

## April 1970

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## Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES
Page
Government role in industrial training
Era of major changes in printing industry
New methods of seasonally adjusting unemployment series
New methods of seasonally adjusting une
Annual employment statistics June 1969
Quarterly statistics of total employment: September 1969
Retail prices for one-person and two-person pensioner households: Weights for 1970
Approximate estimates of the flow of employees between industries
Average retail prices of items of food
309 Labour turnover
Disabled persons in Government employment
Industrial diseases in 1969
NEWS AND NOTES
312 Functions of Central Training Council-Further references to CIR-Training developments-Future structure of Youth Employment Service-Redundancy
Payments: exemption of electricity workers-Road Haulage Wages Council: Payments: exemption of electricity workers-Road Haulage Wages Council: scope revised-Industrial fatalities and diseases-Disabled Persons Register-
Unemployment benefit

## MONTHLY STATISTICS

315 Summary
316 Employees in employment-industrial analysis
320 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
321 Unemployment
324 Area statistics of unemploymeyment
326 Area statistics of unemployment
327 Stoppages of work
Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work Retail prices

STATISTICAL SERIES
330 Introduction
Employment-Unemployment-Vacancies-Overtime and short-time-Hours of Empork-Earnings and hours-Wages and hours-Retail prices-Stoppages of work
wort-ime-Hours

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## Government role in industrial training

The Government has greatly increased its assistance for industrial training and retraining in recent years, and has improved facilities at all levels of training to help meet industry's growing need for skilled workers. Apart from making grants and publishing advisory
material, it also offers industry and workpeople, through the Department of Employment and Productivity, a wid ange of training facilities ranging from government training centres to instructor training colleges.
The number of people trained annually under the
various industrial training schemes provided by the various industrial training schemes provided by the
DEP has increased sixfold during the past five years, reaching almost 90,000 in 1969.
Free training services and direct grants towards raining are provided for new and expanding firms in development or intermed

Continued expansion
Although the Government's role in industrial training is continually expanding, it is important to bear two points in mind:
operative training is best done by the employer
himself because individual requirements differ so widely from firm to firm
accerated traing for sill
designed to supplement the vastly greater amoun designed to supplement the vastly greater amoun
of apprenticeship training given by employers. of apprenticeship training given by employers. It
does this by giving a second chance to workpeople who either did not acquire a skill in their youth or
whose existing skill has become outmoded or redundant.
ndustries in Britain, are provided through the following services:
-Vocational training courses at GTCs, residential training centres for the disabled, technical or commercial colleges, or in employers' establish-
-Training Within Industry for Supervisors;
-Training Development Service for operator instruc-
-Export office procedure courses for export office workers.

## Vocational training courses

Government training centres: At government training centres, workers without a usable skill who are suitab 50 skilled trades. Most are in the engineering and construction industries, but other trades, including motor repairing, are well represented.

New courses to meet changing industrial needs and technological developments are being introduced, for example fitting (pneumatics and hydraulics), numerically ontrolled machine maintenance (electronics) and horiontal boring.
Oubled the last five years the number of GTCs has oubled, and the number of training places nearly 1964 to 45 centres withes with roughly 32,700 places in 964 to 45 centres with 10,000 places capable of turning out 16,000 trainees every year.
By the end of 1971 there wil
producing over 20,000 trained men each yea Sponsored training: With the agreement of the trade unions and the CBI, GTCs now offer facilities for sponsored employee training to enable workpeople ominated by their employers to acquire higher or ditional skills.
No charge is made for such training, and the employer's only obligations are to obtain the agreement of the appropriate full-time trade union official; to continue to pay his employee's wages; and to re-employ him on Flexibility is the main
ontent and length of the training a the scheme. The mined after discussion between the employer and the mployee requiring training on the one hand and the centre manager and the instructor concerned on the ther. Training consists of a specially prepared which enables the particular needs of the firm to be met In appropriate cases, firms may be invited to supply heir own materials, drawings and planning to and sheets, thus enabling the training given to be geared to heir own production requirements.
The scope of sponsored training is wide; it may cover conversion training, training in additional skills, upgrading training or the provision of limited skills in al
trades taught at GTCs. trades taught at GTCs.
So far more than 1,100 individual courses of sponsored raining have been successfully completed by firm's Other vocational training: There are four residential training centres for the disabled run by voluntary organisations at which training in a number of trades is provided, with financial support from DEP, for those
who are severely handicapped or prevented by their disability from attending GTCs or from staying in odgings or hostels.
For the unemployed, ex-regulars and disabled people training may also be arranged at technical or commercial colleges, or in certain cases in employers' establishments
During 1969, 14,328 men and women completed courses under the Vocational Training Scheme. Of these, 12,591 were trained at GTCs; 834 at technical colleges 839 at residential training centres; and 64 by employers.

## Export office procedure

In January 1970, DEP began running 5-day courses on export office procedures to assist firms engaged in exporting. These courses, which are supported by the boards, have two main objectives:

- to enable office workers to gain experience in export documentation and procedures,
to teach them how to pass on this acquired know-
ledge to untrained staff in the most effective way


## nstructor training

Expansion of the DEP's instructor training service has nabled the annual output of trained instructors to be aised from 500 in 1964 to 3,500 in 1969-70.
Two-week courses in instructional techniques are held at the instructor training colleges at Letchworth (Herts.) nd Hillington (Glasgow), and at instructor training nits attached to GTCs at Cardiff, Killingworth Northumberland), Leices
(Middlesex) and Plymouth.
An advanced instructor training course will be intro duced later this year. After confirming the technique cquired on the initial two weeks course, students will be rained more intensively in skills recognition, fault
analysis and correction, training to high working speeds analysis and correction, training to high working speeds
and effective training supervision. Project work and the use of modern audio visual aids will be features of the course. This tertiary stage of training following initial raining and practical experience as an instructor ha been requested by many employers.

Training Within Industry
This service to employers-known as TWI-offers a variety of courses for supervisors to develop their skill in eading, instructing, improving work methods and
The aim is to provide effective training in the shortes ossible time. Courses are run at regio of the DEP, or on a suitabee to the firm.
offices, retail distribution and in hospitals
These facilities offer the best start to supervisory training and are available for supervisors in firms large
and small. Other TWI services include appreciation oourses for managers, and advice and practical assistance in organising on-the-job training.
In 1969 DEP officers trained almost 30,000 supervisors in industry, while more than 1,200 firms' representative ere given training to enable them to train supervisor

Training Development Service
This service provides training for operator instructors. Selected operatives are trained in the techniques of gramme devised for "In-plant" training.
An information session for managers and a briefing essirse fuperiser precedi a comprehensive $4 / 5$ day
urse for selected operator/instructors.
(136522)

APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 281 Many firms have reported sizeable reductions in accepted training times and labour turnover, as well as
more favourable job attitudes, after using this service. These project-type courses give a useful introduction to such subjects as the law of contracts, communications in exporting, bills of exchange, etc. People attending the
courses are given carefully selected hand-outs and courses are given carefully selected hand-outs and
background material to study when they return to their companies.

Special help in development and intermediate areas
The facilities outlined above are available to firms or individuals whatever part of the country they are in. But there are also two forms of Goveriment assistanco to firss ing are int ment and intermediate areas:
-Free direct training services for which other firms -direct grants towards training provided by the firm - itrect

Direct help with training takes the following forms: -the loan of DEP instructors to start the training of employecs for semi-skiled trades with the aim of reducing the time taken by incoming firms to reach full production. -training courses in skilled occupations for firms' employees at GTCs;
-Training Within Industry courses for supervisors; -Training Development Service for operator/instruc-
-instructor training courses at one of the eight GTC where the DEP provides these courses, or on the firm's own premises; to accustom workers to an industrial environment and to test the individual's aptitude and suitability for the firm's particular type of work.
Financial assistance is provided through weekly grants towards the training costs incurred by employers who create additional jobs. The rate of grant is $£ 10$ for men; under 18 It is employee to acquire the necessary basic skills.
The scheme also provides help towards the cost of rent and rates for premises taken temporarily for training purposes pending the establishment of a new factory in a development or intermediate area
Over the first five years of the scheme there were about 3,500 applications for assistance and nearly 2,900 offers of help in the form of grant were made by the DEP. are now being trained for new jobs each year.
There are also two types of Government grant which There are also two types of Government grant which
are administered by and paid through the industrial training boards. Firstly, to encourage employers to provide additional "off-the-job" training places in their own centres or training bays, the DEP introduced a gurchase of machinery and capital equipment for training 0 per cent. of the cost of new $m$ machinery cent. for second-hand a
A second new grant was introduced late in 1967 to areas. It provides for two alternative types of grant:
-capital grants, normally worth 60 per cent. of the pprentices or technicians;
-per capita grants to employers who take on additional apprentices or administrative, commercial or
technical trainees, and train them to standards approved by the industrial training boards.

## Era of major changes in printing industry

All departments of the printing and publishing industry are now, after many years of slow
of an era of major change.
It is virtually certain that this era will not be followed by another period of stability, but that with increasing research anc anevelopment, the normal pattern of the future will be continuous change within processes, in the balance of economic advantage
between processes and even in the introduction of completely new processes.
These ares. some of the broad conclusions reached by the Manpower Research Unit of the Department of Employme employment trends in the industry (Manpower Studies No. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, HMSO or through any ookseller, price 12s. net).
Committee for the Printing Industry, and provides a detaile estimate of the changes in occupational needs in the five years 1967-72, with a broad assessment of the most important developments foreseen for the longer term, up to 10 years.
Six product sectors
It covers the entire printing industry with the exception of the national daily newspapers, the occupational structure of which
in 1967 is dealt with in an appendix. About 369,000 employees in in 1967 is dealt with in an appendix. About 369,000 employees in six product sectors-general printing, books, provincial news-
papers, periodicals, stationery and cartons/flexible packagingpapers, periodicals, station
came within its scrutiny.
The last two sectors were restricted to selected firms with
significant printing activity. significant printing activity. Nearly half of the employees were
in the general printing sector. The proportion of those in establishments with less than 100 employees was 36 per cent. in estabilishments with hesse tan 51 per cent. in general printing.
the industry as a whole, and "The changes now in prospect", adds the report, "may again for its products to be met without requiring more labour than is likely to be available, and without losing a substantial part of its market to overseas competitors. Moreover, the rate of change is
not likely to be such as to cause any overall reduction in the not likely to be such as to cause any overall reduction in the
labour force in the industry. But the adjustments that will be necessary in individual occupations and individual establishments will present a challenge which will call for foresight, care
Manpower implications
It was clear that the manpower implications of the impending changes would lead to substantial alterations to the content and skill of many occupations which, until recently, had remained unchanged for years. Some occupations would decline or
disappear, others would grow, and some completely new ones would emerge.
The industry was fortunate in that the changes were likely to occur at a rate that should give adequate chime for prior planning the overall absorb increasing output print was likely to grow fast enough to overall growth in output per employee and still require a slow (136522)
techniques were likely, as photo-composition had already done,
to increase the possibility of overseas competition. It would not
not be possible, therefore, to shelve solutions to these problems, of
solve them uneconomically, without endangering the future of the industry.
The problems would not be made easier by the fact that for the
foreseable future the changes were likely to affect large establishoreseeable future the changes were likely to affect large establish-
ments much more than small ones. Occupational needs wer ments much more than small ones. Occupational needs were
likely to grow more divergent, with small establishments requiring moderately skilled versatile craftsmen, and the large ones needin a smaller proportion of men with higher technical skill over narrower area, although with a widely based general trainin
which would facilitate retraining when necessary. This difficult was not likely to resolve itself by the disappearance of sma firms, as there was every prospect of the short run market, in
which they found economic employment, sharing the general srowth.
It seemed, therefore, of utmost importance that the industry in conjunction with its industrial training board, should keep it manpower needs under regular investigation and review, articularly under the following headings:

The changing content and level of skill of existing occupa-
Tions;
The need to merge or re-define occupations;
The need for new occupatio
The practicability of some overlapping or interchanging of The scope for rransfer between occupations;
The scope for upgrading.

## Continued growth

Printing, adds the report, is one of the oldest technological industries, and over the years it had successfully absorbed many radical changes-such as powered presses, composing machine
and mechanical binding. All these changes had posed problem and mechanical binding. All these changes had posed problems in time reduced costs and widened markets. Thus the industry continued to grow and the numbers employed to increase. given in the report are:

Composing-the development of electric or electronic key
boards separated from casting of type; the increasing use of boards separated from casting of type; the increasing use o
computers for justification and the prospect of their extension into make-up and lay-out together with the growin movement from metal type to photo-composition;
Plate and cylinder making-the changing balance between
litho and letterpress the expanding use of electronic devices litho and letterpress; the expanding use of electronic device
to reduce human judgment and increase speed of production, and major efforts being put into the development of new materials;

Machining-the change from letterpress to litho; more electronic controls and better quality control of materials to simplify machine attendance; the continually increasin

284 APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTVVITY GAZETTE Finishing-continued development of production line equip-
ment and technique, particularly associated with wider use of adhesive binding, new materials; the introduction of
automatic controls, and further mechanisation of hand autom
work.
Information was provided by firms employing 46 per cent. of the total labour force in the industry. The proportion ranged
from 11 per cent. in small establishments to 75 per cent. in the large ones (with 500 or more employees), and from 32 per cent.
in general printing with its high proportion of small firms to
59

## Employment and output

The estimated increases made by the firms of 16 per cent. in total
output and 11 per cent. in output per employee between 1967 and 1972 were, states the report, both probably slightly 197 and The total employment estimated for 1972, an increase of 5 per cent. over 1967, was likely, therefore, to be a minimum figure
embodying a modest reserve of capacity. Any substantially higher rate of growth in output, while resulting in some addi-
tional increase in output per head, would nevertheless require tional increase in output per head, would nevertheless require
more labour.
The estimate implied higher increases in output per employee in the specialist product sectors than in general printing, and in
large/medium establishments rather than in smaller ones. large/medium establishments rather than in smaller ones.
Most growth was forecast in the medium size range of Most growth was forecast in the medium size range of
establishments (with 100-499 employees) with a small reduction
in int the largest establishments (with 500 or more employees). The
latter may be due to the inquiry occurring at a particular point in latter may be due to the inquiry occurring at a particular point in
a cycle of alternate growth and consolidation, and would need a cycle of alternate growth and
to be checked in the longer term.
The survey did not attempt sub-national estimates but a
number of participating firms in London took the opportunity number of participating firms in London took the opportunity
to emphasize the disadvantages of the area. It seemed evident to emphasize the disadvantages of the area. It seemed evident
that movement out of London would continue except for those firms doing urgent company printing, where proximity to customers was an over-riding consideration.
The growth forecast for the entire labour force should enable
employees discharged as redundant to find re-employment employees discharged as redundant to find re-employment
within the industry, but there may be problems of mobility and within the industry, but there may be problems of mobility and
retraining. This reinforces the importance of early warning by
employers of foreseable redundancies.

## Longer term trends

The report discusses the trends of change expected in the longer term beyond 1972, and indicates the following broad conclusions
which, it states, may help to identify some of the manpower which, it states, may help to identify some of the manpower
problems which will need action by the industry. There is little doubt that despite adverse factors foreseen in some parts of particular product sectors, output will continue to increase to
meet rising demand linked to the general growth in the economy -a trend common to most industrially developed countries.
General trends-Further development of highly automatic equipment for large scale provuction is likely to accelerate the polarisation of skill. A relatively smaller proportion of craftsmen on initial planning, copy preparation, machine setting and
trouble-shooting will have more intensive skill, possibly to trouble-shooting will have more intensive skill, possibly to
technician level, while the rest of the work becomes less skilled. Coping with this change may be made more difficult because it will be in the larger firms, and traditional craftsmen will still be
needed by the smaller general printers less affected by automation needed by the smaller general printers less affected by automation
and finding a continuing substantial market in short run work. and innidg a continuing substantial market in short run work.
Technological changes were expected to increase the need for a more broadly-based initial training to make later retraining
easier. This would be coupled with more bias towards an employer's specialist needs in the final stages of training.

Administrative, technical and clerical-The increase in designer/ lypographers was expected to continue with the growth in
illustrative and colour work and a greater attention to quality of design. Expansion our work and a areater attention to quality of
dit production planning and control, work study and marketing tecrniquues should mean that most
other ATC occupations will continue to increase their share of employment, but the slight relative decline in the number of
clerical workers was expected to continue.
Composing department-The beginning of a radical extension of computers and electronics in composing was expected but the
rate of atoption should give ade rate of adoption should give adequate time for prior planning and
consultation to absorb the manpower effects. consulation to absorb the manpower elects. Increasing use of electric keyboards and computer justification
aids will reduce the relative numbers of keyboard operators.
Few Fewer hand compositors will bumeneeded, because computers will
take over some make-up and lay-out, and more metal type will be replaced by photo-composition. The reduction will be partly offset by a smanller increase in the number of planners/strippers/
assemblers. assemblers. Skill will tend to intensify in preliminary planning,
copy preparation and reading and to reduce in keyboarding. copy preparation and reading and to reduce in keyboarding. Simplified and separated from casters, keyboard work could
be done outside printing establishments, for example by be done outside
pubishers if this becomes cheaper. Optical character recognition
machines which will probably machines which will probably not be developed commercially
until after 1977 could in time eliminate the final keyboarding although this might well involve an additional keyboarding at although this
Photo-composers will become much faster when the image is generated electronically instead of optically, wut the reduction in manpower would affect only the comparatively small number of photo-setter operators, and electronic
likely to be in widespread use before 1977.

Process and foundry department-Developments in plate materials and wider use of rotary presses will increase the amount of process work generally and bring litho and letterpress tech-
niques closer together. This will make interchange between niques closer together. This will
processes easier and more necessary.
More straightforward process work will be done by printers and the proportion of process workers in trade houses will
continue to fall. Despite continuous continue to fall. Despite continuous advances in output from
new equipment with automatic controls, the increase in process new equipment with automatic controls, the increase in process
work is likely to require more workers overall. However, the number of electro/stereotypers will continue to fall a s etterpress
neclines and more and more wrap-round plates are used.

Machine department-Trends likely to continue are: higher
speeds and more electronic controls on presses, quicker makespeeds and more electronic controls on presses, quicker make-
ready and greater use of rotary presses, whether letterpress or ready and greater use of rotary presses, whether letterpress or
litho. Offset presses may draw the techniques in these two litho. Offset presses may draw the techniques in these two
processes closer, and the possibility of technical advantage favouring one or the other from time to time may require easier interchange between them.
Skill will tend to concentrate and intensify in the preparation for a run and in trouble-shooting. Routine attendance during the
run will require less skill and manual handling will be further run will
reduced.
Finishing department-Adhesive binding in continuous production lines may spread to a wider area of hard-backed books. Otherwise, evolutionary changes will continue towards higher
speeds and more automatic controls; and more hand inspection, speeds and more automatic controls; and more hand inspection, assembly and bundling work will be mechanised. The manpower
trends toward fewer more highly skilled men, more semi-skilled trends towards fewer more highly skilled men, more semi-s.inue. A considerable amount of hand work is expected to persist in
the smaller firms, where the problems of mechanising varied, the smaller firms, where
short run work are severe.

## New method for seasonally adjusting the unemployment series

The purpose of this article is to describe a new method for
seasonally adjusting the unemployment series which has been devised by the Research Division of the Central Statistical Office in consultation with the Department of Employment and
Productivity and the Treasury. The method will be used in future oo adjust the unemployment series (wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers). It supersedes the method described on pages 382 386 of the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. In the period up to June 1966 the results obtained by the old agreement, and the pubbished seasonally adjusted series from June 1949 to June 1966 have not been revised. The new method
has been applied retrospectively from July 1966 onwards, and the as been applied retrospectively from July 1966 onwards, and the males and females combined) is shown in the table and graph $t$ the end of this article.

Use of the seasonally adjusted series
Movements over time in the unadjusted unemployment series can be attributed to the following influences
(i) the trend, or underlying level of unemployment;
(ii) seasonal variations which
(ii) seasonal variations, which occur at the same period in each year because of the effects of normal seasonal
influences; (iii) irregular variations, which can arise either from identifi-
able causes such as abnormally bad weather conditions or from other causes which cannot be individually idenified
The aim in producing a seasonally adjusted monthly series is To remove from the series that part of the variation which can be attributed to the effect of normal seasonal influences. In the case
of unemployment the actual figures rise (or fall less rapidly in winter months because there are fewer jobs available especially in industries such as construction, which are affected by adverse weather conditions, or industries which depend to some extent
on summer trade such as the hotel and catering industry. Conversely, actual unemployment falls (or rises less rapidly) in
summer summer months when these industries recruit seasonal workers. These seasonal movements vitiate comparisons between the
figures at different times of the year. In the seasonally adjusted series the normal seasonal movements are removed, and the series presents, therefore, a clearer and up-to-date picture of what
is happening to the underlying trend in is happening to the underlying trend in unemployment. The
easonally adjusted series does not, however, completely represent easonally adjusted series does not, however, completely represent monthly variations which are described in (iii) above. These
irregular variations irregular variations can markedly affect the seasonally. adjusted
series for any one month, so that more attention should be paid series for any one month, so that more attention should be paid
to movements in the series over several months than to changes between successive months.
(136522)

Need for a new method
The method of seasonal adjustment introduced in September 1965 was based on the observed variations on the actual figures over
the period from June 1949 to May 1965 . This method had seemed to provide satisfactory results until early 1968 when it became noticeable that the seasonally adjusted series was tending to move in opposite directions to the actual series. From mid-1967
onwards the seasonally adjusted unemployment series onwards the seasonally adjusted unemployment series has
regularly fallen in winter and risen in summer, so that the method regularly fallen in winter and risen in summer, so that the method
of seasonal adjustment appeared to be over-correcting for
seasonal movement, and so introducing a spurious variation into seasonal movement, and so introducing a spurious variation into
the seasonally adjusted series. The Research Division of the the seasonally adjusted series. The Research Division of the
Central Statistical Oofice began to examine the problem in June
1968, but it was not until further evidence had accumulated 1968, but it was not until further evidence had accumulated
during 1969 that the difficulties with the present seasonally during 1969 that the difficulties with the present seasonally
adjusted series could be identified with sufficient confidence for an improved method to be developed. The main features of the an improved method to be develop
new method are described below.
One of the main findings of the research study was that there
has been an apparent sudden change in the nature of the seasonal has been an apparent suddenchange in the nature of the seasonal variations which seems to have taken place in 1966-67. The
effect of this change is that seasonal fluctuations are smaller than they used to be. In periods when unemployment was relatively
high, as in 1958-59 and 1962-63, there was a difference due to high, as in 1955-59 and 1992-63, there was a difference due to
seasonal variation of nearly 150,000 between the winter peak seasonal variation of nearly 150,000 between the winter peak
and summer trough of unemployment. Since 1966 , with unemployment at about the same level, the difference between the
peak and trough has been only about 100,000 , which is the kind peak and trough has been only about 100,000 , which is the kind
of figure which would have been of figure which would have been expected previously when
unemployment was at a much lower level. Although the evidence of the last two or three years has been sufficient to identify this change in the difference between the winter peak or summer
trough (namely, in the seasonal amplitude), there has not been trough (namely, in the seasonal amplitude), there has not been
any marked change in the seasonal pattern, that is in the way in which the seasonal variation is distributed between the various months of the year.
In view of this, the new method estimates the seasonal pattern in the unemployment series from experience over a tet--year base
period, whilst the estimate of the seasonal amplitude depends period, whist the estimate of the seasonal amplitude depends
mainly on changes in the last two or three years of this base period. The combined effects of these estimates are incorporated
in the calculation of the seasonal adjustments. in the calculation of the seasonal adjustments.
using on each occasion the most recent ten-year base period. using on each occasion the most recent ten-year base period. procedure will enable the most recent experience to be taken into the seasonal amplitusde will be rapidly incorporated into the
seasonal adjustments. seasonal adjustments. seasonal variations are partly (but not entirely) dependent on he level of unemployment, so that the size of the variations is ast three years the level of unemployment has remained relatively last three years the level of unemployment has remained relatively
stable, and it has not been possible to confirm from recent observations that the seasonal variations are still partly dependent on the level of unemployment. However, the provision
for frequent recalculation of the seasonal adjustments, and the for frequent recalculation of the seasonal adjustments, and the
dependence of an important part of the calculation upon the experience over the last two or three years of the base period,
should enable the method to be adapted as quickly as possible hould enable the method to be adapted as quickly as possible
for any unexpected changes in seasonal movements.
Despite these safeguards it is possible that some unexpected Despite these safeguards it is possible that some unexpected
future change in the seasonal fluctuations, such as that which took place in 1966-67, will require a further revision of the method of seasonal adjustment. With this possibility in mind the
experience gained from the application of the new method will experience gained frem
be kept under review.
The seasonal adjustments estimated from the ten-year base period are intended for use when adjusting the series $6-9$ month year of that period. (This is because a full analysis of the tenmonths at each end of the base period.) However, as the base period is moved on each quarter and revised adjustments calcuperiod is moved on each quarter and revised adjustments calcu-
lated, they will provide a means of revising the seasonally adjusted series within the base period retrospectively, to take nto account more recent information about seasonal movements. The possibility of retrospective revision of the published serie
The new method also incorporates several important technica
improvements in the estimation of the seasonal adjustments. mprovements in the estimation of the seasonal adjustments. On mportant change is that the method recognises, and modifies for his purpose, those montthly unemployment figures within the
base period which appear to have been abnormally affected by extreme weather conditions and other factors, for example, the unemployment figures for January to March 1963. If these
"extreme values" are not modified they introduce bias into the "extreme values" are not modified they introduce bias into the
calculated seasonal adjustments. However, it should be noted hat the published unadjusted and seasonally adjusted figures for months in which the unemployment totals are identified
"extreme values" are not themselves modified in any way. This and other changes which improve the reliability of the
seasonal adjustments will be discussed in a technical explanation seasonal adjustments will be discussed in a technical explanatio Results
The following table shows for each month from July 1966 onwards the unadjusted monthly totals of wholly unemploye excluding school-leavers, the series seasonally adjusted by the former method, and the series seasonally adjusted by the new
method. (The seasonally adjusted series for the period before method. (The seasonally adjusted series for the period before
July 1966 has not been revised.) The revised seasonally adjusted series has been calculated by applying the new method retrospectively, using experience up to and including that for the most recent base period (July lysjused series are shown also as graphs.
pplication to other serie
The new method of seasonal adjustment has also been applied, rom the middle of 1966 onwards, to the series for total adult figures have been included in table 119 of the statistical series section of this GAzETTI. These may be subject to very minor
amendments when more extensive calculations on vacancies have
been completed ompleted.
It is hoped that all the other seasonally adjusted series for nemployment and unfilled vacancies can soon be revised. Until these revisions have been completed, the publication of these
series of seasonally adjusted figures has been temporarily suspended.

Wholly unemployed excluding schoo-leavers in Great Britain (males and females)
(THOUSANDS)

| Year | Month | Series ${ }_{\text {U }}$ | Scasonally adjusted |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Former | $\underset{\substack{\text { Revised } \\ \text { series }}}{ }$ |
| 1966 |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 |  | $\begin{gathered} 603 \\ 6000 \\ 600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 530 \\ 535 \\ 535 \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{588 \\ 567}$ <br> 56 |

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES Using the new method
from July 1966 onwards)


## Annual employment statistics: June 1969

An initial article on the annual and quarterly employmen statistics at June 1969 was published on pages 205 to 212 of the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. That article included tables mployees in employment in Great Britain at June 1969, analysed employees in employment in Great Britain at June 19, 1968 andand lass
by industry on the basis of the 1968 Stand fication. These estimates can now be regarded as final.
The present article provides additional national estimates at
The 1969 , classified on the basis of the 1958 SIC, so that compar June 1969 , classified on the basis of the 1958 SII, so that comparisons can be made with corresponding figures for previous years.
The article also includes regional estimates of employees and mployees in employment at June regional changes in the total the civilian labour force (males and females separately) between June 1968 and June 196
Detailed analyses
Tables 1 and 2 show employees and employees in employment Great Britain at June 1969 analysed by industry (Minimum Li 1968 estimates, also on the basis of the 1958 SIC. The June 1968 estimates were published on pages
March 1969 issue of this Gazerte.
Tables 3 and 4 show total employees and employees in employ ment at June 1969 analysed by industry (Minimum List Heading of the 1968 SIC) in the standard regions of Great Britai Regional estimates of employees and employees in employment published in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE.
Method of compilation
The method used to compile the estimates of employees classified on the basis of the 1968 SIC was referred to on page 206 of the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE, and followed normal procedures, except that the changeover form the classification of establishments and may have improved its accuracy. The estimates of employees in employment, classified by industry, were obtaine in the normal way by deducting, from the employee totals fo June classified to the appropriate industry.
The following procedures were used to obtain estimates of employees and employess in employmention was obtained from
on the basis of the 1958 SIC. Information local offices of the Department of Employment and Productivity giving details of the reclassification of establishments from the
1958 SIC to the 1968 SIC together with the number of employees 1958 SIC to the 1968 SIC together with the number of employees possible to build up information about the distribution, on the possibis of the 1958 SIC, of employees in employment at June 1969,
basis
, classified to specific Minimum List Heading of the
It was assumed that these relationships could also be used
broadly to reclassify, on the basis of the 1958 SIC, employee estimates (including the registered unemployed
ational estimates for June 1969: Comparisons with estimates for une 1968

The national industrial estimates of employees and employees in mployment at June 1969, classilied on the basis or he 1958 SIC, phical information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades (which was referred to on page 206 of the Metter information, in some cases, about the industrial classification of the establishments in which the employees worked. As a result, some employees were reclassified to other industries nd so the national estimates for June 1969, classified on the basis of the 1958 SIC, are not strictly comparable with those for anilie
years. The approximate effect of this discontinuity is that abou 0,000 employees were reclassified from the distributive trades to other industries.
Great care should be taken in calculating changes in the umbers employed in particular industries where the estimates are based on different editions of the Standard Industrial Classi-
 number and title in both the 19 changes in content. Therefore, direct comparisons between estimates based on different edition of the SIC should not be made. Instead the figures for 1969 based on the 1958 SIC should be used for making comparisons with the estimates for years from 1959 to 1968 , and the 1969 figures
based on the 1968 SIC should be used subsequently for making based on the 1968 SIC should be used subsequently for

Regional estimates: Changes between June 1968 and June 1969
The regional estimates of the civilian labour force at June 1969 were published in table 6 on page 212 of the March 1970 issue of this Gazetit, and the component estimates of employees 331 mpoyment this Ge reprocaced each mentioned in the GAEETTE for 331 of this Gazertig). As was mentioned in the GAEAE
March 1970, on page 206, the regional estimates for 1969 include improved information about the location of employees in mployment in the distributive trades. As a result, the regional estimates for 1969 for the distributive trades (and henceble with
industries and services combined) are not fully comparable industries and services combined) are not discontinuity have now
those for earlier years. The effects of the delo been quantified approximately, and are shown in the table below.
In this table:
column (1)
column (1) shows the difference between previously publishe estimates of employees in employment for June 1968 and
June 1969, that is the difference between table 4 on page 231
of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE and table 6 on page 212 of the March 1970 issue; column (2) shows the approximate difference when the
improved information about the location of employees in mproved informace distributive trades is omitted from the June 1969 figures, namely with June 1969 figures put on to the same basis as those for June 1968; nd thus shows the effect of the impoumns (1) and (2), tus ins mployment in the distributive trades.


APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 289 It will be seen that the main effect of the improved information
has been to reallocate about 50,000 employees in employment from the South East and East Midlands to other regions. The dis continuities in column 3 also apply to the regional estimates of mployees and the civilian labour force
Table 102 has been revised to
to show two sets of figures for Juge porating the improved info basis as for June 1968 and (b) incor in employment in distribrmation about the location of employees been assumed that changes between June 1968 and June 1969 (a) in the numbers employed outside the region in which their cards were exchanged have occurred progressively over the intervening quarters. The estimates in table 102 for Septembe accordingly.
Table 5 shows differences between June 1968 and June 1969 in the regional estimates of the civilian labour force. Thes differences have been compiled on the same basis as column 2
the table shown above, that is they exclude the effects of the improved information about the location of employees in the distributive trades, and for this reason are not the same as the
differences betwen the published estimates of the civilian labour diferences between the pubished estimates of the civilian labour
force for June 1968 (shown in table 4 on page 231 of the Marc 1969 issue of this Gazerti) and for June 1969 (shown in table b
on page 212 of the March 1970 issue) on page 212 of the March 1970 issue).

Table 1 Great Britain: Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969 and changes June 1968 to June 1969 .
 June 1969. Analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958). Thousands

## dustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

Engine ering and felectricial aods












Metal Tools and sin in telesewheres specified




$\substack{\text { untuten } \\ \text { Rooe, twine and ne }}$
net


Toxxile finsting
Leather, leather goods and fur
Leather fand fanding and dresing and felmongery
Learter goods




Potrory
Cumest
Cement
Abmentive and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified
$T$



| Paper, print ting and publishing |
| :---: |
| Paper and board |



Other manufacturing industries
Rubber
Lindeum, leather cloth, etre


Construction


APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 291
Table 1 (continued) Great Britain: Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969 and changes June 1968 to June 1969. Analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) at June 1969 and changes June 1 THO USANDS
Industry (Standard Industrial Classififation 1958)


Transport and communication



Distributive e trades

Dealing in orher industrial materials and machinery
one
Insurance, banking and finance




Sport and other recerea:
cotirening,
Cuteress, ect.






| Table $2 \begin{array}{l}\text { Great Britain: Analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) Estimated numbers of employees in employment } \\ \text { at June } 1969 \text { and changes June } 1968 \text { to June } 1969\end{array}$ |
| :--- |
| THOUSANDS |


| All industries and services | Men | Boys | Women |  | Gir |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{13,974}$ | ${ }_{-27}^{55}$ |  | 7,986 |  | - ${ }_{-29}$ | 22,600 |
| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1988) | Numbers smployed at |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,027 \\ & 0,0,027 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} +79 \\ \hline 27 \\ \hline 27 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -46 \\ & +116 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 317.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} 183: 9 \\ 18: 1 \\ 18: 0 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an } \\ & -0.1 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel e Other mining and quarrying |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 0 \\ & 13.0 \\ & i, 5 \\ & 2: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -4!: 8 \\ & -44: 4 \\ & \hline+1: 7 \\ & \hline+2: 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits <br> Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Milk pr Sugar Cocoa, <br> Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery <br> Fruit and vegetable products <br> Food industries not elsewhere specified <br> Brewing and malting Other drink industries <br> Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

292 APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
Table 2 (continued) Great Britain: Analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) Estimated numbers of employees in

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) | Numbers employed at |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Change }}^{\text {Sune } 1868}$ or - compared with |  |  |
|  | Ma | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel <br> Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases <br> Cubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes <br> Explosives and fireworks <br> Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents <br> Synthetic resins and plastics material Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} +4.8 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metal manufacture <br> Steel tubes <br> Iron castings, etc. <br> Copper, brass and other base metals |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 3.4: 4 \\ +2: 2 \\ \vdots \\ +1 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.1 \\ & =\overline{0} \cdot 4 \\ & =0.4 \\ & =0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> Mgricultural machinery (except tractors) <br> Engineers' small tools and gauges <br> Industrial engines <br> Textile machinery and accessories Office machinery <br> ndustrial plant and steelwork <br> Ordnance and small arms <br> cientific, surgical and photographic Watches and clocks <br> Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables <br> Telegraph and telephone apparatus <br> Domestic electric appliances <br> Other electrical goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering |  | $\begin{gathered} 11.7 \\ 8.7 \\ 3.4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | - 4.0 <br> $+1: 0$ <br> 1.0 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & +0.5 \\ & +0.1\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5. } \\ \hline 1.5 \\ \hline 1.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vencicle manuufacturing Aircrat manuracturing and repariring Railuy carriage and wazons |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 .7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Tools and implements Cutlery <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. <br> Cans and metal boxes <br> Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified |  | 189.1 8.0 $6: 2$ $15: 4$ 10.0 18.8 10.2 120.5 3 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0.6 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.6 \\ +1.1 \end{array}$ |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of man-made fibres <br> Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres <br> Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted <br> Jute <br> Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods <br> Lace <br> Narpets <br> Made-up textiles <br> Textile finishing Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and <br> Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur | $\begin{gathered} 32 \cdot 3: 3 \\ 89: 9 \\ 4: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a3.7.7. } \\ & \text { I4.5. } \\ & 3: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 0 \cdot \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an: } \\ 8: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} +0.7 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.4 \\ & \hline 0.2 \\ & +0.2 \\ & +0.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Meatherproof outwear boys' tailored outerwear <br> Women's and girls' tailored outerwear <br> Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. <br> Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elswehere specified <br> Footwear |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 1: 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Bricks, f Pottery Glass $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75:9.9. } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 30.7 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} +0.7 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.3 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ \hline 0.4 \\ \hline 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. <br> Furniture and upholstery <br> Bedding, etc. <br> Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork |  | $\begin{gathered} 58.5 \\ 13.7 \\ \hline 9.7 \\ 5.7 \\ 5: 4 \\ 5: 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 2.6 <br> $=1.6$ <br> 1.5 <br> $\pm 0.6$ <br> $\pm 0.6$ <br> 0.6 |  |

APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 293 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Table } 2 \text { (continued) } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Great Britain: Analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) Estimated numbers of employees in } \\ \text { employment at June } \\ \text { THO }\end{array} \\ \text { THO USAN DS }\end{array}$

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1988) | Numbers employed at |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper, printing and publishing Paper nand obexes, cartons and fibre-borard packing cases <br>  |  | 217.0 an:4. an: 38,5 96.4 1.4 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} \pm 3: 6 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Other manufacturing industries inoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods plastics moulding and fabricating |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction | $1,354 \cdot 0$ | 89.0 | 1,443.0 | -63.2 | +0.4 | -62.8 |
| Gas, electricity and water Electricity Water suppl | $\begin{aligned} & 336 \cdot 9 \\ & \substack{309 \\ 195: 8 \\ \hline 90.4} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 396 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 20.7 \\ & \text { ant: } 4 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -18: 3.3 \\ -4.5 \\ -12.1 \\ \hline 1.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +2.3: 5 \\ & +0.5 \\ & +0.6 \\ & +0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16: 0.0 \\ \hline \\ \hline 12.1 \\ -0.9 \end{gathered}$ |
| Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Air transport Postal service and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 .5 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Distributive trades <br> Wholesale distributio <br> Retail distribution |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,549 \cdot 1 \\ & 1,259: / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $2,744.1$ $1,546: 3$ 1,56 | $\begin{aligned} & -35: 9 \\ & -17: 3 \\ & -17: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -23: 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retaii) other industrial materials and machinery | 97.5 | ${ }_{33}^{32 \cdot 1}$ |  | - 6.9 | -1:4 | - 8.3 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 363.4 | ${ }^{327.3}$ | 690.7 | +11.1 | +14.6 | $+25.7$ |
| Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Other professional and scientific service |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous services <br> inemas, theatres, radio, etc. Betting <br> hotels, etc. aundries , job dyeing, carpet beating Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Hairdressing and manicure Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Other services |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public administration $\dagger$ National government service $\dagger$ Local government service |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4077.8 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | + +3.1 +10.1 | -19.4 -7.8 -7.6 | （Standard Industrial Classification 1968）


| （Stustry ${ }^{\text {In }}$（ ${ }^{\text {andard Industrial Classification 198）}}$ | gion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wales | Scotland |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { East }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { East }}{\text { Esglia }}$ | $\underset{\text { Western }}{\text { South }}$ | Mestands | East | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { Yorks } \\ \text { andum } \\ \text { berside }} \end{array}$ | Norts ${ }_{\text {Nestern }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { North－} \\ \text { ern }}}{ }$ |  |  |  |
| Men aged 18 and | 4，700 | ${ }_{17}^{195}$ | ${ }_{33}^{89}$ | 1，407 | ${ }_{37}{ }^{868}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,247}$ | 1，741 | ${ }_{39}^{808}$ | ${ }_{26}^{624}$ | ${ }^{1,269}$ | ${ }^{13,6874}$ |
| Total Males | 4，853 | 412 | ${ }^{84} 3$ | ，470 | 905 | 1，302 | 1，817 | 847 | 649 | 1，335 | 14，4272 |
| Women age | 2，878 | ${ }_{18}^{212}$ | 455 <br> 36 | ${ }_{59}^{786}$ | ${ }_{43}^{472}$ | ${ }_{55}^{69}$ | 1.064 717 | ${ }_{42}^{425}$ | 301 <br> 26 | $\xrightarrow{704}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 8，0，48t } \\ 594}}^{\text {a }}$ |
| Total Females | 3，045 | 230 | 491 | 845 | 515 | 745 | 1，141 | 466 | ${ }^{327}$ | ${ }^{334}$ | 8，642 |
|  | 7，899 | 642 | 1，334 | 2，314 | ，420 | 2，047 | 2，95 | 1，314 | 977 | 2.169 | 23，033＋ |
| Total，Index of Pro | 3，1，569．9 | 275.0 210 | 560.0 422.7 |  | ${ }^{8377} 6$ |  | ${ }^{1,5392} \mathbf{i , 3 4 . 3}$ | 689.9 476.7 | S05．2 |  | $\underbrace{11,279.8}$ |
| Agriculture，forestry，fisting friciestry ane and horticulure fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 3 \\ & 9: 3 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 53.3 \\ 5: .1 \\ 5 \\ 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | 43.5 <br> $41: 6$ <br> 4.6 | ${ }_{\substack{28.7 \\ 28.2}}^{\substack{\text { 20，}}}$ | $\underset{\substack{33 \\ 32 \\ 4.6}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32!1 \\ \begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 6 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.7 \\ & \hline 4.7 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21: 0 \\ 18: 3 \\ 1: 4 \\ 1: 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 4 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & : ⿰ 亻 ⿱ 丶 ⿻ 工 二 十 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.5 \\ & 50.5 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Mining and quarrying <br>  Patiolemind andurat zas | $\begin{aligned} & 17.7 \\ & \substack{7.1 \\ 77.0 \\ 1: 4 \\ 1: 1} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{2 \cdot 9}{\stackrel{1}{1: 4}} \underset{\substack{3}}{2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 39: 8 \\ : \cdot 7 \\ 2.2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 99 \cdot 0 \\ \substack{962 \\ \vdots \cdot 2 \\ !\cdot 2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24: 8 \\ 34: 8 \\ 3: 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.0 \\ & 74.7 \\ & : 7 \\ & * 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.3 \\ & 57.0 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 4 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 41 \\ : 0 \\ .: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Food，drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling ing confectionery Baiscoits curing，meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa，chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and ma Mıneral oil refining Lubricating oils and <br> greases | $\begin{gathered} 21 \cdot 3 \\ \text { in: } \\ 3 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $1.8$ | 3．7 | \％：9，5 |  | ${ }^{3.7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 1 \\ & \substack{4.0 \\ 3: 0 \\ 4} \end{aligned}$ | 3.5 <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> 0 |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint <br> Paint Soap Synt <br> Soap and detergents <br> synthe resins and plastics materials and syber <br> Dyestuffs and pigments <br> Other chemical industries |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 2 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | 13.1 3.1 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ 4 4.0 4.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 23: 8 \\ & 7 \\ & : 7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & : 8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54: 3 \\ & 52.0 \\ & 3: 6 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3: 3 \\ & 3: 6 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 4: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 16.1 $\vdots$ $!.6$ $\vdots$ 4.6 4.0 3.0 |  |  |
| Metal manufactur <br> Iron and steel（general） <br> Steel tubes <br> Iron castings，etc <br> Copper，brass ald inium alloys <br> Other base metals | $\begin{aligned} & 8,3 \\ & 38: 4 \\ & 3,9 \\ & 13.0 \\ & 18.3 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{3}{\text { 3．9 }}$ | $\stackrel{7.0}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.74 \\ & 56 \cdot 5 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 5.0 |  |  | 疗 |  |  |
| Electrical engineering <br> Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables <br> Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equip－ <br> Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Electric appliances primarily for capital goods Other electrical goods |  | 25.9 <br> .6 <br> 17.7 <br> 7.4 <br> 3.0 <br> 1.7 <br> 5.7 <br> 1.8 | 32：9 <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> $7 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  | 56．7 19.3 2.6 13.9 8.3 1.1 1.1 1.2 3.8 6.0 |  |  | and 919.0 |

Table 3 （continued）Estimated numbers of employees（employed and unemployed）at June 1969：Regional analysis by industry

|  | region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wales |  | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （Industry （sandard Industrial Classification 1988） | South | $\underset{\text { East }}{\text { Eastia }}$ | Western | Mest ${ }_{\text {Midands }}$ | $\underset{\text { East }}{\text { Midands }}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Yorks } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Humerside } \end{array}\right.$ | Worth | ${ }_{\text {ern }}$ |  |  |  |
| Shiobuilding and marine engineering Stipubiliding and ship repariring Harine engineering |  | 4：20 | $\stackrel{18.4}{17.7}$ |  | 1：12 | ${ }_{6}^{7} \cdot 8$ | cin327 <br> $5: 9$ <br> $5 \cdot 8$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.7}$ | cis45.9 <br> 35.4 <br> 11.5 |  |
|  | 243：4 | 18.7 | 61.5 | ${ }^{209.7}$ | 57.2 | 50.4 | 118.6 | ${ }^{13} 2$ | 23．5 | 411 |  |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturin | ${ }^{153.9}$ | 17.3 | 14.9 | 165：0 | 9.9 | 19，6 | 71.7 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 21.4 | ${ }^{498 \cdot 4}$ |
| Motor cycle，tricycle and pedal cycle manufac－ turing | 1.7 |  |  | 11.9 | 8.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 22.6 |
| ing and railway track equipment | 年2．6 | 1.4 | ${ }_{5}^{41} 5$ |  | 31．1 | － $\begin{gathered}13.1 \\ 3 \\ 3\end{gathered}$ | 37．9 | 1．9 | 4.0 | 14：4 | 2n0：4 |
| Lectiotive ad raily tray tegiipment | \％ 6 |  |  | 2.6 | 4．3 | 5 | 3．3 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 4.1 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{20.8}$ |
|  | 157．0 | $4 \cdot 8$ | －15．7． | 220：8 | 26．9 | 8470 | 66：1 | 4.7 | $\stackrel{24.2}{ }$ | 29.5 | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{63.7}$ |
|  |  |  |  | \％：1 | $1 \cdot 0$ | 11．0．7 | ＋17 |  |  |  |  |
| Bolts，nuts，screws，rivets，etc． Wire and wire manufactures |  |  |  | 27：2 | 1：20 | 号： | 2．5．1． | 1.5 | 2． | 2．7 4.6 | － |
|  | 92.2 | 2.7 |  | 17.2 156.1 |  | arem | 4.8 4.7 4.7 | ${ }_{9}^{2.2}$ | $\stackrel{3}{14.4}$ |  |  |
| Meal industries not elsewhere specified |  | 2.7 | 11.5 |  |  |  | 41.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Textios | 31．3 | \％．7 | 15：4 | ${ }^{36 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{123.2}$ | 167：9 | ${ }^{190.7}$ | ${ }_{4}^{23.7}$ | 19.1 9.2 | ${ }^{95} 1.7$ | ${ }^{705} 58.1$ |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems |  |  | 2.2 | 2．7 |  |  |  | 2：4 | ${ }^{2} \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.5}$ |  |
|  | $2 \cdot 1$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ | ！ 1 | 4：0 | ¢17：0 | － | －1．3 | 1.0 |  |  |
| Jute Rope，twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods | 1．3 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 8$ | 79.4 | 1．09 | 1.4 <br> 10.5 | 2．1． | ${ }_{-}^{2} 5$ | 1：${ }_{\text {2 }} 1.6$ | （tay |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{1.5}$ |  | 12．2 |  |
| Natrow fabicis（not more than $30 \mathrm{cm}$. w wide） | 3，1 |  | 1． 1.8 | 1.6 | （1：93 |  |  | 1：1 | 1：4 | ${ }_{7} 7.4$ |  |
| Toxtie firsishing | 4：2 |  | 1.6 |  |  | 4．5 | ${ }_{13}^{22} 5$ |  | ， |  | 2：6 |
| Leather，leather goods and fur <br> dressing）and fellmongery Leather goods |  | ！ 1 | 3．8 | 5．9． | 4.7 |  |  |  | 1.8 | 2.7 |  |
| Clothing and footwear | 139 | ${ }^{13} 4$ | 26.1 | 22．9 | 72.6 |  |  |  | ${ }^{16.8}$ |  |  |
| Weatherroof ofuerver |  | 2．3 | ＋1：2 | \％ 6 | 4.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overalls and men＇s shirts，underwear，etc Dresses，lingerie，infants＇wear，etc． | 析 |  | 2.3 | 5：0 | 15：7 | ${ }_{7}^{3} 7.8$ | 20.0 |  |  | 3：7 | －10：8 |
|  | cis． $\begin{gathered}5.5 \\ 13.7 \\ 9.7\end{gathered}$ | 17.0 | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6} \mathbf{6}$（2） | 3：0 | $4{ }_{4}^{4} \mathbf{4}$ | 2：0 |  |  | 2：0 | 4.2 | 90．0 |
| Bricks，pot |  | 8.5 |  |  |  | 37．6 | 49.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7：4 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8.6}$ | $\stackrel{3}{3.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{15} 5$ | $\stackrel{25.9}{ }$ | 6.4 |  | ${ }^{3} .4$ | 19．7 |
| Abrsives and building materials，etc．not | 41.3 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 14.1 | 9.8 | 4.1 | 13.1 | 124.1 |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\substack{\text { Timber，furiture，} \\ \text { Timber }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{125] \\ 37 \\ \hline 1.6}}$ | 10．6． | ${ }_{8}^{18.5}$ | ${ }_{8}^{23.6}$ |  |  | \＄11．4 |  | 9，3．3 | 171：88 | ${ }^{314} 3$ |
| Furniture and upholstery | 3 |  |  |  | 1.6 |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 5：0 |  |
|  | 8 |  | $\stackrel{2.2}{ }$ |  |  | cis | 3：9 |  |  | 2．6 | 6 |
| Paper，printing and publishing |  |  |  |  |  | 37.9 |  |  |  |  | 647．8 |
| Paperand bard $\begin{aligned} & \text { Packeging products of } \\ & \text { Pata }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 7.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{17}^{24,9}$ | ${ }_{2.15}^{1.5}$ | 1：6 | ${ }_{3}^{5 \cdot 1}$ | 5.1 | 4.6 | 18，4 | 4.3 | \％．1 | 7.3 <br> 2.2 <br> 1 |  |
|  | 12 | 2.5 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 8.1 | 3.3 | ${ }_{5}^{1} \cdot 5$ | ¢ 12.4 | 3.6 | $\stackrel{3}{2} 3$ | 10.9 | ${ }_{95}^{25.3}$ |
|  | 46.1 |  |  |  | ${ }^{3.3}$ | 5 | ${ }_{5 \cdot 8}$ |  | 2.3 | ${ }_{1}^{19.4}$ | 5 |
| engraving，etc．${ }^{\text {cta }}$ ， | $132 \cdot 8$ | 8.5 | 17.2 | $15 \cdot 3$ | $16 \cdot 1$ | 20.4 | $22 \cdot 9$ | 7.4 | 3.4 | 18.9 | 262 |
| Other manufaction | ${ }_{28}^{133 \cdot 1}$ | 9， 9 | ${ }_{7}^{17.5}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{19.5}$ | ${ }^{16,9}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{56.7}$ | （12．4 | ${ }^{18.7}$ | 18.1 |  |
| eum，plastics floor－covering，leather hes and brooms | 4 | 1.3 | ： | 1.4 |  | ： | 5．7 | ＊ | ${ }^{2} 1.3$ | 3.4 | 14：6 |
| ys，games，children＇s carriages and sports |  | ${ }^{1.3}$ | 1.0 | 4.8 | $2 \cdot 7$ | ${ }^{3.2}$ | 4.7 |  | 6．3 | 2．6 | 50：3 |
| Miselaneous stationers eods | （9．0． | 4.5 | 6．4 | \％ $0 \cdot 3$ | 7.1 | 6：5 | ${ }_{2}^{14.9}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4.2}$ | 2 | $2 \cdot 3$ | －10，9 |
| Construction | 481.4 | 49.7 | 95.1 | 134．8 | ${ }^{85} 3$ | 128.9 | 174.3 | 112.5 | 76.0 | 195.7 | $1,533.7$ |
| Gas，electricity and water Electricity | $\begin{aligned} & 138.4 \\ & \hline 0.1 \\ & \hline 14!1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \cdot 7 \\ \text { 20.7 } \\ 18: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 5 \\ & \substack{50.5 \\ 20: 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 5 \\ & \substack{16.5 \\ 16.5 \\ ?, 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 20, \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | cis | $22 \cdot 7$ <br> 12.7 <br> 12.3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32: 1 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |

296 APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
Table 3 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry


Table 4 Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry

| (Ifdustry Industrial Classification 1988) | Ion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wales |  | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {Gritain }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Sast }}^{\text {South }}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Englia }} ^{\text {East }}$ | Western | $\underset{\text { Midastands }}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | East | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Yorks } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { hump } \\ \text { berside } \end{array}\right.$ | Western | $\underset{\substack{\text { North- } \\ \text { ern }}}{ }$ |  |  |  |
| Men aged 18 and over | 4,608 | ${ }^{386}$ | ${ }_{735}^{785}$ | 1,377 | ${ }^{87}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,208 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,686 }}^{14}$ | 761 | ${ }_{29}^{595}$ | 1,214 |  |
|  | 4,59 | 403 | 817 | 1,438 | 883 | 1,262 | 1,760 | 799 | 620 | ,278 | ${ }^{14.0274}$ |
| Women aged 18 and over Girls age | ${ }_{\text {2, } 1,866}$ | ${ }_{18}^{218}$ | ${ }_{4}^{451} 3$ | ${ }_{59}^{781}$ | ${ }_{43}^{469}$ | ${ }_{54}^{685}$ | 1,056 | ${ }_{418}^{418}$ | ${ }_{225}^{29}$ | 751 <br> 69 |  |
| Total Females grand total | 3,032 | 229 | 487 | ${ }^{83}$ | 511 | 739 | ,1,13 | 459 | 322 | 820 | 8,573 |
|  | 7,791 | 632 | ,304 | 2,278 | 1,395 | 2,001 | 2,92 | 1,258 | 942 | 2,098 | 22,600 |
| Total , dexe of Production industries | 3,148.5 | ${ }_{208}^{270 \cdot 7}$ | 547.5 416.0 |  | ¢ 8123.7 |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,536} 1$ | ${ }^{654.7} 8$ |  | ${ }^{1,001 / 3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{11,025.5 \\ 8,740}}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 90: 09 \\ & 90 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 3 \\ \substack{50.3 \\ i \cdot 2 \\ 1.2} \end{gathered}$ | +40.4. | $\stackrel{\substack{28.1 \\ 77 \\ 7}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 30.5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 34.5 \\ 54 . \\ 5.6 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.3 \\ \substack{3 \\ 7.9 \\ 1.1 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 3 \\ 17: 3 \\ 1: 3 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 9 \\ & 10: 6 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.7 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 5.5 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \cdot 9 \\ & 350: 6 \\ & 18: 5 \\ & \hline 8: 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Chalk, clay, sand and gravel Other mining and quarrying | $\begin{aligned} & 17.5 \\ & 7.10 \\ & 7.0 \\ & i: 4 \\ & 1: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 0 \\ & 4: 1 \\ & 7: 8 \\ & i .8 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{gathered} 88.7 \\ \substack{7.7 \\ 1: 9 \\ 1.9 \\ 3.2 \\ 3.2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 3 \\ & \substack{926 \\ !\cdot 2 \\ !} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 32.5 \\ 37.8 \\ 3: 0 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \cdot 9 \\ & 53: 9 \\ & \hline 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 9 \\ & 38.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & \hline 1.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling flour confectionery Brad and Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery ruit and vegetable products Vegetable and animal oils and fats rewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and ma <br> Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 8 \\ 77 \cdot 1 \\ 3.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ \times 1.0 \end{array}$ | 3:1.6 | \%:88 | $\begin{aligned} & 1!\cdot 3 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1. ${ }^{3.6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 7.0 \\ : 4.0 \\ 2: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 3.4 |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations <br> ${ }_{\text {Poilet }}$ Preparations <br> Paint Sop and detergents <br> Synthetic resins and plastics materials and <br> Dyestuffs and pigments <br> Other chemical industries |  | 3.9 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2.1 \\ & .1 \\ & 2 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 53.3 31. 2.5 3.5 3.2 8.2 8.5 4.4 | $15 .{ }^{15}$ 6.2 1.5 $:$ 4.0 4.0 3.0 |  |  |
|  | (13:2 | 3.9 | 6.9 |  |  | (108.7. |  | 51.5 |  |  | 5is |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (11.9. |  | 65.7 <br> 3.7 <br> 3.7 <br> $3: 0$ <br> 3.2 <br> 3.8 <br> 4.8 <br> 17.4 <br> 4.1 <br> 4.1 <br> 12.0 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \cdot 6 \\ & 10.7 \\ & \hline, 74 \\ & 56 \cdot 3 \\ & 56.3 \end{aligned}$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 8.8 | 3.6 | 5.9 |  | 8.78.7 <br> 2.1 <br> 6.1 1 | $\stackrel{2.4}{\text { \% }}$ |  | 16.8 16.8 7 7.0 6.7 |  |
| Electrical engineering <br> Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone <br> elegraph and telephone apparatus and equip- ment <br> Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing <br> equipment receiving <br> Radio, radar anders <br> Electric appliances primarily for <br> Other electrical goods | $\begin{aligned} & 378: 20 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { 321:8 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 32.4 <br> $1: 5$ | +172. | 36:8 | ${ }_{10}^{29.5}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 338:48: } \\ 188: 2 \end{gathered}$ | 55.5 | 8.7 | 50:80 |  |
|  | ${ }_{73}^{20.1}$ | ${ }_{7}^{1,6}$ | 7.0 | 17.3 4.0 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 16.8 | ${ }_{8}^{13.6}$ | 7.1 | 2.4 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 142.4}}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 38.6 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 63: 1 \\ & \hline 630 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{3.3}^{2 \cdot 2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & *: 0 \\ & 1: 0 \\ & 6 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | \% $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3.0 } \\ & 3.9\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 6: 8 \\ \text { ant } \\ 24 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | lill | +1.8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2 APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \＆PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
Table 4 （continued）Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969：Regional analysis by industry

| （Sdustry ${ }^{\text {（Sandard Industrial Classification 198）}}$ | REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wales | Scotland | $\underbrace{\text { Gritain }}_{\text {Grate }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { East }}}$ | $\underset{\text { East }}{\text { Anglia }}$ | Western | Most | East Midands | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yorks } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { hammide } \end{aligned}$ | Nerth ${ }_{\text {Nortern }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Norn }}^{\text {North－}}$ |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Marine engineering |  | 3.9 | ${ }_{7}^{19.5}$ |  | $1 \cdot 1$ | 6.6 | cin31.5 <br> $5 \cdot 7$ <br> $5 \cdot 7$ |  | ${ }_{9}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{34.1}$ |  |
| Vehicles <br> tractor manufacturing | ${ }^{200 \cdot 1}$ | 18.6 | $\stackrel{60.6}{8}$ | ${ }^{208} 7$ | 56．8 | 99：8 | 116：9 | 12.9 | ${ }^{23.0}$ | 0.5 | cin 27.2 |
|  | 152.3 | $17 \cdot 2$ | 14.8 | ${ }^{163 \cdot 8}$ | 9.8 8.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7 |  |  | 11.7 | 31.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams | $\begin{aligned} & 720 \\ & 2: 0 \\ & : 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1.4}$ | ${ }_{4}^{40.7}$ | ＋22．5 |  |  | cest | 3.6 | ${ }_{1}^{1.5}$ |  |  |
| al goods not elsewhere speci | 154：8 | 4.7 | 15：4 | ${ }^{217} 17.6$ | 26.5 | ${ }^{82} 7.7$ | ${ }^{64} 46$ | 14.1 | $\stackrel{23.4}{4}$ | ${ }^{28,6}$ | （632．5 |
| neers＇small tools and gaug | 22：2 |  |  |  |  |  | ． 1.7 |  |  |  | ${ }^{20.5}$ |
| ery，spoons，forks and plated tableware，etc | 5.4 |  |  |  | 1.2 |  | 2．59 |  | 2．1． 2.1 | 2：5 ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2}$ |  |
| end end wire maves |  | 1.3 |  | 2i：2 |  |  |  |  | 3．4 | 1.5 16.2 |  |
|  | 90.6 | 2.7 | 11.2 | 153.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textios | 30． 8 | ${ }^{3.6}$ | ${ }^{15} 5$ | ${ }_{7}^{36} 7.0$ | ${ }_{5}^{122.4}$ | ${ }^{165: 0}$ | ${ }^{187} 6.9$ | 23.4 4.4 | 9，18 | ${ }_{1} 317$ | ${ }^{36} 4.6$ |
|  |  |  | 2.1 | 2．7 | 4：8 |  | 578．5 | ${ }_{1}^{2} \cdot 3$ | ${ }^{2.2}$ | 8．3． | cis |
|  | 2.0 |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.2}$ | 1.0 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.9}$ | $\stackrel{69.7}{109}$ | $\stackrel{48}{18.1}$ | $6 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |
| Sute Juoe，wine and net． |  |  |  | ＊．7 | 78.9 | 1．08 | 10．4 | 2：5 | 2.4 | ＋1．：5 ${ }^{1}$ | 18.4 13.8 13.8 |
| Hosier hnd other knitted goods |  |  |  |  | ¢5，6 |  |  |  |  | ＋1．0． | ${ }^{45 \cdot 8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{7}{7} 1.3$ |  |  | ＋1． | 1.1 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 20．5 |
|  | 3：1 |  | \％ 1.5 | 1．6 | 13.0 | ${ }^{12} 4.5$ | 213.9 | ． 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.3 | atio |
|  | ${ }^{19.7}$ | 1．1 | ${ }_{3}^{3.7}$ |  | 4.6 |  |  | 2：0 | ${ }^{1.8}$ | 3：4 |  |
| Leather（tanning and dressing）and fellmongery Leather goods Eur |  |  |  | 4．9 |  | 1．5 | ${ }_{3} / 8$ | ． 1.2 |  |  | 23.8 8.1 8， |
| Clothing an | 137 | 13.3 | ${ }^{25} 7$ | ${ }^{22.7}$ | 72 | 57.7 |  | ${ }_{36} 1.3$ | 16.4 | 32．8 | 501．3 |
| Weathererotof outerver Ment |  | 2．3 |  |  |  | －37.3 <br> 3.6 <br> .6 |  | ¢ 14.5 | 2．9 | 6.9 | （10．2 |
| Women＇s and girst Siliored outerwerr | 43.4 |  |  | lit |  | 4.5 | 119：8 | － | 4.1 | S：6 | （10．2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8,5}$ |
|  | \％ 13.5 | 1.6 | ${ }^{10} 10 \cdot 3$ | 5：9 | 42．9 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 5.8 | i：8 | ：9 | 39．5 |
| Brickst，pottery，glass，cement，et | ${ }_{12}^{33} \mathbf{3}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.4}$ | 10.4 | 79.9 |  | \％6：2 |  | $\stackrel{19}{3.9}$ | （10．6 |  | 3．1．9 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 永：0．0 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{15.3}$ | ${ }_{\text {25 }}^{\substack{35 \\ 4.5}}$ | 6.1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1.3}$ | （80：8 |
|  | 40.9 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 11.8 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 9.8 | ${ }_{13 \cdot 8}$ | 9.5 | 3.9 | 12.7 | 122. |
| Timber，furnitur | 123：4 | 10．4． | ${ }_{7}^{18.2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{28.9}$ | 35.3 <br> 11.3 | ${ }^{14.7}$ |  | 2．5 | 307 |
| ture and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.0 |  | $\stackrel{1}{2.1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． 6 |  |
| Wiscole coñesiners ind |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3：6 |  |
| Papor，printing | ${ }_{31}^{31.4}$ | 16. | 37.1 | 33：18 | ${ }^{26.2}$ | ${ }^{37 \cdot 6}$ | ${ }_{10} 9.5$ | 2：3 | 33：6 | 年：3 | 9， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ 1 |  |
| Mantud miterisis | ${ }_{1}^{24.3}$ | 2．4 | 6：5 | 5．0 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{18.8}$ | 4．2 | ＊ |  |  |
|  | 年：15 | 2.5 | ${ }_{4} \cdot 1$ | 6.1 | ${ }^{3.3}$ | ！ 1.5 | ［12．3 | ${ }^{3.5}$ | 2．2 | ＋1．19 | 迷 |
| 为 | 131.9 | 8.4 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 16.0 |  |  | 7.3 | 3 | 18.7 | 260 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 131．5 | 9：3 | ${ }^{17.7}$ | － 51.6 | ${ }_{8}^{19} 8$ | \％ 16.6 |  | ${ }_{3}^{12.0}$ | 18.1 | ${ }_{7}^{17.8}$ | ${ }_{3}^{347}$ |
| Rubileum，plastics floor－covering，leathe |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.6 |  | ${ }^{2 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }^{3.3}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{2.7}$ | 1.3 |  | 1.3 |  |  | ＊ |  | 1.3 <br> 6.1 |  |  |
| Toys，games，children＇s carria equipment Misce！laneous stationers＇goods | $23: 1$ <br> 8.9 | ${ }^{1.3}$ | 1.0 | 4.7 | 2.7 | ${ }^{3.2}$ | 4.6 |  | 6.1 3.1 | 2.5 <br> 2.2 |  |
| Misce！laneous stationers goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | cis | 4.4 | 6．2 | － $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 2.0\end{aligned}$ | 7.0 | 1：5 |  | 4．5 | 2．1 | 2．2 |  |
| Construction | 463.8 | 48.0 | 90.2 | 128.9 | 81.1 | 120.1 | 163.5 | 3 | ${ }^{67} 7$ | 181.3 |  |
| Gas，electricity and water Electricity | $\begin{aligned} & 136.7 \\ & \substack{9,3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 3 \\ & 8: 0 \\ & 8: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{25: 1 \\ 18: 8 \\ 18.4}}{\substack{0}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot 1 \\ \text { 30.3 } \\ 20.7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \\ 16: 6 \\ 16: 5 \\ 2: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.7 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 20.5 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { B.1. } \\ \text { is } \\ \text { an } \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 22： |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 6 \\ & .8: 6 \\ & 3: 7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{229}$ |

Table 4 （continued） $\begin{gathered}\text { Estimated numbers of employees in employm } \\ \text {（Standard Industrial Classification 1968）}\end{gathered}$


Table 5 Civilian Labour Force：Changes，June 1968－June 1969：By Standard Region

| Northern | s | Scotland | $\underset{\text { Britasin＊}}{ }{ }^{\text {Great }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Employeses in employment |
| :--- |
| Total in civil |
| in mpoyment |








## Quarterly statistics of total employment September 1969

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in September 1969 were $16,173,000$ males and $9,044,000$ females，a total 5，217，000． Between June 1969 and September 1969 there was an increase
in the working population of about 73,000 ；an increase of 45,000 nales and of 28,000 females．There was an increase in civ mployment of about $19,000(8,000$ males and 11,000 females ．
After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was
decrease of about 35,000 in the working population（12，000 male nd 23,000 females）；the number in civil employment fell b ，000（ 46,000 males and 26,000 females）
In the twelve months from September 1968 to September 1969 the working population decreased by about 94,000 ，a decrease of 53,000 males was partially offset by an increase of 58,000 females The number in civil employment fell by about 82,000 ；there wer 143，000 fewer males but 61,000 more females． The numbers in the main categories，the seasonally adjusted figures and the corresponding changes since September 1968 and

Standard Regions
The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in September 1969 are given in table 2，and

The regional estimates for September 1969 are provisional；they are not so reliable as those for June 1969 because of changes from quarter to quarter in the number of national insurance cards
exchanged by employers centrally in regions different from those in which the persons are employed．They are subject to revision， by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of the GAzETTE，when the June 1970 figures are available．The regional
estimates for September 1969 take account of the improved information about the location of the employees in employment in information about the location of the employees in employment in employment estimates．The changes between September 1968 nd September 1969 have been obtained by taking the difference
between the estimates for September 1968 and for June 1969 between the estimates for September 1968 and for June 1969 between the June 1969 estimate including the improved infor－ mation and the September 1969 estimate． Between June and September 1969 ，civil employment increased
by 28,000 in Scotland，by 18,000 in North Western Region and by ． East and of 18,000 in the South Western Regions．
East and twelve months from September 1968 to September 1969， there was a decrease in civil employment of 60,000 in the South East，17，000 in Yorkshire and Humberside， 13,000 in South Western and 11,000 in N ．
of 12,000 in East Anglia．

|  | September 1969 |  |  | Changes to September 1969 |  |  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Changes }} ^{\text {September } 1968 \text { to September } 1969}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Fem | ｜Total |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted for seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W．ork．ing Population | ${ }^{16,173}$ |  | ${ }^{25,277}$ |  | ＋${ }_{-}^{28}$ |  | ${ }_{17}^{15}$ | $\pm$ | 二 ${ }^{98}$ |
|  |  | 8，669 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | － |  |  |  | （19 | ＋173 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Memer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted for normal seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underbrace{\text { g，}}_{\substack{8,004 \\ 8,597}}$ |  | 三 | 三 $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ \hline 26 \\ \hline 26\end{array}$ | 三趗72 <br> 73 |  | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ +\quad 65 \\ +\quad 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 70 |

Emporese momomen

|  | ${ }_{\text {South }}^{\text {Soust }}$ | ${ }_{\text {East }}^{\text {East }}$ Andia | S ${ }_{\text {Sostern }}$ | ${ }_{\text {West }}^{\text {Midands }}$ | $\underset{\text { East }}{\text { Cidands }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Yorks. } \\ \text { siur } \\ \text { Hiud }} \end{array}$ | Wertern | Northern | Wales | Scotland |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employes in employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,745 \\ & 7,065 \\ & 7,735 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 433 \\ & 6323 \\ & 632 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1,455 \\ 2,875150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 880 \\ 1.390 \\ 1.390 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,270 \\ & 2 ., 010 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 806 \\ \hline 1,262 \\ \hline 1,202 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 624 \\ 9335 \\ \hline 57 \end{gathered}$ | （1281 |  |
| Total in civil emplorment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Meses } \\ \substack{\text { foranas } \\ \text { Total }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,183 \\ 8,3101 \\ 8,301 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 459 \\ \substack{499 \\ 693} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,552 \\ & 2,4,45 \\ & 2.4515 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,377 \\ 2,194 \\ 2,194 \end{gathered}$ | li， 1.19 | ${ }_{\substack{865 \\ \text { 1，363 }}}^{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7065 \\ 1,061 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3936 \\ & 2,261 \\ & 2,261 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5.55 \\ & \hline, 495 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 116 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{2}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 27\end{aligned}$ | （ $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 5 \\ 5\end{array}$ | ${ }_{73}^{62}$ | 54 64 64 | 边 $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 40\end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{62}$ | 455 540 540 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totalal emploo } \\ & \substack{\text { Malese } \\ \text { Totaleale }} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43, \\ & \text { 43, } \\ & 643 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 836 \\ 1,350 \\ 1,30 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,481 \\ & 2,3,318 \end{aligned}$ | （t．233 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3159 \\ & 2,064 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{857 \\ 1,327}}^{\substack{\text { 4，}}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 657 \\ & 9.97 \\ & 997 \end{aligned}$ | （1，848 | （14，900 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 5.235 \\ 8,245 \\ 8,48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 454 \\ & 704 \\ & 704 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 966565 \\ 1,4525 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,588 \\ 2,458 \\ 2,485 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,420 \\ & 2,203 \\ & 2,203 \end{aligned}$ | （i， | （tan | $\begin{gathered} 739 \\ 1, i 690 \end{gathered}$ |  | （is．880 |





WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1970

## Approximate estimates of the flow of employees between industries

In its report dated 17 May $1968^{*}$ the Cost of Living Advisory
Committee recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled for one-person and two-person pensioner households at present excluded from the weighting pattern of the
General Index of Retail Prices. The committee recommended that General Index of Retail Prices. The committee recommended that
the proposed indices should at present exclude housing costs, and the proposed indices should at present exclude housing costs, and
that they should be chain indices constructed in the same way as the General Index of Retail Prices, based on January 1962 taken as 100 . A description of the new indices was given in an artict
on pages $542-547$ of the June 1969 issue of this GAzETTE. In calculating the indices during 1970 the weighting patterns to be used are based on the expenditure of pensioner households in the three years ended June 1969 repriced at January 1970
prices. These weights are given below in table 1. If comparisons prices. These weights are given betow in theen these weights and those for the General Index of Retail Prices which were published on page 197 of the March 1970 issue of this GAzETTE, it should be remembered that the
weights used for the General Index of Retail Prices include a weights used for the General Index of Retail Prices incluade a
weight for housing. To make possible proper comparison of weights, the group weights for 1970 of the General Index of
Retail Prices excluding housing are also given below in table 2 .

Table 1 Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households

| Group and section | $\begin{aligned} & \text { One-person } \\ & \text { pensioner } \\ & \text { households } \end{aligned}$ | Two-person pensioner households |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOOD <br> Flour <br> Other cereals Cakes, buns, pastries, etc. Mutton Mutton Pork Bacon <br> Ham (cooked) | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 3 \\ & 11 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 25 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 4 \\ & 11 \\ & 14 \\ & 35 \\ & 30 \\ & 19 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| fresh, dried canned <br> Butter <br> Margarine <br> Lard, other cooking fat <br> Eggs <br> Eggs Milk, fresh Mik <br> ilk, canned, dried, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 19 \\ & 47 \\ & 4 . \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinksSort drink <br> Susar | 6 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{14}$ | 16 |
| Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc Sweets and ce cream Other foods Food for animals |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 21 \\ & 10 \\ & 18 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |
| ALCOHOLIC DRINK Beer, et <br> Spirits, wines, etc. Total Total, Alcoholic drink | 近 | 24 38 38 |
|  | 24 30 30 | ¢ |
| fuel and light $\underset{\substack{\text { Coild } \\ \text { Coike }}}{ }$ <br>  ricity Totater fuel and light Total fuel and light | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ \begin{array}{l}86 \\ 36 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 201\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 28 \\ & 41 \\ & 41 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ |


| Group and section | One-person pensioner | Two-person pensioner households |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS Radio, television, etc. <br> Other household appliances Soft furnishings <br> Chinaware, glassware, etc. <br> Total, Durable household goods | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\frac{6}{47}$ |
| CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing Children' 's outer clothing Hose Gloves, Glove $\qquad$ ng material $\qquad$ Total, Clothing and footwear | $\begin{gathered} \frac{4}{2} \\ \frac{10}{10} \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 7 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ \frac{10}{62} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & .8 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES Rail transport cycling <br> Bus, etc. transport | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \frac{5}{21} \\ 28 \end{array}$ | 21 20 20 43 |
| MISCELLANEOUS GOODS <br> Newspapers and periodicals <br> Writing paper and other stationers' goods Medicine and surgical, etc. goods Toilet requisites $\qquad$ <br> Soap and other detergents <br> Ooda, polishes, etc. <br> Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, <br> Photographic and optical goods <br> Toys Total, Miscellaneous goods | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| SERVICES <br> Telephone, telegrams, etc. <br> Television and radio li Other entertainment <br> Domestic help Hairdressing <br> Hairdressing Boot and shoe repairing <br> Dry cle To <br> cleaning and misc Total, Services | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 86 \\ 36 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 94 \end{gathered}$ | 27 <br> 27 <br> 4 <br> 10 <br> 6 <br> 6 |
| MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUT SIDE THE HOME <br> TOTAL, ALL ITEMS | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $1,{ }^{7}$ |

Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices, excluding Housing

## Food Alchoholic drink

Fubal and light
Fuel and light
Durable household gooc
Clothing and footwear
and
Transport and vehicles
Miscellaneous goods
Miscellan
Services
Services
Meals bought and consumed outside the home
Total $\frac{4}{1,000}$


Tables 1-4 of this article give some approximate estimates of the flow of employees between different industries (Order Groups
of the Standard Industrial Classification) over the period 1959-60 of the Standarabes 1 and 2 show the approximate annual inflow to 1967 . Table to and outlows from each industry Order for males and females respectively. Tables 3 and 4 show the full range of flows betwee The estimates are subject to several limitations, and have not hitherto been published, but in view of current interest in the subject of inter-industry flows it is felt that they may be usefiu
provided that it is borne in mind that they are only approxima trions, showing the orders of magnitude of the inter-industry
flows but not their exact values.

The available data
The national insurance cards of employees are exchanged at the local offices of the Department of Health and Social Security in a quarterly cycle. All cards are counted, and those which are
exchanged in the months of June, July and August are als exchanged in the months of June, July and August are also
analysed by industry. These regular counts of national insurance cards provide estimates of changes in the stock of employees in each industry, resulting from the net balance between inflows and outflows; but they do not show the gross inflows and outllows
or the numbers of employees who move from one industry to or the numbers of employees who move from one industry to
another.
There another.
There is, however, some additional statistical information
Whict is extracted by the Records Branch of the Department of which is extracted by the Records Branch of the Department of
Health and Social Security from their ledger entries relating to a 1 per cent. sample of employees who hold national insurance
cards. This information enables some approximate estimates to be made of the number of employees who change their industry between one year and the next. The figures in the tables have been obtained by multiplying by 100 the number of persons in
the sample whose industrial classification in the second of the years concerned was different from their industrial classification in the first year.
The tables do not include persons who received an industrial classicication in the first year but not in the second (for example, because they retired); or those who received an industrial classification in the second year but not in the first (for example,
because they entered or re-entered the labour fore). They do not because they entered or re-entered the labour force). They do not
include employees who were unemployed in the second year and include employees who were unemployed in the second year and
who had not obtained employment in a different industry since the first year. Such employees will still be classified according to their last employment and so will not be counted as a "change of
industry'.
The cards of the employees in the sample are all due for exchange in June, and provided that their cards were exchanged by the end of August in each of the years concerned they should
have been classified by industry and so taken into account in the tables. However, a proportion of the cards, normally between 2 and 3 per cent. for males and between 2 and 5 per cent. for
females, are exchanged more belatedly than this in any given
year; and as the tables exclude persons whose cards were lows may be understated by up to 5 per cent. or more. Fo particular industries the understatement may be larger, and may vary from year to year. The figures also exclude certain civi
servants and Post Office employees who are not represented in the sample because their national insurance contributions are collected without the use of cards.
Sample errors
As the figures in the tables are based on a 1 per cent. sample,
they are subject to sampling errors. A measure of the potential size of these errors is provided by the quantity known as the "standard error". There are two chances out of three that any errors in the figures due to the limited size of the sample (a and only about one chance in twenty that such sampling error and only about one chance in twenty that such sampling error
will be more than twice as big as the standard error. The size of the standard errors of the gross flows shown in tables 1-4 may be seen from the following examples:

| Estimated flow |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.1 | Sthousands) |
| (Tandard error |  |
| 10.0 | 0.1 |
| 10.0 | 0.3 |
| 100.0 | 1.0 |
| $1,000.0$ | 3.2 |
|  | 10.0 |

These standard errors apply only to the gross flows which ar different.

Effects of re-classificaion of establishments
The procedures for collecting and classifying the sample by industry are such that persons employed in establishments whos industrial classifications have changed will be recorded as having
changed their industries even though they may have worked changed their industries even though they may have worked at
the same establishment throughout the year. This factor had major effect on the apparent flows between 1966 and 1967 , whe the industrial classifications of many establishments were
changed as new information became available through the changed as new information became available through the
operation of SET. (The extent of the net re-classification in 1966 for different SIC Order Groups can be found by comparing columns 1 and 4 of table 1 on pages $913-915$ of the November
1968 issue of this GAzETTE) For these reasons the figures shown 1968 issue of this GAzETTE.) For these reasons the figures shown
in table 1 and 2 for the year $1966-67$ are not comparable with the figures for other years, and are accordingly shown in brackets.
Tables
Tables 1 and 2 , showing the inflows and outflows from each of
the industry Order groups, are largely self-explanatory. The fina the industry Order groups, are largely self-explanatory. The final
columns show in italics, for the year 1967-68 only, the flow expressed as a percentage of the total number of employees in the industries concerned.

304 APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE It may be noted that at the bottom of each section there are shown the flows into and out of the manufacturing sector as a
whole. These are, of course, less than the sum of the flows fo whole. These are, on course, less than the sum of the flows for
the individual manufacturing Orders III to XVI because they exclude the flows inside the manufacturing sector between these Orders.

Tables 3 and 4 show the flows between each pair of industry
columns in tables 3 and 4 will be seen to agree
the industry Orders as shown in tables 1 and 2 . secify the limitations information it has been necessary to and by the nature of the data. Nevertheless, with of the excention of those for 1966-67, the figures in the tables are believed to represent a reasonable approximation to the magnitudes of the changes over time.

Table 1 Approximate flows of employees into and out of industry order groups: Great Britain


Table 2 Approximate flows of employees into and out of industry order groups: Great Britain

| Industry at June 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sic } \begin{array}{l} \text { order } \\ \text { group } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 1959-60 <br> oon's | 1960-61 <br> 000's | 1961-62 <br> $000 \cdot$ | 1962-63 000's | 196364 <br> $000 \cdot$ | 1964-65 <br> 000's | 1965-66 <br> 000's | 1966.67 $000 \cdot 8$ | $1967-68$ 000 s |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All fows between industry Orders | To | 831.7 | 907.9 | ${ }^{854} 5$ | 820.6 | 914.4 | ${ }^{963.8}$ | 951.9 | (910.7) | 896.3 | 10.5 |
| nflows of females into manu facturing from other industries OUTFLOWS OF FEMALES TO O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.2 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing <br> Food, drink and tobacco <br> Chemicals and allied industries <br> Engineering and electrical goods <br> Shipbuilding and marine engineering <br> Other metal goods Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IIt } \\ & \text { IU } \\ & \text { vin } \\ & \text { vil } \\ & \text { vil } \\ & \text { x } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather leater goods and fur | 碞 | Stis |  | 37:2 | 40.95 | 45:2 | St.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 496 \\ & 39: 6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{(3) \cdot 8)}$ | 3.7 1.6 1.6 | 5:3 |
| Brictso poters, | (exy | 2 |  | - 8.9 |  | (8.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.929 \\ & 32: 1 \\ & 32: 1 \end{aligned}$ | (8:4 | フi:9 | :8 |
| Paper, prinitan and pubising | xvil | 23, | - $\begin{aligned} & 28.7 \\ & 18.7 \\ & 12.7\end{aligned}$ | 23.7 |  | 24:8 20:7 17 | 20:2 | 32.7 18.6 $16: 6$ | (20.6) | (entis | 13.4 77.9 IT |
| Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication | $\hat{x}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | - | ${ }^{21 \cdot 9}$ | $20.6$ |  | 20.8 |  | (21.8) | 5is:8 |  |
| intive argies and finace | ¢ | (150 |  | cise.9 | ${ }_{7}^{26.3}$ | (19.1. | 203.7 | 200:3 | (208.91) | - 18.5 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { xxill } \\ & \text { xxive } \end{aligned}$ |  | - 16.6 |  |  | (ester | - |  | (is) |  | $6 \cdot 6$ |
| All fows between industry Orders | ota | 831.7 | 907.9 | 854.5 | ${ }^{820.6}$ | 914.4 | 963.8 | 951.9 | (910 | ${ }^{896.3}$ | 10.5 |
| Outfows of temales from manu- | Total | 162.4 | 188.1 | 1877 | 178.7 | 196.1 | 213.8 | 1977 | (193) | $195 \cdot 7$ | 7.1 |

306 APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE Table 3 Approximate flows of employees between industry Order groups between June 1967 and June 1968: Great Britain


Table 4 Approximate flows of employees between industry Order groups between June 1967 and June 1968: Great Britain

| Industry at June 1968 |  | Industry order group at June 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | " | III | iv | $v$ | v | VII | vili | Ix | $\times$ | x | XII |
| females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Articuluref forestry nd fishing |  | 0.6 | $\overline{0.4}$ | 0.5 | (0.3 <br> $0: 3$ <br> 15 |  |  |  |  |  | $2: 4$ | 0.2 | $\frac{0.2}{1.4}$ |
| Food, drink and tiouacos | iv |  | ${ }^{0.4}$ | \% 1.5 | $\frac{1.3}{1.0}$ | -0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $15$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1 \\ & 5 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0: 20 \\ & 5: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{1.1}$ |
| Meal manufature Engimeering and ectrical goods | vil | $\overline{0.7}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 8 \\ & 2: 8 \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ | $\square^{7}$ | $\frac{1.4}{0.1}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 8: 8 \\ & 0: 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $5 \cdot 5$ |  |  |
| Sheipuiliding and marine engineering | Yi11 | 0.1 | 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{0}: 2_{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 0 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $0.1$ | $\frac{1.7}{0.7}$ | $0.4$ | $0.5$ | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Textiles | $\times$ |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{1.9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $1: 1$ |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and for | 就 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \cdot 5 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 7 \\ & 0: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 | $\stackrel{0.5}{-5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Timerer, | ${ }_{\text {xiv }}^{\text {xv }}$ | 0.1 | $\overline{0.1}$ | 0, 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & \substack{1: 5 \\ 3: 5} \end{aligned}$ | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 8 \\ & 0: 4 \\ & 0: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 1: 28 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 |  |
| Other manuataruring industries | xy $\times 1$ | 0.4 | 0.1 | ${ }_{0}^{2: 5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \cdot 2 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 .5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1 .}{0.1}$ | I |
| Gas, iecerticity and water | (x) | O.1. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,4 | - | - 0.3 | ati | 0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \\ 3: 8 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 89 \\ & 0: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $0.5$ | 0.8 |
|  |  | 20.28 |  |  | \% 1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.28 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.17 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3: 8 \\ 3: 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & .0 .7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.4}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} x \times x_{x}^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { xxiv } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{50.8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total outfous to other industries, $m$ |  | 8.8 | 2.7 | 52.0 | 23.1 | 9.9 | 76.1 | 1.2 | 14.7 | $26 \cdot 3$ | 38.2 | . 1 | 4.6 |



Table 4 (continued) thousands

| Industry order group at June Is |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { sic } \\ & \text { groer } \\ & \text { group } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Industry at June 1968 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \\ & \overline{0.5} \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.12 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0.81.0 <br> $\substack{1.5 \\ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$0.40.50.5 0.7 0.40.30.51.52.$\overline{2} \cdot \mathbf{3}$ <br> 4.75.3 <br> 7.1 <br> 1.3 |  |  | 0.9 0.9 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6 3.5 30.1 0.1 0.2 |  |  |  |
| , | 11.4 | 28.9 | 23.2 | 15.6 | 5.8 | 17.4 | 182.5 | 31.9 | 91.6 | 153.3 | 28.5 | 896. 3 |  | Total outlows to soter |

## AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 17 th February 1970 for a number of mportant items of food, derived from prices collected for the United Kingdom, are given below.
Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and artly because of these differences there are considerable varia-
tions in prices charged for many items. An indication of these
verage prices (per lb. unless otherwise stated) of certain foods

variations is given in the last column of the following table which recorded rrices fell. prices within which at least four-fifths of the The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some 198 of the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. 198 of the March 1970 issue of this Gazette.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry
Stand Industrial
（Casifification 1968） \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Number of dis－ losses per 100 em－ ployed at beginning
of period
\(\qquad\)} \& Industry
（Standard Industrial
Classification 1968） \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Number of engage－ ployed at beginning
of period of perio
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline d，drink and tobacco \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Graind miling
Biscuits fillour confectionery
Bit \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 7 \\
\& 3.7 \\
\& 3.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.0 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
4.3 \\
6-4
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
2.7 \\
5.0 \\
5.3
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.75 \\
\& 3.1 \\
\& 3.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.3 \\
\& 5.4 \\
\& 4.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.8 \\
\& 3.9 \\
\& 3.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& Engineers＇small tools and gauges \& cos \& 3．9 \& 3．1． \& cin \& cis \& \({ }^{3.6}\) \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{3}^{4.2}\) \& 5．9 \& 5．0 \& \({ }^{\text {4．2．2 }}\) \& 年3．4 \& 6．2 \& Coter \& 3．2 \& 4.2 \& \({ }_{3}^{4.8}\) \& \({ }^{3} \mathrm{3} .8\) \& \({ }_{4}^{4.3}\) \& \({ }^{3} 3.6\) \\
\hline  \& 1.1
2.3 \& \& \& \& \& \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& ¢ \& li． \\
\hline Fraitend end oegeory les products \& 2．3． \& －3．8 \& S． 3 \&  \&  \& 4：8， \&  \& 1.7 \& 3.6
4.7 \& \& 2.1 \& 2.8 \& \({ }^{2.4}\) \\
\hline Ater \& \({ }_{3}^{4.3}\) \& \({ }^{6} 4.7\) \& 4 \& \({ }_{4}^{2} 4\) \& \({ }_{\substack{3.9 \\ 4.0}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}\) \& \({ }_{\text {2，}}^{2 \cdot 8}\) \& spocified \& 3.4 \& 4.7 \& 3.8 \& 3.4 \& 48 \& \({ }^{3.8}\) \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Toxties \& 3：3 \& 3．9 \& \({ }^{3} 1.6\) \& \({ }^{3.7}\) \& \({ }^{4} 2.4\) \& 4：10 \\
\hline Brewing and malting
Soft drinks
Other drink industries \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1: 5 \\
\& 1,5 \\
\& 2: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 6 \\
\& 3.5 \\
\& 3: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.4 \\
\& i, 4 \\
\& 2: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.5 \\
\& \substack{3.6 \\
5: 0}
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& 5.7 \& 5.2 \& 5.4 \& 5.7 \& 4.8 \& 5.2 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Wearing of．efotion，inen a \& 3．7 \& \({ }_{4}^{3.3}\) \& 3：4 \& 3：2 \& 5：4 \& 3：3 \\
\hline Coal and petroleum products Mineral oil refining \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.6 \\
0.3 \\
0.5 \\
0.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 3 \\
\& 2: 3: \\
\& 2: 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 \cdot 7 \\
\& 1: 2: 2 \\
\& 2: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1: 6 \\
\& \text { 1:0 } \\
\& 0.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 2 \\
\& 4: 4 \\
\& 3: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& cis \&  \&  \& （5） \&  \&  \\
\hline Mubricating oif \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& 起3．3 \& 2．1 \& － \& 3， \& － \\
\hline Chomical and allied industries General chemicals \& 2：4 \& \({ }_{3}^{4.1}\) \& 2：7 \& 2：0 \& \({ }^{4} 4\) \& 2：7 \&  \& \& \& \& 3：2 \& \& 3：9 \\
\hline Pharmaceutical che
preparations
Toilet preparations \& 2．2
2．
2． \& 4 \& cily \& ， 1.9 \& ¢ \(\begin{gathered}\text { 4．0．} \\ 5 \\ 5\end{gathered}\) \& 2．
4.9
4.5 \& Made－up textiles
Textile finishing
Other textile industri \&  \& － \begin{tabular}{l}
3.9 \\
3：9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 越3．7 \& 年：6 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.4 \\
\& 3: 6 \\
\& 3: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& （ticter \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{2}^{2} \cdot 5\) \& 6.1 \& \({ }_{3}^{3}\) \& 2.2 \& 5：8 \& \({ }_{3}\) \& \& 3.6 \& 3.8 \& 3.7 \& 4.4 \& 4.0 \& 4.3 \\
\hline  \& 2．0 \& ciot \& 2．1． \& 1.9
2，
1．7 \&  \& 2．1 \&  \& 3．39 \& 3：8 \& 3：4 \& 4 \& \({ }^{4.7}\) \& 4：0 \\
\hline Fortilizers O Ofer chemical industries \& \({ }_{2}^{3.6}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{5 \cdot 2}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{4.0}\) \& \& \({ }_{5}^{3.0}\) \& 1．9 \& \& 5．1． \& 2.4 \& 4.0 \& \({ }_{3} 8\) \& 3．8 \& 4.0 \\
\hline Motal manufature \& 2．6 \&  \& 2.1 \& 2．5 \& 3.2
4.5
4.5

a \& 2．6 \& Clothing and footwear \& 2：6 \& 4：0 \& 3：5 \& 3.4 \& 4.4 \& ${ }_{4}^{4} \cdot 1$ <br>
\hline Steel tube \&  \& ${ }^{3.0} 4$ \& ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~S}: 8$ \& ${ }^{3.2}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{3.1}$ \& 3：4 \& Men＇s and boy \& 2.4 \& 3.9 \& 3.5 \& 2.5 \& 3.8 \& 3.5 <br>
\hline Coiner，bran and other coper \& ${ }^{3.3}$ \& 4.2 \& 3.4 \& 3.0 \& 3．8 \& ${ }^{3.2}$ \& Womens and girs＇tailored \& 3.6 \& 4.6 \& 4.3 \& 6.0 \& 5.4 \& 5.5 <br>
\hline Other base meals \& ${ }_{3}^{3.0}$ \& 2.9 \& 3.0 \& 3.1 \& 3.6 \& ${ }^{3.2}$ \& Oerals and ment \& 2.9 \& 4.5 \& 4.3 \& 4.1 \& 4.4 \& 4.4 <br>
\hline  \& 2.6
2.4 \& 3.7 \& 2.8 \& 2.6 \& 3.4
3.1 \& \& \& 4：9 \& ${ }^{3.7}$ \& 3：8 \& ${ }^{4.5}$ \& 5．1 \& 5：1 <br>
\hline  \& 2.2 \& ${ }^{3} 12$ \& 2．5 \& － $1: 8$ \& cois \& 2．0 \& Dress industries not elsew Footwear \& 1：11 \& 3．9 \& 3．1． \& ${ }^{2} 2.8$ \& ${ }^{4} 5.5$ \& ${ }^{4.2}$ <br>
\hline Pumps，valves and compressors
Industrial engines
Textile machinery and accessories \& 2：2 \& ${ }_{2}^{2.0}$ \& ${ }^{1}$ \& ${ }^{1.9}$ \& cole \& 2．2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Construction and earth moving \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Bricks，poteryt，glass， \& 2.9 \& 3.9 \& 3.1 \& 3.4 \& ${ }^{3.7}$ \& 3.5 <br>

\hline Mecthatican handling equipment \& 2.7 \& 3：5 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3: 7 \\
& 2: 6
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.1 \\
& \left.\begin{array}{l}
1.1 \\
3.1
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3: 3 \\
& 3,6 \\
& 4: 6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.4 \\
& 3.6 \\
& 3.6
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& \& 3，5 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Other machinery \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& 2：3 \& ${ }^{3} 8.5$ \& 1．5 \& ${ }^{2} 2.5$ \& 3：4 \& 3.5 <br>
\hline Oplant and steelwork \& $3: 1$
$1: 1$
1 \& ${ }_{2}^{3.1}$ \& 3：2 \& 3：4 \& 3． $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ \& 3：3 \& Comern Abmise and builiding materiat， \& 1．5 \& 4.7 \& 1.5 \& 3.9 \& 3.3 \& <br>
\hline Other mechnical ensineering \& 2.9 \& 4.3 \& 3.2 \& 2.8 \& \& $2 \cdot 8$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline trument enginering \& 2.3 \& 4.3 \& 3.0 \& 2.4 \& 4.3 \& 3.1 \& ${ }_{\text {T }}^{\text {Timber }}$ Tmber \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 2．28 \& ${ }_{4}^{3.5}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{2.6}$ \& $2: 4$ \& 3：3 \& 2．7 \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.7 \\
& 4: 0 \\
& 40
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \& 3．8 \& 4．0．7 \&  <br>

\hline  \& $2 \cdot 8$ \& 5.5 \& 4.1 \& 3.2 \& 5.6 \& 4.3 \& Wosole continers nd bakees \& \& \& \& 4：8 \& 4.7 \& ${ }_{4} 8$ <br>
\hline Sentitife and industrial \& $2 \cdot 2$ \& 3.9 \& 2.8 \& 2.3 \& 3， \& 2． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Electricate engineering \& 2：2 \& ${ }^{4.5}$ \& 3．12 \& 2.7 \& ${ }^{4.3}$ \& 3：4 \& Paper，printing and publishing \& 2：7 \& ${ }^{3} 3.8$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ \& 1．9 \& 3．7 \& ${ }_{2}^{2.4}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{2} 1.4$ \& 3：2 \& ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 6}$ \& ${ }^{2} 3.3$ \& $4 \cdot 2$ \& ${ }^{2} 8.6$ \& Patazaing proculces of poper， \& 2．9 3 \& ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 4.6\end{aligned}$ \& 3．9 \& 3．7 ${ }^{3} 7$ \& 5：3 \& ${ }_{3}^{4.6}$ <br>
\hline Rasfararau and enuipemen \& ${ }^{1.7}$ \& 5．5 \& ${ }_{3}^{3} 19$ \& 1．15 \& 3：9 \& －2．6 \& Mantutarueses sataiorery \& \& \& \& 3.1 \& 5.8 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{3.4}$ \& ${ }^{4} 8.8$ \& 4：8 \& 3．9 \& ¢ \& 4：7 \& Printersenemueres \& 1：3 \& － \& 1：9 6 \& $0: 8$ \& 2：3 \& 1：1．8 <br>
\hline Rediole \& 1.4 \& 3.5 \& 2.0 \& 2.1 \& 3.1 \& 2.4 \& Printing．putithofnoforiberid \& 1.3 \& $3 \cdot 3$ \& 1.9 \& 1.2 \& \& <br>
\hline Other electrical goods \& 3：7 \& $4 \cdot 6$ \& ${ }_{\substack{3.5 \\ 3.6}}^{\substack{3}}$ \& 3．6 3 \& 5．2 \& \％ 4.7 \& \& 3.3 \& 4.9 \& 3.9 \& 3.4 \& ${ }_{5}^{5.3}$ \& $4: 1$ <br>
\hline Marine onginoering \& 1.9 \& 1.9 \& 1.9 \& 2.5 \& 2.0 \& 2.4 \& Rubber Linoleum，plastica foor \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Vohicle Wheed tractor manut \& ${ }_{2}^{1 \cdot 8}$ \& ${ }^{3.7}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{1 \cdot 2}$ \& $1: 7$ \& 3：9 \& $1: 4$ \& coill \& 3．0 2.7 \& 3．1 \& 3．0 3 \& 2.7 \& 4.6 \& 3．7 <br>
\hline  \& 2.2 \& 3.6 \& 2.4 \& 1.9 \& 3.4 \& 2.1 \& Tosit \& ${ }_{3}^{4.5}$ \& 5．2 \& ¢ \& 5：3 \& ${ }_{4}^{7.4}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{6 \cdot 6}$ <br>
\hline  \& 2.6
1.0 \& 4.9 \& 3.2
1.1 \& 3.0
1.4 \& \& \&  \& 4．2 \& $4 \cdot 3$ \& ${ }^{3} 8$ \& 4.5 \& ${ }_{6} 6.1$ \& 5.1 <br>
\hline Lfectin zna repaiting \& 1.0
0.7 \& 1.8 \& 0.9 \& 1.0 \& 2.4 \& ${ }_{1}^{1.5}$ \&  \& 4.0 \& 4.3 \& 4.1 \& 3.1 \& 3．3 \& 3.2 <br>
\hline Railway carriages and wagons
and trams \& 1.3 \& 1.4 \& 1.3 \& 1.4 \& 3.7 \& 1.5 \& induetr \& 2.5 \& 4.2 \& 3.0 \& 2.7 \& 4.3 \& ${ }^{3.2}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

disabled persons in government employment
The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered Thisabled persons in Government employment on 1st October， 1969 in relation to the total numbers of employees，both non－
industrial and industrial． industrial and industrial

| Total number | Total number of register persons | Percentage of registered disabled persons in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 68， 110 | 20，686 | 3.0 |

These figures reflect two changes in compilation，namely，the These figures reflect two changes in compiliation，namely，the
exclusion of（1）Post Office employees now that it is a public corporation；and（2）those employed by the Forestry Commission
who by definition are not civil servants． who by definition are not civil servants．
Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons（Employment）
Acts， 1944 and 1958 ，all employers of 20 or more workers are required to employ a quota of registered disabled persons，at
present 3 per cent．of total staff，and Government departments although not bound by them，have accepted the obligations of
these Acts．The percentage figure in the above table has been calculated to the nearest one decimal place；the actual percentage was 3.014 ．This figure for Government departments compares
favourably with the average percentage of registered disabled persons employed by all other undertakings having 20 or more employees，which is 2.4 per cent．
In addition 317 ，or 96 per cent．
In addition 317 ，or 96 per cent．，of a total of 330 staff employed
in designated employment were registered disabled persons in designated employment were registered disabled persons．
Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment reserved for registered disabled persons under the Act．
The information，compiled from returns furnished to the Civil Service Department is related directly to the terms of the Differ slightly from those in the published figures of staff employed in Government departments where different criteria are applied abroad．


## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1969

There were 412 cases of industrial diseases，including 125 of
chrome ulceration， 106 of end chrome ulceration， 106 of epitheliomatous ulceration and 120 of lead poisoning reported last year under the Factories Act， 1961.
Seven fatal cases，six of epitheliomatous ulceration and one of anthrax were reported．Details are：

（136522）

## News and Notes

FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL TRAINING
Exercise by the Central Training Council
of greater initiative and influence, whilst of greater initiative and influence, whils
retaining its advisory character, is recommended in a report on its functions and
organisation published recently (Cmnd
4335 , HMSO or through 4335, HMSO or through any bookseller,
price 2s. 3 d . net). The report sets out the indings of a committee, under the chair
manship of Mr. Frank Cousins, which wa manship of Mr. Frank Cousins, which wa
charged by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First
Secretary and Secretary ofState for EmploySecretary and Secretary of State for Employ-
ment and Productivity, to examine the
question.
The committee examines the case for an
executive authority which had been proposed to replace the existing set up, and points out that there are formidable
difficulties about this solution:
it would represent a radical change from
the administrative structure envisaged in the 1964 Act;
any major reduction in the autonomy of
the industrial training boards would
have damasing
ing the co-operation and involvement
of individual industries with their
such an authority could run into serious technical problems because the training
needs of different industries are com-
needs of different industries are com-
plex and varied;
there would also be constitutional
implications, if the Secretary of State
had to delegate her powers over the had to delegate her powers over the
levies raised by the boards to a
authority which was not answerable to Parliament;
there would be loss of efficiency in
hiving of to the authority function
which for fully effective administratio
need to be closely co-ordinated with
other responsibilities of the DEP- for
exam example, in industrial relations, reg-
ional policies, industrial safety and example, in industrial relations, reg
ional polices. industrial safety and
manpower forecasting. Ancpugh coming down against the
concentral training authority with
excutive powers over the training g executive powers over the training boards,
the committee recognised that more
initiative and influence from the centre was needed.
Important changes will have to be made this respect and make a a fully efficiltive
contribution to the development of induscontribution to the development of indus-
trial training", the report states.
To achieve this the committee recom-
mends:
that the advisory character of the council
be retained;
that the present
that the present type of council member-
ship is well adapted for advising on ship is well adapted for advising on
major issuus of general policy and
should be maintained.

In its view the real weakness of the
present arrangements is the difficulty present arrangements is the difficulty
council members have in keeping abreast of theught that this problem was wing onkely to become more acute as the need grew for
more to be done by way of co-ordination and control and assessment of the work of
the industrial training boards.
And yet the soin And yet the soundness and acceptability
of the council's advice on the strategic of the councir's advice on the strategic
issues was bound to depend to some extent on members having a good general grasp of
the progress of the day-to-day work of the he progress of the day-to-day work of the
boards and in industry
Thus the Thus the most urgent need was to
strengthen the link between the work of the council directly on the major issues of
policy and the detailed work which would be the day-to-day responsibility of sup-
porting staff. This could be achieved by a porting staff. This could be ach
combination of two proposals:
the DEP should develop a capacity to
carry out detailed surveys and investigations inte the work of the industrial
training boards;
a committee of the council-perhaps its
existing general policy committee existing general policy committe-
should be generally responsible for planning the programme of such
surveys, and individual council mem-
bers perhans aided by bers perhans a aided by a small steering
committee should be made responsible committee should be made responsible
for the supervision and control of each
individual project for the supervision
individual project. The commintee also propose that the
DEP should be able to make payments to individual council members responsible
for such projects and should obtain the necessary Parlilimentary authority for this.
Sometimes, the report states, the surveys Sometimes, the report states, the surveys
and investigations into different aspects of
the work of the beards the work of the boards might be done
jointly with the staffs of the boards. And sometimes outside agencies including the
Industrial Training Service, could be brought in to help.
strengthening of chapacity to do such work in the Training Division of the DEP itreslf,
and especially in the Chief Training Advisor's Branch".
The eporof further suggests that the CTC The report further suggests that the CTC
should set up a committee to odvise on the
relationship between training and education relationship between training and education
and to exercise some oversight over boards and to exercise some oversight over boards'
training recommendations to ensure the
educational content is adequate. "We share", adds the report, "the view of the
education departments that more attention should be given in future to the links between
training and education, and that a specialist training and education, and that a specialist
committee should be set up which could
advise on further education. committee should be set up which could
advise on further education.
"It could also exercise some oversight of
ensure the adequacy of the educational
content. Our view is , however, that for the
CTC, the National Advisory Council on CTC, the National Advisory Council on
Education for Industry and Commerce and
the Scottish Technical Education Co the Scottish Teccnical Education Con-
sultative Council together to set up a joint seltative Council together to set up a joint
eduction and training committee would be
an excessively cumbersome proced an excessively cumbersome procedure. "The more straightforward course would
be for the reconstituted CTC istelf, on
which education interest which education interests, will be relf, on
sented, to set up a specialist committee on sented, to set up a specialist committe on
the links between training and education; the ii is the solution we would prucerat. The,
thiommittee and the advisory bodies for
com committee and the advisory bodies for
education would need to take each other's education would need to take each other's
views fully into account, and there could be
occasional ioint meetings of representatives occasional joint meetings of representatives
of the three bodies if this would help to
resolve a particular issue" resolve a particular issue
A further recommendation is that the
education departments should consider
whether their staffing resources employed
whether their staffing resources employed
or Industrial Training Act business need
strengthening
strengthening.
On the qu
On the question of manpower fore-
casting, the committe states that the
Council should be keet closely in touch Council should be kept closely in touch
with developments, and ensure that progress is maintained. "We commend the proposoal
that the Manpower Research Unit should that the Manpower Research Unit should
help boards with forecasting problems on a help poards wit,
fee-paid basis".
On the composition of the CTC, the
report says: "We see no compelling report says: "We see no compelling
reason for recommending any change in reason for recommending any change iny
the presen size of the council. The Secretary
of State should, however, consider appointof State should, however, consider appoint-
ing to the ofther members group a member
with current ind ing to the other members industrial training experience"

FURTHER REFERENCES TO CIR The Commission on Industrial Relations
has been asked by Mrs. Barbara Castle,
First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, to inquire
into industrial into industrial relations at Electrolux
Limited, Luton, manufacturers of electrical Limited, Luton, mañ
domestic appliances.
Mrs. Castle has also asked the commission
to inquire into industrial relations the to inquire into industrial relations at the the
Scottish Stamping and Engineering Co. Std., Ayr
The p
The purpose of these references is to
enable the commission to examine the enable the commission to examine the
relations between management and employees, and to offer halp and guidance w
in its view, this would be helpful. The Confederation of British Industry, The Confederation of British Industry,
Trades Union Engess, Enginering
Employers' Federation and the conpanies Employers' Federation and the companies
have been consulted about the references.
raning developments
Proposals by the Construction Industry
Training Board for a levy on employers Proposals by
Training Board for a levy on employers
within its scope have been approved by within its scope have bech Secretary and
Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Mrs. Barbara
Secretary of State for Employment and
Productivity (SI 1970 No. 471, HMSO o Productivity (SI 1970 No. 471, HMSO or
through any bookseller, price 1s. 3d. net) This is an occupational levy based on
different categories of employee, for whom

 those categories. In addition, there will be
a levy at the rate of $£ 25$ a head on employers a levy at the rate of $£ 25$ h head on
for labour-only contract workers.
To help smaller employers, firms with
payrolls of less than $£ 15,000$ will pay a payrolls of lesss than $£ 15,000$ will pay
reduced amount of levy, calculated according to the size of their annual payroll.
The Order approving the proposals The Order approving the proposals
came into operation on April 15th. came into operation on April 15th.
The levy will be used to make rants fo
wide range of training activities including a wide range of training activities including
the training of craft apprentices, technician the training of craft apprentices, technician
and technologists, managers and graduates
the provision of incompany the provision of in-company courses
attendance at external courses; for survey of training needs; research; and group
training schemes. The Construction Industry Training
Board, set up in July 1964, covers approx mately 60,000 es
FUTURE STRUCTURE OF YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
A division of opinion about the future
structure and age limits of the Youth Employment Service is recorded in a report
submitted to Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, by the
National Youth Employment Council and published recently.
The report is based on the detailed this issue. It shows that:
the majority of t to to favoured a man-
datory service run by the local datory service run by the local
education authorities, and covering all
people people up to the age of 22 , or students
beyond that age in full-time education: beyond that age in full-time education:
the minority want an integrated national
all age careers all age careers guidance service
operatitig as a separate department of
the ${ }_{\text {the }}^{\text {thetatory bod }}$
A compromise proposal to try to recon-
cile these two conflicting views was also examined. This suggestect a nat aliono
service which would be locally based and service which would be locally based and
would ensure local control and direction by local executives.
At present the se
At present the service, which gives advice
and guidance on carreers to school-leavers up
and guidance on careers to school-leavers PP
to the age of 18 , is run jointly by the DEP
and local education authorities, under the
and local education authorities, under the
direction of the Secretary of State for direction of the Secretary of State for
Employment and Productivity, in consul-
tation with the Secretaries of State for ducation and Science and for Scotland.
The report sets out in detail the arg The report sets out in detail the argu-
ments which were developed for the two main courses. On the age limit it states that
the existing statutory limit 18 or until the
ne the existing statutory limit ( 18 or until the
pupil leaves school) is no longer realistic
uilcsen)
and imposes an arbitrary and unnecessary
restriction on the functions of the servic restriction on the functions of the service
The maioity of the cuncil considered that
it should be extended to 22, and shoul it should be extended to 22 , and should
cover students over that age still in full-time
further and higher education further and higher education
The report adds that the The report adds that the council devoted
considerable time to the search for some
reconciate reconciliation of the two extremes of view
that had emerged from previous consideratiat had emerged from previous considera
tion of this problem. But there was no
adical shift of opinion among members of he council. Emplonemon' representatitives
were in favour of a national all ase service were in favour of a national all age service,
but the majority was unshake in its
conviction that the future of the service lay conviction that the future of the service lay
in a mandatory local education authority

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& \text { The effec }
\end{aligned}
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The effects of the proposals for the
reform of local goverment included in the report of the Royal Commission on Local
Government in England were also conGovernment in England were also con-
sidered by the council, which comments that the general proposasals to reducce then ummber
of local authorities is an important factor in any consideration of the future structure of the service.
Copies of the report can be obtained free oopies of the report can be obtained free on request to the Secretary, National Youth
Employment Counci, 97 Tottenham Court
Road, W.1.
ROAD HAULAGE WAGES COUNCIL:
SCOPE REVISED
The scope of the Road Haulage Wages
Council has been revised by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of
State for Employment and Productivity. Tate for Employment and riod (SI 1970
The Order making the chang
No. 393 HMSO or through any bookseller price 9d. net) came into operation on 20th March.
The main
The main purpose of the Order is to pre-
serve the previous scope of the wages serve the previous scope of the wages
council. However, by relating the scope to all privately owned road haulage under-
takings to any extent engaged in the carriage of goods for hire or reward,
(except those subsidiary companies which carry goods wholly for their associated
companies certain road haulage workers engage in such work in addition to carrying negae in such work in additione subject to statutory wage regulation. Thus, although
the operation of the council has been mainthe operation of the council has been man-
tained, the numbers covered by it may well increase.
The chan
The changes became necessary because
the Transport Act 19688 introduced a new
system of operator licensing for system of operator licensing for vehicles
above 30 cwt, and provided for the proabove 30 cwt., and provided for the pro-
gressive abolition of A, B and C carriers
icences
licences.
The Road Haulage Wages Council was The Road Haulage Wages Council was
set up in 1948 to regulate the wages and
conditions of work of road haulage conditions of work of road haulage
workers smployed in connection with goods
vehicles specified in A or B licences. Emworkers employed in connection with goods
vehicles specified in A or B iliecnces. Em-
ployees of C licence holders (operating ployees of C licence holders (operating
solely on their own accunt) were not
covered by the wages council but many of them were within the scope of other wages
councils, for example, those for the retail councilis, for exan
distributive trades.
The esecretary
The Secretary of State originally con-
idered that the scope of the council would
be most closely preserved by substituting,
for the reference frerence refence to $A$ and $B$ licencece, a goods wholly or mainly for hire or reward. Notice of her intention to make an Order giving effect to this new definition was
published in December 1968, but organisapubished in December 1he ind butry organista-d
tions on both sides of the inded
on the grounds that the proposed wording on the grounds that the proposed wording
was not precise enough. The question was
herefore referred to a Commision of therefore referred to a Commission of
Inquiry, which recommended, in its report
In mes published on 10th March,
given effect by the new Order.

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS:
EXEMPTION OF ELECTRICITY WORKERS

Workers in the electricity supply industry
are exempted from certain provisions of the Redundancy Payments Act under an Order which came into operation on 31st March wookseller, price 1s. net). Workers who require wide experience in
this industry are often transferred from one
board to another, and it has seen necessary board to another, and it has been necessary
up to now to regard the various board as
senarate employers for the purpose of the separate employers for the purposes of the
Act. As a result, an employee could become Act. As a result, an employec could become
entitled too a redundancy payment on
transfer, but in any case only his previous entiled to an any case only his previous
transer, but in
service with the board dismissing him would service with the board dismissing him would
be reckonable for the purpose of a redun-
dancy payment. be reckonable for
dancy payment.
An agreement
An agreement preceded the Order and it
was reached between employers and trade unions in the industry. In essence, it meant
that continuity of employment should not that continuity of employment should not
be broken by transfer from one board to be broken by transer forker finelly became redundant, the whole of his service in the
industry should be reckonable. In all other respects the provisions of the agreement are as favourable as the Act.
Section 1 of the Act defines a worker's
basic right to a redundancy payment. It has
always been recognised hew basic right to a redundancy payment.
always been recognised, however the
general provisions, therticurarl those relating to continuous employment, might not
fully meet the circumstances of all indus-
tries. Section tries. Section 11, therefore, provides that
the Secreaty of State may consider an
agren agreement between employers and trade
unions under which employees covered by unions under which employees covered
the agreement have a right, in certain circumstances, to payments when their con-
tracts of employment are terminated. Application having been made to her by Application having been made to her by
all parties to such an agreement, the Secretary of State can make an Order if she
satisfied that Section 1 should not apply to employees covered by the agreement.
Section 11 requires that any question about entitlement to a payment or amount of
payments, shall be referred to an industrial tribunal.
Alth Although this is the first Order mad
under Section 11 to cover an entire industry agreements of a more limited scope between groups of employers and trade
unions may also be considered under it. A previous Order has been made on such a
basis covering a group of companies in the basis covering a group
engineering industry.
obtain employment other than under
pecial conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly
unemployment figures given elsewhere in unemployment
the GAZETTE. In the four weeks ended 4th March,
5.255 registered disabbed persons were
placed in ording placed in ordinary employment. They
included 4,401 men, 803 women included 4,401 men, 803 women and 811 young persons. In adaition, 197 placings
were made of registered disabled persons
in sheltered in sheliered employment.

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

 For the period of thirteen weeks ended6 th March 1970 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding
cost of administration) amounted to cost of administration amounted to
approximately $£ 83,02,0000$. During the
thirteen wekks ended 5 th December 1969 ,
the correspading thirteen weeks ended 5 th December 1969 ,
the corresponding figure was $£ 30,829,000$ the corresponding figure was $\pm 30,829,000$
and during the thirteen weeks ended
7 7h March 1969 it was $333,256,000$.

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 of this
(1968)
edition of the Standard Industrial Classification was being brought eition of the Standars industrial Classification was being brought
into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled dyy 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. The June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employers new earition. The June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employers insurance cards are now available analysed according to both the
1968 and 1958 editions of the Standard Industrial Classification (see pages 205-212 of the March 1970 issue of this GAzzrti and
pages $290-301$ of this sume). The pages 290-301 of this issue). The quarterly statistics of labour urnover are shown on both bases on pages 309-310 of this issue.
The industrial analysis of employees in employment on pages The industrial analysis of employees in employment on pages
$316-319$ of this issue is now on the basis of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. All the other employment statistics in this
issue (that is $(a)$ overtime and short-time (page 32 ) and (b) tables issue (that is (a) overtime and short-time (page 320 and (b) tables
103,120 and 121 in the statistical series) are still on the basis of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification. The basis of all indus-
trial 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 $10,801,800$ in February $(7,941,900$ males $2,859,900$ females). The total included $8,636,000$ ( $5,945,600$ males $2,859,900$ emales) in manufacturing industries, and $1,344,800$ ( $1,256,200$ males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 21,000 lower than that for January
1970 and 17,000 lower than in February 1969 . 2 . manufacturing industry was 12,000 lower than in January 1970 and 33,000 lower than in February 1969. The number in contruction was 7,000 lower than in January 1970 and 108,000 wer than in February 196
Unemployment
The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-
leavers on 9 th March 1970 in Great Britain was 599,604 . After eavers on 9th March 1970 in Great Britain was 599,604 . After adjustment for normal seasonal variations (new method, see
page 287), the number in this group was about 567,200 , representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with about 556,800 in February
In addition, there were 2,168 unemployed school-leavers and 22,133 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total of employees. This was 270 less than in February when the percentage rate was the same.
Among those wholly unemployed in March, 241,776 ( $40 \cdot 4$ per (ent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with $246,168(40 \cdot 8$ per cent.) in February; 95,321 ( $15 \cdot 9$ per cent.) had been registered for not more that
100,033 (16.6 per cent.) in February.

Between February and March the number temporarily stopped rose by 4,387 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell
by 955 . Vacancies
The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment ${ }_{2,949}$ more than on 4th Febrery. Aarch 190, was 184,074 seasonal variations (new method, see page 287), the numbe was about 188,000 , compared with about 192,300 in February
Including 79,866 unfilled vacancies for youg Including 79,866 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth
employment service careers offices, the total number of unfiled employment service careers offices, the total number of unnile
vacancies on 4th March was 263,$940 ; 13,844$ more than on
4th February 4th February.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 14th February 1970, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime industries, excludith eleven or more employees in manufacturing $2,054,500$. This is about $35 \cdot 5$ per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime durin In the industries was 37,000 or about 0.6 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 12 hours on average.
Basic rates of wages and hours of work
At 31 st March 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (1st January $1956=100$ were figures) at 28 fe February figures) at 28 th Febru
Index of Retail Prices
At 17th March the official retail prices index was 137.0 (prices at 16 th January $1962=100$ ) compared with $136 \cdot 2$ at 17 th February
and $130 \cdot 3$ at 18 th March 1969 . The index for food was $137 \cdot 6$ and $130 \cdot 3$ at 18 th March 1969 . The in
compared with $136 \cdot 3$ at 17 th February
Stoppages of work
The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 371, involving approximately 126,400 workers. During the
month, approximately 177,100 workers were involved in stop pages, including those which had continued from the previous month and 815,000 working days were lost, including 370,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
The table on pages $316-319$ provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered mid-February 1970. All figures have been revised and take account accordin
fication.
(continued on page 316 )
A...
mployers pay－rolls and persons unable to work because of hort－term sickness．Part－time workers are included and counted The figure
The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid－
year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of national


Total Index of Production industriest otal，all manufacturing industriest $\underset{\substack{\text { Mining and } \\ \text { Coal miningurrying } \\ \hline}}{ }$

| Food，drink and tobacco |
| :---: |
| Grain |
| Bread and did four contectione |






Coal and petroleum products
 Lubriciating eifining ing greases







 Copper，brass and othe
Othen base menals
Mechanical
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Instrument eng ineering
Phooerrabhic ind
nem docum






\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{June 1969} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{July $196{ }^{*}$} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Ausust 196＊＊} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Stember 1969＊＊} <br>
\hline sic \& Males \& Females \& Total \& Males \& Females \& Total \& Ma \& Females \& Total \& Males \& mal \& Total <br>
\hline \& $8,125 \cdot 3$ \& 2，900 2 \& $11,025.5$ \& 8，153．8 \& 2，901－0 \& $11,054 \cdot 8$ \& 8，149．0 \& 2，906．7 \& $11,055.7$ \& $8,125.0$ \& 2，911．9 \& 11，036．9 <br>
\hline \& 6，008．6 \& 2，732． 2 \& 8，740． 8 \& 6，037．8 \& 2，732．6 \& 8，770．4 \& 6，050．6 \& 4 \& 8，788．0 \& 6，048．9 \& 2，742．4 \& 8，791－3 <br>
\hline 1101 \&  \& 19，2 \& 42．12 \&  \& 9\％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ \&  \&  \& 19，2 \& 437：9

37 \& ${ }_{\substack{416: 4 \\ 362.7}}$ \&  \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{111}$ \& 4997：8 \& 359：8 \& \&  \& ${ }^{367.2}$ \& 8 \& 50673 \& 367．8 \& ${ }_{8}^{874} 5$ \& cis．4． \& 7：4 \& 2：8 <br>

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\hline ${ }_{277}^{277}$ \& \& ${ }_{4}^{9,1}$ \& 57．2 \& 28：4 \& 9.4 \& 5518 \& 48.5 \& \& \& 48，4． \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{279}^{278}$ \& 46.8 \& － \& 77.3 \& $46 \cdot 9$ \& 32：30 \& 7.2 \& ${ }_{47} 9.2$ \& 30.5 \& 13：17 \& 7．1． \& 32：98 \& <br>
\hline 31 \& ${ }_{512}^{512}$ \& ${ }_{23}^{71}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{58}$ \& ${ }_{214}^{514}$ \& ${ }_{27}^{73} 18$ \& ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{587.1}$ \& 4 ！ \& ${ }_{\substack{72 \\ 23.8}}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{58.1 \\ 28.7}}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{515.5}$ \& 1.9 \& <br>
\hline  \& ctitit \& 12.4 \& 110．3 \& ＋4．4 \& 10．0 \& 56：1 \& \％ \& （\％ \&  \&  \& 10.0 \& （10．4． <br>
\hline （ \&  \& cin \& 590．5 30.5 \& ${ }_{\substack{46 \\ 47.2 \\ 24.5}}$ \&  \& cos \& \&  \& cole \&  \& 5.6 \& （in ${ }_{\substack{50.4 \\ 30.4}}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{331}^{\text {vin }}$ \& \& 201．5 \& \& \& \& \& \& 8 \& \& \& 203.8
4 \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 333 \\
& 33323 \\
& 3334
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 33.7 \\
& \hline 10.7 \\
& 0.7
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& ， \& 9．9 <br>

\hline ${ }_{335}^{335}$ \& \& \& \& \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.4 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
0: 6 \\
\text { an: }
\end{array} \mathbf{l}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ． 5 \&  \& 2： 5 \&  \& $\stackrel{4}{7} \times$ \& 7 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 335 \\
& 338 \\
& 338
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& 15．5 \& cis ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{53} 5$ \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 33.1 \\
& \hline 68.1 \\
& 6.2
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& \&  \&  \& cis \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{339}^{338}$ \& －336．2 \& 49.0 \& ${ }_{235}^{535}$ \& ${ }^{337 \cdot 2}$ \& 1596． \& ${ }^{28,5}$ \& ${ }^{38} \mathbf{3 8}$ \& ${ }^{19.5}$ \& \&  \& ${ }^{159.6}$ \& \％ 5 <br>
\hline ${ }_{342}^{341}$ \& 165．9．1 \& ${ }_{5}^{20.1}$ \& ${ }^{185} \mathbf{2 3} 9$ \& 167.1
18.0 \& 20．2 \&  \& cictic \& 5，${ }_{5}$ \& 188．1． \& （18．9 \& 5 \& －99．29 <br>
\hline 349 \& 91.4 \& 53.4 \& 24.8 \& 92. \& 53.2 \& $245 \cdot 3$ \& 191.6 \& 53. \& 24 \& 192.2 \& 53.4 \& 245.6 <br>
\hline viII \& 4.3 \& 55.3 \& 149.6 \& 94.2 \& 55.4 \& 149.6 \& $94 \cdot 4$ \& 55.0 \& 149.4 \& 94.7 \& $55 \cdot 3$ \& 150.0 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
352 \\
355 \\
353
\end{gathered}
$$ \& ¢ 9.1 \& 5．1 \& \[

{ }_{4}^{2}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
9.0 \\
15: 8 \\
\hline 18
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& cis \& ＋14．4 \& （6．1 \& 8.2

8.6
8.2 \& 4.1
4.3
27.5 \& \％ 9.15 \&  \& 2 <br>
\hline 354 \& 63.4 \& 30.1 \& 93.5 \& 63.4 \& 30.2 \& 6 \& $63 \cdot 3$ \& 0.2 \& 93.5 \& 636 \& 30.4 \& 94.0 <br>

\hline ${ }_{\substack{1 \times 1 \\ 361}}$ \&  \& 354．7 \& ${ }_{196}^{903}$ \& ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{549 .}$ \& 351：9 \& \& ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{54.9}$ \& ${ }^{351} 5$ \& 9020．0 \& ciss | 54.6 |
| :---: |
| 14.6 | \&  \& （6．3 <br>

\hline 362 \& 36．8 \& 16.6 \& 53.4 \& $36 \cdot 8$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{364}^{363}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{47.7}$ \& 37.5
74.7 \&  \& ${ }_{\text {47 }}^{48.2}$ \& ${ }^{36} 87$ \& － $\begin{gathered}84.7 \\ 142.7\end{gathered}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{48.1 \\ 68.8}}$ \& 36.9
74.7 \& －85．0 \& 489．3 \& ${ }_{75}^{3 / 7}$ \& ${ }_{\text {c／}}^{14.7}$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 366 \\
& 365 \\
& 365
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 254 \\
& 34.4 \\
& 70.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 30.6 \\
& 30.6 \\
& 31.8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
56 \cdot 0 \\
1080: 0 \\
1020
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
35 \cdot 5 \\
30.5 \\
\hline 0.5
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
00: 18 \\
30: 8 \\
3: 71
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
55 \cdot 6 \\
\text { cose } \\
1825
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
255 \cdot 5 \\
350.7 \\
70.7
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 300 \\
& 3200 \\
& 320
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 50.5 \\
& \hline 10.5 \\
& 1020.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
25 \cdot 94 \\
750.4 \\
70.9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 31: 0 \\
& 320: \\
& 320.0
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline ${ }_{368}^{368}$ \& ${ }_{\text {c }}^{37} 88.5$ \& ${ }_{74}^{23.5}$ \& 19，
158．0 \& ${ }^{38.1} 8$ \& ${ }_{73}^{23 \cdot 2}$ \&  \& － \& （23：02 \&  \& ${ }_{88}^{38.2}$ \& 720：7 \&  <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


insurance cards．For manufacturing industries the returns render monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act， 1944
have been used to provide a ratio of change each month since have been
June 1969.
These returns show numbers on the pay－rolls（including those emporarily laid off and those absent from work because

PRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \＆PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE The two sets of figures are summarised separately for each computing the change in employment during the period． For the remaining industries in the table estimates of monthly hanges have been provided by the nationalised industries and overnment departments


| Great Britain-Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1969 (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Industry (Standard Industrial | $\begin{aligned} & \text { order } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { sith } \\ & \text { sic } \end{aligned}$ | June 196 | Fem | Total | July 1969 | Fer | Total | August | Female | Total | September 196\%* |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Marine engineering | $\begin{gathered} 37 \\ 372 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \cdot 9 \\ & 3429 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.6 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 3: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 199 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 56 \cdot 50 \\ \hline 56 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 12.6 \\ 3: 4 \\ 3.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{185 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ \hline} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 175 \cdot 9 \\ 329 \\ 32.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.6 \\ 3: 4 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { se8.3. } \\ 35651 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1766 \\ & \hline 329.9 \\ & \hline 20.9 \end{aligned}$ | cos. | ${ }_{\substack{189.2 \\ 152.9}}^{\substack{19}}$ |
| Vehicles | ${ }_{1}$ | 717.2 | 110.0 | ${ }^{877.2}$ | 715:8 | 109.6 | ${ }^{825.4}$ | 7159 | 109.4 | ${ }^{825.3}$ | 79.6 | 109.4 | 829.0 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 3 | 427:4 | 65:6 | ${ }^{\text {423 }}$ 2 0.0 | ${ }^{426.2}$ | 65.2 | ${ }_{4}^{291-4}$ | 425:9 | 64.9 | ${ }^{29} 40 \cdot 4$ | ${ }^{20.0} 4$ | 6.1.7 | - $\begin{gathered}21.7 \\ 48.8\end{gathered}$ |
|  | 332 | . 4 | 5.8 | 22.2 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 5.8 | 2.1 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 5.8 | 22.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 21.6 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment |  | 204.1 <br> 18.3 <br> 1 | 34:1 | 238.2. | 204.1 | 34:1 | cis | ${ }_{\substack{204 . \\ 18.3}}^{18.2}$ | 34:1 | ${ }_{\substack{239.4 \\ 19.4}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{205.2 \\ 18.2}}^{1}$ | 34:12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {ckis }}$ |
| Metal zoods not elseewhere speci | $\times 1$ | ${ }^{430}$ | ${ }^{2025} 5$ | ${ }^{632} 5$ | ${ }^{431} 5$ | 1.4 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{63.0}$ | 434:0 | 200.7 | ${ }^{634.7}$ | . 2 | 201. | ${ }^{635.9}$ |
| Cutiery, spoons, forks and | 390 |  |  |  |  | \% 6 |  | 4.6 | ${ }^{16.0}$ | 29.6 | 4.6 | ${ }_{7} 16.9$ | ${ }_{22,5}^{20.5}$ |
|  | ${ }_{393}^{392}$ | ${ }_{28.1}^{98.1}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.5}$ | +7.7 | 29.22 | ${ }_{8}^{8.4}$ | ${ }_{48}^{17 \cdot 7}$ |  | 8, 8 | ${ }_{43}^{17.4}$ | ${ }^{28.14}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{8.3}$ | ${ }_{8}^{17.7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 8: 8 \\ & \hline 6: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{396 \\ 399}}$ | ceis |  | 32: | - 13.9 | (8) | :6 | 4.1. |  | 2. ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | citio | 19.4 117.1 17.2 |  |
| Texties | xill | 359.1 | 337:1 | ${ }^{696} 4$ | 35.7. | 335 | ${ }^{694.7}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3611 \\ 37.1}}$ | ${ }^{335} 6.9$ | ${ }_{694} 69$ | ${ }_{\substack{360.6}}^{38.6}$ | 335.4 | ${ }_{4}^{655.4}$ |
| Spinining and doubing on the cotoo and | 412 | $0 \cdot 0$ |  | 84.1 | 40.1 | 43.9 | 84.0 | 40.8 | 43.9 | 34.7 | $40 \cdot 3$ |  | ${ }_{83} 9$ |
| ng of coton, lineen and man-made |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{414 \\ 415}}{\substack{415}}$ | ${ }^{33} 8.9$ | cis $\begin{gathered}32 . \\ 7.9 \\ 6.9\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ \text { S5:9 } \\ 15.4}}$ | cisit | cin $\begin{gathered}31.8 \\ 73 \\ 6\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{65.7 \\ 155 \\ 15.3}}$ |  | cin31.1 <br> 73.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Rope, twine and nee |  | 44 | 89.0 |  | 44.9 | 89.0 | 133.9 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{3} 4.7$ | ${ }_{89}{ }_{8}^{4.5}$ | \% 8.2 |  | ${ }_{90.1}^{4.7}$ | S ${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  |  | 4.0 |  | 3.7 | +4:0 |  |  | 4:0 | 76 | 3,7 | ${ }^{4} 8.0$ |  |
| ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{8.5}$ |  |  | 8 6 |  |  |
| Textie finsising | ${ }_{4}^{423}$ | 90.99 | ${ }^{20.1}$ |  | 40.7 20.0 | ${ }^{19,9}$ |  | (0.8 | 7,9 | col | +0.5 | 7.3 | 27.3 |
| Leather, | xiv | 32.6 | 24.1 | 56.7 | 32.7 | 23.9 | 56.6 | 32.5 | 23.9 | 56.4 | 32.1 | 23.6 | ${ }^{55.7}$ |
| mongery ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | ${ }_{432}^{431}$ | 19.3 | 5.5 | ${ }_{2}^{24 \cdot 8}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.1}$ | 5.5 | ${ }_{2}^{24.8}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{5.4 \\ 14.6}}$ |  | 8:9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing and fotwear | $\mathrm{x}_{4}$ | 131:8 | ${ }^{369.5}$ | ${ }_{501}^{50.7}$ | 131.8 | ${ }_{\substack{365.8 \\ 19.4}}$ | ${ }^{477} \mathbf{4} \cdot 6$ | ${ }^{131.5}$ | cis $\begin{gathered}38.0 \\ 19\end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }^{369.5}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{50.7}$ |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | ${ }_{4}^{442}$ | 17 | 43.5 | 60 | ${ }_{17}^{31.7}$ | \% |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 9 \\ & 16: 9 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | 8. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |  | 60.6 |
| Oversis and men's shirs, |  | c.1. 14.6 | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{39} 9$ | (190.4 | (6.2. |  |  | \% 3 | . 0 | 退 | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{6 \cdot 2}$ | ${ }_{34} 4$ |  |
| Hests sins snd milinery | ${ }_{\substack{446 \\ 450}}^{4.4}$ | ¢ |  | 30: 30.5 10.7 | 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 31.2 \\ & 55 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 100.9 | 4.3 |  | 9\% |  | (3:2 | ${ }^{3} 510.5$ |
| Bric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| br |  |  | 31.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{464}^{464}$ | \%0.9 | ${ }^{20.1}$ | ${ }_{19}^{81} 9$ | (17:9 | ${ }^{20} 1.7$ | 819:4 | en |  |  | ${ }^{60.8}$ |  | ¢18:0 |
| dressies and building materials, etc., | 469 | 106.6 | 15.5 | 122.1 | 107.1 | $15 \cdot 3$ | 122.4 | $106 \cdot 6$ | 15.4 | 12.0 | 106.0 | $15 \cdot 2$ | 121.2 |
| mber, for | xviI | 249 | ${ }^{58.0}$ | 307.9 | ${ }^{249.5}$ | 51.9 | 307.4 | 200.7 | 51.7 | 4 | 8 | 51.7 |  |
|  |  |  | 18 |  |  | 18.6 |  |  |  |  | 1.3 |  |  |
| atern | 475 |  | 5.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 479 | ${ }_{18,2}$ |  |  | cis |  | ${ }_{2}^{24.0}$ |  | \% 5 |  |  |  | 20.9 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | ${ }_{4811}$ | ${ }_{4}^{42.5}$ | ${ }^{218.4}$ | 641:3 | ${ }_{\text {ckit }}^{47.2}$ | ${ }_{218.1}^{18.6}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{427.6}$ | 2189 | ${ }_{92}^{647.5}$ | ${ }^{427} 74$ | ${ }_{218}^{218}$ | ¢17. |
|  | 482 | 42. | ${ }^{36.7}$ | 78.8 | 42.4 | ${ }^{365}$ | ${ }^{79 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }^{42.6}$ |  | cor 73.7 | 42:5 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{36.9}$ | ${ }_{31}^{79.9}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sele | $\begin{aligned} & 484 \\ & 485 \\ & \hline 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \cdot 7 \\ & 37.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.7 \\ & 19: 7 \\ & 18.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{74.9 \\ 56: 4} \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 5 \\ & 3689 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | (10.6 | cis 37.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 150: 7 \\ & 3779 \end{aligned}$ | 19,6 | cintiot |  | 9, 9 | ( $\begin{gathered}27.9 \\ 55.0 \\ 5 \%\end{gathered}$ |
| ther pritinin, poblishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. | 489 | 164.7 | 6.2 | $260 \cdot 9$ | 165.0 | 96.5 | 261.5 | 164.9 | 98.0 | $262 \cdot 9$ | 165.0 | 98.0 | 263.0 |
| her manufac | ${ }_{49} \times$ | $210 \cdot 4$ | - 13.7 | - 377.1 | 212.1 | ${ }^{136.4}$ |  | 212:4 | ${ }_{32}^{135}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{348.2}$ | 211 | ${ }_{\substack{13 \\ 32 \cdot 8}}$ |  |
| Lindoleum, plastics floor-covering, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cloth etc. Brushes and brooms | ${ }_{993}^{492}$ | ¢5:8 | 3.3 | ${ }_{12.1}^{14.2}$ | 11.8 | \% $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 6.3\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12.1}$ | 5.9 | 3.3 | ${ }_{1}^{14 \cdot 3}$ |  | cis | ${ }_{12.1}^{12.1}$ |
|  | ${ }_{495}^{495}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.6 |
| Plastics products not elsewhere specified | ${ }_{499}^{496}$ | 15.1 | ${ }_{\substack{43 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ \hline 1.8}}$ | 28.9 | 15.0 | 3.6 |  | 退 | $\begin{aligned} & 43.0 \\ & 13.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 14.8 | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{28.4}$ |
| Construction | 500 | 1,356.7 | 89.1 | 1,445 5 8 | $1,359.7$ | 89.1 | 1,448.8 | 1,345.7 | 89.1 | 1,434.8 | 25.7 | 89.1 | 1,414.8 |
| Gas, electricity and water Electricity | $\begin{aligned} & x \times 1 \\ & \hline 601 \\ & 600 \\ & 602 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3370.0 \\ & 1095 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52 \cdot 7 \\ 33: 5 \\ 33: 5 \end{gathered}$ | 332.7 <br> n2: <br> 229.4 | $335 \cdot 9$ <br> 104.5 <br> 1045 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 33: 7 \\ & 34: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } 120 \\ & 34.6 \\ & 34.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 212 \cdot 2 \\ & 34.2 \\ & 34 \cdot 2 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | -315:2 |

APRIL 1970 Employment \& PRoductivity gazette 319 Great Britain-Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1969 (continued)


## unemployment on 9th March 1970

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 9th March 1970
was 599,$604 ; 515,584$ males and 84,020 females, and was 3,702 lower than on 9th February 19770 . The seasonally adjusted figure was 567,200 or $2 \cdot 5$ per cent. of employees, compared with
2.4 per cent. in February and $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. in March 1969 . The $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. in February and $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. in March 1969 . The
seasonably adjusted figure increased by 10,400 in the four weeks seasonably adjusted figure increased by 10,400 ints and by abour 5,800 a
between the February and March count nonth on average between December and March.
Between 9th February and 9 th March, the number of school-
leavers registered as unemployed fell by 955 to 2,168 , and the leavers registered ana nemployed ferl by 955 to 2,168 , and the to 22,133. The total registered unemployed fell by 270 to 623,905 , representing $2 \cdot 7$ per cent. of employees the same as in February.
The total registered included 30,874 married women and 2,946 casual workers.
Of the 598,826 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-l-aevers, 59,321 had been registered fork not more than 2 weeks, a further 59,883 from 2 to 4 weeks, 86,572 from
to 8 weeks and 357,050 for over 8 weeks not more than 4 weeks accounted for 25.9 per cent. of the total
of 598,826 , compared with $27 \cdot 2$ per cent. in February, and thos registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 40.4 per cent.,
compared with 40.8 per cent in Fbbruary compared with 40.8 per cent. in February Prior to 13 th November 1967, the numbers of unemployed
casual workers were included in the numbers registered unemployed for 1 week or less in table 3 ; casual workers are now
excluded from this analysis.
Table $3 \begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis } \\ & \text { 9th March, 1970 }\end{aligned}$

| Duration in weeks | Men Bears ned over nder | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Bonser } \\ \text { Bund } \\ \text { uncears } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & 18 \text { years } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { cirls } \\ \text { under } \\ \hline 18 \text { years } \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less ${ }_{\text {Oner }}$ | (3, 3 3,6,67 | 3,8,699 | 7,028 | ${ }_{\substack{1,985 \\ 1,35}}$ | - ${ }_{\text {52,282 }}^{4,39}$ |
| Up to 2 | 71,239 | ${ }_{6,488}$ | 14,231 | 3,363 | 95,321 |
| Over 2 , up to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,264 \\ 1,226}}^{1,29}$ | $\substack{4,50 \\ 4,112}_{4,52}$ | ${ }_{692}^{889}$ | ${ }_{\substack{31,903 \\ 27,98}}$ |
| Over 2, up to 4 | 46,350 | 2,990 | 8,662 | 1,581 | 59,883 |
| Over 4 , up to to | (19,799 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,980}$ | $\underbrace{\text { a, }}_{\substack{\text { 3,383 } \\ 9,31}}$ | ${ }_{\text {l, } 1107}^{588}$ | ${ }_{\substack{25,0,97 \\ 61,485}}$ |
| Over 4, up to 8 | 68,783 | 2,963 | 13,161 | 1.665 | 86,572 |
| Over 8 | 311,589 | 3,871 | 39,418 | 2,172 | 357,050 |
| Total | 497.961 | 16,312 | 75,772 | ${ }^{2,781}$ | 598,826 |
| Up to $8-$ Per cent | 37.4 | 76.3 | 48.0 | $75 \cdot 3$ | 40.4 |

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 9th March, 1970


The figures relate to operatives other than maintenance excluded. The information about short-time relates to that arranged by the employer, and does not include that lost because
of sickness, holidays or absenteism. Operatives stood off by an of sickness, hoidays or
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 14th February, 1970


Food, drink and tobaccol
Bread and fiour confectioner Chemicals and allied industries
Chemials sand dyes

Engineering and electrical goods (in


extal goods not elsewhere specified

Leather, leather goods and fur
${ }^{\text {Clothing and }}$ foo
Bricks, pottery, Elass, cement, et
Timber, furniture, etc.
fumpiture and upholster

Other manufacturing industries
$\frac{\substack{\text { Rubber } \\ \text { Plastics } \\ \text { Totalling and and fabbicicting manuacturing industries* }}}{}$
${ }_{*}^{*}$ Excluduing shipbuilding and ship-reparinn






| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1988) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | united kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | TEMPO <br> Males | Females | Total  <br> Males Females |  | Total | Total  <br> Males Females |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements <br> Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. <br> Woits, nuts, screws, rivets, etc <br> lewellery and precious <br> Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified <br> Textiles <br> Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, lin Woollen and worsted <br> Jute <br> Rope, twine and net Carpets <br> Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textile <br> Other textile industries |  |  |  | 67 1 1 $\vdots$ 64 832 24 24 28 38 333 33 32 3 33 36 5 5 | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leat | $\begin{aligned} & 1,227 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathbf{2 0 2 5} 51050$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & \substack{20 \\ 44 \\ 140 \\ 16} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ 22 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,254 \\ & \hline, 824 \\ & \text { So4 } \\ & 1204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 236 \\ 148 \\ 189 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.886 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1889 \\ \hline \\ 1450 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & \substack{150 \\ 156 \\ 19} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,557 \\ & \text { c.54. } \\ & \hline 940 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear <br> Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc <br> Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. <br> Hats, caps and millinery Footwear |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 130 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 84 \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 259 \\ & 25 \\ & 18 \\ & 14 \\ & 140 \\ & 30 \\ & 15 \\ & 153 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, Pottery <br> Pottery Glass Cement <br> Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a38 } \\ & \hline 186 \\ & 1296 \\ & 196 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 118 \\ & 118 \\ & 1 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 768 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 186 \\ 396 \\ 396 \\ 106 \end{array} \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Miscellan containers and baskets |  | $\begin{aligned} & 562 \\ & 515 \\ & 175 \\ & \hline 75 \\ & 31 \\ & 41 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,15 \\ & 154 \\ & 219 \\ & .92 \\ & 31 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ¢ |
| Paper, printing and publishing <br> Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Printing, publishing of newspapers <br> Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 2! \\ 2! \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods <br> Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  | 近 113 | ( $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 20 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 1\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | (ise |
| Construction | 125,273 | 689 | 2,062 | 5 | 12,33 | 47 |  |  | 793 | 33,535 |
| Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply | $\begin{gathered} \substack{2,435 \\ 3.350 \\ 3,535 \\ \hline, 533} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 298 188 173 13 |  |
| Transport and communication <br> Railways Road passenger transport <br> Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward <br> ener road haulage <br> Port and inland water transport <br> Air transport <br> Postal services and telecommunications <br> Miscellaneous transport services and storage |  |  | [168 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades <br> bution of food and drink <br> Wholesale distribution of petroleum products <br> Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink <br> Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies <br> Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery |  |  | 93 114 14 34 15 15 20 |  |  | ¢ 12.286 |  |  |  |  |
| (continued on page 325) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

324 APRIL 1970 Employment \& PRoductivity gazette

## 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 listerm development
The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are calculated were reviewed in 1968 and the list of local areas

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 9th March, 1970

| Men | Women | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { ands } \end{gathered}$ | Tota |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per } \\ \text { rere } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 325 Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 9th March, 1970 (continued)
cases, wider groupings of employment exchange areas. As a esult, a local area, formerly listed as a "principal town" may
ither (a) be incorporated in another area designated by ither (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 hat of the former "principal town" of the same name. Thus the
percentage rates of unemployment now published for local sheas 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.

mage 323

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNited kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WHOL Males | OyED* <br> Females | TEMP Males | aRILY Females | Males |  |  | Males |  |  |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services <br> Insurance <br> Property owning and managing, etc. <br> Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere |  |  | 3 1 2 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 11,236 5.5154 3504 5040 906 964 90 90 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional and scientific services <br> Accountancy services Educational services <br> Legal services <br> Medical and dental services <br> Religious organisations Research and development services <br> Other professional and scientific services |  |  | 5 2 1 2 | 5 4 1 |  |  | 16,396 559 6,065 677 7,326 253 324 1,192 |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. <br> Sport and other recreations <br> Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars <br> Public houses <br> Clubs <br> Catering contractors <br> Private domestic servicure <br> Laundries <br> Motor repairers, distributors, beating, etc. <br> Repair of boots and shoes Other services |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 34 \\ 39 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 66 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 28 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,125 \\ & 1,565 \\ & 1,59 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 25 \\ & 20\end{aligned}$ | 7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,132727 \\ & 1,50525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,539 \\ & 11,254 \\ & 1,2,24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,719 \\ 10,150 \\ 16,59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,469 \\ & 1,76959 \\ & 1,657 \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{1,26}_{\substack{30,165 \\ 18,2,26}}$ |
| Ex-service personnel not classified by industry | 1,821 | 121 |  |  | 1,321 | ${ }^{121}$ | 1,942 | 1,900 | 124 | 2,024 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 |  |  | $\frac{2}{2}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,687 \\ & 0,95737 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 35,2,23 \\ 3 ; 7,783 \\ \hline 1 ; 83 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,36 \\ & 1,504 \\ & 8074 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Ased 8 and over
-

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 4
and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAzerte has been disand 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been dis-
continued. It will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysi continued. It will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysi
of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly 134 of the February 1970 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfille analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.
At 4 th
At 4th March 1970, 263,940 vacancies remained unfilled figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 188,000 in March, compared with 192,300 in February and 200,400 in Decembe 1969 (see table 119 on page 351).
At th March $1970,79,866$ vacancies for young persons this was 10,895 more than at 4th February.
oys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figure beys and girls analysed be industry and by region. The figures
represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by
employers and remaining unfilled at 4 th March 1970. The figure do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various
dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for
labour. Table 2

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Industry group (Standard ${ }^{\text {Industral }}$ Clasifitation 1988 ) | Numbers of yeancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men and } \\ & \text { Over } \\ & \text { Oever } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Bing } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & 18 \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total |
| Total, all industries and services | , 88 | 35,582 | 84,988 | 284 | 263,40 |
| Total, Index of Production industries | 62,525 | 19,192 | 36,672 | 20,758 | 139,147 |
| Total, all manufacturing | 50,701 | 15,347 | 35,13 | 19,960 | 121,821 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 863 | 1,190 | 242 | 309 | 2,604 |
| Mining and quarrying | 㐌3,421 | ¢524 | ${ }_{28}^{71}$ | ${ }_{13}^{26}$ | ${ }^{4,7,772}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco | ${ }^{1,873}$ | ${ }^{818}$ | 3,838 | 1,479 | 8,008 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 202 | 24 | 52 | 29 |  |
| Chemicals sand allied industries | 2,109 | 4 | 97 | 692 | 4,662 |
| Metal manufacture | 3,748 | 1,020 | 59 | 348 | 5,715 |
| Mechanical engineering | 13,591 | 2,461 | 13 | 813 | 18,98 |
| Instrument engineering | ${ }^{1,277}$ | 27 | 638 | 269 | 2,511 |
| Electrical engineering | 5,618 | 1,411 | 4,145 | 1,615 | 12,789 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 1,412 | 149 | ${ }_{58}$ | 29 | 1,648 |
| Vehicles | 6,537 | 1,143 | 1,319 | 342 | 9,341 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified |  | 2,017 | ,78 | 298 | 10,87 |
|  | 2,056 | 1,036 |  |  | 10,795 |
| Cortiten linen and man-made fiboses (spininizs and weavings) | ${ }_{3}^{8365}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2778 \\ 278 \end{gathered}$ | -1,2,36 | ${ }_{7}^{60}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,371 }}^{2,988}$ |


|  | Numbers of fycancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Bend } \\ \text { one } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Bny } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { oserf } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total |
| Leather, leather goods | ${ }^{153}$ | 201 | 442 | 366 | 1,162 |
| Clothing and footwear | 933 | ${ }^{27}$ | 675 | 5,718 | , 63 |
| Bricks, pottery, cementes, etc, | 1,603 | 573 | 991 | 593 | ,60 |
| Timber, furnitur | 1,523 | 1,167 | 692 | 525 | 3,907 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 1,439 | 1,136 | 1,877 | 1,775 | 6,227 |
| Paper, cardboard and goods Printing and publishing | 734 | ${ }_{745}^{343}$ | ${ }^{1} 1.175$ | 1.118 |  |
| Other manuracturia | 1,643 | 673 | 2,035 | 730 | 5,081 |
| Constru | 7,415 | 2,77 | 519 | 573 | 11,20 |
| Gas, el | 988 | 509 | 269 | 199 | 1,965 |
| ${ }_{\text {Trens }}$ | 10,241 | 1,188 | 1,583 | 134 | 13,746 |
| Distributive trades | 6,570 | 6,984 | 10,559 | 11,24 | 35,660 |
| Insurance, banking, finance | 2,258 | 1,486 | 1,902 | 2,037 | 7,633 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Professional and scientific } \\ \text { servicess }}}{ }$ | 5,546 | 1,633 | 15,788 | 2,509 | 25,46 |
| neo |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {5, } 7 \text {,74 }}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1646 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 188 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \\ & 963 \\ & 663 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{8.741 \\ 4,676}}$ |
| National government servic | ${ }_{\substack{2,008 \\ 2,0105}}^{2}$ | ${ }_{484}^{409}$ | 1, 1,131 | ${ }_{4}^{504}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,065}$ |

## stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in he United Kingdom, beginning in March, which came to the which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with term nd conditions of employment. $\dagger$ They exclude those involvia, except any in which the aggregate number of working days los xceeded 100.
The approximate number of workers involved at the establishnents where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 177,100
nonsisting of 126,400 involved in stoppages which began in March and 50,700 involved in stoppages which had continued om the previous month. In addition 19,300 workers becam earlier months. Of the 126,400 workers involved in stoppages hich began in March, 96,800 were directly involved and 29,600 directly involved, that is, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred although not themselves
parties to the disputes. Workers laid-off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded from the tatistics.
The aggregate of 815,000 working days lost in March includes 0,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued fres of material, which may be caused at establishments other than ose at which statistics.
Prominent stoppages of work during March
The series of stoppages by bus crews which commenced on h January ended on 6 My Merch. Ses in various parts of over a demand for equal pay for conductresses, and which later developed into a general claim for an increase in pay. A new pay
structure giving higher basic rates and equal pay for constructure giving higher basic rates and equal pay for con-
ductresses after three years' service formed the basis of the ductresses
settlement.
Trawlermen at Hull stopped work at midnight on 12 th February in support of a claim for a substantial increase in the basic rate pay and the enforcement of 100 per cent. trade union memberprogress at the end of the month.
A stoppage of work in support of a pay claim by 1,600 pro-
duction workers at a frozen food factory in Kirkby, Lancashire, action workers at a frozen food factory in Kirkby, Lancashire, began on 23 rd February. Work was progressively resumed on
16 th and 17th of March following an immediate increase in pay of $£ 1$ a week to butchers and a promise of a general pay increase of $£$ a week to butchers and a
to effective from 1st April.
Following a breakdown of negotiations arising out of a proosed pay and productivity agreement, 500 fitters, millwrights, lumbers and electricians stopped work on 13th March at three shipbuilding yards in Sunderland. This action resulted in the remaining 3,500 workers at the three yards being laid-off and the
dispute was still in progress at the end of the month.
On 10th March 112 batch viewers employed at the Ellesmere support of a claim for the upgrading of inspectors and a resultant increase in the hourly rate. A further 6,000 workers were laid-off lants were also affected. A settlement was reached on 4th April based on a formula for upgrading inspectors.
Motor vehicle production was also affected by a stoppage of
30 maintenance electricians on 20th February at an Oxford

APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 32 plant. This stoppage was in protest against the delay in settling an outstanding pay claim and led to a further 6,000 workers rsumed on 9th March to allow further negotiations to procees.

## Stoppages of work in the first three months of 1970 and 1969





| Agriculture, forestry, fish- <br> Coal mining | ${ }_{32}^{2}$ | (1,200 | ${ }^{\text {7,0000 }}$ | 65 | 7,100 | 18,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{46}^{2}$ | 16,800 | comotion | 19 | 3,900 | 11,000 |
| 边 |  | 2.400 | 8,000 | - | - |  |
| nd allied indur |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 256 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,000 \\ & \hline 2,3,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,41,0000 \\ 377,000 \end{gathered}$ | (118 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,9700 \\ & \hline 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mentineering | cos |  | $\substack{\text { 80,000 } \\ \text { cision } \\ 102000}$ | $\underset{\substack{28 \\ 28}}{20}$ | ¢, 9 ¢,600 |  |
| Aersonaze eailiment |  | ${ }_{\text {12,200 }}^{12000}$ | ${ }^{13,000}$ | ${ }_{3}^{20}$ | 14,500 | (000 |
|  | ${ }_{35}^{71}$ | 16.500 | 114000 | ${ }_{18}^{26}$ | \% | (000 |
|  | ${ }_{8}$ | 24,500 |  |  |  | 000 |
| S, |  |  | 000 |  |  |  |
| eer fiuriture, ect | 27 | ciot | 000 | ${ }^{10}$ | 200 | \%oin |
| All other manuf industries | ${ }^{35}$ | 14,500 | ${ }^{35,000}$ | 22 | 200 | 27,000 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{78}$ | ${ }^{\text {9,1200 }}$ | $\ddagger$ | ${ }_{2}^{68}$ | ${ }^{11.500}$ | 5,000 |
| Porte and | 68 | 24,500 | 51,00 | 7 | O | 55,000 |
|  | ${ }^{82}$ | ${ }^{64} 37200$ | 24,000 | ${ }_{10}^{34}$ | 78,000 | 12,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscolelaneous services | ${ }_{8}^{28}$ | 38,500 | 187,000 | 2 | ${ }^{10,700}$ | 1,000 |
| Total | 1,134 | 481,600 | 126,000 | 718 | 383,300 |  |





| Duration of stoppages-ending in March |
| :--- |
| Duration of stoppage |
|  |
|  |

328 APRIL 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY OURS 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 rates of wages or minimum entitlements and recuctions in norma
weekly hours, which are normally determined by national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. Fo these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as
increases in basic or minimum rates. In general, no account is ncreases in basic or minimed rates. In general, no account 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 ctual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above relate to
basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and remer manual workers only.
The changes in monetary amounts represent the increases in
basic full-time weekly yates of wages or minimum crtitlement
only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short
only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short
ime or overtime.
Indices
At 31st March 1970 the indices of changes in weekly rates of At 31 st March 1970 the indices of changes in weekly rates of
wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages fo

all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were: | 31st $\mathrm{January} 1956=100$ |
| :--- |



| March | 176.8 | 90.7 | 195.1 | 175.0 | 90.6 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1970 February | 189.3 | 90.4 | 209.4 | 186.5 | 90.4 |  |  |
| 970 March | 190.5 | 90.4 | 210 | 187.9 | 90.4 | 207 |  |


Principal changes reported in March
Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are set out below :





 Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments
include iron and steel manufacturing, hosiery finishing (Midlands) nd needle, fish hook and Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hour

Estimates of the changes reported in March indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of som as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a correspondin change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which
were reported in March, with operative effect from earlier months ( 190,000 workers, $£ 215,000$ in weekly rates of wages).
ed that about 25,000 work had their normal weekly hours reduced by two hours. Of the
total increase of $£ 940,000$ about $£ 530,000$ resulted from arrange ments made by joint industrial councils or similar bodtes established by voluntary agreement, $£ 360,000$ from statutory
wages regulation orders $£ 35,000$ from cost-of-living sliding scal wadjustments and $£ 15,000$ from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.
Analysis of aggregate change
The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to 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 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected,
those concerned in two or more changes in any period are those concerned in
counted only once.
Table (a)


## RETAIL PRICES 17th MARCH 197

At 17 th March 1970 the general* retail prices index was 137.0 (prices at 1 tht January $1962=100$, compared with
17th February and with $130 \cdot 3$ at 18 th March, 1969 .
The rise in the index during the month was due to rises in the average elvels of prices of many goods and services, including
potatoes and other fresh vegetables whose prices vary seasonally. The index measures the change from month to month in the 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 a

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked sh, eggs, fresh vegetables and 135. fruit, was 147.7 and that for other items of food was $135 \cdot 7$.

The principal changes in the month were:

## 






ailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are
Group and sub-group Index figure

## Food: Total

Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Mish
Fister
Buter
Butter, margarine, lar
Milk, cheese and eggs Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetablesserves fres, dried and canne
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Fruit, fresh,
Other food

APRIL 1970 Employment \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 329
Group and sub-group Index figure
II Alcoholic drink $143 \cdot 0$
III Tobacco 135.8

IV Housing: Total $\quad \mathbf{1 5 2 \cdot 2}$
Rent
Rates and water charges
Charges for remairs and
materials for home repairs and decorations

| V | Fuel and light: Total (including oil) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coal and coke | $\mathbf{1 4 5 \cdot 6}$ |
| Gas | 1162 |
| Electricity | 1126 |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { VI } & \text { Durable household goods: } \text { Total } & \mathbf{1 2 2 \cdot 7} \\ \text { Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings } & 134 \\ \text { Radio television and other } & \text { household } & 109 \\ \text { appliances } & 109 \\ \text { Pottery, glassware and hardware } & 126\end{array}$

| VII Clothing and footwear: Total | $\mathbf{1 2 1 \cdot}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Men's outer clothing | 127 |
| Mns's undercloting | 126 |
| Women's outer clothing | 119 |
| Women's underclothing | 120 |
| Children's cothing | Other clothing ingluding hose, haberdashery, |
| hats and materials | 116 |
| Footwear | 126 |


| VIII Transport and vehicles: Total | $\mathbf{1 2 7 \cdot 5}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Motoring and cycling | 118 |
| Fares | 147 |

IX Miscellaneous goods: Total
Books, newspapers and periodicals
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods
Stationery, rravel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc.

XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home $140.5 \dagger$


## Statistical Series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the Gazzrte give the principa 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. comparable figures for preceding dates and years.
They are arranged in subject groups, covering the workin They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working
population, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancie pours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retai
hour
prices and stoppages of work resulting from indutrial disputes 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 Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this Gazerte January 1966, page 20] which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions. Where this is not practicable at present, ${ }^{\text {Purposes [see this GAzETTE, January 1965, page 5] or, exception }}$ ally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in the south east of England [see this Gazette, April 1965, pag ${ }^{161]}$.
Working population. The changing size and composition of he working population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in table 101, and more detailed analyses of the
unemployment figures are in subsequent tables.
Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate shertem Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-ter
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 Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimat
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 include persons who for various personal and other reasons
are likely, irrespective of the general ceonomic 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
Gazerte.
The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the tota
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 fro-
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 their first employ
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 unemple 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 norma easonal 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
formation 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 ayerage hours worked per operative per week in broad
ndustry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly 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 verage weekly earnings of adminisistrative technical 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 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 129 , shows, in index form, movements in weekly and hourly wage
rates and earnings and normal and actual weekly hours of work 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 stry group.
Retail prices. The official index of retail prices covering all In 1 in 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 erson employed for se whons and for selected induring of rocuction and manufacturing sectors and for selected industries where quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of output are given for the whole economy, with separate indices for the
argest 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,
$\qquad$ Conventions. The following standard symbols are used
not available
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit
shown) shown)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { n.e.s. } & \text { not elsewhere specified } \\ \text { S.I.C. } & \text { U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or }\end{array}$ - line 1968 edition as indicated)

A line across a column between two consecutive figures
ndicates that the figures above and below the line have been indicates that the figures above and below the line have been
compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable, or that they relate to different groups for which totals are given
Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the onstituent 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 to this degree of precision, and it must be recog

| TABLE 101 |  |  |  |  | working population |  |  |  | EMPLOYMENT <br> : Great Britain |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Housands |
| Quar |  | Employees employment | Employers amployeded emplo | ${ }_{\text {civil }}^{\text {Civilorment }}$ | Wholly Unemploy | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Totatil } \\ \text { civilia } \\ \text { alourcour fore } \end{array}$ | H.M. Forces | Working | Of which Males | ${ }^{\text {Females }}$ |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 | Manch $\substack{\text { September } \\ \text { Deember }}$ December |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,638 \\ & 1,635 \\ & 1,629 \\ & 1,629 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 415 \\ & \hline 35 \\ & 335 \\ & 340 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 424 \\ 423 \\ 425 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Soperember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,017 \\ & \substack{23,170 \\ 23,289} \\ & 23,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,626 \\ & i, 620 \\ & i, 627 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,6,63 \\ & \hline 24,709 \\ & 2+4,897 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 347 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 304 } \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 423 \\ 422 \\ 420 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Marrh } \\ & \text { Soperter } \\ & \text { Deper } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,664 \\ & 1,624 \\ & 1,629 \\ & 1,640 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 353 \\ 3464 \\ 3467 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 417 \\ 416 \\ 419 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,006 \\ & 9.027 \\ & 8,907 \\ & 8,909 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yarch } \\ & \text { sapectemer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,664 \\ & \left\|\begin{array}{l} 1,681 \\ \mid i, 681 \end{array}\right\| \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 419 \\ & 419 \\ & 417 \\ & 412 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,355 \\ & \hline, 555 \\ & \hline 55555 \\ & \hline 55,585 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.963 \\ & 8.9,951 \\ & 8,921 \\ & 8,921 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1988 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ \text { Sopecter ber } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,681 \\ 1,1681 \\ 1,681 \\ 1,681 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 572 \\ \substack{502 \\ 545 \\ 540} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 407 \\ \substack{405 \\ 3950} \\ 390 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.515 \\ & \hline 2.650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,681 \\ & i, 681 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,1,266 \\ & 2,3,300 \\ & 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,72 \\ & 2, \end{aligned}$ |  | cis |  | (8, |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variationst |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ \text { sapectember } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,54,56 \\ & 1,5650 \\ & 16,594 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { September } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Superember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,30,30 \\ & 2,23424 \\ & 23,5000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,015 \\ & \hline, 0048 \\ & 9,0,062 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1967 | March September Decemb |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2+5,58 \\ & \hline 24508 \\ & \hline 140464 \\ & 24,603 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,445 \\ & 164515 \\ & 16,510 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Soperember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (8,955 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Sepeperter } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,47 \\ & 24,47 \\ & 24,205 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,960 \\ & 9,020 \\ & 9,040 \end{aligned}$ |

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

| $\underset{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { East }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { Angas }}{\text { Andia }}$ | South | West ${ }_{\text {Midands }}$ | East Midands |  | Western | Northern | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Gratet } \\ \text { Britaint }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 1966 | Sotember | ${ }_{8}^{8,962}$ | ${ }_{608}^{608}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,237 \\ 1,286}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,336}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,426}$ | ${ }_{2,072}^{2,106}$ | ${ }^{3}, 0,977$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,318}$ | ${ }_{980}^{980}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,124 \\ 2,178}}^{\substack{\text { 2, }}}$ | 22,35 $2 \times, 016$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1987 | March <br> Sune <br> Sopember <br> Deeember <br> Decembe | $\begin{gathered} 7,865 \\ 7,7,84 \\ 7,824 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \\ & 6.09 \\ & 600 \\ & 609 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,274 \\ & 1,275 \\ & 1,3029 \\ & 1,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,267 \\ & \text { a.200 } \\ & \text { and } 2,28 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,266 \\ & 1,274 \\ & 1,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 948 \\ & 9.92 \\ & 952 \\ & 954 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1968 | Marce <br> Soporember <br> Socember | $\begin{gathered} 7,820 \\ 7,7858 \\ 7,8,842 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 604 \\ & 604 \\ & 6.19 \\ & 6619 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,277 \\ 1,272 \\ 1,282 \\ 1,28 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,251 \\ & \text { a,274, } \\ & 2,264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,405 \\ & \hline, 350 \\ & 1,409 \\ & 1,409 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,261,250 \\ & 1,250 \\ & 1,262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 938 \\ \text { as } \\ 950 \\ 940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,091 \\ & \substack{2,096 \\ 2,028 \\ 2,088} \end{aligned}$ | ( 22.561 |
| 969 |  | 7,808 | ${ }_{6}^{616}$ | ${ }^{1,2,274}$ | 2, $\begin{aligned} & 2,265 \\ & 2,271\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,407}$ | 1,9897 | (2,883 | (1,24 | 930 936 | ${ }_{\text {2,091 }}^{2,088}$ | 22,515 <br> 22,600 <br> 2.60 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {June }}^{\text {June (b) }}$ Stember* | 7,7791 | ${ }_{632}^{632}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,3,24}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,278}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,395}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,001}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,992}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,288}$ | ${ }_{995}^{94}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,1298}$ | ${ }_{\text {22, }}^{22,600}$ |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mid-month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $370: 9$ 3796 389 $309: 4$ $40: 4$ |  |  |  |  |  | $503 \cdot 7$ <br> 510.2 <br> 50.7 <br> $519: 2$ <br> $519 \cdot 2$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 60 \cdot 3 \\ 50 \cdot 4 \\ 59.3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | cose |  | $\begin{aligned} & 321 \cdot 0 \\ & \substack{3210 \\ 388 \cdot 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,616 \cdot 9 \\ & i, 685 \\ & i, 68100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 403: 2 \\ & 4020 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,677 \cdot 2 \\ & i, 682 \\ & i, 62 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,937 \cdot 0 \\ & 2,97 \\ & 2,973 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,953.7 \\ & 3,0,745 \\ & 3,155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6111.6 \\ & 600: 8 \\ & 608 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,547 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,5938 \\ & \hline, 598 \end{aligned}$ |  | 753 <br> 789 <br> 789 <br> 8.6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,636 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,555 \\ & 1,555 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{422 \cdot 9}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,955 \cdot 6 \\ & 2,787 \\ & 2,73: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 607: 4 \\ 587: 4 \\ 579 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,558:-6 \\ & 1 ; 528: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | June June |
| $\begin{gathered} 59 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 6 \\ 59.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 530 \cdot 2 \\ 524 \cdot 9 \\ 524 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 348 \cdot 1 \\ \text { and } \\ 346 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 292 \cdot 7 \\ 2927 \\ 290.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 337 \cdot 5 \\ 375 \cdot 1 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,646 \cdot 2 \\ & 1,688 \\ & 1,681: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424,5 \cdot 5 \\ & 423, \\ & 423 \end{aligned}$ | 1,602.9 | 2,973.7 | 3,155.8 | 608.8 | 1,598.2 | 556.8 | 789.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { Anane (o) } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned} 1966$ |
| 59.2 | 527.6 | 361.0 | 314.1 | ${ }^{644.1}$ | ${ }^{344 \cdot 9}$ | 1,636.6 | ${ }^{42} 2.9$ | $1,609 \cdot 3$ | 2,925.6 | 3,151/3 | $607 \cdot 4$ | $1,588.6$ | 556-2 | 788.1 | (b) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 59 \cdot 0 \\ & 59.4 \\ & 59: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,3 \cdot \\ & 3 / 4 \\ & 34.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 659.9 \\ \hline 6505 \\ \hline 650.2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julvy } \\ & \text { Sepurt } \\ & \text { Seperember } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 57 \cdot 9 \\ 57 \cdot 10 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Derer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 5.7 .7 \\ 56.3 \\ 56.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sil } 10.5 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{350.7 \\ 347 \\ 347.8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304.304 \\ & 3020 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 335 \cdot 7 \\ 354,7 \\ 34 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,532.7 \\ & i, 50.7 \\ & i, 550.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { ancraryy } \\ & \text { farch } \end{aligned} 1967$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 8 \\ \substack{56 \cdot 8 \\ 56 \cdot 1} \\ 56 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 500 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 4098 \\ 408 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 302: } \\ & \text { sol } \\ & 301 \cdot \mid \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,53196 \\ & 1,545 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,545 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,602.6 | 2,799.4 | 3,268.1 | 582.0 | 1,531.8 | 565.4 | 825.2 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 55.7 \\ 555 \\ 55.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sy50:30:0.0 } \\ & 3551 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6344 \\ & 689.4 \\ & 639.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 422: 9 \\ & 423 \\ & 423 \\ & \hline 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suly } \\ & \text { Supuse } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 3 \\ 555 \cdot 5 \\ 55 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 496 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 49597 \\ & 495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351: 4 \\ & 350: 4 \\ & 355 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3100.50 .5 \\ & 31210 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,57.3 \\ & 1,5,51 \cdot 7 \\ & 1,56 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Otcober } \\ & \text { Docerember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 1 \\ 555 \cdot 2 \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 490: 6 \\ 490: 6 \\ 490 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349: 2 \\ & 348: 2 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311 / 24 \\ & 314 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { January } & 1968 \\ \text { February } & \\ \text { March } & \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 96 \\ & 5556 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 499: 09 \\ & 4992929 \\ & 4290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 34 \cdot(9) \\ 350: 8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316: 19 \cdot 9 \\ & 329:-2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 343:6} \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,584.1 | 2,773.8 | 3,354.5 | 571.4 | 1.528.7 | 584.0 | 818.2 | Aril |
|  |  | (is5.4. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,433 \cdot 8 \\ & i, 450 \\ & i, 568 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 56 \cdot 0 \\ 555: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 496 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 49997 \cdot 5 \\ & 499 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 9 \\ & 3190 \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,498.8 \\ i, 596: 8 \\ i, 9418 \end{gathered}$ | 年何.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | October\\| November|| December|| |
|  | 493:0 $490: 5$ 40.5 | 350.1 $300: 1$ $399:$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 8 \cdot 8.8 \\ & 307 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 639 \\ 639 \\ 639 \end{gathered} 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351 \cdot 6 \\ & 3525: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 550: 5 \\ 53 \\ 539 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 493 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 4987 \cdot 6 \\ & 489 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 305: 4 \\ & 3050 \\ & 3009 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill\| } \\ & \text { yapyl\| } \\ & \text { Junel\| } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 9 \\ 5397 \\ 530 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 483.9 .9 \\ & 4889 \\ & 489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 347: 3 \\ & 347 \\ & 349: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300: 3 \\ & 300: 6 \\ & 300.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 679 \cdot 9 \\ & 679 \\ & 690 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,43,: 8 \\ & i, 437 \\ & 1,416: 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 52 \cdot 9 \\ 52 \cdot 7 \\ 52 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | 485.6 $481: 5$ 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 344 \\ & 344 \\ & 348 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 2090 \\ & 290 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 357: 8 \\ & 3575: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{1,40 \cdot 80 \cdot 8 \\ i, 450 \\ i, 300}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 392 \cdot 49.4 \\ & 399 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{52 \\ 51: 8}}$ | 477.8 472.2 | ${ }^{338.8}$ | 299.9 29 | ${ }_{6}^{636} \mathbf{6 3 7}$ | ${ }_{3}^{353} 3$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,3,314}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3888.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Januaryll February 1970 |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM－ STOPPED <br> Total <br> （000＇s） | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED＊ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） |  | Total <br> （000＇s） | $\begin{gathered} \text { of which } \\ \text { Schoole } \\ \text { Seavers } \\ \text { (000 } \end{gathered}$ |  | Actual number （000＇s） |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paturary } 10 \\ & \text { Habrarar } 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $1: 5$ |  | 3：18 | $\stackrel{10.7}{10.7}$ |  | 284．7 273：9 27， | $1: \frac{1}{1 / 2}$ |
|  | Aprif <br> May 16 <br> 16 June 13 |  | 1： $1: 1$ |  | 7．4． | 8．5 7.9 |  |  | 1：2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July II IU } \\ & \text { Severs ber } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 264: 20.200 \\ & 370 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1：173 | $\begin{gathered} 25 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 3024 \\ 324 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1 / 3}$ |
|  | October 10 Nover December 14 Dit |  | 1：93 |  | 管：6．4． | 年产：6 | $\underset{\substack{367.1 \\ 4654 \\ 464}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ |  | $1: 8$ |
| 1967 |  |  | － |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { i．} \\ & 2: 0 \\ & 2: 0\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1：9 |
|  | Aprir 10 May 8 June 12 |  | 2： 2.4 |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{517 \cdot 2 \\ 463 \\ 463}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | 2.15 |
|  |  |  | 2． 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  | （e） |
|  | October 9 Noverber December II | $\begin{gathered} 50.7 \\ 590 \cdot 7 \\ 50.7 \end{gathered}$ | 2： 2.5 |  | ¢ 9.4 |  |  |  | （e） |
| 1988 |  |  | 2．7． |  | ${ }_{3}^{4.1}$ |  | cise |  | （2．4． |
|  |  |  | 2．54 |  | ¢8.7 <br> 2.5 <br> .5 |  |  | 540.7 <br> sel <br> 541 <br> 4.1 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ \text { Auser } 12 \\ \text { Supperemer } \end{gathered}$ |  | 2． 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 2i．4． |
|  | October 14 November II <br> December 9 | $\begin{gathered} 549: 39: 9 \\ 555: 7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58: 8 \\ & 549: 6 \\ & 540: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 6 \\ & 2: 5 \\ & 2: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 10.5 16.7 10.7 |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  | ¢ 594.5 | 2：6 | cis | cin3.5 <br> $1: 8$ | 10.5 $\substack{15.5 \\ 23.4}$ |  |  | （e．3． |
|  |  |  | 2： 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  | （enter |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 14 \\ \text { Aysust } \\ \text { Superember } 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | 2： 2.5 |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{493.7 \\ 518.7}}{\substack{\text { sid }}}$ | Stion |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2．5．5 | ${ }_{\substack{545 \\ 555 \\ 565}}^{\text {cis }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 18 \\ & 4: 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{29.7 \\ 79.8}}{\text { c．}}$ |  |  | 2： 2.4 |
| 1970 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20.30 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 2.7 2.7 2.7 |  | （i．1 | 16.5 $\substack{72 . \\ 22.1}$ |  |  | 2．4． |
|  |  |  |  |  | is for mid－1969，and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated． |  |  |  |  |


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|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLorep* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  |  |  | Total | Actual number <br> (000's) |
|  | Monthly averages |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 9 \\ & 0: 6 \\ & :=6 \\ & :=5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1: 1 \\ & 10 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1: 0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 10 \\ & 1: 0 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 10 \\ & \text { February } 14 \\ & \text { March } 14 \end{aligned}$ | 魚54.3.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0: 9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5: 8: 8 \\ 49 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | oi. $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.3\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprifil } 18 \\ & \text { And } \\ & \text { June } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.8 0.7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0: 2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 47.2 39.9 39 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julvilut } \\ & \text { Seperember } 12 \end{aligned}$ | 40.5 $\substack{40.5 \\ 52.0}$ | O:7 | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 0 \\ & 50.0 \\ & 51.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & :: 10 \\ & : 10 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.7 0.7 | 39.9 $49 \cdot 2$ 49.2 |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 | $\begin{gathered} 6377 \\ 839.7 \end{gathered}$ | $: 1: 3$ |  | 1.0 0.4 0.4 |  | ¢15: 80.9 80.9 |
| 1967 |  | (10.5 | 1.7 | 94.1 97.6 94.1 94.9 | 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 4 \\ & \text { a: } \\ & \text { i:3 } \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | 93.7 97.4 93.4 94.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprivil } 10 \\ & \text { Apand } \\ & \text { Hane } 12 \end{aligned}$ | - 96.2 | 1.7 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}94.9 \\ 89.6 \\ 89.2\end{gathered}$ | (e.94 | $1: 4$ | 94.0 89.1 83 83.7 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sulv Iot } 14 \\ \text { Seperember II } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 920.3 |  | $1: 1$ 0.7 | coly |
|  | October 9 November 13 December 11 | (92.8. | $1:{ }_{1: 7}^{1.7}$ | cose 95 | 1.1 0.4 0.3 |  | cose ${ }_{\substack{\text { gos. } \\ 96.5}}$ |
| 1988 |  | $105 \cdot 8$ <br> $1001: 4$ <br> 101 | $1: 8$ | $\xrightarrow{1095}$ | 0.4 $0 \cdot 3$ | 1: 1.0 | (103.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprivi } \\ & \text { Han } \\ & \text { Hane } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1: \%}$ | (10.4. | 0:9 0.5 | 0.8 $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8\end{aligned}$ | 97. 95-4. 85.4 82.9 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Auly } \\ \text { Aust } \\ \text { Suppember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 0 \\ & 89.5 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 5$ |  | \% $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9\end{aligned}$ | 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.7 | 88.9 88.9 $83 \cdot 1$ 86.3 |
|  | October 14 November 11 December 9 | $\begin{gathered} 88.0 \\ 99.7 \\ 99.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.9. 0.5 | - 0.7 |  |
| 1969 |  |  | $1: 7$ | ${ }_{\substack{9 \% \cdot 1 \\ 95 \\ 98.5}}$ | 0.4 $0: 3$ 0.2 1.2 | 0.8 0.1 0.9 0.7 |  |
|  |  |  | $1: 6$ |  | 1.2 0.4 0.2 | -0.7 0.4 | 88.5 ${ }_{81} 8.5$ 75.7 7.5 |
|  |  | ( 75.0 | $1: 1.4$ |  | 0.3 2.1 2.5 | $0 \cdot 3$ 0.2 0.2 0.2 | 78.5 79.5 78.7 |
|  | October 13 Nocer 10 December 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.0 0.5 0.4 0 | 0.2 0.3 0.3 |  |
| 1970 |  |  | 1:/6.6 | 93:9 ${ }_{\text {93 }}^{93} 9$ | 0.5 0.3 0.3 | 0.9 0.6 0.6 | ¢ 93.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& (tem- \& WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* \\
\hline \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \&  \& Total (000's) \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Actual
number \\
number \\
(COO's)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  \& Monthly averages \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1968} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { anuarary } 10 \\
\& \text { Haprar } 141
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
25 \cdot 9 \\
25: 9 \\
22: 6
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(1: 9\) \&  \& 0.2 \& 0.3
0.1
0 \&  \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
June 13
\end{tabular} \& \(\xrightarrow{211.4} \begin{aligned} \& 18.6 \\ \& 165\end{aligned}\) \& 1:64 \&  \& 0.3
\(0: 1\)
0.1 \& 0.1
\(0: 1\)
0 \&  \\
\hline \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 16 \cdot 5 \\
\& 20.5 \\
\& 22.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(1: 2\)
\(1: 6\)
\(1: 6\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 16 \cdot 4 \\
\& 20.9 \\
\& 210
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0:1 \& 0.1
0.2
0.2 \&  \\
\hline \& Octobe 10
Nover ber 14
December 12 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
31 \cdot 7 \\
36 \cdot 6 \\
38.1
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 3 \\
\& 2: 7 \\
\& 2: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
29 \\
335 \\
35: 8
\end{gathered}
\] \& 0.3
0.1 \& (e. \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1967} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { lanurary } \\
\& \text { Marcrar } \\
\& \text { March }
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 3.1
\(3: 9\)
2.7 \&  \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \& 2.1
0.1
0.3 \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Anpir } 10 \\
\& \text { And } \\
\& \text { Hane }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
34.6 \\
\(\substack{37 \\
27.5}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 2.6 \&  \& 0:3 0.1 \& 0.4. \&  \\
\hline \&  \&  \& 2:20 \&  \& 0.2 0 \& 0.2
0.3 \&  \\
\hline \& October 9
November 13
December 11 \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \cdot 5 \\
\& 2.7 \\
\& 2.7
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 0.4
0.2 \& 0.3
0.4
0.4

0 \&  <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1988} \&  \& 39.5

| 37.9 |
| :--- |
| 35.6 | 0.6 \& 2:9, \&  \& 0.1

0.1
0.1 \& li.1 \&  <br>
\hline \&  \&  \& 2: 2.6 \&  \& 0.1
$0: 1$
0.1 \& 0.2
0.1 \&  <br>
\hline \& $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Avserst } \\ \text { Sepoember } \\ \text { In }}}{ }$ \&  \& 2.1. \&  \& 0.1
0.8 \& 0
0.1
0.1 \&  <br>
\hline \& October 14
November 11

December 9 \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.5 \\
& 2.7 \\
& 2.7
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 33 \cdot 7 \\
& 355 \\
& 35.7
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.3

0.1
0.1 \& 0.2
0.1 \&  <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { anuary } \\
& \text { Hatrary } \\
& \text { Marach }
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 2:96 \& 隹38.0. \& 0.2

0.1
0.1 \& 0.2
0.4

0.4 \& | 37.8 |
| :--- |
| 37.9 |
| 37 | <br>

\hline \& Apriil 14
May 12 \&  \& li. 2.5 \&  \& O.
0.1
0.1 \& -0.2 \&  <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { July y } 14 \\
\text { Avist } 11 \\
\text { Seperemer B }
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& 2: $2 \cdot 5$ \&  \& 0.2

0.8
0.8 \& $\frac{0.2}{0.1}$ \&  <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { October } 13 \\
\text { Noterer } \\
\text { Docember }
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& S. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.: } \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0\end{aligned}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
37 \cdot 0 \\
3998
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& lo.

0.1
0.1 \& 0.2. \& $36 \cdot 6$
39.7
39.7 <br>
\hline 1970 \&  \&  \& ( $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3: 1 \\ & 3: 1\end{aligned}$ \& $42: 2$
40.8
40 \& 0.1
0.1 \& (e.3 $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & i: 0\end{aligned}$ \& $42: 1$
40.9
40.7 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month
since January 1969 shown above. When the final estimate for mid-1970 become since January 1969 shown above. When the fina estimate for mide the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | (tem- | WHOLY UNEMPLOYED* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { rate } \end{array} \\ \text { per cent. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of which } \\ & \text { schooi- } \\ & \text { leavers } \end{aligned}$ $\qquad$ |  | Actual number <br> (000's) |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1966 | $\text { Hayury }{ }^{\text {Habur }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 21.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23: 3 \\ & \text { 23: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1:2 $1: 0$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriri } 1 \text { 18 } \\ & \text { Man } 161 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:9 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | 0.9 0.1 | 1:4 $1: \%$ | ¢ ${ }_{\text {a }}^{20.5}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July III } \\ & \text { Severs ber } \\ & \text { Sepember } \end{aligned}$ | cis. $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 24.6 \\ & 26.0\end{aligned}$ | 0:9 |  |  | 0.9 $2: 0$ $2: 0$ | 17.1 <br> 17\% <br> 22.2 <br>  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 10 \\ \text { Noceer it } \\ \text { Decmerer 12 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $1: 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 3 \cdot \\ & 33 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.2\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1967 |  |  | 2.1 $2: 0$ $2: 0$ |  | 0.3 0.2 | ${ }_{5}^{6: 8}$ |  |
|  | Aprir 10May <br> June 12 |  |  |  | 0.8 0.3 | ¢:2 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julv } 10 \\ & \text { Sesusus If } \\ & \text { Seper } \end{aligned}$ | cose $\begin{gathered}38.4 \\ 45 \\ 46.1\end{gathered}$ | (1.9 |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 2: 3 \\ & 2: 3\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | October 9 November 13 December II | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 8 \\ & 51.5 \\ & 51.4 \end{aligned}$ | 2:3 | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \cdot 2 \\ & 45.4 \\ & 47.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 04 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3:-7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anaury } 8 \text { Bearary } \\ & \text { Marachy } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 5li: | 0.3 0.2 0.2 |  | 51:6 |
|  | $\substack{\text { April } \\ \begin{subarray}{c} { \text { Man } \\ \text { June e } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{3{ \text { Man } \\ \text { June e } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 } } \end{subarray}} \\{\hline} \end{subarray}$ |  | 2:6 | ¢51.5 | 0:5 0.5 | 1.6 0.8 0.8 | 51.0 Si9.7 47.9 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jully } \\ \text { Aust } 12 \\ \text { Sepermber } \end{gathered}$ |  | 2.7 | ${ }_{\substack{45 \\ 55 \\ 52}}^{\text {20.6 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{0 \\ 9.7 \\ 3: 1}}^{0.7}$ | - 0.94 | 469.9 49.5 |
|  | October 14 November II December 9 | $\begin{gathered} 530 \\ 520.5 \\ 520 \end{gathered}$ | 2:6 2.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 51: 9 \\ & 51: 6 \\ & 51: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 1.1 0.5 0.3 | $1: 10$ 0.9 |  |
| 1969 |  |  | 2.8 2.7 2.7 |  | 0.3 0.2 0.2 | $1: 1.5$ | ¢55.3 <br> 54.6 <br> 54.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprifil } 14 \\ & \text { Hand } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.7. |  | 1.1 <br> 0.3 <br> 0.4 | 1.0 0.6 0.6 |  |
|  |  |  | 2. 2.7 |  | ¢0,9 | 0.5 0.6 0.6 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 13 \\ \text { Noverber } \\ \text { Docember 8 } \end{gathered}$ | ¢5:3. | 2.7 2.7 $2: 8$ |  | 1.2 0.4 0.5 | 1:0 |  |
| 1970 |  | 11.8 61.8 60.6 |  | 59.7 ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{59.5}$ | O:4 | 2: 1.4 | ¢9.3. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| ratros |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { of which } \\ \text { ichavers } \\ \text { ievers } \\ \text { (000's) } \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ | Total <br> （000 ${ }^{\circ}$ ） | Actual $\qquad$ |
|  | Monthly averzes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 1010 \\ \text { Fobrarar } \\ \text { March } 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36 \cdot 6 \\ 356 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \end{gathered}$ | 2.7 2.5 2.5 |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 7 \\ & \substack{1: 1} \end{aligned}$ | 34．6． <br> 34， <br> $3 / 7$ |
|  | $\underset{\text { Mray }}{\substack{\text { April } \\ 168}}$ |  | 2．4 ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.9 \\ 208 \\ 2601 \end{gathered}$ | 0：9 0.9 | 1：19， $0: 5$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July III } \\ & \text { SAlysist } \\ & \text { Serier } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2：0 |  | ¢ 0.5 | 0． 0.3 |  |
|  | October 10 Noter December 14 Dit | $\begin{aligned} & 38: 2 \\ & 47: 5 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 96 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 3: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { 39 } \\ & 45 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{1.1}{0.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 37 \\ & 2: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1967 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 \\ & 50.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 $3: 8$ $3: 8$ | 50.4 50.1 49.1 | 0.4 0.3 0.2 | $1: 8$ | 50.0 4989 48.8 |
|  |  <br> June 12 | 52.4 48.7 48.7 | 4.0 3.7 3.7 |  | 0．1． 0.4 | $1: 9$ | 99．4． <br> 479.7 <br> 46.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} \text { July } 10 \\ \text { Ausust } 14 \\ \text { September II } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ |  | 3.7 4.2 4.2 | 47.0 <br> 54.5 <br> 54 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | 49,3 50.9 50.9 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { Norer } \\ \text { December 13 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 2 \\ 585: 7 \\ 58.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4: 2 \\ 4: 3 \\ 4.4 \end{gathered}$ | 㐌5．7． | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 08 \\ & 0: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1968 |  | （62．3． | ${ }_{4}^{4.6}$ |  | 00．6 0.4 | 1．2． |  |
|  | $\substack { \text { April } \\ \text { Mand } \\ \text { June el } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{10{ \text { April } \\ \text { Mand } \\ \text { June el } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 } } \end{subarray}$ | $\substack{60.0 \\ 58.7 \\ 56.4}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4: 5} 4$ |  |  | 0.7 0.5 0.5 | cis 5 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ \text { Austur } 12 \\ \text { Seperterber } \end{gathered}$ |  | 4：4 | crin $\begin{gathered}57.3 \\ 63: 2\end{gathered}$ | 9：8 | 0.7 0.7 | 59.4 59.7 59 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \\ & \text { November } 11 \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4：9 4.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 6 \\ & 63.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 0.5 0.5 | 10.8 0.6 | ¢1． 63 63.7 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { lanuary } 13 \\ \substack{\text { Fobrarfy } \\ \text { March } 10} \end{gathered}$ | 68.5 66.5 64.7 | 5：1 |  | 0.5 0.3 0.3 | ${ }_{1}^{1: 3}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.9} 4$ |  | 1.4 0.5 0.5 |  |  |
|  | Jull 14 <br> Assust <br> Soperember 8 | 59.7 59， 65.1 | 4：5 ${ }_{\text {4，}}^{5} 5$ | 56.4 <br> 664 <br> 66.3 <br> 6. | －1：6 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0: 8 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Otober } 13 \\ & \text { Noverber } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 7 \cdot 7.7 \\ & 64: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.7 4.9 | ¢1．7 $\begin{aligned} & 61 . \\ & 63.9\end{aligned}$ | 1：4 0.6 | 0.5 0.7 | ¢90：8 |
| 1970 |  |  | ¢：920 | 66.8 659 63.9 | 0：6 | 1.1 0.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 7 \\ & 66.7 \\ & 63.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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| $\cdots=$ | 路： | ib |  | 名 | $8$ |  |
| － |  |  |  | \％ | \％ | \％ |
| ＝ | ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | \％ | \％ | \％ | \％ | \％ |
| $\cdots$ | ： | \％ | \％ | \％ | ！ | \％！ |
|  | \％ | ${ }^{3}$ |  | \％ | \％ | 碞 |
| ＝ |  |  |  | \％ | \％ |  |
| $\cdots$ | \％ | ： | ： | \％ | ： | \％ |
| \％ | ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | \％ | 哏 | \％ | \％ | 哏 |
| \％ | 路 | \％ | \％ |  | \％ | \％ |
| \＃\＃ | 路 | \％ | ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | ： | \％ | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |
|  | 4 | \％ | \％\％ | ： | \％ | \％i |
| 嗉 | \％ | \％ | 㗊 | \％ | \％ |  |
| 等 | \％\％ | \％ | 哏 | 迷 | \％ | 㬽 |
| \＃ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4 | 景 | \％ | \％ | \％ |
| ＂ | 8 | ！ | ！ | \％ | \％ | \％： |


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|  |  | Praceme | Total | Stimbe | Toal | Acmer |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1366}$ |  | $\frac{3}{32}$ | \％${ }_{\text {gio }}^{3}$ | \％ | ${ }^{3 / 6}$ |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\substack{27 \\ 20}}{\substack{4 \\ \hline}}$ |  | \％ 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{17}{16}$ |  |
| Soseme |  | ${ }^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | （18） | $8{ }^{87}$ | \％ |  |
| ${ }^{1887}$ | 殉 | 管 |  | \％$\%$ | 咢 |  |
| cimen |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 管管， |  |
| com | \％ | ${ }^{31}$ |  | －${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| Somes |  | 噳 |  | \％ |  |  |
|  | \％ | 䇾 |  | \％\％ | ${ }^{\frac{3}{3} \mathrm{j}}$ | \％ |
|  |  | $3{ }^{3}$ |  | \％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ！ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{318}$ |  | － | 1．\％ |  |
| come | $\xrightarrow{\text { man }}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{782}$ | \％ | ： | 笏？ |
| 1399 |  | \％ | \％ | ：${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |
|  | 䁷 |  |  | $8: 3$ | \％ |  |
|  | － | ${ }^{318}$ | 翟： | 31．6 | 1：8 | 第號 |
|  | 䎌 | ${ }^{31}$ |  | \％\％ | 暢 |  |
|  | \％\％ | 䓂 | \％ | 1：8 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | \％\％\％ |




| Total | ${ }_{\text {or }}^{2}$ \%eekss | MEN |  |  |  | women |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Over 2 } \\ & \text { weeks and } \\ & \text { up to } 8 \\ & \text { weeks } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Over } 8 \\ \text { Opers and } \\ \text { weote and } \\ \text { weoks } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cor }}^{\substack{2 \text { weeks } \\ \text { or less }}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Over } 2 \\ \text { weers and } \\ \text { wete } \\ \text { weeks } \end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2}$ weeks ${ }_{\text {oress }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over }{ }^{2} \text { and } \\ & \text { woers and } \\ & \text { weeks } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| (000 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) (II) |  | ${ }_{\left(000{ }^{(0)} \text { (13) }\right.}$ | ${ }_{(000}^{(14)}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}(000 \\ (15) \\ \text { (15) }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{(000}^{(0)}$ | (00's) $(17)$ $(2)$ | (000's) (18) | $\begin{aligned} & \left(1000^{\prime}\right)^{(19)} \end{aligned}$ | $\left(000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\right)$ (20) |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {22, }}^{12.5}$ | ${ }_{3}^{42} 15$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{26.7}$ | ${ }^{24} 9.6$ | ${ }_{7}^{8.5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{5} 12$ |  |  |
| 125:3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | cis | \% 8.7 | 4 |  | ${ }^{19} 1955$ |
|  | coss |  |  |  |  | cele 23.6 |  | 10.9 | 78 |  | (1958 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 90.6 \\ & 519.6 \\ & 53.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 18.6 <br> 17.6 <br> 19.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & \hline 13 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & \hline 14.5 \\ & \hline 10 . \end{aligned}$ | Monthly averages | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1960 \\ 1980 \\ 1980\end{array}\right.$ |
| $295 \cdot 3$ <br> $\substack{255 \\ 355 \\ 25 \cdot 5}$ |  | cose |  |  |  | - 19.6 | 29, 29.6 | 16.0 | 19.4 |  | ${ }^{1983}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | +i4.5 $\begin{gathered}1.5 \\ 1.7 \\ 17.7\end{gathered}$ | (19.0. | (10.: |  |  |  |
|  |  | , 94:8 |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{17.7 \\ 15.5 \\ 18.5}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.515 \\ & 20.7 \\ & 20.3, \end{aligned}$ | (12:4 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2029}^{25.5}$ | ${ }_{53}^{53.4}$ | ¢1.5. | 66.2 | 25.9 | 43.4 | 17.5 | ${ }_{1}^{15.7} 18$ |  | 5:0 |  | 1966 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 55-2 | 29.7 | 41.1 | (12:4 |  | cis | ¢ |  |  |
| , 4 | 42.2 | 42:3 | 42.8 | 25.1 | 39.0 | 11.6 | ${ }_{13}^{12.7}$ | ${ }_{22}^{10.3}$ | ¢ 4.0 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ Alt |  |
| 迷 | 56.6 | 53.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cos $\begin{gathered}76 \cdot 1 \\ \text { 100:2 } \\ 105\end{gathered}$ | 57.8 | $26 \cdot 2$ | 41.9 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{22 \cdot 5}$ |  | 12:8 | 90:6 9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{40 \\ 40.7 \\ 10.3 \\ \hline 10.9}}$ | coin | 111.2 | 129.9 | 36.6 | 46.7 | 21.1 | cosk | (13.2. | 9:8 ${ }_{\text {9, }}^{\text {g.4 }}$ |  | 1967 |
|  | ¢8.1 | ${ }_{82}^{87}$ | 132.4 | 59.4 | 51.2 | 19.8 | 23.9 | 13.85 | 10.4 | Aforil 10 |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{56.7}$ | 82: ${ }^{81}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{19}^{19} 4$ | ${ }_{\text {210 }}^{23} 9$ | 8.5 | ${ }_{6} 8.7$ |  |  |
|  |  | cole | 100.5 | 62.8 | 54.1 | \|is.8 |  | 14.9 20: 16.7 |  |  |  |
| 409:0 | 74.0.7 | 97.9 | 108.6 | 60.2 | 63.3 | 220.2 | ${ }_{25}^{25.9}$ | ${ }_{10}^{12.9}$ | ${ }^{12} 9$ | Octaber ${ }^{\text {Not }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{4919}^{49.4}$ | 64.6 | ${ }^{127} 9$ |  |  |  | 146 | ${ }_{25} 58$ | 8.7 | 8.7 | December II |  |
|  | ¢79.4 | (14.9 | 147.4 | 65.0 | 71.8 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 9.9 \\ 8: 4 \\ \hline 9.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 2 \\ & 9: 5 \\ & \hline: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 8 \\ & \text { February } 12 \end{aligned}$ | 1988 |
|  | 70.17 | 101 | 133.9 | 72.1 | 75.6 | 16.5 | 23.2. | ${ }_{8}^{15} 9$ | 6:8 | ${ }_{\text {Aneril }}^{\text {And }}$ |  |
| ${ }^{4314.1}$ | 55 | 92: 91 |  |  |  | 14.4 | 18.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 66:0 6 | ${ }_{98.7}^{89.7}$ | 113.6 | 64.8 | 76.4 | 13.9 | 179.4 | ${ }_{1}^{13.8}$ | 30.5 | ${ }_{\text {July }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 109.8 | 60.6 | 79.4 |  |  | 11.6 |  |  |  |
|  | \% 70.4 | ${ }_{104}^{109.1}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{16.5}$ | ${ }_{25}^{25 \cdot 1}$ | 8.1 | $8 \cdot 8$ | Nocember 9 ${ }^{\text {Nom }}$ |  |
|  | co.76.9 <br> 6.7 <br> 64.2 | (14.5 | 139.8 | 65.1 | 82.4 | \|8.0. | 20.3 | 11.9 | 7.3 7.6 |  | 1969 |
|  |  |  | 128.4 | 70.0 | ${ }^{3} \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 60.6 60.8 | -871:5 |  |  |  | 退13.38 | ${ }_{15}^{17} 1$ | 88.8 | ${ }_{6}^{7} \cdot 1$ | May ${ }_{\text {Mane }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{407.5 \\ 122.3 \\ \hline 1.3 \\ \hline}}$ | \% 70.5 | 95.9 | 98.9 | 60.5 | 81.7 | $\underset{\substack{15.6 \\ 14.5 \\ 15.6}}{ }$ | 18.0 19.6 19.1 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}15.9 \\ 15 \\ 15\end{gathered}$ | co. $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 31.4 \\ & 21.6\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julv } 14 \\ & \text { Auset } \\ & \text { Supere } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 109.1 | $54 \cdot 2$ | 87.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{464}^{46 \cdot 2}$ | ${ }_{7}^{73.4}$ | ${ }_{112}^{12} 5$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{16.6}$ | ${ }_{22}^{22 \cdot 5}$ | 9.4 | 9.0 | Nocember 10 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 505 \\ \hline 9050 \\ 490 \end{gathered}$ |  | $125: 1$ $115: 4$ $15: 1$ | 149.1 | 60.0 | 89.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 1 \\ & 15 \cdot 3 \\ & 14: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 20.2 | 12.3 | 9,4. 9.2 |  | 1970 |

## Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow{3}{*}{Week ended}} \& \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{WORKING OVERTIME OPERATIVES（EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF）} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Hours \& vertime \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Stood off fork whole} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Working part of week} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Total} \\
\hline \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
oper \\
tives \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \&  \& Total \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number
of \\
opera \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{l}
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\& \left(000^{\prime} s\right)
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { Number } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { opera- } \\
\text { tives }
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Hours \\
Total \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{|l} 
Average \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{c}
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\left(000^{\prime} s\right)
\end{array} \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \begin{tabular}{|c|} 
Hours \\
Total \\
\\
\\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \& Average
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\hline  \&  \&  \& \(29 \cdot 3\)
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\begin{aligned}
\& 77^{7} \\
\& 8_{8}^{8} \\
\& 88_{1}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
160 \\
\hline 204 \\
\text { and } \\
85 \\
85
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 32 \\
\& 1,8 \\
\& 185 \\
\& 38 \\
\& 28
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 36 \\
\& \text { 哖 } \\
\& \text { si4 } \\
\& 30
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.6 \\
\& \left.\begin{array}{l}
0.5 \\
0: 6 \\
0: 5
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 128 \\
\& 10 \\
\& 10 \\
\& 11^{4}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 185 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October } 10 \\
\& \text { Docer } \\
\& \text { Decemer }
\end{aligned} 1
\] \& （in \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
18,65197 \\
9,90060
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& 2 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 32 \\
\& 727
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23 \\
\& 23 \\
\& 23
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1790 \\
205
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7 \ddagger \\
\& 77
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23 \\
\& { }_{28}^{23}
\end{aligned}
\] \& O．4． \& \(\substack { 203 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{276 \\ 276{ 2 0 3 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 7 6 \\ 2 7 6 } } \\{\hline} \end{subarray}\) \&  \\
\hline 1966 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Apriti } 23 \\
\& \text { Hap } \\
\& \text { Hand } 18
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 36 \cdot 6 \\
\& 35 \cdot 5 \\
\& 35 \cdot 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 18,386 \\
\& 8,5500
\end{aligned}
\] \& ¢ \& \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27 \\
\& 32 \\
\& 27
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{|}
197 \\
208 \\
208 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\stackrel{7}{7}\) \&  \& 0．5 \&  \&  \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{1967} \& （b） \& 2，199 \& 35.5 \& 8，732 \& \({ }^{8+}\) \& \& \({ }^{39}\) \& \({ }^{28}\) \& 210 \& \({ }^{7}\) \& 29 \& 0.5 \& 249 \& \({ }^{\text {8 }}\) \\
\hline \&  \& （i， \&  \&  \& cidy \& \[
\frac{1}{7}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}43 \\ \hline 18 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& （ \(\begin{gathered}32 \\ 68 \\ 68\end{gathered}\) \&  \& \({ }_{9}^{8}\) \& （33 \& 0．5 0.5 \& ¢ \& \(\xrightarrow[\substack{8 \\ 124}]{\substack{8 \\ 18}}\) \\
\hline \& October 15
Nover
December 19 \& （i，030 \&  \&  \& ¢ \& \({ }_{4}^{15}\) \& \(\substack { 211 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{180{ 2 1 1 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 8 0 } } \\{180} \\{\hline} \end{subarray}\) \& （161 \& ， \&  \& \({ }_{168}^{196} 1\) \&  \& ， \&  \\
\hline \&  \& （1，996 \&  \& （14．528 \&  \& \(1{ }^{9}\) \&  \& \(\xrightarrow{156}\) \&  \& \(\stackrel{9}{9}{ }_{9}\) \& \(1{ }^{165} 16\) \& 2．7 \& \({ }_{\text {l }}^{1,817} 1\) \& \({ }_{10}^{11}\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Apriri } 18 \\
\& \text { Hand } 18
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(\underset{\substack{1,940 \\ i, 999}}{1,9}\) \&  \&  \&  \& ？ \& \(\underset{\substack{297 \\ 203 \\ 263}}{29}\) \& （102 \& ¢ 9 925 \& \({ }_{9}^{9}\) \& （106 \& \(1: 8\) \&  \& \({ }^{117}\) \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{1988} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } 15 \\
\& \text { August } 19 \\
\& \text { September } 16
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }_{\text {l }}^{1,989}\) \&  \& ¢ 14.4021 \& cis \& \(\stackrel{3}{7}\) \& \(\underset{\substack{112 \\ 109 \\ 290}}{ }\) \& \(\xrightarrow{79}\) \& （ 615 \& \(\underbrace{88}_{10}\) \& 75 \& 1： \(1: 5\) \&  \& \(\xrightarrow{\substack{18 \\ 124 \\ 124}}\) \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{c} 
October 14 \\
\(\substack{\text { Noverber } \\
\text { December 18 } \\
16}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& （in \&  \&  \& cidy \& \({ }_{2}^{2}\) \& （169 \& （1） \(\begin{gathered}68 \\ 4 \\ 4\end{gathered}\) \& （in \&  \&  \& 1：2 \& （788 \& （104 \\
\hline \&  \& （i， \& 产32．5． \&  \&  \& \({ }_{3}\) \& （100 \& \({ }_{36}^{48}\) \& ¢ \& \(\stackrel{10}{97}\) \& 52
37
37 \& 0：98 \& ¢ \& ！ 11 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Aprivit } \\
\& \text { And } \\
\& \text { Hane I } 15
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \&  \&  \&  \& \({ }_{8}^{8}\) \& （ \& 0．6 0.5 \&  \& 10 \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{1969} \&  \& （i， \&  \&  \&  \& \& 33
359
35 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
194 \\
197 \\
175 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\stackrel{8}{8} 8_{8}^{8}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
25 \\
28 \\
28 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 0.4 \&  \& 19 \\
\hline \&  \& \(\underbrace{}_{\substack { \text { 2，} \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{2,125 \\ 2,186{ \text { 2，} \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 , 1 2 5 \\ 2 , 1 8 6 } }\end{subarray}}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
36 \cdot: 3 \\
376: 9 \\
36
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 18,49 \\
\& \hline, 799 \\
\& \hline, 839
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \& （ \({ }_{\substack{48 \\ 58 \\ \hline 8}}\) \& 20 \& （158 \& \(\stackrel{8}{9}\) \& \(\underset{24}{21}\) \& （ 0.4 \&  \& 10， \\
\hline \& January \(18 \ddagger\)
Ferorary
Marchi \(15 \ddagger\)
IF \& （inco \&  \& \(\xrightarrow{17,797}\)\begin{tabular}{c}
17,775 \\
17,75 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& city \& \(\frac{2}{2}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{88 \\ 88}}\) \& \({ }_{28}^{20}\) \& （178 \& \(\stackrel{9}{9}\) \& ¢ \& O．4 0 \&  \& 品 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aprili } \\
\text { juaf } \\
\text { June }
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \& cisise \&  \& \& ［

107
177 \& $\underset{24}{24}$ \& $\substack{223 \\ 228 \\ 228 \\ \hline}$ \& $\stackrel{9}{9}$ \& 哏29 \& O．5 0.5 \&  \& 114 <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{1970} \&  \& （1， \&  \&  \& ${ }_{8}^{8}$ \& $\frac{1}{8}$ \& （ $\begin{gathered}40 \\ 376 \\ 176\end{gathered}$ \& 19
25
20 \& （107 \& ？ \& $\xrightarrow{29}$ \& o： 0.5 \&  \& ¢ <br>

\hline \& $$
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& \text { Deferember } \\
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$$ \& \[

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\begin{aligned}
& 2,160 \\
& 2,1,99 \\
& 2,
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 35 \cdot 9 \\
& 377 \\
& 37 \cdot 4 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{gathered}
18,97 \\
18,96 \\
1,96
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

\frac{16}{2}

\] \& \[

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\begin{aligned}
& 670 \\
& \hline 65 \\
& 146
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& 32 \\
& 30 \\
& 34
\end{aligned}
$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& 325 \\
& \text { 224 } \\
& 2240
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& | 48 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{48 \\ 28 \\ \hline}$ | \& 0．8 0.5 \&  \& 21

18
18 <br>
\hline \& $\xrightarrow{\text { January }}$ Hetif \& ${ }_{2,055}^{2,024}$ \& ${ }_{35}^{34 \cdot 5}$ \& ${ }_{17,7736}^{17}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{81}$ \& ${ }_{3}$ \& ${ }_{136}^{257}$ \& ${ }_{34}^{29}$ \& ${ }_{314}^{264}$ \& 9 \& ${ }_{3}^{35}$ \& 0：6 \& ${ }_{451}^{521}$ \& ${ }_{12}^{15}$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{8}{|r|}{to the extent of 42 hours each．
$\ddagger$ Figures after June 1968 are provisional and may be revised after the count
national insurance cards at mid－1969．See note on page 315 ．} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  | INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Engin- } \\ \text { eering, } \\ \text { electrical } \\ \text { goons, } \\ \text { metal } \\ \text { goods } \end{array}$ | Vehicles | Teetiess， <br> leath <br> clathing | $\xrightarrow{\text { Food，}}$ drink tobacco | Other facturing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Allaur } \\ & \text { frataur } \\ & \text { findustrise } \end{aligned}$ |  | vehicles | Teatiles， leath clothing | $\underset{\substack{\text { Food，} \\ \text { drink，}}}{ }$ $\underset{\substack{\text { drinks } \\ \text { tobaci }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { fancur } \\ & \text { facturing } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{104}^{104 \cdot 3}$ <br> 103.0 <br> 104 <br> 104 <br> 104 <br> $10:$. $\substack{1000 \\ 100: 5 \\ 10.5}$ <br> 101.4 $100 \cdot$ <br> ${ }_{9}^{97} 9$ |  |  |
| 1966 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.4 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 103: 6 \\ & 1036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 2 \\ & 9666 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 5 \\ & 955 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 3 \\ & 96 ; 7 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 30 \\ & 102: 50 \\ & 102: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 988．6 |  |  | 98．9 ${ }_{\text {9，}}^{99.1}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Julv } 16 \\ \text { Alsest } \\ \text { Seperem ber } 17 \end{gathered}$ | 94：3 |  | coicle |  | ¢7．3． 98 |  | 988．6 9 | 98．1． 97 | 976．7 9 |  | 999．1 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 15 \\ & \text { November } 19 \\ & \text { December } 17 \end{aligned}$ | 98．3 | （102： |  | 92：4 ${ }_{\text {90，}}^{90}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 6 \\ & 9666 \\ & 966 \end{aligned}$ | （10．9．9 | 96：889 96.7 | cos 96.6 |  | 9797．4． 97 | 97．6 9 | 97\％ 97 |
| 1967 |  | 94．7． 94. | 99．5．${ }_{\text {9，}}^{99.3}$ | ¢ | － 88.2 | 92：0 | 97－2． | 959．9 | ¢0， 96 | 93：0 ${ }_{\text {935 }}^{95}$ | 96．7． 96 | 96：68 9 | 97.7 97.7 97 |
|  |  | ¢9464 9 | 99：19 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ge: } 89.0 \\ & 8985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \cdot 7 \\ 8880 \\ 88.7 \end{gathered}$ | cis 92.08 | 97．4． 97 | 97．1． 97 | cos 96.6 | 9\％：9 ${ }_{\text {9\％}}^{95}$ | 97．3． 97 | 9797．7 98.1 | ¢ ${ }_{\text {che }}^{98.0}$ |
|  | July 15 Ausust 19 September 16 | ¢8：8 | 行：38 | cos |  |  | 920．2． |  | core 97.0 |  | 97．4． 97 | 989．9 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \\ & \text { November } 18 \\ & \text { December } 16 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 93.7 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{98.5} 9$ | （88．5 |  | ¢95．8． 9 | ¢950． 9 | ¢ 97.2 | cos 96.38 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{96: 2}$ |  | cos 98.1 | ${ }_{\substack{98 \\ 98.5 \\ 98.4}}$ |
| 1988 |  | ¢12：4 | ¢5：${ }_{\text {95：}}^{95}$ | cis 87.1 |  | 90．0． | 945．7． | 96．0． | 94．9． | 95：1． | ¢ 9.9 .7 | ¢， 96.7 |  |
|  |  | 92：6 | 95：8 | ¢9．0． |  | 98．6． 9 | ¢ 96.7 | 97．9．9 97 | ¢ 96.8 | 97.3 97.0 97 | ¢ 98.5 | cors 97.7 | ¢9．0． |
|  |  | cis | 9\％：3 $\begin{aligned} & 99 . \\ & 96.7\end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{77.1 \\ 887.9}]{ }$ |  |  | 920．9 | ¢8．6． | cis97.4 <br> 97.0 | ¢ | ¢8989 98 | ¢9．3． 9.0 | cos |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October 19* } \\ & \text { November 16* } \\ & \text { December 14* } \end{aligned}$ | 94．4． 94. | 97．3． 97 |  |  |  | 97．78 98 | 98：3 | 97.3 97.4 97 | cors 97.4 | cose 988.4 | cos 98.5 | 99.4 |
| 1969 |  | ¢92．7． <br> 92.7 <br> 92.0 | 95：9 | ¢0．6． 90.6 | ¢ 85.1 |  | cos． 96.1 | 97．6． 97 | 970．9 970 | 987．0． | 97.7 97.7 97 | 97.6 97 97.6 | ${ }_{98,3}^{98.4}$ |
|  |  |  | 96\％9．5 97 | 91．4． 9 | （85．3． | 990．3 9 | ¢， 96.2 | ¢88．3． | ¢7．5．8． 97 |  | 98．1． 9 | cos 98.5 | ${ }_{99}^{98 \cdot 1}$ |
|  | July 19＊ August 16＊ September 13＊ |  | ¢920．0． | ¢90．0 |  | 998．5 9 |  | ¢88．7． 9 | ¢ 97.4 | cos 98.3 | ¢78．9． 98 |  | ¢9：38， |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 7 \\ & 933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97: 4 \\ & 978: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88: 9 \\ & 90.6 \\ & 906 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.80 \\ & 83 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92: 3: 3 \\ & 90: 7 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 96.7 | 98．0． 98 | 97.2 97.3 97 | 967．7． 9 | 97.6 97 97.1 | ¢98．4．${ }_{\substack{98 \\ 98.2}}$ | 99：1 |
| 1970 |  | 890：5 | 94．28 | ${ }_{8}^{87.5}$ | 79.1 81.1 | ${ }_{85}^{87.6}$ | 929．4 | ${ }_{96}^{97 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{956}^{956}$ | 966：7 | 97.8 | ${ }_{97}^{96 \cdot 3}$ | 978．5 |
|  | Stir fores | \％9．${ }^{\text {June }}$ |  |  |  |  | Notere |  |  |  |  |  | ages 305 to 30 this Gazerte y 1958. |


|  | Standard Industrial Classificatio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MEN (21 Years and over)* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food, drink tobacco | $\underset{\substack{\text { Chemicials } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { industries }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal } \\ & \text { turfurfac. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Engineer- } \\ \text { ing and } \\ \text { goorrical } \\ \text { goods } \end{gathered}$ | Shipbuild ing and ing arine engineerin | Vehicles |  | Textil | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { andore } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | Cloth $\begin{gathered}\text { clothing } \\ \text { fototwear }\end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 6 5 <br> 19 5 <br> 10  <br> 20 16 <br> 20 12 <br> 20 15 <br> 20 8 <br> 22 8 <br> 23 4 <br> 23 2 <br> 25 1 <br> 25 1 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 5 \\ 22 & 9 \\ 22 & 9 \\ 23 & 15 \\ 23 & 7 \\ 24 & 7 \\ 24 & 8 \\ 26 & 8 \\ 26 & 6 \\ 28 & 68 \\ 28 & 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}f & 5 \\ 19 & 5 \\ 10 \\ 20 & 18 \\ 20 & 8 \\ 20 & 1 \\ 20 & 1 \\ 22 & 5 \\ 22 & 18 \\ 23 & 18 \\ 24 & 16\end{array}$ | 6 8 <br> 16  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 20 17 <br> 21  <br> 21  <br> 21  <br> 22 18 <br> 28 17 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| TABLE 122 ( (ontinued) |  |  | 1958 Standard Industrial Classificatio |  |  |  |  |  | MEN (2I Years and over)* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber } \\ & \text { Tumpiture, } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Paper } \\ \text { priting } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nushing }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alluface } \\ & \text { inting } \\ & \text { ind } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mining and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { aurocon } \\ \text { coail) } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {construc- }}^{\text {Coion }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gas, } \\ & \text { electricity } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { water } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transport } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { cationfinfi- } \\ & \text { cationti } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cortain } \\ & \text { fancoun } \\ & \text { sarcoutes } \\ & \text { services } \end{aligned}$ |  | (e) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Allustries } \\ & \text { covered }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}6 & 8 \\ 19 & 0 \\ 10 \\ 20 & 17 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 21 & 1 \\ 22 & 17 \\ 23 & 17 \\ 24 & 12 \\ 25 & 6\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

WOMEN (IS YEARS AND OVER):

|  | Food, drink tobacco | Chemicals |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Shippuidd- } \\ \text { ingrind } \\ \text { manine } \\ \text { enginering } \end{array} \end{array}$ | Vehicles |  | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Seather } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 5 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 9 & 13 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 11 & 10 \\ 12 & 13 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 3 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 & 14 \\ 10 & 3 \\ 10 & 3 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 \\ 11 & 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr}6 & 8 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 9 & 14 \\ 9 & 15 \\ 10 & 5 \\ 10 & 13 \\ 10 & 17 \\ 10 \\ 10 & 18\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,9: 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & 9.1 \\ 4 & 1.1 \\ 4 & 0.1 \\ 5 & 0.6 \\ 5 & 2.7 \\ 5 & 7.5 \\ 5 & 70.2 \\ 6 & 0.4 \\ 6 & 3.6 \end{array}$ |  | coll |  |


| October |  |  | Metal manu- |  |  | Vehicles |  | Textiles | Clothing and foot wear |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1963 \\ & 196565 \\ & 19665 \\ & 19668 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}815 \\ 80 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rll}814 \\ 8 & 13 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 & 18 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 12 & 11 & 4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |


| October | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Paper, } \\ \text { proning } \\ \text { pnd } \\ \text { publishing } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Other- } \\ & \text { manur-ing } \\ & \text { industriest } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Allaur } \\ & \text { fand } \\ & \text { induring } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mining } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { quarrying } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {coinstruc- }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All production } \\ & \text { industries covered } \\ & \text { by enquiry } \end{aligned}$ | Publicit. sutation and itertain ather services | All indus | les and |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1963 \\ & 196565 \\ & 19665 \\ & 1968 \\ & 19689 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1963 \\ & 1965 \\ & 19665 \\ & 1966 \\ & 19696 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}8 & 16 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & 3 \\ 10 & 18 \\ 10 & 16 & 8 \\ 12 & 5 \\ 12 & 111 \\ 13 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| October(1) | CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY |  |  |  |  |  | AlL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |
|  |  |  | Index o <br> average earning <br> October $1959=100$ <br> (4) | Number of employees covered by <br> returns <br> (5) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Number of } \\ \text { compere es } \\ \text { roturns }} \\ \\ \text { (8) } \\ \text { (8) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Number of } \\ \text { emplofe of } \\ \text { reterus }} \\ \\ \text { (III) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | 300,00 |  | $100 \cdot 0$ | 321,000 |  | $100 \cdot 0$ | 913,000 |  | 100.0 | 854,000 |  | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 1960 | 298,000 | 1323 | 106.1 | 333,000 | 91610 | 106.0 | 928,000 | -18182 | 106.3 | 87,000 | 11139 | 105.5 |
| 1961 | 301,000 | 131011 | 109.6 | 35,000 | 1072 | 111.6 | 953,000 | -1915 0 | 111.1 | 915,000 | 1246 | 110.3 |
| 1962 | 301,000 | 1425 | 114.3 | 37,000 | 101411 | 115.8 | 975,000 | 2111 | 118.4 | 943,00 | 1308 | 117.6 |
| 1963 | 246,000 | 14010 | 116.7 | 366,000 | 1120 | 119.2 | 1,014,000 | 2265 | ${ }^{125.5}$ | 972,000 | 13157 | 124.4 |
| 1964 | 277,000 | 14189 | 120.9 | 392,000 | 11116 | 124.7 | 1,035,000 | 2367 | 131.2 | 992,000 | 1473 | 129.6 |
| 1965 | 27,000 | 1631 | 130.7 | 406,000 | 1296 | 134.4 | 1,045,000 | - 25101 | 143.4 | 1,033,000 | 151311 | 141. |
| 1966 | 27,000 | 16181 | 136.8 | 433,00 | 12175 | 138.7 | 1,075,000 | - 26119 | 149.5 | 1,085,000 | 1624 | ${ }^{145.5}$ |
| 1967 | 276,000 | 1757 | 139.8 | 459,00 | 1368 | 143.6 | 1,125,000 | - 27143 | $155 \cdot 8$ | 1,137 | 16135 | 150.5 |
| 1968 | 272,000 | 18125 | 150.7 | 472,000 | 1480 | 155.1 | 1,145,000 | - 29811 | 165.6 | 1,178,000 | 17111 | ${ }^{158.8}$ |
| 1969 | 270,000 | 2092 | 165.6 | 480,000 | 159 | 166 | 1,153,000 | 31 | 178.4 | 1,208,000 | 181911 | 171.5 |
|  <br> Breath Warterways; caal; gas, electricity; British Rail and Air Transport. The figures British 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. Separate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage drift: percentage changes over corresponding month in previous year: United Kingdom TABLE 126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avaraga hourly } \\ & \text { wage rates }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (1) |  | (2) |  | (3) | (4) |  | (5) |  |
| 1956 A | Acril |  |  | + ${ }_{+}^{8.6}$ |  | + 7.9 |  | $\pm 9 \cdot 3$ | +8.3 <br> +7.6 <br> +8. |  | $\pm+1.0$ |  |
| 1957 A | April |  |  |  |  | + +6.6 +6.5 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ +6.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + +5.5 |  | $\pm+1: 3$ |  |
| 1958 A | Aoril ${ }^{\text {October }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | +5.9 | +8.8+3.7+1.8 |  | $\pm$1.1 <br> 0.3 |  |
| 1959 A |  |  |  | + $2 \cdot 6$+3.9+5.1 |  | $\pm \begin{aligned} & \text { + } \\ & +3.6 \\ & \text { + }\end{aligned}$ |  | $\pm$+ <br> +2.5 <br> 8.9 | $\pm+$+ <br> +1.5 |  | + 0.0 |  |
| 1960 A | ${ }_{\text {April }}^{\text {October }}$ |  |  | + +6.5 |  | $\begin{array}{r}+7.0 \\ +8.1 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\pm{ }^{+6.4}$ | + $\begin{aligned} & \text { ¢ } \\ & +5 \\ & +5\end{aligned}$ |  | + +1.8 |  |
| 1961 | ${ }_{\text {April }}^{\text {Actober }}$ |  |  | +6.5+6.6+5.6+5.4 |  | + 7:3 |  | $\pm \begin{gathered}6.5 \\ +6.9\end{gathered}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ +6.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\pm{ }_{+0.5}^{+0.3}$ |  |
| 1962 A | ${ }_{\text {April }}{ }_{\text {Actober }}$ |  |  | + |  | $\begin{array}{r}+5.1 \\ +4.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | + +5.2 |  |  | $\pm+$+ <br> +0.2 <br> 1 |  |
| 1963 A | Acril |  |  | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3.0 } \\ +5\end{array}$ |  | + $\begin{array}{r}3.6 \\ +4.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | + +3.6 | $\pm{ }^{+3.6}$ |  | $\pm{ }^{+}+0.4$ |  |
| 1964 A | ${ }_{\text {A Pril }}^{\text {Ofober }}$ |  |  | $\pm 9.1$ |  | + 7.4 |  | $\pm 8.5$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ +5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | + +1.6 |  |
| 1965 A | ${ }_{\text {Ancil }}^{\text {Ofotoer }}$ |  |  | $\pm+7.5$ |  | +8.4 +10.1 |  | $\pm$+ <br> +9.9 <br> 8 | $\pm{ }_{+}^{5 \cdot 3}$ |  | $\pm{ }_{+}+2.7$ |  |
| 1966 A | ${ }_{\text {Arpil }}^{\text {Ofotor }}$ |  |  | + <br> +7.4 <br> +4.2 |  | + +9.8 |  | +9.7 | + +8.0 |  | +1.7+0.9 |  |
| 1967 | Arpil |  |  | + ${ }^{2.1}$+5.6 |  |  |  | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3:0 } \\ +5\end{array}$ | + +5.7 |  | $\pm 0.3$ |  |
| 1968 A | April |  |  | + ${ }_{+7.5}^{8.8}$ |  | $\pm 8.1$ |  | + 7\% | $\pm$+ <br> +6.6 |  | $\mp$ |  |
| 1969 A | A Arcil |  |  | +8.6+8.6 |  | + +8.1 +8.0 |  | $\pm \begin{aligned} & +6.9 \\ & +7.9\end{aligned}$ | + 5.5. |  | + +1.4 |  |
|  -The figures in column (3) are calculated by: <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce <br> 4. "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and <br> gives a reas <br> of overtime. wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from The netive implementation engineering industry. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\substack{\text { git } \\ \text { \％}}}$ | 别品 |  | \％it |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | \％ |  |
|  | \％${ }^{2}$ | \％${ }_{\text {git }}^{\text {gid }}$ |  |  | \％oid | \％ |  | 翞 |  |  | \％ |  |
| Somer | ，${ }_{\text {gin }}^{6}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {git }}$ | cose |  |  | \％it |  | 越发 | ${ }^{1085}$ |  |  | （10．2 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {coicle }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {coim }}^{\substack{\text { ma }}}$ | （10\％ | cois | － | cioit | coid | － |  |
|  | ， | lidy |  | ， | coict |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { a }}$ |  | cole | ¢ | ｜iat |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {coid }}^{10,7}$ | cosem |  |  |  | coid |  |  | coid | （10．2 | coid |
| cosemme | － | aidit | （102． |  |  | \％${ }_{\text {g，}}^{\text {\％}}$ |  | （1075 |  | coid |  |  |
|  | ， | ${ }_{\substack{10.8 \\ 10.8}}^{\substack{10}}$ | － | coid | coide | com | coide | （10， | ， | ， | coide | cise |
|  |  | ， |  | coid | ${ }^{10}$ |  |  |  |  | $\substack { \text { cide } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{10.4{ \text { cide } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 . 4 } } \end{subarray}$ | cick |  |
|  | 器： |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{10 \\ 103 \\ 103}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{102 \\ 1085}}^{1085}$ | cos | cosia | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ | cos | cias |  |  |
| oreme |  | ， | ${ }_{\substack{18 \\ 1885 \\ 180}}$ |  | coicle |  |  |  | ciey |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 明？ | （128 |  | ${ }_{\text {lig }}^{10}$ | ， |  | ${ }_{\text {dilis }}$ | ${ }^{112}$ |  | \％ 10.1 | \％11： |  |
|  |  | （122． |  | ${ }^{112}$ |  | ， | ${ }^{111} 8$ | ${ }^{112085}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{112}$ | － | ， 118 | ${ }^{1168}$ |
| comen | ${ }^{1.9}$ | ， |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ |  | ， | ${ }^{116}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}$ | H：4 |  | ｜14\％ | 10\％ |
| osabe | \％ 11.5 | ${ }^{1 / 4.45}$ | 伿： |  | ${ }^{1187}$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1{ }^{\text {a }} \text { ，}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{168}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 䂵码 | cise | （10．0 | 哏： | ${ }^{1189}$ | \％ 1 |  | ${ }_{\substack{193 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3}}$ |
|  |  |  | 趗哏 |  |  | 璐 |  | 器发 |  | ，10\％ |  | cis |
| comen |  |  |  |  | 㗊品 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {吅发 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{12}$ | （10\％ |  |  |
| come |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{\text { a } \\ \hline \\ 4 \\ 4}}$ |  |  |  | 㽞品 |  | 㗊发发 |
| 190 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1.85}$ | 僦； |  | ${ }^{19} 9$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{19}$ |  | 郘？ | ${ }^{\text {㗊积 }}$ |

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

| Paper， $\substack{\text { 2nd } \\ \text { publishing }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Allaruac. } \\ & \text { manirg } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Arriu }}$ cuturet | Mining quarrying | ${ }_{\text {coinstruc }}$ Com |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transport } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { communi- } \\ & \text { cation } \ddagger \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscel- } \\ & \text { laneous } \\ & \text { services§ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { inldustries } \\ \text { andurvices } \\ \text { coverered } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 94 \cdot 9 \\ 975: 3 \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ | 909：9 ${ }_{\text {9\％}}^{97}$ | 9378 <br> 977 <br> 97 <br>  <br> 5 | $\begin{gathered} 94: 7 \\ 989: 8 \\ 99.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \\ 976 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90643: 4 \\ & 10202 \\ & 1026 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 88 \\ & 95506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 4 \\ & 98: 2 \\ & 98: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \cdot 1 \\ 9667 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94.4 \\ & 980: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 94：0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { faran } \end{gathered}$ | 1965 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 96: 0 \\ & 977 \cdot 3 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 0 \\ & 9560 \\ & 9620 \end{aligned}$ | 97．4 | $\begin{aligned} & 105.5 \\ & 1030 \\ & 1040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99 \cdot 1 \\ 99: 2 \\ 98.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 3: 50 \\ & 1035 \end{aligned}$ | 94：0 | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 6 \\ 9896 \\ 9897 \end{gathered}$ | 96：0． 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 1 \\ & 977: 8 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | 96．1． 9 | July Alyusers Soptember |  |
| cos． 97.5 |  | 9\％．4 9 | （100：8 | 99：6 | ${ }_{\substack { 103.7 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{107.2{ 1 0 3 . 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 7 . 2 } } \\{97}\end{subarray}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 99．13 ${ }_{\text {9\％}}^{97}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98,5 \\ 100.5 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | 97：8 ${ }_{\text {978 }}^{98}$ | 9， 9.4 | ¢8．98 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 10090 \\ & 1090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1000 \\ \text { coo } \\ \text { 10 } \end{aligned}$ | （100．0 | 109．0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 10006 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \end{aligned}$ | （100：0 | （100．0 | cos | （100．0 | （100：0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurary } \\ \text { Jourcy } \\ \text { Hararch } \end{gathered}$ | 1966 |
| ${ }_{\substack{1039 \\ 1039 \\ 109}}$ | 100：4 | （103：0 |  |  | （106：4 | （100：1 |  | ${ }_{\substack{102 \cdot 9 \\ 103.4}}^{\text {in }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{103.5 \\ 1055 \\ 105}}^{10.7}$ | （103：0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aroil } \\ & \text { jund } \\ & \text { und } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 101: 6 \\ \text { opo } \\ 101: 20 \end{array}$ |  |  | （103－1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 70.7 \\ & 1020: 4 \end{aligned}$ | （105：4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1020 \\ & 1006 \\ & 102 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | （105：2 | （103：1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Sapuster } \\ & \text { Serier } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 99：8 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 1020 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ |  | cos | （10．6 |  | （104．7 $\begin{aligned} & 104 . \\ & 104.6 \\ & 10.6\end{aligned}$ | （103．7103 <br> 103.4 <br> 10.4 | （103：0 | （103．5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1019 \\ & 1020 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 1.1 \\ & 100 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | （102－2 | $\begin{aligned} & 102.77^{2} \\ & 1030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 3 \\ & 1050 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.50 \\ & 1002 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | （103．5 | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 2 \\ & 104 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 1 \\ & 102: 4 \end{aligned}$ | （103：1 | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { January } \\ \text { fabrary } \\ \text { March }}}$ | 1967 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 103: 4 \\ & 1020: 4 \\ & 1001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 90 \\ & 1020 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | 怱: | $\begin{aligned} & 1097 \\ & 1090 \\ & 1096 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 4 \\ & 105: 5 \\ & 106 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | 110：4 110.7 | （103：2 | （106：5 | 108：1． | cos | （104：3 | （tarm |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 20: 20 \\ & 106 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{16 \\ 1165 \\ 16.9}}$ | （1005：1 | （109：1 | 107.9 $\substack{104 \\ 10.6}$ | cos | （106：6 | July |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 109: 80: 8 \\ 109: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 7 \\ & 10606 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 109: 2 \\ & 1075: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 117：1 1107 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,7 \\ & 10,7 \\ & 110.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10455 \\ & 1005: 5 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | 108：0 | $11110: 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 107 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1096 \\ & 109: 56 \\ & 1095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { Doverer } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1099999 \\ & 1013: 7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{110.0} 110.0$ | （10．7 $\begin{gathered}10.7 \\ 112.3 \\ 10.3\end{gathered}$ | 109 | ${ }_{\substack{10 . \\ 110.3 \\ 10.7}}$ |  | cos | ${ }_{\substack{110.9 \\ 112.4}}^{10 .}$ | （14．4： | （112．9 | ${ }_{\text {H }}^{1112: 5}$ |  | 1968 |
| ${ }_{11111}^{113: 7}$ | ${ }_{111}^{113: 5}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{115 \cdot 2} 114{ }^{16}$ | H10：6 | （120．5 | （199：4 |  | ${ }^{11765}$ | （13：4 | （112：9 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 113: 9 \\ & 125: 7 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | （113：8 | （15：8 | （120．6． | 190：0 10.8 |  | 111：9 111.4 | （115：5 | ${ }_{\substack{115: 2 \\ 116.8}}^{1 / 6}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{116.3} 16.3$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supuse } \\ & \text { Seprember } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 8,811 \\ & 116 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | （13：9 |  | （120．8． |  | （124：8 | H112： 112 | （12， | ${ }_{\text {chen }}^{1175}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{116.7} 18.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| （18．5． | （116．9 | （19， 19.8 | 1115：98 | ${ }_{\substack{116 \\ 117 \\ 117 \\ 17}}$ | （120．1 | ${ }_{\text {ckill }}^{113.0}$ | （122： |  | （19，9：9 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{119.9} 19.9$ |  | 1969 |
| （12．7． | （120：6 |  | （198： | （17\％：4 11778 |  |  | （tay |  |  | － | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Sanan } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| （123．5 | （120．5 |  | － 1134.3 | （114．7 11.7 |  | （12．18 | coil |  |  | （12］：8 | $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sepusestember }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 126 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 129: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | （en |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  | Otecter |  |
| $\xrightarrow{130 \cdot 3} 1$ | ${ }_{122}^{12.7}$ | ${ }_{1}^{130.5} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{133.4}$ | ${ }_{124}^{126.0}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{122} 5.5$ | ${ }_{128.2}^{12.5}$ |  | 130.3 <br> 134 | 129：8 | 129：8 |  | 1970 |

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

| $\circ$ |
| :--- |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
|  |



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

|  | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry Group | June 1967 | January 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | January 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1967 \end{aligned}$ | January 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | January | June 1969 | June 1969 |

ENGINEERING＊

Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi－skilled
Labourers
All timeworkers
Payment－by－result workers
Skilled
Semi－skilled
All payment－b
All payment－by－result workers
All semi－skilled worke
All labourers
All workers covered

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 117.5 | 121.1 |
| 112.8 | 119.7 |
| 116.3 | 119.5 |
| 116.1 | 121.0 |
| 118.6 | 120.4 |
| 114.1 | 116.9 |
| 114.9 | 118.8 |
| 116.3 | 118.6 |
| 117.9 | 120.6 |
| 113.3 | 118.0 |
| 116.1 | 119.4 |
| 116.1 | 119.6 |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 127.1 | 133.5 |
| 126.0 | 132.4 |
| 127.0 | 131.0 |
| 127.3 | 133.7 |
| 127.9 | 133.3 |
| 124.7 | 129.7 |
| 123.3 | 127.8 |
| 126.1 | 131.2 |
| 127.4 | 133.2 |
| 125.1 | 130. |
| 126.2 | 130. |
| 126.5 | 132. |


|  <br>  | ఫ్ర్యज్థW్ －0் |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Ater－wa | $0 \rightarrow 0 \infty$ ！ |



| 121.6 | 127.4 |
| :--- | ---: |





|  | $\infty \infty \propto$ ギテデか |
| :---: | :---: |

d．
134.3
116.1
93.0
122.4
148.8
133.6
98.7
139.3
140.7
124.8
94.3
130.0

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING $\dagger$

## Timeworkers

Skilled
Semi－skilled
Labourers
Payment－by－result workers
Skilled
Semi－skilled
Labourers
All payment－by－result workers All skilled workers
All semi－skilled workers
All labourers
All workers covered
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE $\ddagger$
Timeworkers
General workers
Craftsmen
Payment－by－result workers
General workers
Craftsmen
All payment－by－result workers All general workers
All craftsmen
All workers
All workers covered
131.3
130.5
122.9
130.5
122.9
122.9
130.8
$131 \cdot 0$
127.2
114.2
128.9


\section*{| 127.6 | 137.2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 124.6 | 134.8 |
| 127.2 | 13.8 | 139.2

138.4
139.3
130.7
126.9
129.5
136.1
133.5

135.4 | 149.6 |
| :--- |
| 14.1 |
| 148.2 |
| 135.2 |
| 133.3 |
| 134.5 |
| 143.7 |
| 139.1 |
| 142.5 |

 $d$.
123.4
136.2
126.3
131.4
144.9
134.7
126.9
140.3
130.1}

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§

Timeworkers
Process workers
Maintenance workers（skilled） Maintenance workers（semi－skilled） Service workers Labourers
All timeworkers
Payment－by－result workers
Maintenance workers（skilled） Maintenance workers（semi－skilled） Service workers
Labourers
All payment－by－result workers All process workers
All maintenance workers（skilled） All maintenance workers（semi－skilled） All service wo
All labourers
All workers covered

| 114.5 | 119.4 | 124.8 | 128.9 | 135.4 | s． | d． |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1187 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 118.0 | 120.9 | 133.1 | 135.6 | 147.5 | 588 | 10 |
| 119.1 | 126.2 | 134.5 | 137.0 | 146.7 | 500 | 2 |
| 113.3 | 116.8 | 125.2 | 130.5 | 139.9 | 467 | 9 |
| 115.2 | 120.6 | 126.3 | 128.6 | 141.8 | 419 | 3 |
| 116.9 | 121.6 | 130.6 | 134.8 | 146.8 | 498 | 11 |
| 110.7 | 115.9 | 123.3 | 129.4 | 136.1 | 542 | 8 |
| 115.6 | 18.5 | 124.2 | 130.4 | 143.3 | 614 | 6 |
| 110.7 | 113.9 | 119.3 | 126.0 | 132.1 | 502 | 3 |
| 114.9 | 119.5 | 126.7 | 129.7 | 140.8 | 506 | 6 |
| 118.4 | 12.6 | 126.1 | 136.5 | 144.6 | 458 | 3 |
| 112.4 | 117.0 | 123.6 | 129.9 | 137.6 | 537 | 10 |
| 111.3 | 116.4 | 123.6 | 129.8 | 136.5 | 536 | 8 |
| 116.1 | 118.9 | 125.9 | 131.2 | 143.1 | 605 | 0 |
| 112.6 | 116.2 | 121.9 | 128.3 | 134.9 | 502 | 0 |
| 114.5 | 118.4 | 126.0 | 130.0 | 140.5 | 492 | 1 |
| 118.2 | 122.1 | 127.0 | 135.1 | 144.5 | 443 | 7 |
| 113.7 | 118.2 | 125.1 | 131.3 | 139.5 | 530 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| TABLE 129 |  | ALL MANUAL WORKERS＊ 1955 |  |  |  |  |  | AVERAGE $=100$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Basic hourly } \\ & \text { rates of wagest }\end{aligned}\right.$ | Normal weekly | Average hours | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Average weekly }} ^{\text {earning }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Average hourly } \\ & \text { earningst }\end{aligned}\right.$ | EARNINGS |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | April | $\underset{138 \cdot 9}{137}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1456.2}$ | ${ }_{95} 95$ | 9\％：0 | ${ }_{151 / 3}^{145}$ | ${ }_{155}{ }^{5} \cdot 6$ | 155.8 |
| 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januryry } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Oftober } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } 50.6 \\ & \text { ans.6.6 } \\ & 154 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 9 \\ & 94: 6 \\ & 9446 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{97} \cdot 7}{97 \cdot 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159.8 \\ & 19.8 \\ & 16.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{163 \cdot 7}{16 \cdot 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{164 \cdot 5}$ |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januyriry } \\ & \text { Appiry } \\ & \text { Otctober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148: 4 \\ & 19.4 \\ & 155: 2 \\ & 155: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \cdot 2.2 \\ & 16.1 \\ & 166 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 331: 8 \\ & \text { anj: } \\ & 92: 2 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{96 \cdot 8}{95}$ | 17.8 177.8 | ${ }_{1}^{177.5}$ | $\overline{178.4} \overline{\overline{17}}$ |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januyry } \\ & \text { Appiry } \\ & \text { Altiober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 159: 9 \\ .550: 6 \\ 1599: 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9,: } \\ & \text { a, } \\ & 9: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{94} \cdot 7}{93}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \cdot 7 \\ & 185 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1949 \\ & 199.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{186 \cdot 1}{\overline{-1}}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januryry } \\ & \text { Anpiry } \\ & \text { Octiober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160.4 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 1656: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \cdot 3 \cdot\left(\begin{array}{l} 17.5 \\ 108: 2 \\ 184 \cdot 5 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,0: 0 \\ & 90: 08 \\ & 90: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 94.0 94.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \overline{88 \cdot 5} 5 \\ & 19 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 207 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{194 \cdot 7}{\overline{194}}$ |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januyry } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Jitiober } \\ & \text { Octobe } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 1757 \\ & 1776: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \cdot 0 \\ & 190: 4 \\ & 19.9 \\ & 194: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \end{aligned}$ | 94.5 94.9 | $\frac{205 \cdot 0}{2 \pi \cdot 2}$ | $216 \cdot 9$ $222 \cdot 6$ | $\underset{206 \cdot 9}{\overline{2}}$ |
| 1969 |  | ， 18.4 |  | 90：6 | 三 | Z | ＝ | 三 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { juar } \\ \text { une } \end{gathered}$ |  | 201：${ }_{\text {20，}}^{\text {202：－2 }}$ | 90：6 | $\stackrel{94.9}{=}$ | $\stackrel{220 \cdot 5}{=}$ | $\stackrel{232}{=}$ | 三 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Alyyusut } \\ \text { Seporer } \\ \hline \text { Seper } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 203 \cdot 1 \\ & 2005: 1 \\ & 205 \cdot \end{aligned}$ | 90：5 ${ }_{\text {90，}}^{90}$ | ＝ | $=$ | ＝ | 三 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Notober } \\ & \text { Docemer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $185 \cdot 8$ 1897 19 19 |  |  | $\stackrel{94.9}{-}$ | $\stackrel{228 \cdot 3}{=}$ | $\stackrel{240 \cdot 6}{=}$ | $\stackrel{222 \cdot 9}{=}$ |
| 1970 |  | 192.6 195 196.4 |  | 90．5 90.4 | － | － | ＝ | $=$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| 31 st JANUARY 1956=100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculture, } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Afrestyre, } \\ \text { and fishing } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anning } \\ & \text { quarrying } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Food, } \\ & \text { drink and } \\ & \text { tobacco } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {All metals }}$ | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Leather } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { clothing } \\ \text { fod } \\ \text { not } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Easic weekly rates of wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 117 1120 1138 138 1158 1183 173 185 | 1186 1126 129 135 135 1152 156 172 172 | 119 123 1128 138 115 156 1166 169 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1119 \\ & 1125 \\ & 173 \\ & 130 \\ & 170 \\ & 195 \\ & 175 \\ & 188 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | June | 187 | 170 | 174 | 166 | 181 | 155 | 164 | 171 | 178 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 187 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 170 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 178 \\ 188 \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & 166 \\ & 166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1881 \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 158 \\ 158 \\ 158 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 164 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ |  | (1834 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18787 \\ & 187 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 170 \\ 184 \\ 184 \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188 \\ & 183 \\ & 185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & 169 \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & 198 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 158 \\ 158 \\ 158 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1664 \\ & 168 \\ & 168 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{172 \\ 172 \\ 172 \\ \hline 182}}{ }$ | 188 <br> $\begin{array}{l}185 \\ 189\end{array}$ |
| 1970 |  | 198 199 198 | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 184 \\ & 184 \end{aligned}$ | (188 ${ }_{187}^{188}$ | 167 $\substack{168 \\ 179}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,94 \\ & 194 \\ & 194 \end{aligned}$ | (160 | 170 170 170 | $\underset{172}{\substack{172 \\ 175}}$ | 191 193 193 |
| Normal weekly hours* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}1959 \\ 1960 \\ 1961 \\ 1962 \\ 1963 \\ 1964 \\ 1965 \\ 1966 \\ 1967 \\ 1968 \\ 1969\end{array}\right\}$ Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 | June |  | 93.7 | 89.2 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 89.0 | 89.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
|  |  | 93.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 77 \\ & 933 \\ & 937 \end{aligned}$ | $99 \cdot 2$ $89: 2$ 89 | 9.1:8 | 90:9 | $\stackrel{\substack{88 \\ 88: 9 \\ 88 \\ 9}}{9}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89.9 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | 90.5 90.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 90: 6 \\ & 9006 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Decerember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 0 \\ & 9330 \\ & 930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 7,7 \\ & 9397 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 91: 8: 8: 8 \\ 9: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 9 \\ & 90909 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{88}^{88.9}$ | ¢8.9 | 90.5 90.5 | ¢0.6. ${ }_{\text {90, }}^{90.6}$ |
| 1970 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ianauryry } \\ \text { Rearary } \\ \text { march } \end{gathered}$ | 93.0 | 93:1 93 |  | 91:8 | 90:9 90 | $\begin{gathered} 89 \\ 889 \\ 89 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 9 \\ 889 \\ 8899 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{90.5} 9$ |  |
| Basic hourly rates of wa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly zverazes |  | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 119 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 140 \\ & 1156 \\ & 1.66 \\ & 1764 \\ & 184 \\ & 181 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1188 1125 138 1152 151 1728 178 189 189 189 |  |
| 1969 | June | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \\ & 201 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | 181 | 199 | 174 | 182 | 139 | 202 |
|  | July Susustember Serember | ${ }_{201}^{201}$ | 181 181 181 | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \\ & 202 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1881 \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 199 \\ 199 \\ 199 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & \hline 777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 184 \\ & 184 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1898 \\ 1989 \\ 190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2020 \\ & 203 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Ocober Noer Devember | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \\ & 2001 \\ & 201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & 198 \\ & 198 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 203 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 205 \\ 207 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & \substack{188 \\ 182} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1999 \\ 2921 \\ \hline 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{177 \\ 178}}{\substack{78 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 184 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | 190 190 198 |  |
| 197 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janaurary } \\ & \text { Rararary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2018 \\ 21218 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2113 \\ & 213 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1880 \\ 180 \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191 \\ & 199 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 900 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 218 \\ & 213 \\ & 213 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NUMBER OF WORKERS STOPPAGES \(\dagger\)} \& \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in Period \(\ddagger\)} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& (3) \(\begin{gathered}\text { Beginning } \\ \text { in period } \\ \\ \\ \text { (3) }\end{gathered}\) \& \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { In progress } \\ \text { in period } \\ \\ \text { (4) }\end{gathered}\right.\) \& \[
\int_{\text {(5) }}^{\substack{\text { Ald } \\ \text { indstries } \\ \text { services }}}
\] \& \(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
Mining \\
and \\
quarrying
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{|l} 
Metals, \\
ongineer- \\
ing \\
hind \\
anding \\
and \\
vehicles \\
(7)
\end{tabular} \& \(\left.\right|_{\text {(8) }} ^{\substack{\text { Textiles } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { clothing }}}\) \& Construc.
tion
(9)
(9) \& \(\substack{\text { ranssport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { anmimni- } \\ \text { cation }}\)
(10) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
All other \\
industries \\
and \\
services \\
\\
\((11)\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  \& \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1966} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aprily } \\
\text { Hund }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
170 \\
\hline
\end{gathered} 20620
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 204 \\
\& \substack{293 \\
185}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
51 \\
\substack{88 \\
48}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
55 \\
85 \\
88
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1391 \\
990
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
7 \\
14
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 170 \\
\& 134 \\
\& 134
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(\stackrel{1}{5}\) \& \(\stackrel{13}{11}\) \& (104 \& 13
38
40 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } \\
\& \text { Supuse } \\
\& \text { Seprember }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
100 \\
106 \\
106
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
128 \\
153 \\
133
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
23 \\
33 \\
23
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \left.\begin{array}{c}
56 \\
34 \\
24
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 133 \\
\& 64 \\
\& 60
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \frac{4}{10} \\
\& 10
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 26 \\
\& { }_{4}^{25} \\
\& 18
\end{aligned}
\] \& - \& \(\underset{1}{10}\) \& 87
10
10 \& \({ }^{6}\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { October } \\
\text { Decerer }
\end{gathered}
\] \& 176
7
785
78 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1920 \\
\& 185 \\
\& \hline 90
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\left.\begin{array}{c}
58 \\
37 \\
27
\end{array}\right)
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \& 15 \&  \& = \& \(\xrightarrow[18]{18}\) \& \(\stackrel{76}{25}\) \& \({ }_{10}^{15}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1967} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { January } \\
\text { Jobry } \\
\text { Burarah }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 176 \\
\& \substack{179 \\
154}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 193 \\
\& \left.\begin{array}{c}
193 \\
189
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
{ }_{4}^{49}
\] \& 51
48
48 \& 133
\(\left.\begin{array}{c}173 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)\) \& \(\stackrel{7}{9}\) \& ( \& \({ }_{5}^{5}\) \& 13 \& \(\stackrel{8}{7}\) \& (10 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Anprill } \\
\text { fand }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
188 \\
\substack{188 \\
182}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 205 \\
\& 204 \\
\& 205
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
79 \\
56 \\
56
\end{gathered}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c}
82 \\
\(\substack{108 \\
57}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}188 \\ \begin{array}{l}127 \\ 195 \\ 195\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& (15 \& \({ }_{105}^{11105}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{5}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
34 \\
\(\substack{37 \\
18}\) \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& - \& 20 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } \\
\& \text { Supuster } \\
\& \text { Seremer }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 147 \\
\& 179
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 168 \\
\& 2078 \\
\& 2078
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
60 \\
104 \\
104
\end{gathered}
\] \& (\% \& 164
\(\substack{164 \\ 379}\) \& + \({ }_{2}^{24}\) \& 86
199
198 \& \(\frac{1}{7}\) \& \(1{ }_{11}^{14}\) \& (15 \& 18
7
7 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October } \\
\& \text { November } \\
\& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
\] \& 206
206
80 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
2858 \\
1288 \\
128
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 79 \\
\& 32 \\
\& 32
\end{aligned}
\] \& (106 \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8 \\
\& 2_{2}^{8}
\end{aligned}
\] \& (198 \& 1 \& \(\underset{4}{13}\) \& ( \begin{tabular}{c}
338 \\
\(\substack{48 \\
66}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{19}^{42}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1988} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jenuaryry } \\
\& \text { Harchy } \\
\& \text { Harch }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1788 \\
188 \\
180
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1820 \\
\& 2025 \\
\& 2018
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \left.\begin{array}{l}
54 \\
53 \\
52
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
56 \\
\(\substack{56 \\
7 \\
\hline \\
\hline}\)
\end{tabular} \& (158 \& ¢ \& 122

120
120 \& $3_{3}^{3}$ \& 20
12
12 \& $\stackrel{4}{5}$ \& 17
35
31 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aprill } \\
\text { Sane }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1298 \\
\hline 178 \\
\hline 178
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 231 \\
& \substack{238 \\
216}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 1,5694 \& (1,67 \& - \& 5 \& (1,500 \& $13_{3}^{13}$ \& 13

3
37 \& (114 $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 39\end{aligned}$ \& 13
13
13 <br>

\hline \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 211 \\
& 1,14 \\
& 221
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 263 \\
& \left.\begin{array}{l}
263 \\
226
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 71 \\
& 6 . \\
& 66
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 81 \\
& 88 \\
& 88
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 179 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{17 \\ 403 \\ \hline 03 \\ \hline}$ | \& $\stackrel{4}{5}$ \& | 1.15 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{124 \\ 251}$ | \& $\frac{1}{3}$ \& $1{ }^{11}$ \& $\underset{\substack{29 \\ 36}}{\substack{ \\36}}$ \& 30

48
68 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Otctober } \\
& \text { Docerember } \\
& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& (253 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 317 \\
& 324 \\
& 160
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
74 \\
\hline 23 \\
\hline 25
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
94 \\
90 \\
30
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | 378 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
| 189 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& \substack{10 \\
2}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 208

205
7 \& ( \& 28
14
14 \& 51
30

12 \& | 77 |
| :---: |
| 33 |
| 13 | <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { January } \\
& \text { Harcury } \\
& \text { Harach }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2169 \\
& 260 \\
& 260
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
144 \\
\substack{143 \\
96}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 154 \\
& 154 \\
& 145
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ( \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
10 \\
7 \\
7
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& (1974 \& - \& 25 21 \& 122

$\left.\begin{array}{l}26 \\ 18 \\ 18\end{array}\right)$ \& ( <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aprill } \\
\text { juyn }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 255 \\
& { }_{255}^{255}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
295 \\
308 \\
308
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1058 \\
& 106 \\
& 96
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 122 \\
& 122 \\
& 122
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 边311 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{r}
10 \\
3
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\underset{\substack{17 \\ 275 \\ 273}}{ }$ \& ${ }_{13}^{1 / 3}$ \& 21

21
21
21 \& 50
3
39 \& ( <br>

\hline \&  \& (298 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
288 \\
388 \\
388
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
173 \\
88 \\
88
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 182 \\
& { }_{1}^{112} \\
& 118
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& (ist \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{2}{5} \\
22
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1145 \\
& 284 \\
& \hline 504
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{12}^{41}$ \& 20

24
24 \& (190 $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { 20 }\end{aligned}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 58 } \\ \begin{array}{c}38 \\ 42\end{array} \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { October } \\
& \text { November } \\
& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 433 \\
& 377
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ( $\begin{gathered}280 \\ 196 \\ 50\end{gathered}$ \& 320

225

73 \& (1849 \& 966 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
467 \\
268 \\
268
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
20 \\
18 \\
3
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& | 45 |
| :--- |
| 88 |
| 68 | \& ( <br>

\hline 1970 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { January } \\
& \text { ferarcy } \\
& \text { Harch }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 336 \\
& 377 \\
& 377
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 373 \\
& \substack{386 \\
464}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 144 \\
& 185 \\
& 186
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 150 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
250
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 445 \\
& 886 \\
& 885
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

\frac{1}{3}

\] \&  \& ${ }_{1}^{14} 1$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
194 \\
15 \\
15
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | c3 |
| :---: |
| cis |
| 182 | \& 87

161
169 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{|  |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |} \&  \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{|  |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}
















The terms used in these tables are defined more fully elsewhere in articles in this GAZETTB
relating to particular statistical series. The following are short general definitions.
working population
hm forces
Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.
civilian labour force
Working population less HM Forces.
total in civil employment
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.
employees in employment
ToLers In EMPLOYMENT
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
total Employess
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.
(The above terms are explained more fully on pages $207-214$ (The above terms are explained more fuls
of the May 1966 issue of this GAzETB.)

REGISTRRRD UNEMPLOYED
Persons registered for employment at an employment
exchange or youth employment office on the day of the exchange or youth employment office on the day of the
monthly count who are not in employment on that day monthly count who are not in employment on that day,
being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped being either whoily unemployed or temporarily severely disabled persons are excluded).
(certer
wholly unemployed
Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of Registered unemployed persons without jobs and and and that day.
the count and

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

TEMPORARITY STOPPED
Registered unemployed persons who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the
understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job.
unemployed percentage rate Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at
mid-year枟
A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange or youth employm
the monthly count
seasonaily adusted Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over.
ADULTS
Men and women.
${ }^{\text {Boys }}$ Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated. GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.
young persons
Boys and girls.
youths
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged
21 and over). 21 and over).
operatives
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
MANUAL WORKERS
Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TMME WORKERS
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.
normal weekly hours Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
werkLy hours worked
Actual hours worked
Actual hours worked during the week.
overtime
Work outside normal hours.
SHORT-TIME WORKING
Arrangemer forking less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRAAL DISPUTES Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with term Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with termse
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
of man-days lost exceeded 100 .


## Plant \& Machin

 aintenance$\qquad$ ance of maintenance of plant
and machiner as factor
establishment of the establishment of safe working
conditions and underlines the conditions and underlines the
partictur risks wo whic
maintenance workers may be exposed.
 Sols

..nny monokeselior

## Coprenen of milomen 2 Producti

 Foundry GogglesReport ot the Joint Advisory Committeo This report tives the findings
the Joint $\begin{aligned} & \text { dvisory } \\ & \text { appointed by H.M. Comefittee, }\end{aligned}$ Chief the Joint Advisory Committee,
appointe by H.M. Chief
Inspector of Factories to advise Inspector of Factories to advise
on the most effient typo of eye
protection to be worn by a protection to be worn by a




## Family Expendifure 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.

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guidance on different aspects guidance on
of training

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Supervisory training $A$ new approach for management 4 s . (4s. 6d.)
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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 6 s .6 d . (7s. 0d.)
Central Training Council's third report 4s. (4s. 4d.) Glossary of training terms 5 s .6 d . (6s. 0d.)
Training research register 12 s . 6d. (13s. 2d.)
Training information paper No. 1 Design of instruction
2s. 9d. (3s. 3d.)
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