.9	15.2	63.1
Injuries, diseases and deformities of:						
Lower limb	1,172	8.3	1,000	43.0	21.3	64.3
Upper limb	737	5.2	624	47.1	18.6	65.7
Spine (including paraplegia)	1,784	12.6	1,525	39.5	20.4	59.9
Psychoneurosis	1,795	12.7	1,442	50.3	13.2	63.5
Psychosis	873	6.2	704	48.4	8.1	56.5
Mental subnormality	365	2.6	333	59.5	1.8	61.3
Epilepsy	583	4.1	513	44.2	9.2	53.4
Other organic nervous diseases	854	6.0	773	39.2	10.6	49.8
Respiratory TB	239	1.7	199	40.2	22.6	62.8
TB, other forms	57	0.4	50	48.0	16.0	64.0
Other diseases	750	5.3	627	44.5	16.7	61.2
Left before medically examined	226	1.6	—	—	—	—
<b>All disability groups</b>	<b>14,156</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,784</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>60.3</b>

## Results of courses

About 83.2 per cent. of the people who entered IRUs during 1968 completed their courses satisfactorily, with an average stay of 7.8 weeks. The number of people placed in employment or training within three months after leaving the IRU was 7,115. This was an increase of 746 (11.7 per cent.) over the previous 12 months, but the numbers who completed their course and remained unemployed increased by 5.2 per cent.

Letters of enquiry about progress are sent after about six months to people who complete courses. Table 3 gives the results of the enquiries for the two half-yearly periods since the last report (see this GAZETTE, November 1968, pages 909-910).

IRU entrants in half-year ended	Dec. 1967	June 1968
Effective replies received	3,901	4,352
Regarded as satisfactorily resettled	(per cent.) 50.5	(per cent.) 54.2
In employment, but not to their satisfaction	7.9	8.7
Not in employment but some work since leaving the IRU	12.7	13.4
Not in employment and no work since leaving	28.9	23.7

## Industrial rehabilitation by other agencies

**The blind.**—The Department of Employment and Productivity re-imburses the cost of industrial rehabilitation for the blind provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery for the Newly Blind, Torquay, and by the Edinburgh and South East of Scotland Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife.

In the 12 months ended 9th June 1969, 344 blind men and women completed a course at these centres and 30 other entrants terminated their courses prematurely.

A total of 6,494 blind people have been admitted to courses of industrial rehabilitation at these centres since the start of the arrangements at Torquay in 1948.

**Mentally disabled.**—The arrangements for the provision of separate workshops for the industrial rehabilitation of long-term mental patients continued throughout the year. The department provided financial assistance under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 to the three voluntary bodies, Industrial Therapy Organisation (Epsom) Ltd., Industrial Therapy Organisation (Thames) Ltd., Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association, and one local authority rehabilitation and assessment centre (LARAC) run by the London Borough of Croydon as part of its community welfare services.

Tentative enquiries were made by other organisations with a view to setting up similar services, but no additional workshops were opened.

In recognition that mentally disabled persons who have spent many years in hospital may need a longer period of preparation for employment, it has been agreed that such people can be accepted by industrial therapy workshops even if they are not likely to be ready for work in less than six months. In exceptional cases where progress in the workshops has been slower than expected the course can be extended for up to a further six months.

Throughout the year ITO (Epsom) and Birmingham ITA continued to operate on workshop strengths which fluctuated at between 60 and 70 places. Thames ITO had difficulty in keeping its figures at over 40 and unless a new source of recruitment is found it is unlikely that an average of more than 45 occupied places will be maintained. Croydon LARAC continued to operate at a strength of over 30 but the local authority does not think that it will be able to maintain this figure in the forthcoming year. The schemes of liaison between IRUs and the ITOs which enable interchange operated with mixed success and were instrumental in a small way in keeping up the occupancy figures at ITOs.

The agency schemes for the mentally disabled began in 1964. Up to 29th September 1969 there had been 1,921 admissions to the workshops, 772 placings in employment and 927 terminations for other reasons.

**Spastics.**—With the opening of the new centre at Lancaster in June 1968, and with the existing centre at Sherrards, the Spastics Society provided 140 residential places for the preparation of young people for entry to commerce or industry. The additional facilities quickly reduced the waiting list for places, and recruitment subsequently fell. By the middle of the year it became obvious that full occupancy of the two centres could probably not be maintained. On 29th September 1969 the numbers of young people undergoing courses at Lancaster and Sherrards were 51 and 38 respectively.

## Further information

During the year one new leaflet explaining the service was issued. The series comprise:

- PL 435 and PL 436, intended for the use of the medical profession.
- PL 437, for the use of employers, trade unions and welfare organisations.
- PL 438, for the use of potential applicants.
- PL 460, an explanation of the service for general practitioners.

Copies can be obtained from any employment exchange or industrial rehabilitation unit.

The films "New Lease of Life" (UK 1561), showing what happened to four people who entered an industrial rehabilitation unit, and "The Way Back" (UK 1914), depicting the wider resettlement services for the disabled, were shown on many occasions. Copies of the films were placed in the Central Office of Information film libraries at Acton, Glasgow and Cardiff.

The number of visits to IRUs by individuals and parties increased during the year. The visits were arranged either by the employment exchanges or directly with the Units.

## Membership of trade unions in 1968

The aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1968 was about 10,049,000. This number was about 79,000 more than the total at the end of 1967, and about 62,000 less than the total at the end of 1966. The total of 534 trade unions at the end of 1968 compared with 555 at the end of 1967.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland for trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts and from returns supplied direct to the Department by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with a view to regulating the wages and working conditions of their members. The figures cover the total membership (including members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Department to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

All figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The total of 534 trade unions at the end of 1968 (which included 16 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland) showed a reduction of 21, compared with 1967. Twenty-one unions were merged in other unions or otherwise ceased to function, four unions amalgamated to form two new unions and two new unions were formed. At the end of 1968 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 10,049,000, compared with 9,970,000 at the end of 1967, an increase of 0.8 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1968 was 7,714,000, a decrease of 10,000 or 0.1 per cent., compared with the previous year. The number of females was 2,335,000 an increase of 89,000 or 4.0 per cent. This is the largest percentage increase since 1960.

The total membership at the end of 1968 included 51,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 9,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership in the United Kingdom was thus about 9,989,000. Of this total, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 231,000.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are, therefore, counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

In table 1 the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1968.

At the end of 1968 there were 278 unions with fewer than 1,000 members each, including 222 with under 500 members each. These 278 smaller unions together accounted for under one per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the

19 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for 70 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

## Industrial distribution of membership

In table 2 some information is given about the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1968, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped as far as possible in accordance with the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. (3rd Revised Edition, 1968, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 5s. 6d. net, 6s. including postage.) The introduction of this revised Industrial Classification did not affect the grouping of trade unions for the purposes of this article.

Many unions have some membership spread over a number of industries and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In the case of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and one smaller union, it would be unrealistic to assign the widely dispersed membership to any single industry group, and all the members have, therefore, been included in the group "General labour organisations". Conversely, the memberships in certain industry groups exclude numbers of workers who are members of general labour organisations.

It should be noted that national and local government employees in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included in groups other than the national and local government service groups. The figures of trade union membership in the national government service group also exclude the majority of Post Office employees, who are classified in the "Other transport and communication" group.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members. Although female membership accounts for less than one quarter of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly exceeds male membership in certain groups, notably in cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving; clothing other than footwear and some of the professional services, notably the medical services.

As previously stated, the total membership increased by about 79,000 in 1968. Memberships of several trade unions which merged or amalgamated with trade unions in a different industry grouping have been allocated to the grouping appropriate to that of the larger organisation. This largely accounts for the changes in memberships in metal manufacture, engineering, etc. (+115,100) and construction (-85,000). The other main changes were increases in general labour organisations (+48,300), educational services (+18,200), national government service (+23,500)



and local government service (+15,900). These increases were partly offset by decreases in coal mining (-49,100), railways (-22,000) and distributive trades (-11,900).

#### Totals for 1958-1968

Table 3 shows the number of trade unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past eleven years.

This table shows that, while over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by about 4.3 per cent., the number of separate unions has declined by nearly 21 per cent.

#### Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1968 there were 46 federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom, as compared with 45 at the end of 1967. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated

Table 1

Number of members	Number of unions	Total membership*	Percentage of	
			Total number of all unions	Total membership of all unions
Under 500	222	36,000	41.6	0.4
500 and under 1,000	56	38,000	10.5	0.4
1,000 and under 2,500	80	130,000	15.0	1.3
2,500 and under 5,000	58	199,000	10.8	2.0
5,000 and under 10,000	29	196,000	5.4	2.3
10,000 and under 15,000	18	230,000	3.4	3.2
15,000 and under 25,000	18	327,000	3.4	5.0
25,000 and under 50,000	15	512,000	2.8	13.4
50,000 and under 100,000	19	1,347,000	3.5	15.3
100,000 and under 250,000	10	1,539,000	1.9	54.7
250,000 and more	9	5,495,000	1.7	
Totals	534	10,049,000	100.0	100.0

\* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 2

Industry group*	Membership at end of 1968†			Membership at end of 1967†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General labour organisations	1,860,910	414,150	2,275,070	1,830,730	396,020	2,226,750
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	107,830	6,260	114,090	110,110	6,390	116,500
Coalmining	468,910	37,310	506,220	513,540	41,770	555,310
All other mining and quarrying‡	2,910	600	3,520	2,970	640	3,600
Food, drink and tobacco‡	45,710	29,700	75,400	45,670	29,710	75,380
Chemicals and allied industries‡	9,260	6,810	16,070	9,260	6,810	16,070
Metal manufacture, engineering and electrical goods, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,068,260	175,440	2,243,690	1,975,720	152,910	2,128,630
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	34,800	51,410	86,210	34,340	60,700	95,040
All other textile industries	67,900	77,130	145,030	65,240	74,460	139,700
Leather, leather goods and fur	7,930	2,830	10,760	8,640	3,050	11,700
Clothing other than footwear	21,390	94,190	115,580	21,330	93,590	114,920
Footwear	37,130	39,050	76,180	38,040	38,040	76,080
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.‡	14,690	17,290	31,980	14,410	16,510	30,920
Timber, furniture, etc.	82,500	9,040	91,540	83,200	9,500	92,700
Paper, printing and publishing	301,800	84,000	385,800	298,810	84,880	383,680
Other manufacturing industries‡	5,830	2,220	8,050	5,870	2,030	7,900
Construction	314,140	3,010	317,150	399,010	3,140	402,150
Gas, electricity and water‡	38,200	450	38,650	36,360	510	36,870
Railways	287,700	22,530	310,240	309,190	23,020	332,210
Other transport and communication‡	441,740	67,350	509,100	437,790	63,370	501,160
Distributive trades	198,370	152,950	351,330	205,300	157,910	363,210
Insurance, banking and finance	153,660	88,650	242,310	149,780	83,160	232,940
Educational services	244,780	281,980	526,760	236,610	271,960	508,570
All other professional and scientific services	98,770	174,130	272,900	109,020	154,330	263,350
Cinemas, theatres, radio, sport, betting, catering, etc.	78,580	23,730	102,310	77,140	23,410	100,550
All other miscellaneous services	2,450	660	3,110	2,530	600	3,130
National government service	289,640	176,090	465,730	280,340	161,860	442,200
Local government service	428,160	295,900	724,050	422,900	285,280	708,170
Totals	7,713,980	2,334,830	10,048,810	7,723,860	2,245,820	9,969,680

\* Standard Industrial Classification, 3rd Revised Edition, 1968. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d. (6s. including postage).

† The memberships have been rounded to the nearest ten members. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

for only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

#### Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions

The latest edition of the "Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc." was published in November 1960 and lists of amendments have since been issued regularly.

#### Membership, etc. of registered trade unions

The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to the membership and finances of trade unions in Great Britain registered under the Trade Union Acts as at the end of 1968 will be published soon, and it is hoped to include a review in the GAZETTE for December.

Table 3

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Membership at end of year*			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on membership of previous year
		Males	Females	Total	
1958	675	7,789	1,850	9,639	- 1.9
1959	668	7,756	1,868	9,623	- 0.2
1960	664	7,884	1,951	9,835	+ 2.2
1961	646	7,905	1,992	9,897	+ 0.6
1962	626	7,859	2,075	9,934	+ 0.1
1963	607	7,859	2,143	10,079	+ 0.5
1964	598	7,936	2,143	10,079	+ 1.5
1965	583	7,973	2,208	10,181	+ 1.0
1966	574	7,890	2,221	10,111	- 0.7
1967	555	7,724	2,246	9,970	- 1.4
1968	534	7,714	2,335	10,049	+ 0.8

\* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

# Safety and health in offices and shops

Good progress has been made in enforcing the general provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act in the last four years, although some occupiers were still not aware of their obligation to register their premises, according to the annual report on the operation of the Act for 1968, presented to Parliament recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (HC No. 3, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net).

The number of registered premises fluctuated because of changes in occupancy, demolition of buildings for redevelopment and circumstances arising which exempted premises from the operation of the Act.

At the end of 1968 there were 750,442 premises registered, an increase of 17,693 over the previous year. This total included more offices, shops and catering establishments, but the decrease in railway and fuel storage premises continued. There were fewer wholesale shops and warehouses. About eight million employees were working in premises covered by the Act.

The report says that enforcement of the Act in the last four years has markedly improved the working conditions of employees both in the premises where conditions had been sub-standard for years, and in new buildings where statutory requirements have been taken into account at the planning stage.

#### Ensuring compliance

An increasing number of local authorities arranged to look at plans for new developments or proposed alterations to existing buildings with a view to ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Act. These arrangements worked well, but, the report adds, if developers failed to accept the advice of the authorities, or the premises were not used in the way proposed at the planning stage, it was sometimes necessary for the occupier to carry out additional work to meet the requirements.

In most Crown and local authority premises and factory offices standards generally were adequate, but tended to vary with the age of the premises. Not all new premises were free of problems. In some new premises excessively high temperatures were caused by the sun shining through large windows, and in some cases modifications were necessary to the air-conditioning system.

Last year the total number of registered premises which received a general inspection was 257,682 (34 per cent.) an increase of 21,498 over 1967. The total number of visits to all kinds of registered premises, including general inspections, was 659,556, compared with 621,639 in 1967.

The report estimates that in the four years in which the Act has operated, about 88 per cent. of local authorities making reports had, by the end of last year, inspected more than 90 per cent. of the registered premises in their areas. During the same period HM Factory Inspectorate and HM Inspectorate of Mines and Quarries had in most districts inspected all registered premises at least once.

Most authorities have continued their policy of securing compliance with the Act through advice and persuasion. It was usually sufficient to give occupiers oral warnings and informal written notices and then follow up with further visits. Prosecution action had been taken in 589 cases during the year.

(130583)

Inspection did not reveal any widespread evidence of bad conditions. The majority of contraventions were in respect of defective floors and floor coverings and the absence of thermometers, first-aid requisites and abstracts of the Act; other infringements frequently found related to cleanliness, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities, temperature and ventilation.

Although the general standards of cleanliness continued to improve, unsatisfactory conditions continued to be found in stockrooms, office filing rooms, passages, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities. Lack of regular decoration again accounted for the neglected appearance of many premises and defective surfaces which are hard to clean, often made it difficult to recruit cleaners. There were, however, signs that occupiers were becoming more discriminating in choosing easily-cleaned wall and ceiling finishes which also give a better reflection of light.

There was little evidence of overcrowding, but in some shops and restaurants, space for staff was severely restricted to provide more accommodation for customers.

The maintenance of a reasonable temperature during hot weather was closely associated with ventilation. The modern all-glass frontage tends to lead to rapid rises in temperature during warm spells. In certain shops, for example in hairdressers, television rental shops, electrical shops and jewellers, excessive temperatures may arise from the equipment used or the display lighting.

Inadequate heating was reported as a problem affecting mainly old buildings, small shops and shops selling perishable goods.

Lighting in offices and shops was found to have improved considerably. The need for good lighting had been accepted by most occupiers: both management and staff were appreciating the better conditions. Shops tended to have well-lit selling areas. As one shop manager is reported to have said—"Customers are like moths and will always come to the brighter shops". Store-rooms, staircases and passages were still poorly lit.

#### Hazards to safety

Defects in construction or maintenance of floors, stairs and floor coverings were frequently found and were potential sources of accidents. Occupiers were apt to wait until defects were pointed out before taking remedial action, despite their responsibilities under the Act. One "Heath Robinson" spiral staircase with narrow treads had the open side unguarded, and led to an upper floor with low headroom demanding a crouching posture to negotiate the upper landing. On the advice of the local authority these stairs were dismantled and replaced by a proper staircase.

The obstruction of floors, passages and staircases was prevalent. In some shops inspectors found "swaying stacks of empty cartons", "mountains of stock" or "stairways bulging with flotsam and jetsam". These conditions could lead to accidents and block escape routes required in case of fire. To ease the movement of goods and remove waste cartons some supermarkets had installed conveyors and balers. This equipment was frequently used with insufficient care, or was inadequately guarded. The department had, therefore, issued guidance to authorities warning of the hazards of such machinery and advising how they might be overcome.

A\* 4



Steady progress on the inspection of premises for fire purposes has continued in the four years, but because of the complex nature of certification work it will take several more years to complete the initial issue of fire certificates for all the premises which require them.

During the year 113,539 office and shop premises, or 13.8 per cent. of the total registered were inspected for purposes of assessing compliance with one or more of the fire provisions. At the end of December certificates were in force for 53,845 office and shop premises.

In general, the report states, enforcement of the fire provisions presented no major or unexpected problems during the year, and it was apparent that the Act is effectively bringing about an improvement in the standard of fire precautions in commercial premises.

Authorities again reported that owners and occupiers were generally co-operative in meeting their requirements, but mentioned that pressure often had to be maintained to get work completed in a reasonable time. Persuasion was preferred to prosecution, and was generally effective.

**Accidents**

Last year 19,075 accidents, of which 39 were fatal, were notified to enforcing authorities. This was 828, or 4 per cent., less than in 1967. The decrease in the figure does not necessarily mean that there was a fall in the number of accidents in the year. A number

of authorities thought that many accidents were not being reported, and this view tends to be supported by the fact that most reports come each year from the same few firms, principally the large multiple concerns with well-established staff procedures.

Of the total number of accidents reported, 8,895 involved men, 8,200 women, 1,036 girls and 944 boys. Falls (7,032) were again the greatest single cause of accidents and accounted for 46 per cent. of all accidents to women and 42 per cent. of all accidents to girls. Of the 39 fatal accidents 15 were caused by falls.

There were 972 accidents involving machinery, and, as in previous years, more were due to food-slicers than to any other type of machinery. To find out more about the causes of accidents involving food-slicing machinery a special study was made of the 140 investigation reports relating to such accidents which were received in the first six months of 1968. The statistical results of this study are given in three tables in the report and show that 92 accidents occurred during normal working, 42 during cleaning and six during sharpening. In half the accidents which occurred while the machine was operating, hand pressure was being applied to the product, a most dangerous practice. In two-thirds of the accidents during cleaning, the blade was in motion, and in several cases young persons were involved. The study has indicated the need to equip the machines with the most effective safeguards available and, also the paramount importance of the thorough training of operators to ensure that they are made aware of the hazards and of the precautions required to overcome them.

**INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF DAYS LOST THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**

The table below (based on information supplied by the International Labour Office) shows the number of days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 persons employed in a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, in the last ten years. The industries covered are mining, manufacturing, construction and transport. As the definitions used for these statistics vary from country to country too much significance should not be attached to relatively small differences in the figures.

The figures show that last year was a bad year for industrial disputes in many countries. In all the major industrial countries except Sweden and West Germany there were more days lost than in 1967.

However, the averages show that over the periods 1959-63 and 1964-68, and the period 1959-68 as a whole, the UK figures were better than those for all but two of the major industrial countries, Sweden and West Germany, except in 1964-68 when Japan also did better.

Among those countries which generally lose appreciably fewer

days through industrial disputes than the UK, West Germany and Sweden both again lost only a negligible number.

In those countries which lose about as many days as the UK, Finland was the only one which lost appreciably fewer days in 1968 than in 1967; the figures for New Zealand also showed a slight fall. Japan did not maintain the downward trend of recent years. The UK, Belgium and Australia all suffered considerable increases in days lost but the UK figures were affected by the one day stoppage in the engineering industry. The figures from France for 1968 are not yet available, but the figures for 1967, now available, shows a substantial increase over that for 1966.

The countries which generally lose considerably more days through industrial disputes than the UK show large increases in the numbers of days lost, except for India, where there was a fall. Canada and the United States were particularly seriously affected, having their worst figures for many years. Ireland and Italy also lost a much greater number of days in 1968.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Average for		
											5 years (1959-1963)	5 years (1964-1968)	10 years (1959-1968)
Australia*	200	380	330	280	300	460	390	350	310	450	298	392	345
Belgium	440	210	60	160	140	250	40	320†	90	230†	202	186	194
Canada	310	310	510	590	330	560	790	1,570†	1,200†	1,670†	410	1,158	784
Denmark‡	30	100	3,340	30	40	30	400‡	30	20	20	708	100	404
Finland	610	130	50	30	1,410	80	20	150	410	250	446	182	314
France	280	160	330	220	770	280	100	240	430	(a)	352	263(b)	312(c)
Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	—	30	140	—	—	—	30	—	34	6	20
India	770	770	420	500	240	560	470	890‡	1,270‡	1,080‡	540	854	697
Ireland	270	140	590	320	760	1,620	1,720‡	1,420‡	520‡	920	416	1,240	828
Italy	1,020	540	870	2,270	1,150	1,270	540	1,710‡	580	930	1,170	1,006	1,088
Japan	520	350	440	350	180	190	360	170	100	160	368	196	282
Netherlands	10	260	10	—	20	20	30	10	—	10	60	14	37
New Zealand	90	100	100	250	160	160	50	230	320	310	140	214	177
Norway	80	—	570	130	360	—	—	—	10	10	228	4	15
Sweden**	10	10	—	—	10	10	—	110	—	—	6	24	5
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5
United Kingdom‡‡	420	240	220	440	140	170	220	180‡	220	370	292	232	262
United States§§	2,770	750	650	730	630	850	860	880‡	1,430‡	1,590	1,106	1,122	1,114

\*Including electricity and gas.  
 †Preliminary figure.  
 ‡Revised figures (due to revisions of the number of days lost or to more recent benchmark figures).  
 §Manufacturing only.  
 ||Excluding West Berlin (and the Saar up to 1958).  
 \*\*All industries included.  
 ‡‡Owing to changes in industrial classification the figures from 1959 onwards are not strictly comparable with those from previous years.

§§Beginning 1960: including Alaska and Hawaii. Figures cover also electricity, gas and sanitary services.  
 (a) Figures not yet available.  
 (b) Average for 1964-67 only.  
 (c) Average for 1959-67 only.  
 Note.—Where no figure is given the number of days lost per 1,000 persons employed is nil or negligible.

**WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 1032-1033 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for September, 1969 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-September 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>Textiles</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	25.8	40.1	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	9.2	20.6
Biscuits	17.2	52.3	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	6.2	16.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	14.4	32.6	Woolen and worsted	13.6	19.0
Milk products	2.5	20.0	Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.5	13.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	23.1	45.1	Carpets	2.6	14.6
Fruit and vegetable products	13.3	30.1	Narrow fabrics	2.6	21.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	5.6	23.8	Made-up textiles	2.4	13.3
Brewing and malting	2.5	12.6	Textile finishing	3.1	15.3
Other drink industries*	4.0	15.6	<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Tobacco	4.1	18.8	Leather goods	2.4	17.5
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Chemicals and dyes	6.3	14.8	Weatherproof outerwear	2.1	10.7
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	9.3	19.8	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.2	11.3
Paint and printing ink	2.2	17.3	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.1	9.4
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents	2.7	24.5	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.8	11.3
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	9.6	10.0
Iron and steel (general)	2.8	11.4	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	5.0	17.5
Light metals	2.1	19.4	Footwear	4.2	8.0
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.6	15.1	<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	Pottery	3.0	9.4
Metal-working machine tools	2.5	16.6	Glass	3.0	14.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.2	19.0	Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified*	2.7	17.6
Office machinery	2.1	13.0	<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Other machinery*	9.2	14.3	Timber	2.6	19.3
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.1	15.7	Furniture and upholstery	2.4	12.8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	9.6	17.4	<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	7.7	16.9	Paper and board	3.0	16.3
Electrical machinery	8.5	15.9	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	6.4	21.5
Insulated wires and cables	3.6	21.7	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	6.9	19.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	8.0	21.7	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	6.3	17.9
Radio and other electronic apparatus	33.2	22.2	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	13.0	13.2
Domestic electric appliances	3.1	13.5	<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>
Other electrical goods*	17.4	24.8	Rubber	7.5	21.6
<b>Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	Toys, games and sports equipment	7.9	30.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	Plastics moulding and fabricating	11.3	25.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7.7	11.8	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.9	16.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.7	10.6	<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>513.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.8	22.8			
Cans and metal boxes	7.1	38.6			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	26.6	22.5			

\* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

**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 October 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†	39,052	1,676	3,947	44,675
Double day shifts‡	40,870	2,975	3,025	46,870
Long spells	9,484	408	833	10,725
Night shifts	15,296	1,273	—	16,569
Part-time work§	18,297	—	—	18,297
Saturday afternoon work	6,938	251	234	7,423
Sunday work	19,789	842	561	21,192
Miscellaneous	3,002	276	151	3,429
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,728</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>8,751</b>	<b>169,180</b>

\* 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 14,148 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.



**ACCIDENTS AT WORK—THIRD QUARTER 1969**

Between 1st July and 30th September this year 78,083 accidents at work, 162 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 64,210 (84 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,220 (71 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,339 (three fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 314 (four fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate if it causes either loss of life or disables an employed person for more than three days from earning full wages from the work on which he was employed. For statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

**Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate**

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	16	7,430
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	8	4,597
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	9	6,918
Midlands (Birmingham)	16	5,938
Midlands (Nottingham)	5	6,145
London and Home Counties (North)	13	4,744
London and Home Counties (East)	16	6,080
London and Home Counties (West)	13	5,023
South Western	7	3,435
Wales	16	6,429
North Western (Liverpool)	20	7,500
North Western (Manchester)	8	5,034
Scotland	15	8,810
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>78,083</b>

**Table 2 Analysis by process**

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>545</b>
Cotton spinning processes	—	321
Cotton weaving processes	—	60
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	286
Woolen spinning processes	—	408
Worsted spinning processes	—	159
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	241
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	272
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	338
Carpet manufacture	—	91
Rope, twine and net making	—	180
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	410
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	50
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	153
Laundries	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,514</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>785</b>
Bricks, pipes and tiles	—	454
Pottery	—	257
Other clay products	—	209
Stone and other minerals	—	395
Lime	—	97
Cement	—	30
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	14
Boiler insulation materials	—	7
Tile slabbing	—	389
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,637</b>
<b>Metal processes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>410</b>
Iron extraction and refining	11	1,521
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	161
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	12
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	410
Metal rolling:	—	—
Iron and steel	3	1,602
Non-ferrous metals	—	291
Tin and ternite plate, etc. manufacture	—	109
Metal forging	—	753
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	567
Iron founding	—	2,626
Steel founding	—	639
Die casting	—	228
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	418
Metal plating	—	154
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	100
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	164
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10,165</b>

**Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process**

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>General engineering</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>276</b>
Locomotive building and repairing	—	451
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	651
Engine building and repairing	—	692
Boiler making and similar work	—	1,028
Constructional engineering	—	1,847
Motor vehicle manufacture	—	335
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	1,965
Vehicle repairing	—	—
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—	—	—
Work in shipyards and dry docks	6	1,849
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	175
Aircraft building and repairing	—	393
Machine tool manufacture	—	553
Miscellaneous machine making	—	2,852
Tools and implements	—	586
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	—	—
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	1,528
Sheet metal working	—	1,003
Metal pressing	—	1,206
Other metal machining	—	625
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	—	930
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,341
Railway running sheds	—	1,232
Cutlery	—	38
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	59
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	13
Wire rope manufacture	—	243
—	—	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21,978</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>756</b>
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	756
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	143
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	680
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	363
Cable manufacture	—	442
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	219
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	746
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,349</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>400</b>
Saw milling for home grown timbers	—	68
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	36
Plywood manufacture	—	48
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	161
Wooden box and packing case making	—	73
Coopering	—	398
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	16
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	41
Engineers pattern making	—	865
Joinery	—	252
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,358</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>522</b>
Heavy chemicals	—	359
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	372
Other chemicals	—	111
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	251
Oil refining	—	95
Explosives	—	562
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	120
Soap, etc.	—	168
Paint and varnish	—	322
Coal gas	—	419
Coke oven operation	—	48
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	58
Patent fuel manufacture	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,407</b>
<b>Wearing apparel</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>268</b>
Tailoring	—	326
Other clothing	—	7
Hatmaking and millinery	—	230
Footwear manufacture	—	5
Footwear repair	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>836</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,117</b>
Paper making	—	193
Paper staining and coating	—	507
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	275
Bag making and stationery	—	812
Printing and bookbinding	—	22
Engraving	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,926</b>

**Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process**

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Food and allied trades</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>117</b>
Flour milling	—	209
Coarse milling	—	46
Other milling	—	1,318
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	576
Sugar confectionery	—	1,055
Food preserving	—	419
Milk processing	—	156
Edible oils and fats	—	147
Sugar refining	—	275
Slaughter houses	—	1,708
Other food processing	—	1,059
Alcoholic drink	—	240
Non-alcoholic drink	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7,325</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>820</b>
Electrical stations	—	53
Plant using atomic reactors	—	7
Other use of radioactive materials	—	139
Tobacco	—	139
Tanning	—	—
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	38
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	88
Rubber	—	1,145
Linoleum	—	56
Cloth coating	—	57
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	810
Glass	—	1,169
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	234
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	132
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	64
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	147
Processes associated with agriculture	—	34
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	15
Water purification	—	8
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5,715</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>64,210</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Building operations</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Industrial building:	—	—
Construction	11	2,045
Maintenance	5	329
Demolition	1	104
Commercial and public building:	—	—
Construction	7	2,004
Maintenance	1	431
Demolition	—	46
Blocks of flats:	—	—
Construction	2	691
Maintenance	—	58
Demolition	—	6
Dwelling houses:	—	—
Construction	3	1,706
Maintenance	6	579
Demolition	—	36
Other building operations:	—	—
Construction	4	373
Maintenance	—	157
Demolition	2	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8,602</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	—	69
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	78
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	—	187
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	—	402
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	—	107
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	—	185
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	27
Sea defence and river works	—	26
Work on roads or airfields	—	998
Other works	—	539
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,618</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11,220</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	—	3
Work at inland warehouses	—	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,653</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>78,083</b>

**RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS**

In the third quarter of 1969 the retail prices index for one-person pensioner households was 130.6 (prices at 16th January, 1962 = 100), compared with 130.8 in the second quarter, and with 124.3 in the third quarter of 1968.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the third quarter of 1969 was 131.4, compared with 131.3 in the second quarter and with 124.6 in the third quarter of 1968.

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

**Retail Prices Indices (All items, excluding housing)**

	16th JANUARY 1962 = 100							
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
<b>Index for one-person pensioner households</b>								
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.7	107.2	111.6	116.4	117.6	124.3	130.6
4th Quarter	101.9	104.5	108.7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	—
<b>Index for two-person pensioner households</b>								
1st Quarter	100.2	104.0	105.3	110.5	114.6	118.9	122.7	129.6
2nd Quarter	102.1	103.8	106.8	111.4	116.6	119.4	124.3	131.3
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.6	107.6	112.3	116.7	118.0	124.6	131.4
4th Quarter	101.7	104.3	109.0	113.8	118.0	120.3	126.7	—
<b>General index of retail prices</b>								
1st Quarter	100.2	103.1	104.1	108.9	113.3	117.1	120.2	130.1
2nd Quarter	102.2	103.5	105.9	111.4	115.2	118.0	123.2	130.0
3rd Quarter	101.6	102.5	106.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	123.8	130.2
4th Quarter	101.5	103.3	107.8	112.5	116.4	118.5	125.3	—



## AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 16th September 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

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

Item	Number of quotations 16th September 1969	Average price 16th September 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		d.	d.
Chuck	828	74.3	66 - 82
Sirloin (without bone)	838	103.1	88 - 120
Silverside (without bone)*	868	96.0	84 - 108
Back ribs (with bone)*	726	65.4	54 - 78
Fore ribs (with bone)	747	64.4	54 - 72
Brisket (with bone)	737	41.1	32 - 54
Rump steak*	871	131.1	108 - 156
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>			
Chuck	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—
Rump steak*	—	—	—
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>			
Loin (with bone)	752	79.8	68 - 96
Breast*	744	23.6	16 - 36
Best end of neck	699	60.3	42 - 78
Shoulder (with bone)	741	57.2	48 - 70
Leg (with bone)	754	77.4	68 - 90
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>			
Loin (with bone)	602	60.9	54 - 70
Breast*	581	14.8	10 - 20
Best end of neck	577	49.2	36 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	600	44.1	38 - 48
Leg (with bone)	609	65.9	60 - 72
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>			
Leg (foot off)	847	61.3	52 - 72
Belly*	847	39.2	34 - 46
Loin (with bone)	881	73.9	66 - 84
<b>Pork sausages</b>	854	41.7	36 - 46
<b>Beef sausages</b>	783	34.6	30 - 40
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)</b>	656	40.0	36 - 44
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready</b>	306	45.1	38 - 54
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)</b>	272	42.9	36 - 50
<b>Fresh and smoked fish:</b>			
Cod fillets	604	44.0	36 - 50
Haddock fillets	614	55.0	48 - 66
Haddock, smoked, whole	537	49.0	42 - 60
Plaice, fillets	546	74.4	60 - 90
Halibut cuts	361	96.8	78 - 120
Herrings	522	23.7	18 - 30
Kippers, with bone	634	34.0	30 - 38
<b>Bread</b>			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	823	20.0	19 - 21
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	700	19.4	19 - 21
White, 14 oz. loaf	758	11.4	10 - 13
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	685	13.5	13 - 14
<b>Flour</b>			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	866	23.3	18 - 27

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

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.

Item	Number of quotations 16th September 1969	Average price 16th September 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose	666	4.9	4 - 6
White	431	5.6	5 - 6
Red	—	—	—
Potatoes, new, loose	864	25.2	18 - 32
Tomatoes	417	7.3	4 - 10
Cabbage, greens	591	6.7	4 - 10
Cauliflower or broccoli	681	16.5	10 - 21
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	—	—	—
Carrots	833	7.2	5 - 10
Runner beans	549	18.0	12 - 24
Onions	855	9.8	8 - 12
Mushrooms per ½ lb.	726	14.6	12 - 18
<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Apples, cooking	800	14.3	10 - 18
Apples, dessert	849	19.1	12 - 27
Pears, dessert	788	18.7	14 - 24
Oranges	819	17.7	12 - 24
Bananas	819	19.5	16 - 22
<b>Bacon</b>			
Collar*	678	52.1	44 - 60
Gammon*	740	77.3	68 - 86
Middle cut*, smoked	535	69.5	60 - 82
Back, smoked	466	76.0	70 - 82
Back, unsmoked	447	73.1	66 - 80
Streaky, smoked	449	47.3	42 - 54
<b>Ham (not shoulder)</b>	804	123.0	108 - 136
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can.</b>	763	30.9	25 - 36
<b>Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can.</b>	875	55.3	50 - 60
<b>Milk, ordinary, per pint</b>	—	11.0	—
<b>Butter, New Zealand</b>	825	40.2	38 - 42
<b>Butter, Danish</b>	834	46.4	42 - 50
<b>Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.</b>	163	11.4	11 - 12
<b>Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.</b>	153	8.9	9
<b>Lard</b>	891	16.3	14 - 20
<b>Cheese, cheddar type</b>	862	42.1	34 - 48
<b>Eggs, large, per dozen</b>	756	55.4	52 - 60
<b>Eggs, standard, per dozen</b>	781	45.6	42 - 50
<b>Eggs, medium, per dozen</b>	424	37.6	34 - 42
<b>Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.</b>	898	17.8	17 - 19
<b>Coffee extract, per 4 oz.</b>	845	59.8	55 - 66
<b>Tea, per ½ lb.</b>			
Higher priced	362	23.8	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,911	18.7	17 - 21
Lower priced	728	17.5	16 - 18

## News and Notes

## REFERENCES TO COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Commission on Industrial Relations has been asked by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, to examine and report on the facilities which should be afforded, and the arrangements that should be made, to enable shop stewards to carry out their functions effectively.

This is one of a number of references to the commission made recently by Mrs. Castle.

It marks a departure from the course previously followed of making references relating to a particular firm. While references of individual firms are and will continue to be important, it is desirable that the commission should also bring its expertise to bear on problems in industrial relations of a more general character.

Another such reference relates to the development of voluntary collective bargaining in the Hotel and Catering industry.

The commission is being asked to examine the subject of the facilities to be afforded to shop stewards in the interests of good industrial relations between management and workers, and the development of machinery for collective bargaining on terms and conditions of employment.

## Role of shop stewards

In referring the matter to the commission Mrs. Castle draws attention to the vital role played by shop stewards in negotiations with management over terms and conditions of employment, and to the importance, in the reform of collective bargaining, of the definition of the rights and obligations of shop stewards or their equivalents, and to the contribution such definition can make towards the improvement of industrial relations and to the conclusion of acceptable agreements.

She emphasises the desirability that agreements between trade unions and companies or their representatives should amongst other matters deal specifically and clearly with:

- facilities for holding elections of shop stewards or their equivalents;
- arrangements for issuing credentials;
- arrangements for training in industrial relations, including day-release where necessary;
- facilities for consultations with and for reporting back to members;
- arrangements for meetings with management;
- facilities for meeting other stewards and their equivalents and trade union officials in working time;
- the clerical and office facilities to be allowed.

In other references made to the commission Mrs. Castle asks it to enquire into

industrial relations at three establishments:

BSR Ltd., East Kilbride;  
W. Stevenson & Sons, Newlyn; and  
Suttons (Cornwall) Ltd., Newlyn,  
with particular relation to the companies' policies on trade union recognition, and to examine industrial relations at the International Harvester Company of Great Britain Limited in the light of a productivity agreement concluded earlier this year.

## REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From 1st July 1969 to 30th September 1969 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £14,990,000, of which £8,223,000 was borne by the Fund and £6,767,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 59,698. These figures include payments to 862 workers in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter, shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded were (figures to the nearest 100) construction (8,100), distributive trades (6,100), mining and quarrying (5,000), mechanical engineering (3,600), miscellaneous services (3,400), and electrical engineering (3,200).

From the 1st July 1969, figures previously shown under the composite heading of "engineering and electrical goods" are being broken down into three separate headings, namely, "mechanical engineering", "electrical engineering" and "instrument engineering".

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,203 in England and Wales and 240 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,643 cases were heard in England and Wales and 583 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 151 were heard and 48 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 26th September 1969 there were 2,065 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 248 in Scotland.

## TRAINING OF TRAINING OFFICERS

Up to the end of the academic year 1968-69 more than 3,600 students have attended introductory courses for training officers.

These courses based on recommendations by the Committee on the Training of Training Officers in a report published in 1966 (see this GAZETTE, May 1966, page 222) are now held at 33 establishments of higher education.

They are six weeks sandwich type courses suitable for potential and recently appointed training officers to give them an insight into the basic elements of their duties.

The committee, now re-named the Training of Training Staff Committee, has

made an interim assessment of the courses which is included in a new edition of the report published recently (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 2s 6d. net).

It is satisfied that the courses are providing a sound basis for the training of training officers, and in substance what was said in the earlier report remains valid. It does, however, suggest some modifications and changes of emphasis based on its own experience of the courses and the discussions at the Conference of Tutors at the Loughborough College of Technology in July 1968.

These include:

**Aim:** The committee emphasises that the courses are not designed to produce a fully qualified training officer which requires subsequent experience on the job and attendance at continuation courses for study in depth.

**Content and methods:** It is important that the approach in the courses is practical, with full participation by members of the course; and contributions by practising training officers.

**Tutors:** Recommendations are made on the size of courses, their organisation and the training of newly appointed tutors.

**Selection:** The problem of the suitability of some applicants for courses is recognised, and can be partly overcome by courses provided to meet needs of training officers with similar functions within their organisations.

**Location and number:** The policy of building up facilities and expertise in a limited number of locations is reaffirmed, and the committee recommends a review of existing approved colleges, and restriction of approval for further courses to centres where there is evidence of sustained and substantial demand, and facilities and staff are suitable.

**Liaison with industry:** The importance of collaboration in planning training officer courses is emphasised, and the committee recommends that approval of a course should be contingent on the setting up of an advisory committee.

The committee was particularly interested in two of the recommendations made by the Loughborough Conference of Tutors, and draws them to the attention of the bodies concerned. These were that the staffing arrangements should be reviewed to ensure that staff can meet the additional commitments involved beyond the normal teaching load, and that attention should be given to the maintenance of high standards in the courses.

Regional Advisory Councils for Further Education should consider setting up a committee to advise on the development of the courses; to provide opportunities several times each year for the meeting of staff from colleges and training boards, and training officers employed in the region; and to arrange joint projects in firms for student training officers.



## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals to amend the scope of the Road Transport Industry Training Board have been circulated to interested organisations by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The effect of the principal amendments will bring within scope of the board:

(a) the manufacture or fitting out of vehicle bodies except where the employer is a motor vehicle manufacturer or where the vehicle bodies are manufactured or fitted out to the order of a motor vehicle manufacturer;

(b) the repair, painting or paint spraying of vehicle bodies.

It is proposed to exclude from the scope of the board (a) any activities of the Post Office; (b) the manufacture, fitting out or repair of trailer caravans, static holiday caravans and mobile homes.

The Road Transport Industry Training Board was set up in 1966, and covers approximately 850,000 employees.

## Hairdressing board chairman

Mrs. Castle has also announced that she is to appoint Mr. R. A. Barnett, Liverpool Divisional Officer, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW), as chairman of the industrial training board for the hairdressing and allied services industry, which she plans to set up by the end of the year.

Mr. Barnett is the first trade unionist to be appointed as chairman of an industrial training board. To devote the necessary time to his new post he will be relinquishing certain other duties, for example, leader of the workers' side of the Hairdressing Wages Council, and as member of DEP Industrial Tribunals and the National Apprenticeship Council for the Hairdressing Craft. He will continue to maintain an interest in the National Council of the British Productivity Association, of which he is a member.

## Wool, jute and flax industry levy

Proposals by the Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to a percentage of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969 have been approved by Mrs. Castle.

Because of the differing training needs of employers in the various sectors of the board's industries, and the consequent differences in the costs of providing that training, the board has arranged for the levy to be raised at thirteen different rates, from 0.2 per cent. to 2.0 per cent., depending on the main activity of the establishment concerned. Establishments with a payroll of £5,000 and less, will not be liable for the levy. For establishments with a payroll of over £5,000 assessments will not be made on the first £5,000 of leviable payroll.

The Order approving the proposals (SI 1969, No. 1543 HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 3d. net) came into operation on 19th November.

The levy will be used to make grants for, among others, operatives, apprentices, technologists, managers and supervisors commercial and clerical staff. Grants are also available for group training schemes, attendance at courses at colleges of further

education, other external courses, and for research.

The Wool Industry Training Board was constituted in June 1964, and in April 1966 its scope was extended to take in additional activities. It now includes the wool, jute, flax and cordage industries and covers approximately 2,100 establishments.

It has issued training recommendations covering a wide range of employment categories including managers, technicians, technologists, operatives and clerical staff, all of which are linked to the grant scheme in that compliance with all or part of them is a condition for the receipt of grant.

## Hotel and catering industry levy

Proposals by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 1.0 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969 have been approved by Mrs. Castle.

The Order approving the board's proposal (SI 1969, No. 1523, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 3d. net.) is operative from 19th November.

Employers whose total payroll was less than £4,000 will be exempt from levy, and the payroll of those who have to pay it will be reduced by £2,000 before assessment.

The levy will be used to make grants for off-the-job training, including attendance at external courses of training, training in employers' centres, and correspondence courses; the on-the-job training of craft, post-graduate and management trainees; the employment of training staff; group training schemes; and for any training which the board considers complies with its principles and general conditions.

The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board was constituted in November 1966. It has been reconstituted by Mrs. Castle for a further three years from 7th November. It covers approximately 111,000 establishments, and has about 800,000 workers within its scope.

It is at present concerned with ensuring that as much of the industry's training as possible is in the hands of properly trained and qualified instructors, and this is reflected in the grant scheme. Booklets on food service and other board concerns have been published or are in preparation, and these will subsequently form the basis of training recommendations.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 8th September 1969, 4,131 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,261 were able-bodied and 870 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 8,222 (6,615 able-bodied and 1,607 disabled), of whom 7,286 (6,550 able-bodied and 736 disabled) were at government training centres. 412 (63 able-bodied and 349 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 41 (two able-bodied and 39 disabled) at employers' establishments and 483 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,633 persons (2,887 able-bodied and 746 disabled), and 3,419 (2,758 able-bodied and 661 disabled) were placed in employment.

## INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In October, 62 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 60 in September. This total included 36 arising from factory processes and 22 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and four in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 13 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 25th October, compared with nine in the four weeks ended 27th September. These 13 included eight underground coal mine-workers and three in quarries, compared with six and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were three fatal accidents in October and five in the previous month.

In October, three seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with two in September.

In October, 53 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. Three fatal cases of epitheliomatous ulceration were reported: 11 were of chrome ulceration, 17 of lead poisoning, four of aniline poisoning, one of toxic jaundice, one of cadmium poisoning and 19 of epitheliomatous ulceration.

## 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 69,777 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 13th October 1969, of whom 62,711 were males and 7,066 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 59,728 (53,787 males and 5,941 females), while there were 10,049 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the five weeks ended 8th October, 6,757 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,694 men, 927 women and 136 young persons. In addition, 172 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

## PAPER BAG WAGES COUNCIL ABOLISHED

An order abolishing the Paper Bag Wages Council with effect from 27th October has been made by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1969, No. 1461, HMSO, price 4d. net).

Notice of her intention to abolish the council was given in August (see this GAZETTE, August 1969, page 756). No objections were received. The unions represented on the council will in future conduct negotiations direct with employers' organisations.

This is the 13th wages council to be abolished since the war.

## 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 February 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 10,965,200 in September (8,074,400 males 2,890,800 females). The total included 8,695,700 (5,973,800 males 2,721,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,434,800 (1,346,200 males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 3,000 higher than that for August 1969 and 103,000 lower than in September 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 4,000 higher than in August 1969 and 14,000 higher than in September 1968. The number in construction was 1,000 higher than in August 1969 and 72,000 lower than in September 1968.

## Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 13th October 1969 in Great Britain was 534,840. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 555,000 representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with about 580,000 in September.

In addition, there were 7,760 unemployed school-leavers and 29,733 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 572,333, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees. This was 13,339 more than in September when the percentage rate was 2.4.

Among those wholly unemployed in October, 250,496 (46.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 234,708 (43.6 per cent.) in September; 108,986 (20.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 96,903 (18.0 per cent.) in September.

Between September and October the number temporarily stopped rose by 10,664 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 13,482.

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 8th October 1969, was 197,488; 10,816 less than on 3rd September. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 201,500, compared with about 199,300 in September. Including 74,359 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 8th October was 271,847; 18,008 less than on 3rd September.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 13th September 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 2,084,700. This is about 35.6 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 28,800 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 13½ hours on average.

## Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st October 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 179.6 and 198.4 compared with 179.4 and 198.2 (revised figures) at 30th September.

## Index of Retail Prices

At 21st October the official retail prices index was 133.2 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 132.2 at 16th September and 126.4 at 13th October 1968. The index for food was 131.8 compared with 131.3 at 16th September.

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 328, involving approximately 120,500 workers. During the month approximately 183,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 1,699,000 working days were lost, including 1,339,000 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-September 1969, and for the two preceding months and for September 1968.

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

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

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	September 1968*			July 1969*			August 1969*			September 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†</b>	<b>8,176.0</b>	<b>2,892.1</b>	<b>11,068.1</b>	<b>8,067.9</b>	<b>2,880.9</b>	<b>10,948.8</b>	<b>8,076.9</b>	<b>2,885.7</b>	<b>10,962.6</b>	<b>8,074.4</b>	<b>2,890.8</b>	<b>10,965.2</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	<b>5,956.7</b>	<b>2,724.9</b>	<b>8,681.6</b>	<b>5,962.4</b>	<b>2,713.1</b>	<b>8,675.5</b>	<b>5,975.0</b>	<b>2,717.0</b>	<b>8,692.0</b>	<b>5,973.8</b>	<b>2,721.9</b>	<b>8,695.7</b>
<b>Mining, etc.</b>	<b>450.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>471.0</b>	<b>424.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>445.1</b>	<b>421.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>442.4</b>	<b>420.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>441.1</b>
Coal mining	397.2	15.4	412.6	371.3	15.4	386.7	368.6	15.4	384.0	367.3	15.4	382.7
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>467.2</b>	<b>353.1</b>	<b>820.3</b>	<b>475.7</b>	<b>356.8</b>	<b>832.5</b>	<b>477.4</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>834.9</b>	<b>467.8</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>825.3</b>
Grain milling	29.0	7.7	36.7	28.4	7.6	36.0	28.3	7.6	35.9	28.2	7.5	35.7
Bread and flour confectionery	86.8	63.7	150.5	88.0	65.0	153.0	88.7	64.7	153.4	86.4	64.4	151.2
Biscuits	19.2	34.3	53.5	18.6	31.9	50.5	18.6	32.0	50.6	18.7	32.9	51.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	46.8	42.7	89.5	48.9	44.3	93.2	48.8	44.5	93.3	47.6	44.2	91.8
Milk products	22.2	12.5	34.7	23.9	13.4	37.3	23.8	13.2	37.0	22.2	12.5	34.7
Sugar	11.2	3.8	15.0	10.8	3.7	14.5	10.9	3.7	14.6	10.8	3.7	14.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.5	51.1	89.6	38.7	51.1	89.8	38.9	51.1	90.0	38.7	51.2	89.9
Fruit and vegetable products	34.1	41.4	75.5	37.7	43.3	81.0	37.7	43.6	81.3	36.0	44.2	80.2
Animal and poultry products	20.3	6.2	26.5	19.8	6.2	26.0	19.7	6.2	25.9	19.7	6.2	25.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	28.5	23.6	52.1	29.4	23.5	52.9	29.5	23.4	52.9	28.9	23.5	52.4
Brewing and malting	71.1	19.5	90.6	70.2	19.7	89.9	70.6	19.8	90.4	69.9	19.8	89.7
Other drink industries	42.0	24.6	66.6	43.5	25.3	68.8	44.1	25.8	69.9	42.9	25.6	68.5
Tobacco	17.5	22.0	39.5	17.8	21.8	39.6	17.8	21.9	39.7	17.4	21.8	39.2
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>364.0</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>501.9</b>	<b>366.6</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>506.4</b>	<b>368.0</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>508.5</b>	<b>366.8</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>507.6</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14.5	15.1	29.6	14.8	15.4	30.2	14.9	15.5	30.4	14.8	15.4	30.2
Mineral oil refining	29.7	4.7	34.4	29.1	4.6	33.7	29.1	4.7	33.8	29.3	4.7	34.0
Lubricating oils and greases	6.4	2.0	8.4	6.4	2.0	8.4	6.4	2.0	8.4	6.3	2.0	8.3
Chemicals and dyes	164.7	40.8	205.5	167.3	42.2	209.5	168.2	42.5	210.7	168.0	42.6	210.5
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	36.0	45.6	81.6	36.3	46.0	82.3	36.6	46.6	83.2	36.5	47.0	83.5
Explosives and fireworks	15.7	8.9	24.6	15.2	9.4	24.6	15.3	9.4	24.7	15.2	9.4	24.6
Paints and printing ink	31.0	12.5	43.5	30.7	12.9	43.6	30.9	12.9	43.8	30.4	12.7	43.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	23.0	12.0	35.0	22.9	11.2	34.1	22.8	11.1	33.9	22.5	11.0	33.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	33.6	6.5	40.1	35.2	6.7	41.9	35.2	6.6	41.8	35.2	6.6	41.8
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.4	4.3	13.7	8.7	4.2	12.9	8.6	4.1	12.7	8.6	4.2	12.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>512.4</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>585.4</b>	<b>516.2</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>589.5</b>	<b>516.1</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>589.8</b>	<b>517.2</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>590.6</b>
Iron and steel (general)	255.6	23.8	279.4	257.0	24.1	281.1	257.5	24.5	282.0	257.7	24.5	282.2
Steel tubes	44.9	8.2	53.1	45.2	8.1	53.3	45.0	8.1	53.1	45.0	8.2	53.2
Iron castings, etc.	96.1	12.7	108.8	96.9	12.7	109.6	96.9	12.8	109.7	97.3	12.7	110.0
Light metals	48.0	10.7	58.7	49.3	10.8	60.1	49.1	10.8	59.9	49.4	10.8	60.2
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.8	17.6	85.4	67.8	17.6	85.4	67.6	17.5	85.1	67.8	17.2	85.0
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>1,676.4</b>	<b>618.3</b>	<b>2,294.7</b>	<b>1,671.7</b>	<b>623.6</b>	<b>2,295.3</b>	<b>1,677.4</b>	<b>622.6</b>	<b>2,300.0</b>	<b>1,687.7</b>	<b>625.3</b>	<b>2,313.0</b>
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	29.5	4.7	34.2	29.8	4.7	34.5	29.8	4.6	34.4	29.8	4.6	34.4
Metal-working machine tools	82.1	14.5	96.6	82.6	14.9	97.5	83.3	15.1	98.4	84.4	15.1	99.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	54.3	16.3	70.6	54.8	16.5	71.3	55.5	16.6	72.1	57.0	16.8	73.8
Industrial engines	32.0	5.2	37.2	30.4	4.9	35.3	30.2	4.9	35.1	30.3	5.0	35.3
Textile machinery and accessories	38.4	7.4	45.8	40.3	8.0	48.3	40.4	8.0	48.4	40.6	8.0	48.6
Contractors' plant and carrying machinery	36.1	4.4	40.5	36.6	4.4	41.0	36.6	4.5	41.1	36.9	4.5	41.4
Mechanical handling equipment	51.7	7.9	59.6	52.9	7.9	60.8	52.7	8.0	60.7	53.4	7.9	61.3
Office machinery	35.0	14.4	49.4	37.8	16.2	54.0	38.4	16.2	54.6	38.7	16.2	54.9
Other machinery	294.8	62.9	357.7	295.3	64.1	359.4	297.1	64.3	361.4	299.0	64.2	363.2
Industrial plant and steelwork	164.0	20.0	184.0	161.0	19.6	180.6	161.6	19.7	181.3	162.7	19.7	182.4
Ordnance and small arms	16.7	4.8	21.5	16.1	4.7	20.8	16.1	4.7	20.8	16.2	4.7	20.9
Other mechanical engineering	193.3	52.9	246.2	197.2	55.0	252.2	196.6	54.9	251.5	197.4	55.1	252.5
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	87.6	45.7	133.3	86.0	45.4	131.4	86.3	45.4	131.7	86.5	45.6	132.1
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.8	13.9	6.3	8.6	14.9	6.3	8.5	14.8	6.2	8.4	14.6
Electrical machinery	155.3	52.8	208.1	145.6	52.9	198.5	145.8	52.8	198.6	146.2	53.4	199.6
Insulated wires and cables	37.8	17.0	54.8	36.8	16.7	53.5	36.8	16.6	53.4	36.8	16.6	53.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	50.2	38.1	88.3	48.7	36.8	85.5	48.9	36.6	85.5	49.2	36.8	86.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	195.1	145.6	340.7	197.5	147.3	344.8	198.7	147.5	346.2	199.7	149.7	349.4
Domestic electric appliances	36.0	23.7	59.7	36.2	23.2	59.4	36.5	23.2	59.7	36.4	22.9	59.3
Other electrical goods	80.4	72.2	152.6	79.8	71.8	151.6	79.8	70.5	150.3	80.3	70.1	150.4

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

‡ Order III—XVI.  
 § Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	September 1968*			July 1969*			August 1969*			September 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>172.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>184.4</b>	<b>173.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>185.3</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	141.4	8.6	150.0	139.3	8.7	148.0	138.9	8.7	147.6	139.6	8.7	148.3
Marine engineering	35.1	3.4	38.5	33.4	3.4	36.8	33.4	3.4	36.8	33.6	3.4	37.0
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>698.2</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>807.5</b>	<b>709.9</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>821.6</b>	<b>710.1</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>821.7</b>	<b>713.7</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>825.3</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	416.3	62.3	478.6	435.0	65.1	500.1	434.9	65.0	499.9	437.9	65.2	503.1
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing	16.7	6.0	22.7	17.5	6.0	23.5	17.6	6.0	23.6	17.2	5.9	23.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	207.1	35.2	242.3	202.4	34.8	237.2	202.5	34.8	237.3	203.5	34.8	238.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	25.3	1.9	27.2	23.9	1.8	25.7	23.9	1.8	25.7	23.8	1.8	25.6
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	29.8	1.8	31.6	28.1	1.9	30.0	28.2	1.9	30.1	28.3	1.9	30.2
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>381.0</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>570.4</b>	<b>381.6</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>569.4</b>	<b>383.4</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>570.0</b>	<b>383.1</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>570.6</b>
Tools and implements	13.9	7.9	21.8	14.2	8.1	22.3	14.2	8.1	22.3	14.2	8.0	22.2
Cutlery	7.1	5.8	12.9	7.1	5.8	12.9	7.1	5.8	12.9	7.0	5.9	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	29.1	16.8	45.9	29.2	17.0	46.2	29.3	16.7	46.0	29.5	16.7	46.2
Wire and wire manufactures	32.7	10.4	43.1	33.0	10.1	43.1	33.2	10.2	43.4	33.3	10.3	43.6
Cans and metal boxes	15.7	18.3	34.0	16.7	18.7	35.4	16.9	18.5	35.4	16.5	18.4	34.9
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	14.9	10.2	25.1	15.2	9.8	25.0	15.4	9.7	25.1	15.3	9.8	25.1
Other metal industries	267.6	120.0	387.6	266.2	118.1	384.3	267.3	117.6	384.9	267.3	118.4	385.7
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>347.0</b>	<b>348.6</b>	<b>695.6</b>	<b>354.</b>								



OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 13th September 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 2,084,700 or about 35.6 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 28,800 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 13½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 1072.

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 13th September, 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME									
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over- time worked		Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Working part of a week		Total		Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	
			Total	Average			Total	Average	Total	Average				
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>9.9</b>	—	—	0.3	2.9	8.5	0.3	0.1	3.0	8.6	
Bread and flour confectionery	35.0	33.4	338	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>10.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemicals and dyes	33.4	29.2	374	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>9.3</b>	0.4	16.0	3.6	35.4	9.7	4.0	0.9	51.3	12.7	
Iron and steel (general)	40.2	19.6	395	9.8	0.3	12.0	3.4	33.0	9.7	3.7	1.8	44.9	12.2	
Iron castings, etc.	37.1	43.7	328	8.9	0.1	4.0	0.2	1.4	9.0	0.3	0.3	5.4	21.5	
<b>Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)</b>	<b>662.1</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>8.4</b>	0.1	2.6	1.0	8.7	8.7	1.1	0.1	11.3	10.3	
Non-electrical engineering	479.1	52.0	4,151	8.7	0.1	2.3	0.7	6.0	8.6	0.8	0.1	8.3	10.4	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	183.2	32.4	1,391	7.6	—	0.3	0.2	2.7	13.5	0.2	—	3.0	15.0	
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>7.7</b>	2.9	123.7	5.4	63.4	11.7	8.4	1.5	187.1	22.4	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	171.4	44.4	1,323	7.7	2.9	123.7	5.4	63.3	11.7	8.4	2.2	187.0	22.4	
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	52.5	42.0	391	7.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>8.6</b>	0.1	2.9	0.6	6.3	10.2	0.7	0.2	9.1	13.3	
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>8.4</b>	0.4	18.6	4.9	42.1	8.6	5.3	1.0	60.7	11.4	
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	20.7	15.1	171	8.3	—	1.2	0.1	1.0	10.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	23.0	
Woollen and worsted	39.0	32.0	359	9.2	0.1	5.3	1.1	13.1	12.5	1.2	1.0	18.4	15.6	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	16.6	15.2	102	6.1	0.2	9.2	2.3	15.0	6.6	2.5	2.3	24.2	9.7	
Textile finishing	18.4	38.5	163	8.9	—	1.9	1.1	9.3	8.3	1.2	2.4	11.1	9.6	
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8.1</b>	—	—	0.2	1.4	9.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	9.0	
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>5.1</b>	0.1	2.4	5.9	31.8	5.4	6.0	1.5	34.2	5.7	
Footwear	12.3	15.5	59	4.8	—	1.0	5.4	27.7	5.2	5.4	6.7	28.7	5.3	
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>10.4</b>	—	0.5	0.4	3.6	8.5	0.4	0.2	4.0	9.3	
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>8.6</b>	0.2	7.3	1.4	16.4	11.4	1.6	0.8	23.7	14.7	
Timber	36.9	46.3	298	8.1	0.1	2.1	—	0.6	16.9	0.1	0.1	2.7	31.7	
Furniture and upholstery	23.7	34.9	180	7.6	0.1	4.5	1.1	13.3	12.2	1.2	1.8	17.7	14.9	
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>163.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>9.0</b>	—	—	0.1	0.5	8.0	0.1	—	0.5	8.6	
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	31.7	41.7	268	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	67.1	41.6	571	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>9.3</b>	—	1.6	0.7	5.3	7.9	0.7	0.3	7.0	9.7	
Rubber	31.6	33.1	290	9.2	—	0.4	0.3	2.2	8.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	9.1	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	<b>2,084.7</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>18,150</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>393.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	

\* 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 13TH OCTOBER 1969

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 13th October was 534,840; 450,961 males and 83,879 females and was 16,157 higher than on 8th September. The seasonally adjusted figure was 554,500 or 2.4 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.5 per cent. in September and 2.4 per cent. in October 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 25,500 in the five weeks between the September and October counts and by about 7,300 per month on average between July and October.

Between 8th September and 13th October, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 13,482 to 7,760 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 10,664 to 29,733. The total registered unemployed rose by 13,339 to 572,333, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with 2.4 per cent. in September. The total registered included 30,609 married women and 2,520 casual workers.

Of the 540,080 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 108,986 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 64,683 from 2 to 4 weeks, 76,827 from 4 to 8 weeks and 289,584 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 32.2 per cent. of the total of 540,080, compared with 28.9 per cent. in September, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 46.4 per cent., compared with 43.6 per cent. in September.

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: 13th October 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	41,651	4,706	10,699	2,890	59,946
Over 1, up to 2	35,340	3,272	8,350	2,078	49,040
Up to 2	76,991	7,978	19,049	4,968	108,986
Over 2, up to 3	26,484	2,196	6,375	1,258	36,313
Over 3, up to 4	20,972	1,554	4,947	897	28,370
Over 2, up to 4	47,456	3,750	11,322	2,155	64,683
Over 4, up to 5	17,891	1,258	4,156	662	23,967
Over 5, up to 6	18,205	1,051	3,938	617	23,811
Over 6, up to 7	10,977	595	2,220	303	14,095
Over 7, up to 8	11,691	596	2,321	346	14,954
Over 4, up to 8	58,764	3,500	12,635	1,928	76,827
Over 8, up to 9	10,944	516	2,071	304	13,835
Over 9, up to 13	34,476	2,268	5,727	1,118	43,589
Over 13, up to 26	63,702	1,491	9,106	687	74,986
Over 26, up to 39	31,460	269	4,217	137	36,083
Over 39, up to 52	22,738	90	2,702	57	25,587
Over 52	87,132	119	8,179	74	95,504
Over 8	250,452	4,753	32,002	2,377	289,584
Total	433,663	19,981	75,008	11,428	540,080
Up to 8—per cent.	42.2	76.2	57.3	79.2	46.4

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 13th October 1969

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
<b>Registered unemployed</b>																
Total	130,498	59,410	11,547	37,210	53,009	27,810	54,276	76,162	61,727	40,378	79,716	572,333	35,474	607,807	83,952	58,093
Men	108,748	49,573	9,417	29,284	44,182	22,984	44,362	62,537	49,528	31,054	61,614	463,710	24,832	488,542	69,373	48,792
Boys	4,193	1,917	379	887	1,317	803	2,178	2,912	3,000	1,817	2,637	20,123	1,921	22,044	2,923	1,649
Women	15,385	7,019	1,520	6,316	6,624	3,551	6,361	9,321	7,736	6,158	13,971	76,943	7,985	84,928	10,205	6,700
Married Women*	4,659	1,925	527	2,301	2,517	1,372	2,218	4,027	3,556	2,494	6,938	30,609	4,946	35,555	2,901	2,285
Girls	2,172	901	231	723	886	472	1,375	1,392	1,463	1,349	1,494	11,557	736	12,293	1,451	952
<b>Percentage rates†</b>																
Total	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.6	4.7	4.1	3.7	2.5	6.9	—	1.5	2.1
Males	2.3	1.8	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	6.1	5.0	4.8	3.3	8.3	—	2.0	2.8
Females	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.0	4.5	—	0.5	0.7
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>																
Total	8,650	156	21	249	12,179	1,086	978	3,842	475	616	1,637	29,733	412	30,145	222	8,449
Males	8,282	136	18	226	11,653	914	766	3,492	426	572	1,494	27,843	210	28,053	199	8,101
Females	368	20	3	23	526	172	212	350	49	44	143	1,890	202	2,092	23	348
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>																
Total	121,848	59,254	11,526	36,961	40,830	26,724	53,298	72,320	61,252	39,762	78,079	542,600	35,062	577,662	83,730	49,644
Males	104,659	51,354	9,778	29,945	33,846	22,873	45,774	61,957	52,102	32,299	62,757	455,990	26,543	482,533	72,097	42,340
Females	17,189	7,900	1,748	7,016	6,984	3,851	7,524	10,363	9,150	7,463	15,322	86,610	8,519	95,129	11,633	7,304
<b>Males wholly unemployed‡</b>																
Total Men	100,471	49,439	9,399	29,058	32,564	22,070	43,616	59,054	49,117	30,488	60,163	436,000	24,627	460,627	69,179	40,691
Total Boys	4,188	1,915	379	887	1,282	803	2,158	2,903	2,985	1,811	2,594	19,990	1,916	21,906	2,918	1,649
Casual Workers	1,326	1,089	55	220	—	13	121	191	161	16	243	2,346	371	2,717	1,223	158
Under 2 weeks	25,515	12,986	2,078	5,555	6,425	3,972	7,910	11,892	6,700	4,770	10,152	84,969	2,742	87,711	17,765	9,828
2-4 weeks	13,741	6,775	1,299	3,504	3,679</											



Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 13th October, 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	455,990	86,610	27,843	1,890	483,833	88,500	572,333	510,586	97,221	607,807
<b>Total, index of Production industries</b>	246,646	24,160	26,107	1,758	272,753	25,918	298,671	286,848	29,102	315,950
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	121,422	23,002	25,944	1,758	147,366	24,760	172,126	152,269	27,824	180,093
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	10,566	790	1,481	15	12,047	805	12,852	14,393	855	15,248
Agriculture and horticulture	7,828	754	51	15	7,879	769	8,648	9,880	817	10,697
Forestry	346	24			346	24	370	575	26	601
Fishing	2,392	12	1,430		3,822	12	3,834	3,938	12	3,950
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	25,523	188	23		25,546	188	25,734	25,713	193	25,906
Coal mining	24,040	138	13		24,053	138	24,191	24,069	138	24,207
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	676	15	8		684	15	699	799	17	816
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	288	10	1		289	10	299	311	10	321
Petroleum and natural gas	111	10			111	10	121	111	11	122
Other mining and quarrying	408	15	1		409	15	424	423	17	440
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	13,605	3,513	49	36	13,654	3,549	17,203	14,480	4,106	18,586
Grain milling	632	72			632	72	704	702	82	784
Bread and flour confectionery	2,927	552	3	1	2,930	553	3,483	3,123	593	3,716
Biscuits	612	263		2	612	265	877	624	273	897
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,539	560	36	31	1,575	591	2,166	1,702	642	2,344
Milk and milk products	869	201		1	869	202	1,071	959	267	1,226
Sugar	373	43			373	43	416	375	43	418
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	904	418	1		905	418	1,323	927	446	1,373
Fruit and vegetable products	921	436	3	1	924	437	1,361	1,012	510	1,522
Animal and poultry foods	719	79			719	79	798	772	88	860
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	246	29	3		249	29	278	252	31	283
Food industries not elsewhere specified	502	167	2		504	167	671	513	177	690
Brewing and malting	1,491	152			1,491	152	1,643	1,513	160	1,673
Soft drinks	610	142			610	142	752	646	147	793
Other drink industries	630	210			630	210	840	657	229	886
Tobacco	630	189	1		631	189	820	703	418	1,121
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	1,454	75			1,454	75	1,529	1,466	78	1,544
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	230	4			230	4	234	231	4	235
Mineral oil refining	1,071	59			1,071	59	1,130	1,081	61	1,142
Lubricating oils and greases	153	12			153	12	165	154	13	167
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	6,183	1,064	7	8	6,190	1,072	7,262	6,331	1,099	7,430
General chemicals	2,630	249	1		2,631	249	2,880	2,675	262	2,937
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	536	214	1	8	537	222	759	544	224	768
Toilet preparations	206	148			206	148	354	207	152	359
Paint	708	76			708	76	784	713	77	790
Soap and detergents	387	82	1		388	82	470	394	83	477
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	669	69	4		673	69	742	678	72	750
Dyestuffs and pigments	242	23			242	23	265	242	23	265
Fertilizers	206	6			206	6	212	268	6	274
Other chemical industries	599	197			599	197	796	610	200	810
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	10,719	639	1,412	65	12,131	704	12,835	12,237	710	12,947
Iron and steel (general)	5,317	214	252	1	5,569	215	5,784	5,616	216	5,832
Steel tubes	829	51	13		842	52	894	849	52	901
Iron castings, etc.	2,567	172	923	14	3,490	186	3,676	3,517	190	3,707
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	732	81	219	49	951	130	1,081	962	130	1,092
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	867	93	5		872	93	965	881	93	974
Other base metals	407	28			407	28	435	412	29	441
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	16,508	1,512	218	11	16,726	1,523	18,249	17,259	1,603	18,862
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	472	37	7		479	37	516	492	37	529
Metal-working machine tools	1,217	132	2		1,219	132	1,351	1,239	136	1,375
Pumps, valves and compressors	705	102			705	102	807	718	105	823
Industrial engines	383	26	5		388	26	414	393	27	420
Textile machinery and accessories	471	36	2	3	473	39	512	625	69	694
Construction and earth-moving equipment	358	24	28		386	24	410	403	25	428
Mechanical handling equipment	808	64			808	64	872	817	64	881
Office machinery	458	119			458	119	577	475	131	606
Other machinery	5,080	479	51		5,131	479	5,610	5,302	493	5,795
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,059	143	34		3,093	143	3,236	3,141	150	3,291
Ordnance and small arms	360	46			360	46	406	362	46	408
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,137	304	89	8	3,226	312	3,538	3,292	320	3,612
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	1,186	380			1,186	380	1,220	1,220	412	1,632
Photographic and document copying equipment	398	92			398	92	490	409	100	509
Watches and clocks	140	108			140	108	248	142	108	250
Surgical instruments and appliances	140	42			140	42	182	150	61	211
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	508	138			508	138	646	519	143	662
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	9,465	2,889	841	50	10,306	2,939	13,245	10,640	3,250	13,890
Electrical machinery	2,614	433	833	16	3,447	449	3,896	3,483	463	3,946
Insulated wires and cables	838	106		11	838	117	955	868	146	1,014
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,090	466		1	1,090	467	1,557	1,134	625	1,759
Radio and electronic components	1,504	738			1,504	738	2,242	1,562	770	2,332
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	576	209			576	209	785	652	236	888
Electronic computers	191	71			191	71	262	194	81	275
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	469	113			469	113	582	474	115	589
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	684	195			684	195	879	701	220	921
Other electrical goods	1,499	558	8	22	1,507	580	2,087	1,572	594	2,166
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	7,448	128	20		7,468	128	7,996	7,996	137	8,133
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,794	116	19		6,813	116	6,929	7,267	125	7,392
Marine engineering	654	12	1		655	12	667	729	12	741
<b>Vehicles</b>	9,089	733	21,390	592	30,479	1,325	31,804	30,690	1,362	32,052
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	235	20	65		300	20	320	308	21	329
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,254	433	21,017	591	26,271	1,024	27,295	26,357	1,031	27,388
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	482	61	195		677	61	738	683	61	744
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,032	193	110	1	2,142	194	2,336	2,246	223	2,469
Locomotives and railway track equipment	518	19			518	19	537	521	19	540
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	568	7	3		571	7	578	575	7	582

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	10,112	1,801	223	34	10,335	1,835	12,170	10,472	1,875	12,347
Engineers' small tools and gauges	478	68	1		479	68	547	485	70	555
Hand tools and implements	440	65			440	65	505	454	68	522
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	203	55	3		206	55	261	209	59	268
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	455	112	18		473	112	585	477	114	591
Wire and wire manufactures	630	95	2		632	95	727	639	97	736
Cans and metal boxes	391	209	2		393	209	602	397	210	607
Jewellery and precious metals	246	69	3	1	249	70	319	253	72	325
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,269	1,128	194	33	7,463	1,161	8,624	7,558	1,185	8,743
<b>Textiles</b>	8,199	2,739	660	590	8,859	3,329	12,188	9,893	4,201	14,094
Production of man-made fibres	439	57			439	57	496	534	80	614
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,183	315	5	17	1,188	332	1,520	1,442	513	1,955
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	669	244	4	6	673	250	923	852	410	1,262
Woolen and worsted	1,979	668	290	174	2,269	842	3,111	2,318	896	3,214
Jute	545	97	37	51	582	148	730	587	149	736
Rope, twine and net	162	93			162	94	256	205	120	325
Hosiery and other knitted goods	781	555	183	141	964	696	1,660	1,031	837	1,868
Lace	61	19	5	2	66	21	87	69	47	116
Carpets	417	169	29	136	446	305	751	555	338	893
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	191	71	1	9	192	80	272	204	89	293
Made-up textiles	350	205		1	350	206	556	398	363	761



AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 13th October 1969

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>						
South Western	5,176	1,387	347	6,910	16	5.1
Merseyside	27,033	3,307	2,218	32,558	2,838	4.0
Northern	50,279	8,031	4,558	62,868	483	4.6
Scottish	57,053	13,327	3,944	74,324	1,636	3.9
Welsh	22,531	4,683	2,207	29,421	281	4.6
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>162,072</b>	<b>30,735</b>	<b>13,274</b>	<b>206,081</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>24,832</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>35,474</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>6.9</b>

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>South East</b>						
Greater London	49,573	7,019	2,818	59,410	156	1.3
†Aldershot	257	78	413	748	—	1.3
†Aylesbury	275	37	50	362	43	1.2
†Basingstoke	186	50	15	251	1	0.9
†Bedford	987	101	30	1,118	354	2.1
†Bournemouth	2,933	424	89	3,446	1	3.1
†Braintree	356	85	21	462	—	1.6
†Brentwood	328	40	16	384	3	1.3
†Brighton	2,944	368	150	3,462	16	2.9
†Chatham	1,272	340	204	1,816	—	2.5
†Chelmsford	574	124	14	712	—	1.2
†Chichester	858	127	59	1,044	—	2.5
†Colchester	751	182	50	983	1	2.2
†Crawley	825	129	71	1,025	—	0.9
†Eastbourne	879	60	9	948	—	2.5
†Gravesend	973	207	110	1,290	—	2.0
†Guildford	471	167	57	695	—	1.4
†Harlow	705	111	65	881	4	1.5
†Hastings	1,289	192	28	1,509	18	3.6
†High Wycombe	801	143	22	966	241	1.3
†Letchworth	486	44	8	538	233	1.3
†Luton	7,198	461	86	7,745	6,186	7.0
†Maidstone	628	109	82	819	—	1.3
†Newport, I.O.W.	995	170	44	1,209	—	3.4
†Oxford	2,288	383	126	2,797	502	1.9
†Portsmouth	3,754	532	331	4,617	—	3.2
†Ramsgate	984	144	82	1,210	—	4.9
†Reading	1,221	209	60	1,490	6	1.2
†St. Albans	978	98	31	1,107	151	1.0
†Slough	755	98	31	884	185	1.1
†Southampton	3,885	115	55	4,055	—	3.0
†Southend-on-Sea	4,131	528	224	4,883	33	3.1
†Stevenage	323	58	18	399	47	1.4
†Tunbridge Wells	819	136	50	1,005	—	1.5
†Watford	1,158	141	67	1,366	169	1.3
†Weybridge	617	132	74	823	—	1.0
†Worthing	1,161	127	39	1,327	2	3.0
<b>East Anglia</b>						
Cambridge	593	93	9	695	—	1.0
†Great Yarmouth	970	128	54	1,152	—	3.6
†Ipswich	1,294	323	69	1,686	—	2.1
†Lowestoft	562	21	32	615	—	2.4
†Norwich	1,757	215	93	2,065	3	1.9
†Peterborough	466	68	45	579	—	1.0
<b>South Western</b>						
Bath	629	195	43	867	—	2.5
†Bristol	5,442	844	161	6,447	—	2.3
†Cheltenham	905	257	48	1,210	—	2.4
†Exeter	1,414	248	68	1,730	—	3.1
†Gloucester	1,082	331	100	1,513	—	2.6
†Plymouth	2,744	640	220	3,604	8	3.7
†Salisbury	525	120	52	697	—	2.2
†Swindon	1,102	170	62	1,334	76	1.9
†Taunton	632	93	17	742	—	2.3
†Torbay	2,491	416	133	3,040	36	5.2
†Yeovil	502	114	31	647	—	2.0

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>West Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham	12,888	1,836	555	15,279	3,860	2.3
†Burton-on-Trent	547	108	39	694	9	2.2
†Cannock	558	86	31	675	54	3.1
†Coventry	8,124	954	318	9,396	5,329	4.6
†Dudley	731	119	22	872	35	2.0
†Hereford	589	78	68	735	—	2.4
†Kidderminster	503	224	47	774	185	2.1
†Leamington	557	106	20	683	86	1.6
†Nuneaton	855	102	84	1,041	203	3.6
†Oakengates	875	361	116	1,352	19	3.3
†Redditch	267	27	8	302	73	1.3
†Rugby	522	94	24	640	130	2.3
†Shrewsbury	565	71	40	676	—	2.0
†Stafford	1,119	121	55	1,295	612	2.8
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,871	590	226	4,687	56	2.3
†Stourbridge	700	99	8	807	145	2.2
†Walsall	1,780	242	132	2,154	80	1.8
†Warley	1,150	131	29	1,310	603	1.5
†West Bromwich	1,042	143	48	1,233	22	1.2
†Wolverhampton	2,242	417	125	2,784	83	2.0
†Worcester	666	101	25	792	59	1.7
<b>East Midlands</b>						
†Chesterfield	2,026	323	138	2,487	1	3.2
†Coalville	275	57	12	344	7	1.1
†Corby	450	58	39	547	—	2.1
†Derby	1,981	232	71	2,284	566	1.8
†Kettering	319	38	20	377	—	1.4
†Leicester	1,880	317	83	2,280	71	1.1
†Lincoln	1,155	316	125	1,596	—	3.0
†Loughborough	261	73	9	343	26	0.9
†Mansfield	1,125	201	126	1,452	13	2.5
†Northampton	718	79	25	822	5	1.1
†Nottingham	5,315	620	266	6,201	122	2.3
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	913	104	36	1,053	78	3.4
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>						
†Barnsley	2,784	318	207	3,309	31	4.7
†Bradford	2,948	387	173	3,508	57	2.1
†Castleford	1,873	198	166	2,237	14	3.9
†Dewsbury	1,357	248	78	1,683	100	2.4
†Doncaster	3,755	607	476	4,838	29	4.9
†Grimsby	1,827	107	106	2,040	—	2.9
†Halifax	383	75	43	501	1	0.8
†Harrrogate	457	144	47	648	1	2.4
†Huddersfield	830	193	28	1,056	110	1.1
†Hull	5,534	606	390	6,530	33	3.8
†Keighley	427	132	26	585	6	2.0
†Leeds	5,566	709	321	6,596	155	2.2
†Mexborough	1,441	258	217	1,916	11	6.1
†Rotherham	1,966	237	187	2,390	106	4.2
†Scunthorpe	917	256	115	1,288	2	2.5
†Sheffield	4,894	627	286	5,807	122	2.1
†Wakefield	983	65	62	1,110	12	2.2
†York	1,207	201	97	1,505	4	2.1
<b>North Western</b>						
†Accrington	401	93	15	509	1	1.7
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,233	197	77	1,507	36	1.9
†Barrow-in-Furness	586	254	88	928	7	2.9
†Blackburn	915	224	48	1,187	8	1.8
†Blackpool	2,690	456	117	3,263	107	3.6
†Bolton	1,490	187	67	1,744	4	1.6
†Burnley	613	120	29	762	3	1.6
†Bury	795	225	27	1,047	7	1.8
†Chester	1,057	150	64	1,271	327	2.8
†Crewe	812	218	77	1,107	—	2.5
†Lancaster	1,078	131	53	1,262	7	2.9
†Leigh	725	177	37	939	—	2.2
†Liverpool	25,240	2,906	2,085	30,231	2,828	4.5
†Manchester	13,006	1,541	807	15,354	319	2.1
†Nelson	321	123	6	450	8	1.8
†Northwich	752	146	71	969	23	2.9
†Oldham	1,076	216	33	1,325	9	1.5
†Preston	2,027	381	108	2,516	37	1.9
†Rochdale	663	148	22	833	—	1.6
†St. Helens	888	249	65	1,202	—	2.1
†Southport	1,055	135	41	1,231	2	4.3
†Warrington	616	183	94	893	2	1.3
†Widnes	905	152	68	1,125	10	2.5
†Wigan	1,545	275	75	1,895	3	2.8

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 13th October, 1969 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>Northern</b>						
†Bishop Auckland	2,608	191	202	3,001	3	6.7
†Carlisle	823	182	48	1,053	—	2.5
†Chester-le-Street	1,943	217	179	2,339	2	6.3
†Consett	1,591	188	99	1,878	3	6.0
†Darlington	1,189	254	50	1,493	6	2.8
†Durham	1,214	149	70	1,433	47	5.2
†Hartlepool	1,648	410	217	2,275	36	5.9
†Peterlee	1,205	132	145	1,482	—	6.1
†Sunderland	5,668	499	559	6,726	13	5.8
†Teesside	5,299	1,463	669	7,431	7	3.8
†Tyneside	16,262	2,311	1,482	20,055	71	5.1
†Workington	1,113	363	106	1,582	69	5.7
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>Scotland</b>						
†Aberdeen</						



**OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS: WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS: SEPTEMBER 1969**

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition, once each quarter adults registered at employment exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to employment exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation.

A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in the GAZETTE since May 1958. From the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in the present form giving greater detail. The aim is to present

an occupational analysis as close as feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office.

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

In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might

**Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults, September 1969**

Occupation	Great Britain		London and S. Eastern		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN</b>										
<b>Farm workers, fishermen, etc.</b>	4,798	1,318	301	264	708	445	636	139	533	144
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,284	536	103	77	402	174	331	62	339	81
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,216	725	186	180	246	254	161	71	183	60
Forestry workers	69	43	9	7	11	14	3	6	6	3
Fishermen	1,229	14	3	—	49	3	141	—	5	—
<b>Miners and quarrymen</b>	822	2,565	16	3	11	7	18	24	248	557
Colliery workers	566	2,470	7	3	4	4	—	—	226	554
Other miners and quarrymen	256	95	9	—	7	3	17	24	22	3
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	297	396	61	106	36	40	15	2	29	63
<b>Glass workers</b>	241	229	83	43	15	69	3	4	66	37
<b>Pottery workers</b>	177	85	10	2	7	17	3	2	137	60
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	1,435	1,378	105	152	60	172	24	17	434	516
Moulders and coremakers	639	839	49	99	20	140	11	14	228	319
Smiths, forgemen	306	276	12	20	16	15	6	3	54	110
Other workers	490	263	44	33	24	17	7	—	152	87
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	6,343	3,464	1,044	981	663	972	417	113	806	495
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,459	1,308	372	486	192	460	126	59	179	104
Electricians	3,451	471	348	217	307	217	33	361	149	29
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,433	1,220	201	278	123	205	74	21	266	242
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	27,656	31,584	4,143	7,449	2,712	7,046	1,457	1,663	5,114	5,872
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,132	83	186	14	149	5	63	3	309	24
Platers	401	1,100	32	110	50	70	16	31	27	312
Riveters and caulkers	244	41	16	8	26	2	3	2	6	1
Shipwrights	228	187	16	37	37	24	29	7	3	—
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	738	59	98	10	87	5	14	1	20	10
Sheet metal workers	819	1,769	129	532	71	358	40	98	177	258
Welders	2,606	1,903	325	309	264	375	104	133	465	396
Toolmakers	168	529	41	114	28	180	17	56	41	83
Press tool makers	104	440	26	128	17	76	5	13	20	101
Mould makers	22	126	6	30	6	27	1	4	2	29
Precision fitters	2,382	2,764	354	630	285	716	226	145	319	573
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,038	2,228	272	376	144	280	78	282	527	527
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,110	3,513	548	1,007	306	697	230	215	391	538
Turners	454	2,028	67	401	33	335	18	121	83	391
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,642	5,855	252	1,098	156	1,191	81	347	416	1,445
Machine-tool operators	2,456	2,642	398	715	160	729	89	173	906	457
Electro platers	139	127	27	44	11	28	7	2	61	30
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,653	1,399	422	484	301	301	151	63	254	177
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,480	2,135	551	738	332	598	194	122	962	261
Watchmakers and repairers	119	46	25	21	17	5	11	1	11	11
Instrument makers and repairers	391	471	121	160	60	193	39	15	39	47
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	113	41	40	30	7	5	3	—	35	29
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	522	642	90	153	45	140	12	26	202	100
Aircraft body building	220	892	26	142	87	649	11	6	14	6
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	475	564	102	197	33	57	15	8	87	93
<b>Woodworkers</b>	6,122	3,254	1,000	1,150	678	636	322	182	662	392
Carpenters, joiners	4,910	2,078	662	549	541	355	258	146	549	234
Cabinet makers	299	267	116	161	39	33	14	10	11	16
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	510	410	123	146	50	98	26	9	54	56
Pattern makers	109	238	7	44	12	104	10	4	15	42
Other woodworkers	294	261	92	120	36	46	14	13	33	44
<b>Leather workers</b>	517	281	131	102	59	28	19	30	104	66
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	156	79	53	28	8	13	10	2	23	20
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	361	202	78	74	51	15	9	28	81	46
<b>Textile workers</b>	1,100	1,298	67	24	28	116	15	14	212	76
Textile spinners	137	288	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weavers	116	343	2	—	4	50	3	2	5	8
Other textile workers	847	667	64	24	24	66	12	12	207	68
<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	1,414	783	577	375	138	114	28	22	96	32
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	161	76	84	24	19	15	7	2	7	5
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	371	317	239	187	12	21	1	4	6	5
Other clothing workers	254	205	112	117	31	26	10	8	17	17
Upholstery workers, etc.	628	185	142	47	76	52	10	8	66	5

be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers, and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

Figures for September 1969 are given below. This continues the practice of publishing both national and regional figures—see the GAZETTE for November 1963. Information for the remaining quarters, December, March and June, will be published, for Great Britain only, in the February, May and August issues of the GAZETTE. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment

other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges varies for different occupations, for example the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies.

The figures for wholly unemployed in the table relate to 8th September and those for unfilled vacancies to 3rd September.

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North Western		Northern		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN</b>										
<b>Farm workers, fishermen, etc.</b>	832	105	278	68	229	34	232	44	1,049	75
Regular farm, market garden workers	151	55	93	20	129	14	150	21	586	32
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	92	45	120	48	62	14	58	20	108	33
Forestry workers	4	—	1	—	1	6	7	—	27	7
Fishermen	585	5	64	—	37	—	17	3	328	3
<b>Miners and quarrymen</b>	85	362	34	108	33	89	144	1,238	233	177
Colliery workers	61	361	24	104	21	87	30	1,230	192	127
Other miners and quarrymen	24	1	10	4	12	2	114	8	41	50
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	32	51	82	64	9	2	8	15	25	53
<b>Glass workers</b>	29	38	19	33	8	—	2	2	16	3
<b>Pottery workers</b>	2	3	7	1	2	—	—	—	9	—
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	295	227	125	82	154	58	65	49	173	105
Moulders and coremakers	62	105	70	66	80	18	32	11	87	67
Smiths, forgemen	56	70	36	9	53	19	14	5	59	25
Other workers	177	52	19	7	21	21	19	33	27	13
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	549	236	832	256	798	70	358	141	876	200
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	102	47	165	78	85	14	77	29	161	31
Electricians	332	42	432	93	499	15	210	51	581	29
Electrical fitters, etc.	115	147	235	85	214	41	71	61	134	140
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	2,253	2,474	3,851	3,078	3,013	1,405	1,482	787	3,631	1,810
Constructional fitters and erectors	275	4	285	2	377	16	257	12	231	3
Platers	22	161	78	41	104	78	171	23	112	109
Riveters and caulkers	13	3	23	9	67	6	27	1	63	9
Shipwrights	3	10	26	17	28	37	15	2	71	53
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	28	3	236	12	153	2	2	2	100	14
Sheet metal workers	52	102	108	212	86	75	22	42	134	92
Welders	222	152	332	159	319	135	182	54	393	190
Toolmakers	11	14	15	23	12	11	7	10	14	38
Press tool makers	1	32	4	7	5	17	8	23	14	41
Mould makers	137	181	321	267	367	81	130	69	243	—
Precision fitters	198	343	298	183	317	148	169	113	280	187
Maintenance fitters, erectors	252	230	487	341	263	154	161	108	472	223
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	37	151	61	288	44	113	26	41	85	187
Turners	105	519	202	731	160	216	52	89	218	219
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	213	258	265	132	84	25	43	35	298	118
Machine-tool operators	6	6	13	14	2	—	1	1	11	2
Electro platers	232	80	475	116	306	48	150	35	362	95
Plumbers, pipe fitters	278	73	418	195	251	48	135	34	359	66
Miscellaneous engineering workers	9	—	7	5	12	1	5	1	22	1
Watchmakers and repairers	27	15	48	17	29	34	20	5	42	24
Instrument makers and repairers	7	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	7	1
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	35	29	58	101						



Occupation	Great Britain		London and S. Eastern		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN—continued</b>										
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	1,016	626	210	136	101	116	61	44	111	83
Workers in food manufacture	908	587	188	133	93	107	56	41	84	68
Workers in drink manufacture	71	18	18	3	7	9	3	—	20	2
Workers in tobacco manufacture	37	21	4	—	—	—	2	3	7	13
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	1,051	607	445	141	185	183	65	71	54	43
Paper and paper products workers	203	207	82	47	21	44	9	28	18	7
Printing workers	848	400	363	94	164	139	56	43	36	36
<b>Building materials workers</b>	205	397	25	63	26	128	23	6	30	65
Brick and tile production workers	86	259	9	26	7	112	11	—	19	31
Other building materials workers	119	138	16	37	19	16	12	6	11	34
<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	645	1,029	174	293	86	179	25	42	138	177
Rubber workers	105	322	19	34	3	9	1	8	31	114
Plastics workers	291	490	85	185	46	112	8	13	74	47
Other workers	249	217	70	74	37	58	16	21	33	16
<b>Construction workers</b>	10,498	2,259	1,604	452	1,052	444	530	146	1,348	397
Bricklayers	3,042	1,113	368	277	337	277	162	48	419	214
Masons	272	88	27	2	18	9	7	26	8	13
Slaters	599	94	88	12	51	5	23	10	59	27
Plasterers	1,191	183	125	65	145	31	72	12	157	15
Others	5,394	781	996	160	501	122	202	50	705	128
<b>Painters and Decorators</b>	5,785	2,483	1,360	844	764	475	401	106	832	389
Painters	4,861	1,952	1,129	612	669	366	359	82	639	323
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	924	531	231	232	95	109	42	24	193	66
<b>Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.</b>	3,767	826	488	186	251	169	119	47	590	167
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	26,955	9,924	4,324	4,408	2,685	1,185	1,674	320	3,544	1,414
Railway workers	239	573	40	195	32	105	11	3	31	144
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	22,859	3,564	3,242	1,550	2,236	550	1,421	206	3,310	417
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	343	4,771	63	2,279	279	22	59	56	56	750
Seamen	2,152	21	571	6	162	5	77	4	14	—
Harbours and docks workers	215	13	69	46	46	1	—	—	—	—
Other transport workers	561	442	192	224	88	51	28	69	35	68
Communications workers	586	540	147	148	97	157	65	20	63	68
<b>Warehousemen, packers, etc.</b>	5,853	1,519	1,402	634	567	246	402	76	892	249
Warehouse workers	5,005	1,104	1,031	432	515	194	382	69	764	170
Packers, bottlers	848	415	371	202	52	52	20	7	128	79
<b>Clerical workers</b>	44,057	5,225	10,297	1,784	5,924	913	5,554	332	4,437	688
Clerks	40,168	3,780	9,114	1,284	5,484	626	5,306	267	3,948	474
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,447	1,259	1,047	435	211	222	59	403	194	194
Other clerical workers	442	186	136	65	64	76	6	6	86	20
<b>Shop assistants</b>	7,766	2,962	1,670	1,028	962	624	744	225	934	294
<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	14,330	6,378	5,201	2,348	1,433	1,313	774	431	1,189	651
Police, etc.	1,009	1,180	219	369	145	245	63	48	124	191
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	1,922	1,308	640	559	214	262	168	79	154	92
Bar staff	1,259	465	275	175	129	89	89	48	103	43
Waiters, etc.	775	619	301	111	71	132	69	94	61	50
Others	1,099	637	369	275	114	106	85	56	105	55
Hairdressers	544	202	150	74	50	43	47	3	61	16
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	152	120	63	57	16	28	7	9	18	6
Domestics	222	156	44	54	30	48	30	11	31	11
Attendants	2,176	610	408	193	162	110	52	38	235	92
Porters, messengers	1,941	514	866	244	92	78	47	23	98	50
Entertainment workers	2,102	37	1,463	15	173	4	55	2	79	4
Others	1,129	530	403	222	237	168	62	20	120	41
<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	28,037	14,511	7,372	3,159	4,039	3,082	2,442	674	3,837	2,273
Laboratory assistants	757	660	113	99	256	55	19	101	64	64
Draughtsmen	1,229	1,494	342	275	194	465	109	92	162	339
Nurses	432	2,377	83	597	75	349	38	92	11	321
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	25,619	9,980	6,803	2,174	3,671	2,012	2,240	471	3,563	1,549
<b>Labourers</b>	225,855	12,857	24,730	3,306	14,823	2,896	11,482	726	28,837	2,108
General labourers (heavy)	95,795	2,769	7,091	459	4,558	516	4,272	227	9,999	578
General labourers (light)	77,702	345	8,281	134	4,917	65	4,533	12	11,112	56
Factory hands	21,395	3,298	4,631	1,222	2,323	1,217	851	143	2,870	206
Other labourers	30,963	6,445	4,727	1,491	3,025	1,098	1,826	344	4,856	1,268
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>426,742</b>	<b>108,238</b>	<b>66,840</b>	<b>29,433</b>	<b>38,013</b>	<b>21,615</b>	<b>27,253</b>	<b>5,458</b>	<b>55,214</b>	<b>17,308</b>
<b>WOMEN</b>										
<b>Farm workers, etc.</b>	362	209	49	78	50	52	47	25	41	26
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	24	84	2	4	—	7	—	8	1	2
<b>Glass workers</b>	8	99	—	17	1	42	—	1	3	13
<b>Pottery workers</b>	74	712	1	3	—	12	3	10	66	686
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	36	94	2	13	2	15	1	—	16	46
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	108	490	40	171	6	113	3	24	4	14
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	1,608	5,502	204	1,450	32	666	37	255	684	1,802
Welders	22	131	3	—	3	—	—	—	6	72
Machine-tool operators	439	1,732	44	290	9	139	6	21	269	964
Miscellaneous engineering workers	859	2,499	127	881	18	438	27	226	260	391
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	288	1,140	30	258	5	86	4	8	149	375
<b>Woodworkers</b>	25	103	6	27	6	15	—	7	4	15

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North Western		Northern		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN—continued</b>										
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	101	44	136	85	69	36	27	19	200	63
Workers in food manufacture	94	41	120	84	66	33	26	18	181	62
Workers in drink manufacture	5	2	3	—	3	—	1	1	17	1
Workers in tobacco manufacture	2	1	13	1	—	3	—	—	2	—
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	46	36	113	56	29	7	20	6	94	64
Paper and paper products workers	8	12	27	37	6	—	2	—	30	32
Printing workers	38	24	86	19	23	7	18	6	64	32
<b>Building materials workers</b>	28	26	28	18	7	61	13	6	25	24
Brick and tile production workers	17	23	8	15	—	27	3	4	12	21
Other building materials workers	11	3	20	3	7	34	10	2	13	3
<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	23	48	97	241	22	30	19	5	61	14
Rubber workers	1	13	23	125	2	18	4	—	21	1
Plastics workers	9	24	39	87	6	9	9	4	15	9
Other workers	13	11	35	29	14	3	6	1	25	4
<b>Construction workers</b>	1,183	113	1,486	272	1,117	128	640	124	1,538	183
Bricklayers	411	65	444	85	389	78	153	58	359	75
Masons	15	2	22	14	11	2	20	11	80	9
Slaters	44	2	73	19	58	—	11	—	192	19
Plasterers	115	6	208	12	122	15	103	4	144	23
Others	598	38	739	142	537	33	353	51	763	57
<b>Painters and Decorators</b>	411	173	760	245	454	86	198	90	605	75
Painters	361	161	639	196	383	67	174	78	508	67
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	50	12	121	49	71	19	24	12	97	8
<b>Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.</b>	421	54	485	50	414	51	319	61	680	41
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	2,712	487	3,692	1,041	2,556	325	2,067	245	3,701	499
Railway workers	38	30	28	16	20	1	13	32	26	47
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	2,425	112	3,098	262	2,073	127	1,753	101	3,301	239
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	42	312	20	663	33	180	31	87	32	162
Seamen	144	—	395	1	326	1	211	3	252	1
Harbours and docks workers	5	1	23	3	31	1	5	—	8	1
Other transport workers	28	12	65	29	30	8	25	6	33	12
Communications workers	30	20	63	67	43	7	29	16	49	37
<b>Warehousemen, packers, etc.</b>	539	65	670	104	348	38	262	27	771	80
Warehouse workers	481	52	545	67	329	35	258	24	700	61
Packers, bottlers	58	13	125	37	19	3	4	3	71	19
<b>Clerical workers</b>	3,436	322	5,133	606	3,022	187	2,700	155	3,554	238
Clerks	3,137	226	4,639	452	2,794	138	2,548	128	3,198	185
Book-keepers, cashiers	279	91	436	144	212	47	139	26	333	52
Other clerical workers	20	5	58	10	16	2	13	1	23	1
<b>Shop assistants</b>	715	166	928	278	518	94	469	87	825	166
<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	958	268	1,755	486	898	210	477	220	1,645	451
Police, etc.	90	41	133	153	85	19	54	69	96	45
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	117	53	253	63	110	53	95	30		



Occupation	Great Britain		London and S. Eastern		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>WOMEN—continued</b>										
<b>Leather workers</b>	180	608	20	120	9	65	9	41	54	167
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	80	242	12	80	4	29	4	19	15	28
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	100	366	8	40	5	36	5	22	39	139
<b>Textile workers</b>	793	3,584	18	59	13	63	7	53	80	451
Textile spinners	93	469	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	18
Textile weavers	115	603	—	2	1	4	—	17	2	64
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	32	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	124	679	—	—	—	5	—	11	11	84
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	118	489	—	19	7	12	6	19	17	113
Other workers	311	1,173	5	38	5	42	—	9	49	167
<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	1,552	10,886	312	3,138	112	922	52	685	136	1,799
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	91	302	17	76	12	44	6	22	5	55
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	429	3,385	65	949	15	250	3	158	15	199
Light clothing machinists	454	4,361	96	1,155	34	369	18	275	64	1,078
Other light clothing workers	248	1,234	82	578	17	84	8	20	16	239
Hat makers	41	152	11	62	9	29	2	1	1	17
Other clothing workers	127	955	11	202	17	85	10	190	15	145
Upholstery workers, etc.	162	497	30	116	8	61	5	19	20	66
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	234	2,107	13	311	10	298	11	99	15	265
Workers in food manufacture	207	2,039	9	310	10	293	9	79	15	244
Workers in drink manufacture	7	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	20	63	3	1	—	—	1	20	—	21
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	275	897	39	215	15	102	8	28	15	191
Paper and paper products workers	90	625	9	153	3	21	2	10	7	158
Printing workers	185	272	30	62	12	81	6	18	8	33
<b>Building materials workers</b>	11	40	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	158	756	42	181	7	85	5	72	29	152
Rubber workers	24	111	1	2	—	5	—	4	7	47
Plastics workers	27	285	4	60	—	33	—	60	8	48
Other workers	107	360	37	119	7	47	5	8	14	57
<b>Painters and decorators</b>	42	98	2	12	4	7	1	—	11	61
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	1,695	1,608	254	514	176	214	134	65	261	188
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	367	1,677	47	49	39	27	32	12	92	22
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	69	490	6	6	3	46	5	2	5	49
Other transport workers	248	422	36	118	26	63	11	21	46	70
Communications workers	1,011	529	165	252	108	78	86	30	118	47
<b>Warehouse workers, packers, etc.</b>	1,490	2,574	224	663	52	335	29	116	256	351
Warehouse workers	118	246	17	78	5	37	3	17	28	38
Packers, bottlers	1,372	2,328	207	585	47	298	26	99	228	313
<b>Clerical workers</b>	17,968	16,042	2,540	5,984	1,667	2,855	1,607	1,012	1,969	1,895
Clerks	12,308	5,112	1,545	1,801	1,117	909	1,094	340	1,310	602
Book-keepers, cashiers	1,681	2,882	307	1,104	140	554	102	178	201	312
Shorthand-typists	1,742	3,679	331	1,477	198	615	210	230	200	433
Typists	1,393	2,855	236	1,178	49	502	147	168	178	290
Office machine operators	844	1,514	121	424	63	275	54	96	80	258
<b>Shop assistants</b>	7,462	6,989	650	2,327	501	1,261	499	482	766	789
<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	11,221	19,232	2,138	5,925	991	3,255	979	1,796	1,146	1,764
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	1,724	3,579	262	1,173	138	630	158	259	257	250
Bar staff	1,646	3,739	297	1,229	114	481	128	266	215	469
Waitresses, etc.	1,088	2,796	123	701	85	496	81	298	114	264
Others	1,158	2,913	208	911	131	418	139	353	95	159
Hairdressers	629	1,140	102	361	72	203	69	108	70	105
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	416	1,447	81	571	32	240	33	136	44	141
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,040	2,407	250	569	288	558	317	311	232	247
Attendants	412	871	85	297	46	190	16	41	61	74
Entertainment workers	815	13	652	3	42	1	14	3	26	2
Other workers	293	327	78	110	43	38	24	21	32	53
<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	5,470	12,072	1,214	3,208	547	1,420	554	616	687	1,670
Laboratory assistants	313	277	41	58	36	91	23	12	33	33
Draughtsmen, tracers	172	129	37	39	22	32	14	8	14	20
Nurses	1,491	10,727	245	2,725	121	1,168	163	537	184	1,520
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	3,494	939	891	386	368	129	354	59	456	97
<b>Other workers</b>	18,613	15,280	1,749	3,879	1,197	3,795	892	1,045	2,496	1,509
Factory hands	12,153	7,782	1,058	1,875	693	2,560	575	552	1,397	410
Charwomen, cleaners	3,112	5,283	279	1,268	203	844	172	380	574	739
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,348	2,215	412	736	301	391	145	113	525	360
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>69,409</b>	<b>100,066</b>	<b>9,519</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>15,599</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>8,740</b>	<b>13,861</b>

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North Western		Northern		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>WOMEN—continued</b>										
<b>Leather workers</b>	5	31	43	145	11	25	5	3	24	11
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	4	24	13	49	11	5	2	2	15	6
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	1	7	30	96	—	20	3	1	9	5
<b>Textile workers</b>	197	1,011	245	1,239	19	90	4	17	210	601
Textile spinners	29	200	42	180	2	6	1	—	17	63
Textile weavers	25	127	53	272	1	—	—	—	33	117
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	2	3	28	162	—	1	—	—	2	—
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	45	153	43	286	3	6	1	12	20	127
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	27	176	25	82	3	11	1	3	27	54
Other workers	69	352	54	257	10	66	1	2	111	240
<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	129	896	212	1,964	156	387	58	385	385	710
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	7	34	12	37	7	6	7	5	18	23
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	51	443	62	801	62	139	20	150	136	296
Light clothing machinists	31	301	48	609	34	169	17	182	112	223
Other light clothing workers	14	43	20	120	20	33	2	18	69	99
Hat makers	3	6	8	29	—	—	—	3	7	5
Other clothing workers	10	43	22	198	16	21	7	19	19	52
Upholstery workers, etc.	13	26	40	170	17	19	5	8	24	12
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	13	366	49	385	35	117	8	20	80	246
Workers in food manufacture	12	366	42	376	34	117	8	8	68	246
Workers in drink manufacture	1	—	6	9	1	—	—	—	3	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	18	45	43	228	21	22	2	17	114	49
Paper and paper products workers	3	22	17	190	4	8	1	15	44	48
Printing workers	15	23	26	38	17	14	1	2	70	1
<b>Building materials workers</b>	—	5	3	17	—	—	—	—	8	12
<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	9	40	25	145	10	6	6	10	25	65
Rubber workers	1	—	10	53	—	—	1	—	4	—
Plastics workers	1	20	3	48	1	2	—	8	10	6
Other workers	7	20	12	44	9	4	5	2	11	59
<b>Painters and decorators</b>	—	4	1	13	1	—	—	—	22	1
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	138	170	192	208	172	92	114	38	254	119
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	44	8	40	19	29	14	25	2	19	14
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	6	125	6	85	13	32	3	—	22	56
Other transport workers	27	19	36	56	27	28	14	16	25	31
Communications workers	61	18	110	48	103	18	72	20	188	18
<b>Warehouse workers, packers, etc.</b>	170	318	460	548	134	45	15	16	150	182
Warehouse workers	14	21	19	25	10	18	3	4	19	8
Packers, bottlers	156	297	441	523	124	27	12	12	131	174
<b>Clerical workers</b>	1,337	952	2,164	1,808	2,075	461	1,650	340	2,959	735
Clerks	1,001	313	1,519	625	1,547	154	1,254	130	1,921	238
Book-keepers, cashiers	107	158	187	322	182	74	89	67	366	113
Shorthand-typists	104	212	184	323	130	122	139	88	246	179
Typists	75	170	180	331	105	67	115	22	208	127
Office machine operators	50	99	94	207	111	44	53	33	218	78
<b>Shop assistants</b>	713	379	772	821	1,112	272	775	177	1,674	481



**PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES**

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 151,602 adults in employment in the five weeks ended 8th October 1969. At that date 197,488 vacancies remained unfilled, 10,816 less than at 3rd September. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 201,500 in October, compared with 199,300 in September and 186,100 in July 1969. (See table 119 on page 1071.)

Youth employment service careers offices placed 45,416 young persons in employment in the five weeks ended 8th October. At that date 74,359 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 7,192 less than at 3rd September.

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.

**Table 1**

	Four weeks ended 3rd September 1969		Five weeks ended 8th October 1969		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 8th October 1969 (44 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	75,457	108,238	102,907	104,481	885,344
Women	33,552	100,066	48,695	93,007	395,492
<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>109,009</b>	<b>208,304</b>	<b>151,602</b>	<b>197,488</b>	<b>1,280,836</b>
Boys	30,141	36,455	28,778	32,496	185,170
Girls	21,749	45,096	16,638	41,863	134,995
<b>Total young persons</b>	<b>51,890</b>	<b>81,551</b>	<b>45,416</b>	<b>74,359</b>	<b>320,165</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,899</b>	<b>289,855</b>	<b>197,018</b>	<b>271,847</b>	<b>1,601,001</b>

**Table 2**

Industry group (Standard industrial classification 1968)	Placings during five weeks ended 8th October 1969					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th October 1969				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>102,907</b>	<b>28,778</b>	<b>48,695</b>	<b>16,638</b>	<b>197,018</b>	<b>104,481</b>	<b>32,496</b>	<b>93,007</b>	<b>41,863</b>	<b>271,847</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>70,684</b>	<b>17,354</b>	<b>20,115</b>	<b>6,315</b>	<b>114,468</b>	<b>67,225</b>	<b>15,669</b>	<b>41,879</b>	<b>18,593</b>	<b>143,366</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>46,798</b>	<b>13,496</b>	<b>19,492</b>	<b>5,974</b>	<b>85,760</b>	<b>53,040</b>	<b>12,261</b>	<b>40,967</b>	<b>17,892</b>	<b>124,160</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,026	615	2,650	68	5,359	1,190	1,260	365	299	3,114
Mining and quarrying	653	367	40	11	1,071	3,768	720	89	28	4,605
Coal mining	335	315	17	3	670	3,599	686	19	10	4,314
Food, drink and tobacco	4,604	895	4,194	679	10,372	2,167	736	5,100	1,452	9,455
Coal and petroleum products	150	39	30	10	229	224	18	44	28	314
Chemicals and allied industries	2,205	530	824	329	3,888	2,256	547	1,785	700	5,288
Metal manufacture	3,819	1,009	423	183	5,434	3,891	957	576	214	5,638
Mechanical engineering	8,018	2,168	1,387	381	11,954	14,416	1,890	2,334	751	19,391
Instrument engineering	678	249	417	111	1,455	1,382	340	856	382	2,960
Electrical engineering	3,254	1,216	2,542	478	7,490	5,779	742	4,929	1,333	12,783
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,220	505	64	18	2,807	1,454	154	64	13	1,685
Vehicles	3,451	1,003	585	204	5,243	5,654	372	1,177	289	7,492
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,068	1,753	1,677	376	8,874	5,149	1,759	2,956	1,234	11,098
Textiles	2,655	678	1,414	669	5,416	2,209	899	5,082	3,009	11,199
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	663	135	307	62	1,167	673	219	1,452	529	2,873
Woolen and worsted	531	166	301	106	1,104	423	211	1,069	683	2,386
Leather, leather goods and fur	360	161	136	87	744	202	216	492	405	1,315
Clothing and footwear	672	508	2,215	1,288	4,683	1,090	685	9,736	4,784	16,295
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,387	378	420	123	3,308	1,819	494	1,216	366	3,895
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,932	1,033	449	157	4,571	1,897	941	680	490	4,008
Paper, printing and publishing	1,622	812	1,286	563	4,283	1,459	924	1,931	1,686	6,000
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,103	311	780	228	2,422	757	350	1,182	643	2,932
Printing and publishing	445	464	410	306	1,625	639	536	696	1,008	2,879
Other manufacturing industries	2,703	559	1,429	318	5,009	1,992	587	2,009	756	5,344
Construction	22,496	3,070	385	230	26,181	9,617	2,389	567	502	13,075
Gas, electricity and water	737	421	198	100	1,456	800	299	256	171	1,526
Transport and communication	5,232	948	1,016	377	7,573	9,455	939	1,520	556	12,470
Distributive trades	9,121	5,274	7,528	5,121	27,044	6,979	7,530	12,687	11,164	38,360
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	784	502	823	1,063	3,172	2,210	1,687	1,489	1,998	7,384
Professional and scientific services	1,782	660	3,518	1,244	7,204	5,719	1,752	16,693	2,309	26,473
Miscellaneous services	9,146	2,386	10,315	1,522	23,369	7,244	2,590	15,599	5,954	31,387
Entertainments, sports, etc.	426	132	399	85	1,042	296	164	1,030	347	1,837
Catering (MLH 884-888)	5,781	559	7,336	401	14,077	2,765	661	7,562	1,043	12,031
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	330	253	490	245	1,318	206	167	1,262	673	2,308
Public administration	4,132	1,039	2,730	928	8,829	4,459	1,069	2,775	990	9,293
National government service	1,786	532	2,044	432	4,794	2,390	495	1,614	534	5,033
Local government service	2,346	507	686	496	4,035	2,069	574	1,161	456	4,260

**Table 3**

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 8th October 1969					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 8th October 1969				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	39,499	9,394	19,359	4,832	73,084	46,090	14,006	38,715	16,863	115,674
Greater London	22,990	4,399	10,534	2,216	40,139	20,802	8,159	21,084	9,244	59,289
East Anglia	3,152	742	1,818	429	6,141	3,144	821	2,501	1,002	7,468
South Western	6,092	1,722	2,938	1,028	11,780	5,149	1,700	5,501	2,561	14,911
Midlands	11,665	4,563	4,601	2,713	23,542	16,813	6,131	13,107	6,526	42,577
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,252	2,702	3,888	1,909	15,751	7,556	2,854	8,732	3,800	22,942
North Western	14,620	3,695	6,258	1,893	26,466	10,818	2,880	12,929	4,520	31,147
Northern	7,307	2,221	2,972	1,357	13,857	4,551	925	3,215	1,710	10,401
Wales	5,842	1,658	2,456	1,077	11,033	3,910	1,026	2,384	1,338	8,658
Scotland	7,478	2,081	4,405	1,400	15,364	6,450	2,153	5,923	3,543	18,069
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>102,907</b>	<b>28,778</b>	<b>48,695</b>	<b>16,638</b>	<b>197,018</b>	<b>104,481</b>	<b>32,496</b>	<b>93,007</b>	<b>41,863</b>	<b>271,847</b>
London and South Eastern	29,999	6,121	15,269	3,210	54,599	28,559	10,666	27,180	12,292	78,697
Eastern and Southern	12,652	4,015	5,908	2,051	24,626	20,675	4,161	14,036	5,573	44,445

**STOPPAGES OF WORK**

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the department, was 328. In addition, 61 stoppages which began before October 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 283,200. This total included 162,706 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 120,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 108,700 were directly involved and 11,800 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

**Stoppages of work in the first ten months of 1969 and 1968**

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	January to October 1969		January to October 1968	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5	1,500	5	900
Coal mining	156	142,100	186	23,100
All other mining and quarrying	6	500	4	300
Food, drink and tobacco	96	31,200	55	17,600
Chemicals, etc.	43	15,200	38	10,000
Metal manufacture	181	73,600	121	183,200
Engineering	531	216,500	346	955,300
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	73	49,700	120	49,100
Motor vehicles and cycles	229	234,700	201	383,800
Aircraft	67	31,700	57	159,000
Other vehicles	8	2,300	13	11,100
Other metal goods	104	20,300	85	122,000
Textiles	62	16,700	47	11,000
Clothing and footwear	13	3,800	14	3,200
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	46	7,800	35	13,400
Timber, furniture, etc.	32	5,400	25	6,900
Paper and printing	45	15,100	18	3,400
Remaining manufacturing industries	76	25,900	56	26,300
Construction	242	39,200	241	42,600
Gas, electricity and water	22	4,800	13	3,000
Port and inland water transport	268	157,100	143	53,100
All other transport and communication	135	182,600	128	64,400
Distributive trades	29	2,900	23	2,100
Administrative, professional, etc., services	60	43,900	45	9,000
Miscellaneous services	15	5,600	19	5,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>1,330,000</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,159,000</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the total shown.  
† Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

The aggregate of 1,699,000 working days lost in October includes 1,339,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

**Causes of stoppages**

Principal cause	Beginning in October 1969		Beginning in the first ten months of 1969	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	172	59,400	1,228	496,000
—other wage disputes	20	4,000	206	65,700
Hours of work	6	1,700	24	6,000
Employment of particular classes or persons	45	11,700	423	113,900
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	55	16,800	456	245,400
Trade union status	21	3,800	159	106,300
Sympathetic action	9	11,300	46	92,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>108,700</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>1,126,200</b>

**Duration of stoppages—ending in October**

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	73	36,200	35,000
2 days	63	16,100	29,000
3 days	51	15,700	45,000
4-6 days	62	14,500	62,000
Over 6 days	69	20,900	319,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>103,300</b>	<b>490,000</b>

**Prominent stoppages of work during October**

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



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

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

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

#### Indices

At 31st October 1969 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

31st January 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1968 October	171.2	90.7	188.8	168.4	90.6	185.8
1969 September	179.4	90.5	198.2	176.8	90.4	195.4
1969 October	179.6	90.5	198.4	177.1	90.4	195.8

#### Notes:

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

#### Principal changes reported in October

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

**Local authorities' services (manual workers)—England and Wales:** Increase of 15s. a week for adult workers and certain other increases due to the introduction of a revised pay and grading structure (29th September 1969).

**Government industrial establishments:** Increase in minimum wage rates of approximately 3½ per cent. with further increases due to the introduction of a new pay and grading structure (pay week containing 1st July 1969).

**Railway service:** Weekly rates for male conciliation and footplate staff increased by amounts ranging from 14s. to 20s., according to occupation (4th August 1969).

**Railway workshops:** Increases ranging from 10s. to 12s. a week, according to category for men and 8s. or 9s. for women (4th August 1969).

**Food manufacture:** Introduction of minimum earnings levels of 260s. a week for men and 190s. for women, with proportional sums for younger workers (5th October 1969).

**Laundering (Wages Council):** Increase in minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (20th October 1969).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include organ building and calico printing.

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 October indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,290,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,325,000 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 October, with operative effect from earlier months (915,000 workers, £1,015,000 in weekly rates of wages). The reports made during October did not include any changes in normal weekly hours. Of the total increase of £1,325,000 about

£980,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £325,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and £20,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	380,000	£ 285,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	30,000	16,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	450,000	490,000	2,000	3,000
Chemicals and allied industries	127,000	75,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	375,000	220,000	2,000	4,000
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	305,000	165,000	196,000	230,000
Textiles	—	—	32,000	32,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	93,000	60,000	1,000	1,000
Clothing and footwear	87,000	52,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	105,000	50,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	220,000	170,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	93,000	75,000	6,000	6,000
Other manufacturing industries	120,000	92,000	—	—
Construction	100,000	60,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	845,000	675,000	6,000	6,000
Transport and communication	610,000	375,000	4,000	4,000
Distributive trades	680,000	820,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	550,000	385,000	275,000	403,000
Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals—January–October 1969</b>	<b>5,170,000</b>	<b>4,065,000</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>690,000</b>
<b>Totals—January–October 1968</b>	<b>7,725,000</b>	<b>5,400,000</b>	<b>520,000</b>	<b>540,000</b>

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
increases	decreases	(000's)			
1968					
October	1,240	—	625	13	15
November	2,560	—	1,385	4	23
December	3,325	1,190	2,645	40	60
1969					
January	880	—	425	118	118
February	730	—	375	—	—
March	455	—	145	—	—
April	355	—	130	—	—
May	135	—	65	120	175
June	575	—	315	75	75
July*	1,300	—	915	205	315
August*	335	—	230	3	3
September*	1,215	—	1,050	—	—
October	375	1	310	—	—

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

#### Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include:

**Retail multiple grocery (Scotland):** One additional day.

**Wool textile (Scotland):** Three additional days making three weeks.

**Laundering (Wages Council):** One additional day.

### RETAIL PRICES 21st OCTOBER 1969

At 21st October 1969 the general \*retail prices index was 133.2 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 132.2 at 16th September and 126.4 at 15th October 1968.

The rise in the index was due to rises in the average levels of prices of many goods and services, particularly household coal and tomatoes 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 129.2 and that for all other items of food was 132.6.

#### The principal changes in the month were:

**Food:** The principal changes in this group were a rise in the average level of prices of tomatoes and falls in the average levels of prices of fresh fruits. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variation showed little change at 129.2, compared with 129.0 in September. The index for the food group as a whole rose to 131.8, compared with 131.3 in September.

**Housing:** There were rises in the average levels of rents of dwellings let unfurnished, of rates and water charges in Scotland and of charges for repairs and maintenance. The index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather less than 1½ per cent. to 149.5 compared with 147.6 in September.

**Fuel and light:** As a result of rises, largely seasonal, in the average prices of household coal and coke, the index for the fuel and light group rose by rather less than 4½ per cent. to 141.3, compared with 135.4 in September.

**Durable household goods:** There were rises in the average levels of prices of most items in this group and the group index rose by rather less than 1½ per cent. to 120.6, compared with 119.0 in September.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Mainly as a result of increases in the prices of a number of Sunday newspapers, the index for the group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 133.9, compared with 133.1 in September.

**Services:** The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of charges for admission to cinemas; the index for the services group as a whole rose by one per cent. to 144.8, compared with 143.3 in September.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index rose to 138.1, compared with 137.2 in September.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>131.8</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	136
Meat and bacon	142
Fish	135
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	111
Milk, cheese and eggs	127
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	111
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	143
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	138
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	110
Other food	128
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>136.5</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>135.8</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>149.5</b>
Rent	155
Rates and water charges	154
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	124
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>141.3</b>
Coal and coke	150
Gas	126
Electricity	145
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>120.6</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	131
Radio, television and other household appliances	108
Pottery, glassware and hardware	122
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>119.2</b>
Men's outer clothing	124
Men's underclothing	124
Women's outer clothing	116
Women's underclothing	118
Children's clothing	119
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	114
Footwear	122
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>124.1</b>
Motoring and cycling	115
Fares	144
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>133.9</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	166
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	121
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	118
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	131
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>144.8</b>
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	141
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	150
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>138.1†</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>133.2</b>

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



# Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

		THOUSANDS									
Quarter		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed*	Civil employment*	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	Working population*	Of which		
								Males*		Females	
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>											
1963	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590	
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669	
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668	
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696	
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722	
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841	
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825	
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880	
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859	
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977	
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982	
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006	
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027	
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108	
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990	
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963	
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935	
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982	
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921	
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952	
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948	
	September	22,701	1,681	24,382	535	24,916	395	25,311	16,326	8,986	
	December	22,647	1,681	24,328	540	24,868	390	25,258	16,322	8,936	
1969	March	22,515	1,681	24,196	566	24,762	384	25,146	16,194	8,952	
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†</b>											
1963	June	22,591		24,239				25,174	16,561	8,614	
	September	22,619		24,263				25,169	16,537	8,632	
	December	22,758		24,399				25,245	16,559	8,686	
1964	March	22,797		24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698	
	June	22,878		24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747	
	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800	
	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839	
1965	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887	
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884	
	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932	
	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995	
1966	March	23,309		24,922				25,615	16,602	9,013	
	June	23,285		24,897				25,618	16,563	9,055	
	September	23,247		24,876				25,626	16,566	9,060	
	December	22,994		24,641				25,500	16,497	9,003	
1967	March	22,846		24,510				25,424	16,453	8,971	
	June	22,813		24,495				25,427	16,465	8,962	
	September	22,821		24,502				25,449	16,517	8,932	
	December	22,714		24,395				25,337	16,402	8,936	
1968	March	22,681		24,362				25,311	16,351	8,961	
	June	22,633		24,313				25,268	16,293	8,975	
	September	22,612		24,293				25,232	16,292	8,940	
	December	22,629		24,309				25,216	16,263	8,952	
1969	March	22,642		22,324				25,241	16,283	8,958	

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

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

magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure were published for the first time in the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
<b>Standard Regions</b>												
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	*September	7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701
	*December	7,846	619	1,280	2,279	1,403	2,018	2,907	1,260	937	2,087	22,647
1969	*March	7,815	616	1,271	2,287	1,397	1,986	2,876	1,244	926	2,086	22,515

\* Regional estimates are provisional.

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



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

TABLE 103

Mid-month	Total all industries and services†	Index of production†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufactures	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles
		Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)										
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	100.4	8,662.9	100.8	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	101.3	8,718.4	101.3	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	100.2	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4
1964 June (a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6
(b)§	22,892.0	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7
1965 June (a)	23,147.0	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4
1966 June (a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.8	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.9	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1967 June	22,645.0	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
1968 June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
1965 December	23,280.0	11,633.5	102.8	8,961.9	103.0		602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3
1966 January	23,194.0	11,553.7	102.9	8,899.2	102.9		598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7
February		11,548.0	102.8	8,893.5	102.9		594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2
March		11,532.8	102.7	8,872.2	102.8		590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5
April		11,534.6	102.7	8,879.0	102.9		584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4
May		11,557.5	102.7	8,870.9	102.8		580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3
June (a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.8	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)		11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.8		574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
July		11,607.5	102.6	8,993.7	102.9		570.6	850.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7
August		11,637.6	102.5	9,033.4	102.9		568.3	856.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1
September	23,325.0	11,611.1	102.0	9,029.4	102.7		566.2	844.6	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5
October		11,587.2	101.7	9,007.7	102.3		564.9	847.5	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8
November		11,529.2	101.2	8,961.5	101.7		564.2	846.9	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3
December	23,016.0	11,480.7	100.9	8,921.6	101.3		562.7	841.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4
1967 January	22,728.0	11,363.9	100.6	8,840.9	101.0		561.0	825.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0
February		11,320.9	100.2	8,801.4	100.6		559.7	818.9	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9
March		11,287.2	100.0	8,770.1	100.4		557.8	817.8	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3
April		11,276.3	99.9	8,762.1	100.3		556.1	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1
May		11,256.4	99.5	8,732.5	99.9		553.9	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8
June	22,828.0	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
July		11,212.0	99.1	8,698.4	99.5		545.7	840.7	514.6	589.4	2,314.6	196.3	812.5	563.6	697.8
August		11,226.2	98.8	8,708.1	99.2		542.2	842.1	515.1	588.8	2,317.1	194.8	809.7	564.0	697.0
September	22,905.0	11,220.7	98.6	8,706.9	99.0		538.5	833.4	512.5	589.8	2,326.5	193.8	809.4	564.5	692.1
October		11,196.6	98.3	8,701.8	98.8		533.6	835.1	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8	564.4	689.5
November		11,191.4	98.2	8,705.9	98.8		528.2	835.5	509.3	586.7	2,326.8	194.3	806.1	566.1	689.6
December	22,733.0	11,159.7	98.1	8,696.3	98.7		524.1	830.2	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5	566.9	691.1
1968 January	22,561.0	11,049.2	97.9	8,623.6	98.6		520.2	809.7	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4	562.9	686.4
February		11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.6		515.7	804.0	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7	564.7	689.5
March		11,032.2	97.8	8,613.1	98.6		508.7	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2	564.1	687.5
April		11,006.8	97.5	8,602.5	98.5		499.0	799.2	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3	564.1	687.5
May		11,038.0	97.6	8,617.6	98.6		493.0	802.7	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9	565.4	689.6
June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
July		11,022.6	97.4	8,638.0	98.8		481.0	825.5	499.4	581.8	2,283.0	188.1	802.2	566.5	689.6
August		11,062.2	97.3	8,677.2	98.8		475.5	831.1	504.1	583.7	2,288.4	187.9	802.1	568.7	694.3
September	22,701.0	11,068.1	97.2	8,681.6	98.7		471.0	820.3	501.9	585.4	2,294.7	188.5	807.5	570.4	695.6
October		11,071.4	97.2	8,698.1	98.8		467.0	824.3	501.7	584.7	2,297.1	185.9	811.1	573.7	697.1
November		11,087.3	97.3	8,710.6	98.9		464.2	825.9	502.3	585.8	2,299.8	184.8	812.2	575.9	700.4
December	22,647.0	11,080.2	97.4	8,723.4	99.0		461.0	825.9	502.5	587.1	2,304.5	186.2	815.0	576.9	702.3
1969 January	22,515.0	10,990.0	97.3	8,665.0	99.0		458.5	810.3	500.1	586.3	2,292.5	185.2	815.6	571.8	699.6
February		10,980.6	97.2	8,669.3	99.1		456.7	805.2	500.7	587.8	2,296.5	185.4	821.7	572.9	700.8
March		10,957.7	97.1	8,665.7	99.2		455.5	803.0	501.2	589.3	2,298.1	186.6	824.3	572.4	700.1
April		10,967.5	97.2	8,678.2	99.4		453.1	807.2	502.8	589.6	2,300.2	186.1	826.4	572.2	700.7
May		10,961.5	96.9	8,666.1	99.2		450.3	808.6	502.3	588.6	2,295.8	186.6	825.5	570.5	700.7
June		10,933.7	96.7	8,647.1	99.1		447.7	811.7	501.6	588.2	2,291.9	185.7	823.6	569.0	698.3
July		10,948.8	96.7	8,675.5	99.2		445.1	832.5	506.4	589.5	2,295.3	184.8	821.6	569.4	696.8
August		10,962.6	96.5	8,692.0	99.0		442.4	834.9	508.5	589.8	2,300.0	184.4	821.7	570.0	698.8
September		10,965.2	96.3	8,695.7	98.9		441.1	825.3	507.6	590.6	2,313.0	185.3	825.3	570.6	697.6

\* 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**

TABLE 103 (continued)

Mid-month	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service		
																THOUSANDS	
1960 June	62.9	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2		
1961 June	62.6	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6		
1962 June	62.4	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5		
1963 June	61.6	542.8	337.0														



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

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2	
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3	
Monthly averages									
1965	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
	October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.4
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	568.7	2.5
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	580.4	2.5
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	585.0	2.5
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	574.5	2.5
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	551.1	2.4
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	528.8	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	520.1	2.2
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	505.5	2.2
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	486.8	2.1
	March 10	589.4	2.5	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	503.7	2.2
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	518.7	2.2
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	518.3	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	543.4	2.3
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	576.5	2.5
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	584.6	2.5
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	580.0	2.5
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	554.5	2.4

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

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

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

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	32.5	255.1		1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1	
Monthly averages									
1965	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	310.2	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	343.8	2.0	90.0	339.2	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



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

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0
Monthly averages								
1965	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
1965	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
1965	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
1965	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
1965	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
1966	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
1966	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
1966	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
1966	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
1966	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
1966	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
1966	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
1966	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
1966	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
1966	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
1966	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
1967	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
1967	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
1967	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
1967	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
1967	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
1967	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
1967	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
1967	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
1967	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
1967	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
1967	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
1968	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
1968	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
1968	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0
1968	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.8	1.0
1968	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	88.8	1.0
1968	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	91.9	1.1
1968	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	95.0	1.1
1968	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	87.3	1.0
1968	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.8	1.0
1968	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	79.1	0.9
1968	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	77.4	0.9
1969	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	72.0	0.8
1969	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	69.9	0.8
1969	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	71.7	0.8
1969	81.9	1.0	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	73.6	0.9
1969	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.9	0.9
1969	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	80.5	0.9
1969	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	90.4	1.1
1969	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	92.7	1.1
1969	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	95.6	1.0
1969	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9	81.4	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**

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6
1968	93.5	1.6	92.3	1.0	1.2	91.3		1.6
Monthly averages								
1965	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
1965	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
1965	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
1965	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
1965	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
1966	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
1966	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
1966	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
1966	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
1966	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
1966	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
1966	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
1966	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
1966	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
1966	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2
1966	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.4
1967	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
1967	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
1967	96.2	1.7	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
1967	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.6
1967	84.6	1.5	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
1967	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
1967	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
1967	90.3	1.6	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.8
1967	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
1967	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
1967	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
1968	106.6	1.9	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.5
1968	101.4	1.8	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.8	1.5
1968	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5	92.8	1.6
1968	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	1.2	91.4	92.8	1.6
1968	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	0.9	85.4	97.3	1.7
1968	84.0	1.5	83.3	0.4	0.8	82.9	99.9	1.7
1968	89.4	1.6	88.8	4.8	0.7	83.9	98.4	1.7
1968	86.5	1.5	85.8	2.7	0.6	83.1	97.4	1.7
1968	88.0	1.5	87.3	0.9	0.7	86.3	89.5	1.6
1968	89.4	1.6	88.5	0.5	0.8	88.1	85.4	1.5
1968	91.7	1.6	88.1	0.3	3.6	87.8	85.2	1.5
1969	96.9	1.7	96.1	0.4	0.8	95.7	80.4	1.4
1969	96.6	1.7	95.5	0.3	1.1	95.2	77.2	1.3
1969	93.4	1.6	92.5	0.2	0.9	92.3	81.9	1.4
1969	90.4	1.6	89.7	1.2	0.7	88.5	84.2	1.5
1969	82.8	1.4	82.0	0.4	0.8	81.6	83.1	1.4
1969	76.3	1.3	75.9	0.2	0.4	75.7	86.9	1.5
1969	75.0	1.3	74.8	0.3	0.3	74.5	90.5	1.6
1969	82.9	1.4	82.7	4.1	0.2	78.7	92.6	1.6
1969	82.2	1.4	82.0	2.5	0.2	79.5	93.3	1.6
1969	84.0	1.5	83.7	1.0	0.2	82.7	85.5	1.5

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

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3		..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4		..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5		..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1		..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2		..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3		..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7		..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4		..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6		..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6		..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6		..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4		0.9
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6		1.1
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9		1.7
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8		1.7
Monthly averages								
1965 August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	25.7	25.7	0.9
November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966 January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967 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	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	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
1968 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	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0	47.0	1.7
December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	46.2	1.6
1969 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	1.7	47.5	2.8	0.3	44.7	55.1	1.9
September 8	48.0	1.7	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

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 1968 and 1969 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1		1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1		1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5		1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6		1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0		2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.4	0.4	25.2		2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0		1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2		1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8		1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8		1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1		1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3		1.5
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4		1.7
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9		2.5
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9		2.5
Monthly averages								
1965 August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966 January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	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 11	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 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
October 10	31.7	2.3	31.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967 January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.4
February 13	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	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	35.3	2.6
August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7	2.6
September 11	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 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	32.9	2.5
December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	32.6	2.4
1968 January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5	2.4
February 12	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	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 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	34.6	2.6
October 14	33.8	2.5	33.4	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.0	2.5
November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.1	2.4
December 9	35.8	2						



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

TABLE II

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9
Monthly averages								
1965	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	2.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	1.9
	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	1.8
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	1.9
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	2.1
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	2.1
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	2.1
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	2.0
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.9
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.6
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	1.5
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	1.6
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	1.7
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	1.7
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	1.9
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	1.9
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	1.9
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.3	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

TABLE III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..	
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..	
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..	
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..	
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..	
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..	
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..	
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..	
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..	
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..	
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0	
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6	
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8	
Monthly averages									
1965	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	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
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	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 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	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
1967	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	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8
1968	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
1969	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	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	25.9	1.8
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	25.9	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	26.9	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

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,422,600) 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**  
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally-adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	1.9	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	2.5	
Monthly averages									
1965	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	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	1.0
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
	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	1.4
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	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	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
	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
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
	February 12	55.4	2.7	52.9	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	53.1	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	49.1	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
1969	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	1.4	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

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

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	1.4	1.4	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	1.4	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	2.3	2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	2.4	2.4	
Monthly averages									
1965	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
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	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	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	53.3	53.3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	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
1968	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 11	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	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	70.6	2.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	68.2	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	67.3	2.3
1969	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



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

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
Monthly averages								
1965	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	28.9		2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	29.6		2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	31.1		2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	31.6		2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	34.3		2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6		2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2		2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7		2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0		2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7		2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9		2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9		2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	33.7		2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3		2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8		2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6		3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8		3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0		3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9		3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8		3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4		3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7		3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4		3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3		4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8		4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9		4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5		4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	51.9		3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1		4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	60.5		4.1
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2		4.0
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1		4.0
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	58.0		4.3
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	57.4		4.6
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4		4.7
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4		5.0
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1		5.2
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	59.7		5.1
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4		4.8
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0		4.5
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7		4.4
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1		4.6
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9		4.3
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4		4.3
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8		4.6
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	57.8		4.6
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7		4.8
	July 14	59.7	4.6	59.4	1.6	57.8		5.2
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	59.9		5.3
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	60.5		5.1
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	59.8		4.7

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 UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
Monthly averages								
1965	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	23.0		2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	24.0		2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	25.9		2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	27.1		2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	26.3		2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	29.4		2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	28.9		2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	26.6		2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	25.5		2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	23.3		2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	21.3		2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	21.4		2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	23.4		2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	26.3		2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	31.3		3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	35.6		3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	37.6		3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	40.3		3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	40.5		3.6
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	39.6		3.7
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	38.1		3.9
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	37.2		3.9
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	34.6		4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2		4.1
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	37.0		4.1
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1		4.2
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4		3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2		4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9		4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3		3.8
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0		3.6
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6		3.7
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.2		3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	37.0		3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	35.1		4.0
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	35.2		4.1
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	36.4		4.1
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9		4.2
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8		3.9
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5		3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3		3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0		3.7
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6		3.6
	March 10	40.8	4.1	40.0	0.3	39.8		3.7
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5		3.8
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6		3.8
	June 9	34.8	3.5	34.7	0.3	34.5		4.0
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2		4.1
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	36.7		4.1
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	37.9		4.3
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	38.9		4.0

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

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: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
Monthly averages								
1965	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	58.9	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	80.2	77.0	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	77.3	79.4	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	73.8	81.7	3.8
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	74.8	84.2	3.9
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	78.5	86.9	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	79.0	83.7	3.9
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	82.7	82.3	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	90.5	79.1	3.7
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	87.3	75.6	3.5
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	84.2	76.2	3.5
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	82.0	78.7	3.6
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	77.4	79.5	3.7
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	74.2	82.2	3.8
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	75.0	84.4	3.9
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	77.4	85.7	4.0
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	74.7	82.0	3.8
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	76.9	81.5	3.8
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	77.4	76.9	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	77.9	75.1	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	85.2	74.1	3.4
	February 10	85.6	4.0	83.5	0.8	82.7	71.5	3.3
	March 10	83.2	3.9	81.1	0.4	80.6	72.9	3.4
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	77.5	74.4	3.4
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	73.4	75.5	3.5
	June 9	74.7	3.5	71.3	0.3	71.0	78.8	3.6
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	75.4	84.8	3.9
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	77.4	85.7	4.0
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	75.0	82.3	3.8
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	77.2	81.8	3.8

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,160,000) 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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XXI
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXI-XXVII*	
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130	
1967	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133
	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127
	June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120
	July	497	262	143	92	11	31	52	18	123
	August	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130
	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130
	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133
	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135
	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134
	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132
	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	20	123
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116
	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	20	130
	August†	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	21	133
	September†	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	21	134
	October†	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	29	135
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1967	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129
	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129
	June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132
	July	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136
	August	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139
	September	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138
	October	551	293	153	110	15	33	57	25	131
	November	529	279	147	102	13	34	55	23	127
	December	520	271	143	97	12	33	55	23	126
1969	January	506	258	142	85	11	33	53	23	127
	February	487	246	134	83	11	33	50	22	125
	March	504	258	135	92	12	33	52	23	126
	April	519	271	137	105	12	33	53	23	127
	May	518	273	136	111	13	33	53	23	125
	June†	543	285	144	111	15	36	54	27	128
	July†	577	297	153	112	15	37	58	30	143
	August†	585	303	159	112	16	38	59	31	142
	September†	580	303	157	114	14	37	58	26	142
	October†	555	294	152	110	14	34	55	26	133

\* 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

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954-1968	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
	1954	210.3	66.2	31.5							
	1955	226.7	67.9	30.0							
	1956	291.4	74.5	25.6							
	1957	404.0	87.5	21.7							
	1958	436.7	82.3	18.9							
	1959	339.2	68.7	20.3							
	1960	306.4	67.9	22.2							
	1961	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
	1962	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
	1963	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
	1964	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
	1965	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1966	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1967	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1968											
1965	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8			
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5			
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5

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

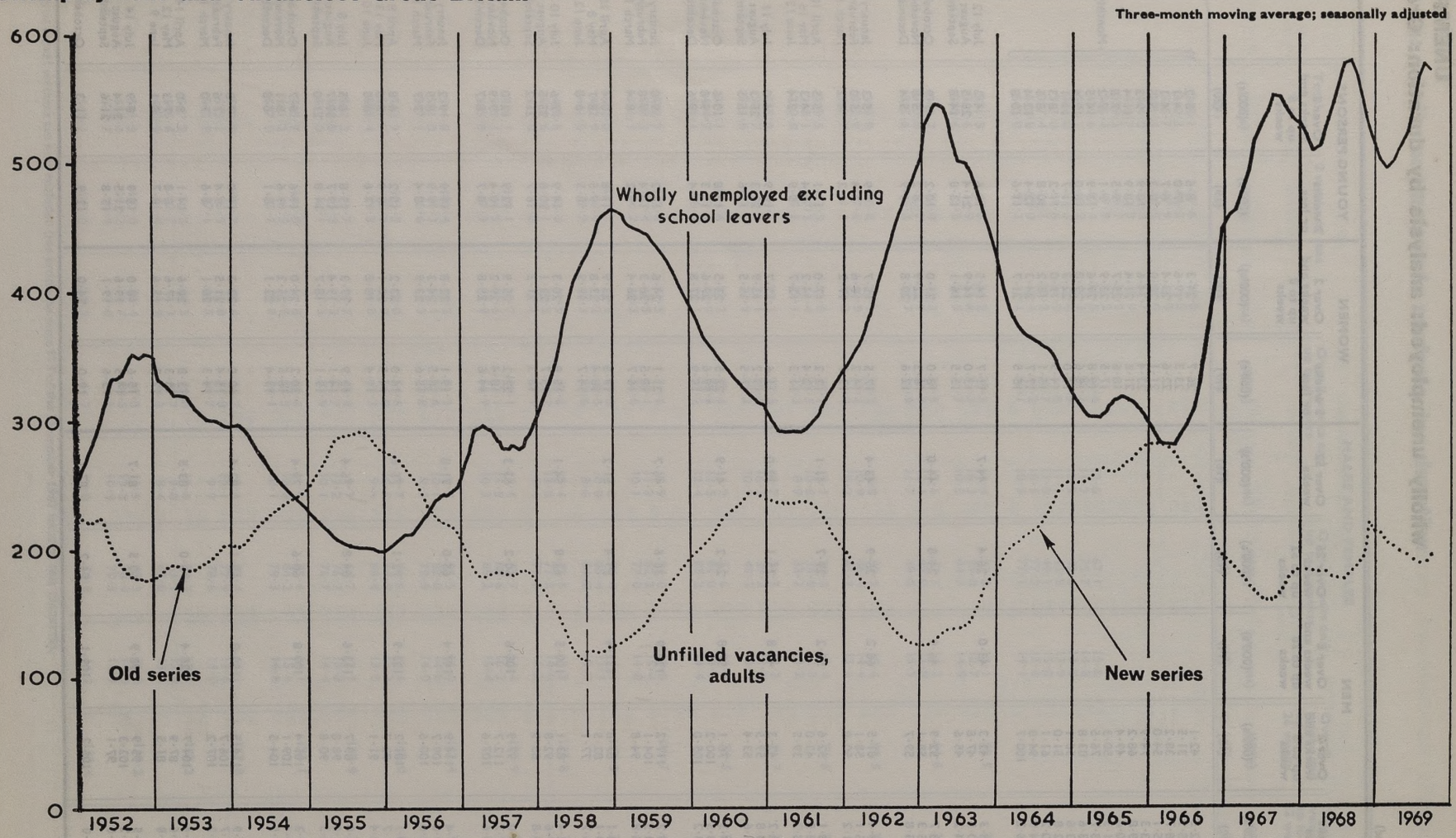
**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS			
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1954-1968	Monthly averages	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	
	1954	128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
	1955	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
	1956	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
	1957	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
	1958	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
	1959	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
	1960	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
	1961	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
	1962	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
	1963	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
	1964	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
	1965	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
1966	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4		
1967	439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8		
1968												
1965	July 12	194.8	38.3	42.3	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2	
	August 9	205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5	
	September 13	207.6	44.2	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8	
	October 11	217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9	
	November 8	224.9	46.3	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8	
	December 6	234.8	45.8	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4	
1966	January 10	250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3	
	February 14	242.7	46.1	58.1				14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0	
	March 14	227.3	41.2	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2	
	April 18	218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5	
	May 16	200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3	
	June 13	189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4	
	July 11	191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	
	August 8	206.0	44.8	59.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3	
	September 12	228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5	
	October 10	271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6	
	November 14	325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8	
	December 12	354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6	
1967	January 9	402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	



### Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain





## VACANCIES

### vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
Monthly averages									
1965	January 6	311.3	118.1	103.1	221.1	136.2	117.6	253.6	90.1
	February 3	325.6	124.2	105.2	229.4	135.7	116.2	251.8	96.3
	March 3	358.2	137.0	112.1	249.2	139.9	117.1	256.9	109.1
	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 1	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
1966	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	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	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
1967	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	88.1	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
1968	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
1969	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

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

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



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

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME†				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (000's)	Average
1961 May 27	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1962 May 26	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1964 May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
1965 April 10	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(a)													
(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	—	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½
October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½
November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½
December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967 January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
July 15	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
August 19	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
September 16	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
October 14	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
December 16	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 13†	2,023	34.8	17,607	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17†	1,865	31.9	15,875	8½	1	59	18	147	8½	19	0.3	206	11
September 14†	2,051	35.1	17,668	8½	9	359	20	175	9	28	0.5	534	19
October 19†	2,125	36.3	18,489	8½	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	206	10
November 16†	2,188	37.3	18,739	8½	1	58	21	182	9	22	0.4	240	11
December 14†	2,166	36.9	18,839	8½	1	43	23	209	9	24	0.4	252	10½
1969 January 18†	2,082	35.7	17,897	8½	2	82	20	178	9	22	0.4	260	12
February 15†	2,088	35.8	17,753	8½	2	86	22	196	9	24	0.4	282	11½
March 15†	2,060	35.4	17,745	8½	2	85	28	265	9½	30	0.5	350	11½
April 19†	2,103	35.9	18,152	8½	1	55	24	222	9	25	0.4	276	11
May 17†	2,149	36.8	18,679	8½	3	107	27	223	8	29	0.5	330	11
June 14†	2,117	36.3	18,402	8½	4	175	24	228	9½	28	0.5	403	14½
July 19†	1,997	34.2	17,774	9	1	40	19	167	9	20	0.3	207	10½
August 16†	1,863	31.8	16,084	8½	8	323	21	194	9	29	0.5	516	18
September 13†	2,085	35.6	18,150	8½	4	176	25	218	9	29	0.5	394	13½

\* 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

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.7	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.0	102.5	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	82.7	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968	91.4	94.4	87.0	83.2	90.3	95.1	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1965 November 13	101.9	104.8	97.4	97.5	99.4	104.5	99.8	98.2	97.2	100.1	98.5	99.9
December 11	101.7	104.7	98.1	96.9	98.9	103.9	99.0	98.3	98.0	100.2	99.3	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	99.1	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	



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

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

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1964	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
1966	April	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1967	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
1968	April	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1969	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1964	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	46.7	46.0	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
1966	April	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1967	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
1968	April	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1969	April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1964	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	8 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
1966	April	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1967	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
1968	April	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	8 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7
1969	April	8 5.8	9 5.5	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8

**WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\***

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1964	Oct.	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0	9 0
1966	April	9 8	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 7	9 7	9 5	9 5
1967	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14	9 14
1968	April	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15	9 15
1969	April	10 0	10 0	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1	10 1
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1964	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
1966	April	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	38.4	38.4	37.9	38.1
1967	April	38.8	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
1968	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
1969	April	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1964	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
1966	April	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
1967	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
1968	April	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
1969	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5

\* Working full-time.

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

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

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1964	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
1965	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
1966	April	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
1967	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
1968	April	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
1969	April	19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1964	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	44.1	47.5
1966	April	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
1967	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
1968	April	45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0
1969	April	44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	51.5	48.2	43.9	50.1	44.7	43.9	46.1
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1964	Oct.	7 6.5	9 0.7	7 9.6	7 11.5	8 10.8	7 3.7	7 3.0	6 11.9	6 7.0	6 2.6	7 7.1
1965	April	7 9.0	9 4.5	8 0.9	8 3.9	7 1.1	7 8.7	7 7.2	7 4.7	6 10.6	6 4.5	7 11.5
1966	April	8 2.0	9 9.8	8 5.2	8 9.0	7 6.1	7 11.3	8 4.8	7 9.8	7 3.2	6 8.3	8 4.0
1967	April	8 5.4	10 3.8	8 10.9	9 1.4	7 7.6	8 4.6	8 7.6	8 0.9	7 7.9	7 1.6	8 8.7
1968	April	8 7.3	10 5.8	9 0.2	9 2.8	7 10.6	8 5.7	8 8.7	8 3.6	7 9.4	7 1.9	8 9.9
1969	April	8 8.2	10 6.1	9 2.3	9 4.2	8 1.6	8 6.6	8 9.4	8 4.4	7 11.4	7 4.2	8 11.1

**WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\***

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1964	Oct.	9 15	9 7	8 14	8 19	9 1	8 1	9 13	12 9	7 14	9 7	8 19
1965	April	9 18	9 13	8 17	9 4	8 12	8 9	10 0	12 14	8 2	9 14	9 4
1966	April	10 7	10 11	9 6	9 12	8 7	8 8	10 17	13 7	8 6	9 13	9 12
1967	April	10 13	10 15	9 13	9 19	9 15	8 17	10 14	14 0	8 11	10 3	9 19
1968	April	10 19	10 16	9 17	10 1	9 15	8 19	11 4	14 0	8 15	10 2	10 1
1969	April	11 10	10 19	10 4	10 11	9 18	9 17	11 11	14 11	8 16	10 7	10 4
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1964	Oct.	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.3	40.7	38.2	38.2	43.8	39.8	40.8	39.4
1965	April	38.6	39.5	39.0	38.9	39.5	37.9	38.0	43.9	40.0	41.5	39.1
1966	April	38.4	39.4	39.0	38.6	38.9	37.7	37.6	43.7	39.2	40.3	38.7
1967	April	37.5	39.3	38.7	38.3	39.2	37.0	37.1	43.0	39.3	40.2	38.5
1968	April	37.4	39.0	38.2	38.0	39.3	37.4	37.2	43.0	39.1	39.8	38.1
1969	April	37.5	39.0	38.3	38.0	37.3	37.4	37.4	42.4	38.9	40.0	38.2
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1964	Oct.	5 0.1	4 8.5	4 4.6	4 4.6	4 5.5	4 2.6	5 0.7	5 8.1	3 10.4	4 6.9	4 6.5
1965	April	5 1.5	4 10.7	4 6.4	4 8.8	4 4.3	4 5.6	5 3.2	5 9.4	4 0.6	4 8.2	4 8.5
1966	April	5 4.8	5 1.8	4 9.1	4 11.7	4 7.7	4 5.6	5 9.3	6 1.3	4 2.8	4 9.5	4 11.5
1967	April	5 6.5	5 4.5	4 11.7	5 2.5	4 11.6	4 9.5	5 9.3	6 6.2	4 4.3	5 0.4	5 2.2
1968	April	5 8.3	5 6.1	5 0.9	5 3.6	4 11.5	4 9.4	6 0.3	6 6.2	4 5.8	5 1.0	5 3.4
1969	April	5 10.0	5 6.4	5 1.9	5 4.5	4 11.0	4 8.9	6 1.5	6 6.7	4 6.3	5 2.0	5 4.1

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

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



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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
<b>Males</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9
1968	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4	29 5 11	28 2 9	29 15 7	29 12 5	29 19 1	29 10 4	28 12 7	29 7 11
<b>Females</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 3	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10
1968	12 5 6	13 14 5	12 4 6	12 4 2	11 9 10	12 9 7	11 10 4	11 8 5	12 6 5	11 16 1	11 8 2

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†
<b>Males</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	21 4 4	21 2 8
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 9 9	22 5 1
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 5 6	22 2 5	23 11 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	23 9 0	23 10 7
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	1,504,000	27 17 4
1968	31 16 4	30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11	1,553,000	29 15 8
<b>Females</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4
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
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

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason in compiling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added

to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings. Production industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.  
 † All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124

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

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

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

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

TABLE 125

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1958	307,000	£ s. d. 11 16 4	95.6	315,000	£ s. d. 8 9 7	91.3	898,000	£ s. d. 16 13 10	93.8	826,000	£ s. d. 10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
1967	276,000	17 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155.8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155.1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165.6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158.8

† The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking; insurance; British Transport Docks; British Waterways; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail; and Air Transport. The figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. Separate

figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

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

TABLE 126

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

Note: The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the department's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).

- \* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
  1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
  2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

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



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

TABLE 127

	Food and drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
1965												
January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
February	93.3	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	99.3	100.4	99.0	98.0	99.0	101.3
December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966												
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.6	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
1967												
January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	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	118.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3	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	123.3	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1	123.6
September*	127.0	124.6	127.8	123.1	129.0	125.9	125.4	125.5	119.5	119.6	123.5	127.2

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

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

\* Provisional.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January	1965
94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.1	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	103.1	August	
101.8	101.2	101.8	111.5	104.0	111.4	102.4	105.0	102.2	103.7	103.5	September	

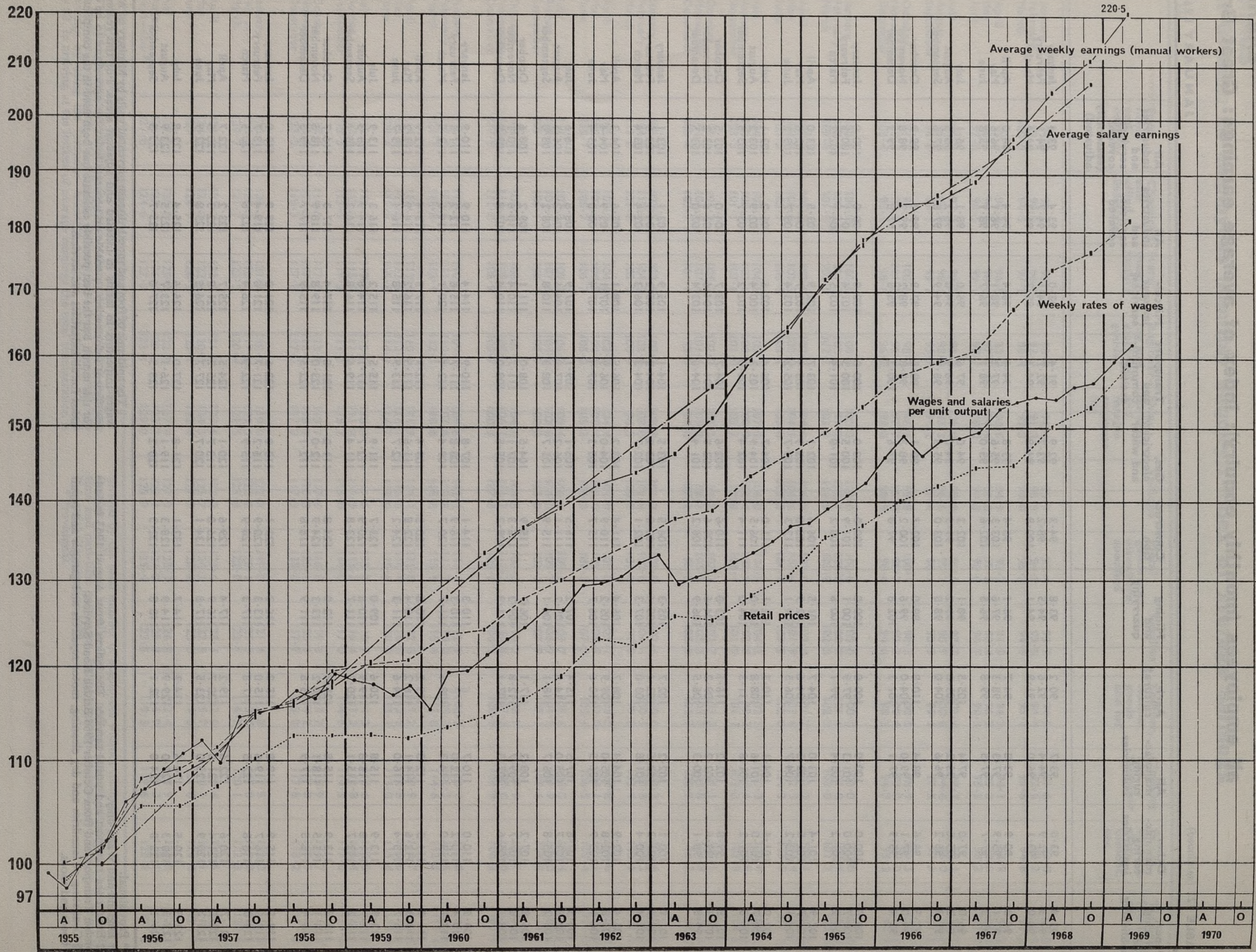


# Earnings, wage rates, retail prices, wages and salaries per unit of output

See footnote † to table 129.

LOG SCALE

Average 1955 = 100





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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

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

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:  
 \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.  
 † 370.1.

‡ 271-272; 276.  
 § 311-312.



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

1955 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 129

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
	Basic weekly rates of wages‡	Basic hourly rates of wages‡	Normal weekly hours‡	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0(44.6)	100.0(47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	114.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.5	142.9	147.7	—
1963	138.4	145.7	94.6	97.4	148.9	154.3	—
1964	144.9	153.2	92.9	96.3	161.8	166.1	—
1965	151.2	162.9	91.1	94.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966	158.3	173.7	90.9	94.3	185.0	196.2	—
1967	164.2	180.8	90.7	94.7	192.3	204.1	—
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	—
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	146.4	152.6	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	—	—	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	151.3	155.9	155.8
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	—	—	—
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1968 January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 March	173.3	191.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
1968 May	173.8	191.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 August	175.4	193.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 September	176.1	194.2	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1968 November	178.2	196.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 December	180.9	199.5	90.7	—	—	—	—
1969 January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 March	182.2	201.0	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 April	182.3	201.2	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
1969 May	182.5	201.5	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 June	182.8	201.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 July	183.5	202.8	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 August	184.0	203.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 September	184.9	204.4	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 October	185.1	204.6	90.5	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

TABLE 130

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1968 October	169.8	175.0	183.3	171.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	187.2	192.8	202.1	188.8
1968 November	171.5	176.4	185.2	172.9	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	189.2	194.3	204.1	190.7
1968 December	174.3	177.7	188.5	175.4	90.6	90.7	90.7	90.7	192.2	195.8	207.9	193.5
1969 January	174.7	178.6	189.3	176.0	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	192.8	197.0	208.9	194.2
1969 February	175.3	179.0	190.3	176.5	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.3	197.4	210.0	194.7
1969 March	175.5	179.2	190.5	176.7	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.6	197.6	210.2	195.0
1969 April	175.6	179.3	190.7	176.9	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.7	197.7	210.4	195.1
1969 May	175.8	179.3	190.9	177.0	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	194.0	198.0	210.8	195.4
1969 June	176.0	179.7	191.4	177.3	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	194.3	198.6	211.3	195.7
1969 July	176.6	181.2	192.0	178.0	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	194.9	200.5	212.1	196.7
1969 August	177.1	181.4	192.3	178.5	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	195.5	200.6	212.3	197.2
1969 September	178.1	182.2	193.0	179.4	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	196.6	201.5	213.2	198.2
1969 October	178.3	182.5	193.2	179.6	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	196.8	201.8	213.4	198.4
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.5	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.4	130.6	135.7	139.1	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1968 October	166.3	174.9	180.0	168.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.3	193.7	198.9	185.8
1968 November	166.8	175.3	180.4	168.8	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.8	194.2	199.3	186.3
1968 December	172.4	177.4	186.9	173.9	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	190.0	196.5	206.5	191.9
1969 January	173.1	178.3	187.8	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.8	197.6	207.6	192.8
1969 February	173.2	178.4	187.9	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.9	197.7	207.7	192.9
1969 March	173.4	178.8	188.2	175.0	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	191.1	198.1	208.0	193.2
1969 April	173.6	178.9	188.4	175.1	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	191.4	198.2	208.2	193.4
1969 May	173.9	178.9	188.7	175.4	90.6	90.1	90.4	90.5	191.8	198.6	208.8	193.9
1969 June	173.9	178.9	188.7	175.4	90.6	90.1	90.4	90.5	191.9	198.7	208.8	193.9
1969 July	174.5	181.0	189.7	176.2	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	192.5	201.0	209.9	194.9
1969 August	174.8	181.2	190.0	176.6	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	192.9	201.2	210.3	195.3
1969 September	175.0	181.5	190.3	176.8	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	193.1	201.6	210.6	195.4
1969 October	175.3	181.8										





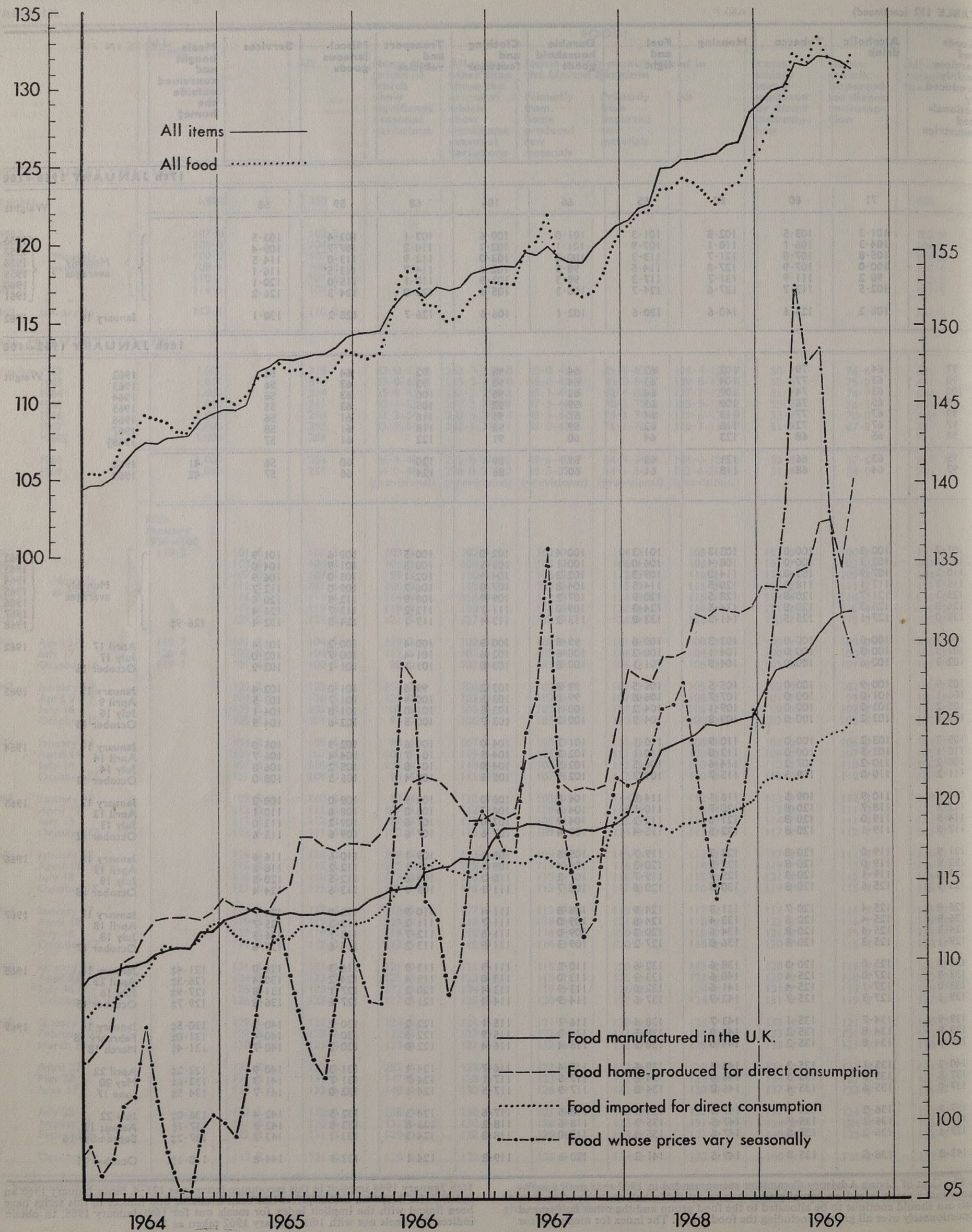






Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,420	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	532	544§	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,258§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1965	October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
	November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
	December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966	January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
	February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
	March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
	April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
	May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
	June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
	July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
	August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
	September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
	October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
	November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
	December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	42	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	18	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	144	154	364	10	197	3	9	122	23
	February	241	288	143	154	432	2	336	5	25	26	38
	March	260	299	96	145	751	7	675	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	122	311	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	314	108	122	396	9	265	13	23	35	52
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	182	426	2	111	44	22	190	57
	August	236	278	131	139	538	5	432	12	20	31	38
	September	261	319	86	115	383	22	277	1	24	17	42
	October	328	389	242	283	1,699	965	374	20	35	45	261

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1969 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated, and in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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

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



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

TABLE 134 (1963=100)

		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	Gross domestic product	93.8	95.5	96.8	100.0	106.0	108.8	110.6	112.4	116.7
1b	Employed labour force*	98.5	99.5	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3
1c	GDP per person employed*	95.2	96.0	96.9	100.0	104.6	106.4	108.0	111.3	116.4
Costs per unit of output										
1d	Total domestic incomes	91.7	94.7	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.5	114.7	117.5
1e	Wages and salaries	90.8	95.6	99.5	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.3	115.2	118.4
1f	Labour costs	90.1	95.1	99.2	100.0	102.5	107.2	114.6	117.5	121.8
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	Output	94.5	95.7	96.7	100.0	108.4	111.8	113.2	113.8	119.7
2b	Employment	100.1	101.4	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.7	(98.0)
2c	Output per person employed	94.4	94.4	95.6	100.0	106.6	108.8	110.4	114.1	(122.1)
Costs per unit of output										
2d	Wages and salaries	93.0	98.0	100.5	100.0	101.0	106.0	110.6	111.6	112.8
2e	Labour costs	92.0	97.3	100.2	100.0	100.9	106.4	113.0	111.6	114.2
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	Output	95.5	95.7	96.1	100.0	108.9	112.5	114.2	114.0	121.2
3b	Employment	100.7	101.9	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.7	(98.8)
3c	Output per person employed	94.8	93.9	95.0	100.0	107.4	109.6	111.3	114.3	(122.7)
Costs per unit of output										
3d	Wages and salaries	93.0	99.0	101.2	100.0	100.4	106.0	110.8	112.6	113.9
3e	Labour costs	91.9	98.3	100.8	100.0	100.4	106.4	113.4	110.9	113.7
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	Output	98.8	97.5	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8
4b	Employment	112.1	107.3	104.2	100.0	96.2	91.2	84.6	80.2	(71.5)
4c	Output per person employed	88.1	90.9	96.1	100.0	103.7	105.0	106.5	111.1	(118.6)
Costs per unit of output										
4d	Wages and salaries	99.9	102.2	100.3	100.0	100.8	103.6	108.1	108.7	108.1
4e	Labour costs	99.1	101.7	100.2	100.0	100.7	104.6	110.4	111.9	114.5
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	Output	107.4	101.1	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	110.5
5b	Employment	103.9	105.7	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	98.9	(97.2)
5c	Output per person employed	103.4	95.6	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.9	(113.7)
Costs per unit of output										
5d	Wages and salaries	88.5	98.9	102.0	100.0	101.0	106.1	114.7	119.6	119.7
5e	Labour costs	87.4	98.1	101.7	100.0	100.8	106.3	117.0	118.1	120.2
<b>6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	Output	90.2	96.1	97.7	100.0	109.7	113.3	121.7	124.5	131.0
6b	Employment	95.3	99.4	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	(105.1)
6c	Output per person employed	94.6	96.7	96.9	100.0	106.9	107.0	112.7	116.6	(124.6)
Costs per unit of output										
6d	Wages and salaries	94.9	98.2	100.4	100.0	100.5	108.5	108.9	109.9	110.8
6e	Labour costs	93.8	97.5	100.1	100.0	100.5	108.9	111.6	108.4	110.8
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	Output	97.5	90.7	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.6	106.4	116.6
7b	Employment	104.8	102.6	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.5	(93.7)
7c	Output per person employed	93.0	88.4	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.0	112.6	(124.4)
Costs per unit of output										
7d	Wages and salaries	93.8	104.2	103.4	100.0	101.3	102.0	105.9	111.5	111.0
7e	Labour costs	92.9	103.4	102.9	100.0	101.3	102.4	108.3	110.0	111.3
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	Output	100.7	97.3	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	118.9
8b	Employment	107.5	106.5	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.7	(88.2)
8c	Output per person employed	93.7	91.4	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	117.1	(134.8)
Costs per unit of output										
8d	Wages and salaries	93.3	101.2	101.9	100.0	100.9	103.7	110.4	109.8	104.7
8e	Labour costs	92.6	100.4	101.7	100.0	101.1	104.3	113.3	108.0	104.7
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	Output	83.1	86.9	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2
9b	Employment	93.5	95.5	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	(103.3)
9c	Output per person employed	88.9	91.0	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	(114.1)
Costs per unit of output										
9d	Wages and salaries	96.5	99.1	99.4	100.0	103.3	108.5	111.6	110.8	107.1
9e	Labour costs	95.0	98.2	98.4	100.0	102.8	108.5	111.8	111.6	108.8

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

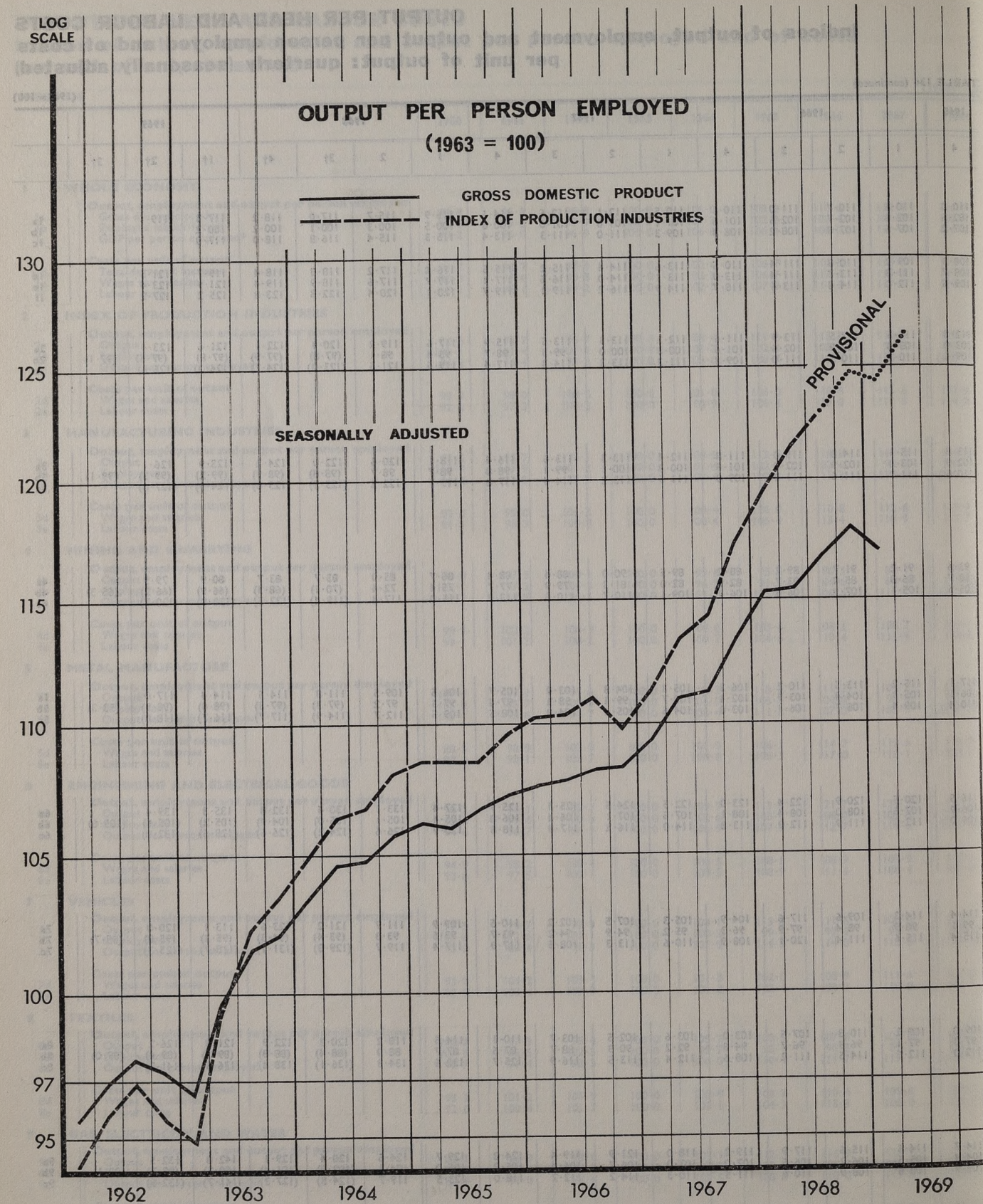
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

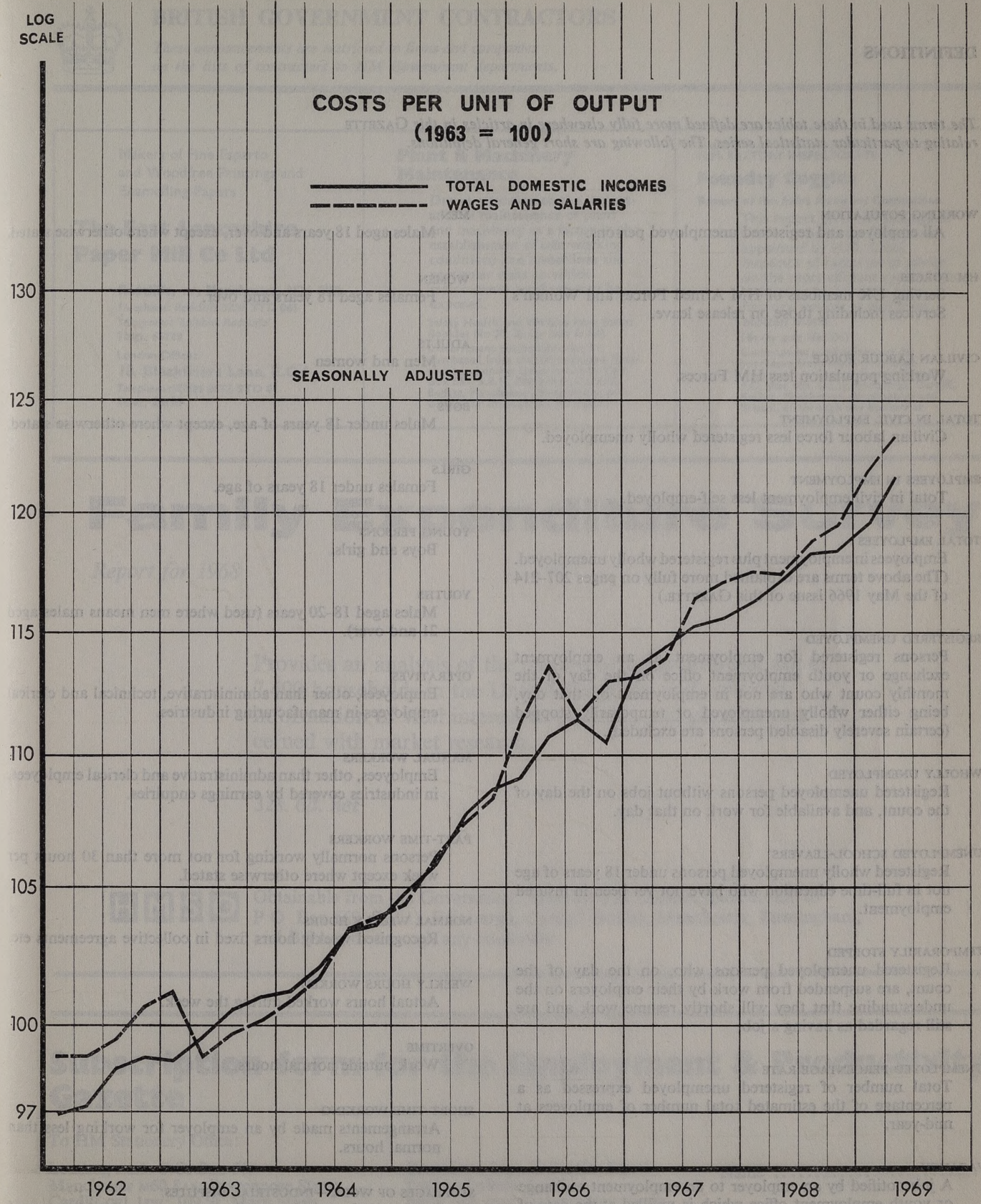
TABLE 134 (continued) (1963=100)

1965	1966				1967				1968				1969			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	
110.0	110.6	110.7	111.0	110.1	110.5	112.1	112.5	114.1	115.9	115.7	117.0	118.2	117.3	119.1		1a
102.6	102.8	102.7	102.6	101.6	101.1	101.0	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.2			1b
107.2	107.6	107.8	108.2	108.3	109.3	111.0	111.3	113.4	115.3	115.4	116.8	118.0	117.0			1c
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	119.7	121.5		1d
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	121.9	123.4		1e
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	125.2	127.2		1f
112.8	113.5	113.5	113.9	111.6	112.2	113.3	113.5	115.9	117.6	119.2	120.3	122.1	121.6	123.4	(97.1)	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)		2b
109.6	110.2	110.3	111.0	109.8	111.3	113.3	114.3	117.4	119.5	121.5	(123.0)	(124.7)	(124.3)	(126.6)		2c
113.8	115.1	114.8	115.0	111.8	112.4	113.3	113.6	116.4	118.1	120.6	122.0	124.2	123.9	126.1	(99.1)	3a
102.9	103.0	102.9	102.9	101.8	100.8	100.1	99.3	98.8	98.7	98.6	(98.8)	(98.9)	(99.2)	(99.3)		3b
110.6	111.7	111.6	111.8	109.8	111.5	113.2	114.4	117.8	119.7	122.2	(123.5)	(125.6)	(124.9)	(127.0)		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	(65.3)	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)		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)		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	(98.3)	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	120.5	120.9	122.4	123.0	122.5	124.5	125.3	125.9	127.4	133.1	130.4	132.8	135.3	139.4	(105.6)	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)		6b
109.0	112.0	111.9	112.9	113.8	114.0	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.9	126.6	(124.2)	(126.6)	(128.6)	(132.0)		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	123.6	113.1	120.0	(95.7)	7a
99.1	98.9	98.4	97.9	96.3	95.2	94.9	94.2	93.7	93.6	93.3	(93.4)	(94.3)	(95.3)	(95.8)		7b
115.4	115.6	111.4	120.1	108.9	110.6	113.3	108.5	117.9	117.4	119.7	(129.8)	(131.1)	(118.7)	(125.3)		7c
109.0	109.2	110.8	107.5	103.0	103.6	102.5	103.7	110.1	114.5	118.2	120.3	122.9	121.8	126.2	(89.0)	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)		8b
112.0	112.5	114.5	111.2	108.6	112.4	113.5	116.9	125.7	130.6	134.3	(136.1)	(138.4)	(136.5)	(141.2)		8c
114.7	114.6	115.6	117.9	119.3	118.0	121.9	119.4	124.8	129.7	124.6	128.4	129.1	142.0	132.5	(99.1)	9a
104.4	105.5	106.2	106.6	107.0	107.0	106.7	106.4	105.8	105.0	104.1	(102.9)	(101.4)	(100.2)	(99.7)		9b
109.9	108.6	108.9	110.6	111.5	110.3	114.2</										





See footnote † to table 134.





**DEFINITIONS**

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

**WORKING POPULATION**

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

**MEN**

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

**HM FORCES**

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

**WOMEN**

Females aged 18 years and over.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE**

Working population less HM Forces.

**ADULTS**

Men and women

**TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT**

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

**BOYS**

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

**EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

**GIRLS**

Females under 18 years of age.

**TOTAL EMPLOYEES**

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

**YOUNG PERSONS**

Boys and girls.

**REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED**

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

**YOUTHS**

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

**WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED**

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

**OPERATIVES**

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

**UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS**

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

**MANUAL WORKERS**

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

**TEMPORARILY STOPPED**

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

**PART-TIME WORKERS**

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

**UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE**

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

**NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS**

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

**VACANCY**

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

**WEEKLY HOURS WORKED**

Actual hours worked during the week.

**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

**OVERTIME**

Work outside normal hours.

**SHORT-TIME WORKING**

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

**STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**

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



**BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS**

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to HM Government departments.

<p>Makers of Fine Esparto and Woodfree Printings and Enamelling Papers</p> <p><b>The East Lancashire Paper Mill Co Ltd</b></p> <p>Radcliffe, nr. Manchester, M26 9PR                  Telephone: Radcliffe 2284 STD 061                  Telegrams: 'Sulphite Radcliffe'                  Telex: 66729                  London Office:                  18, Blackfriars Lane, E.C.4                  Telephone: CEN 8572 STD 01                  Telex: 24170</p>	<p><b>Plant &amp; Machinery Maintenance</b></p> <p>Draws attention to the importance of maintenance of plant and machinery as a factor in the establishment of safe working conditions and underlines the particular risks to which maintenance workers may be exposed.</p> <p>Safety Health and Welfare New Series Booklet No 28 3s (by post 3s 6d)                  Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller</p>	<p>Department of Employment &amp; Productivity                  H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE</p> <p><b>Foundry Goggles</b></p> <p>Report of the Joint Advisory Committee</p> <p>This report gives the findings of the Joint Advisory Committee, appointed by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories to advise on the most efficient type of eye protection to be worn by a foundry worker at risk from molten metal.</p> <p>16s (by post 16s 10d)                  Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller</p>
---	---	--

**Family Expenditure Survey**

Report for 1968

Provides an analysis of the pattern of expenditure of about 7,400 households in the United Kingdom and contains information of vital interest to planners and persons concerned with market research.

32s. 6d. net



Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P O Box 569, S E 1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

**Subscription form for the Employment & Productivity Gazette**

To HM Stationery Office:

London, S.E.1: P.O. Box 569  
 Manchester M60 8AS: Brazenose Street  
 Cardiff CF1 1JW: 109 St. Mary Street  
 Belfast BT2 8AY: 7 Linenhall Street  
 Edinburgh EH2 3AR: 13a Castle Street  
 Birmingham 1: 258 Broad Street

Bristol BS1 3DE: 50 Fairfax Street  
 Enclosed please find £4  
 being one year's subscription to the  
**EMPLOYMENT &  
 PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE**  
 The copy should be sent to:

Name .....

Address .....

.....



## Towards better training

Reports and handbooks published for the Department of Employment and Productivity and Central Training Council providing guidance on different aspects of training

Training of training officers *Introductory courses* 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.)

Training of training officers *A pattern for the future* 3s. 9d. (4s. 2d.)

Supervisory training *A new approach for management* 4s. (4s. 6d.)

An approach to the training and development of managers 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.)

Training and development of managers: further proposals 6s. (6s. 6d.)

Training for commerce and the office 7s. 6d. (8s. 2d.)

Training for office supervision 2s. (2s. 6d.)

Training of export staff 6s. 6d. (7s. 0d.)

Central Training Council's third report 4s. (4s. 4d.)

Glossary of training terms 4s. 9d. (5s. 2d.)

Training research register 10s. 6d. (11s. 2d.)

Training information paper No. 1 *Design of instruction* 2s. 9d. (3s. 3d.)

Training information paper No. 2 *Identifying supervisory training needs* 3s. 0d. (3s. 8d.)

Training information paper No. 3 *Challenge of change to the adult trainee* 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.)

Training information paper No. 4 *Improving skills in working with people: the T-Group* 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.)

Training information paper No. 5 *The Discovery method in training* 5s. 6d. (5s. 10d.)

Prices in brackets include postage

**HMSO**

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

### Training Abstracts Service

A service providing up to 80 abstracts a month, printed on cards and designed to give convenient summaries of books, articles etc. of direct interest to anyone concerned with training. The abstracts are up to 400 words in length and are classified according to a special classification of Training Information. Subscription £5 10s a year

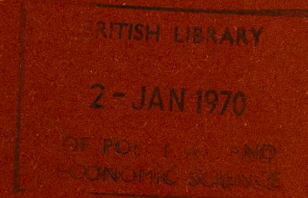
Further information on this Service from Department of Employment and Productivity, Training Department (TD4) 168 Regent Street, London W1. (Telephone 437-9088 Ext 5)



© Crown copyright 1969  
Printed and published by  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from  
49 High Holborn, London W.C.1  
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR  
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW  
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS  
50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE  
258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1  
7 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8AY  
or through any bookseller

*Printed in England*



# Employment & Productivity Gazette

**December 1969**

Volume LXXVII No. 12  
*Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office*

Price 6s. net  
*Annual subscription £4, including postage*

Changing character of collective bargaining  
—By Professor Allan Flanders

MPS : Proponent and agent of change  
—By Mr. George Cattell