

Employment & Productivity Gazette

April 1970

Volume LXXVIII No. 4
Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

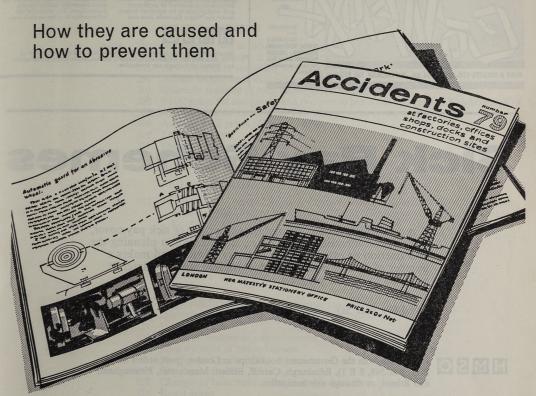
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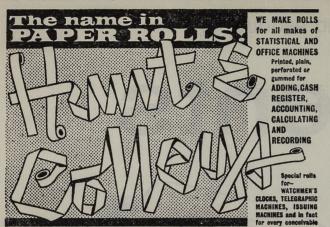
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EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

April 1970 (pages 277-376)

Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- Government role in industrial training
 - Era of major changes in printing industry
 - New methods of seasonally adjusting unemployment series
 - 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
 - Labour turnover
 - 311 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: scope revised-Industrial fatalities and diseases-Disabled Persons Register-Unemployment benefit

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 315 Summary
- Employees in employment—industrial analysis
- Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
- Unemployment
- Industrial analysis of unemployment
- Area statistics of unemployment
- Placing work and unfilled vacancies
- Stoppages of work
- Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
- Retail prices

STATISTICAL SERIES

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

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49 High Holborn, London w.c.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh
EH2 3AR; 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad
Street, Birmingham 1; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CPI 17w; 50
Fairfax Street, Bristol BSI 3DE; Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8AY.

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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 wide range 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 DEP has increased sixfold during the past five years, reaching almost 90,000 in 1969.

Free training services and direct grants towards training are provided for new and expanding firms in development or intermediate areas to help boost employment opportunities.

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:
- -accelerated training for skill given at GTCs is designed to supplement the vastly greater amount 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.

DEP training facilities, which are available to all industries in Britain, are provided through the following

- -Vocational training courses at GTCs, residential training centres for the disabled, technical or commercial colleges, or in employers' establish-
- —Instructor Training Service:
- —Training Within Industry for Supervisors:
- -Training Development Service for operator instruc-
- -Export office procedure courses for export office

Vocational training courses

Government training centres: At government training centres, workers without a usable skill who are suitable for accelerated training are given free training in about 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 controlled machine maintenance (electronics) and horizontal boring.

Over the last five years the number of GTCs has doubled, and the number of training places nearly trebled—from 22 centres with roughly 3,700 places in 1964 to 45 centres with 10,000 places capable of turning out 16,000 trainees every year.

By the end of 1971 there will be 54 GTCs capable of producing over 20,000 trained men each year.

Sponsored training: With the agreement of the trade unions and the CBI, GTCs now offer facilities for sponsored employee training to enable workpeople nominated by their employers to acquire higher or additional 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 completion of the course.

Flexibility is the main feature of the scheme. The content and length of the training are normally determined after discussion between the employer and the employee requiring training on the one hand and the centre manager and the instructor concerned on the other. Training consists of a specially prepared course, based on syllabuses currently in use at GTCs, which enables the particular needs of the firm to be met.

In appropriate cases, firms may be invited to supply their own materials, drawings, and planning and time sheets, thus enabling the training given to be geared to their 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 all trades taught at GTCs.

So far more than 1,100 individual courses of sponsored training 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 lodgings 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 Board of Trade and a number of industrial training 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 knowledge to untrained staff in the most effective way.

Instructor training

Expansion of the DEP's instructor training service has enabled the annual output of trained instructors to be raised 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.) and Hillington (Glasgow), and at instructor training units attached to GTCs at Cardiff, Killingworth (Northumberland), Leicester, Liverpool, Perivale (Middlesex) and Plymouth.

An advanced instructor training course will be introduced later this year. After confirming the techniques acquired on the initial two weeks course, students will be trained more intensively in skills recognition, fault 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 training and practical experience as an instructor has 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 leading, instructing, improving work methods and preventing accidents.

The aim is to provide effective training in the shortest possible time. Courses are run at regional or local offices of the DEP, or on a firm's premises—whichever is most suitable to the firm.

Special courses are also available to supervisors in 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 courses 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' representatives were given training to enable them to train supervisors within their own organisations.

Training Development Service

This service provides training for operator instructors.

Selected operatives are trained in the techniques of giving good instruction to other operatives in a programme devised for "In-plant" training.

An information session for managers and a briefing session for supervisors precede a comprehensive 4/5 days course for selected operator/instructors.

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 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 Government assistance to firms which are either in, or about to go to, development and intermediate areas:

- -Free direct training services for which other firms are required to pay a fee; and
- —direct grants towards training provided by the firm

Direct help with training takes the following forms:

- —the loan of DEP instructors to start the training of employees for semi-skilled jobs in engineering or allied 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 GTCs where the DEP provides these courses, or on the firm's own premises:
- -courses at the DEP's industrial rehabilitation units 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; £7 for women; £5 for boys under 18 and £4 for girls under 18. It is payable for a period which allows an 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. With the help of these grants more than 40,000 workers are now being trained for new jobs each year.

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 grant scheme in the spring of 1967 to help them with the purchase of machinery and capital equipment for training

adults at the semi-skilled level. The rate of grant is 70 per cent. of the cost of new machinery and equipment, and 50 per cent, for second-hand or reconditioned machinery.

A second new grant was introduced late in 1967 to promote craft and technician training in development areas. It provides for two alternative types of grant:

-capital grants, normally worth 60 per cent. of the

cost of providing additional off-the-job places for apprentices 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.

All these special schemes were extended to the intermediate areas on 1st September 1969.

Era of major changes in printing industry

All departments of the printing and publishing industry are now, after many years of slow change in techniques, in the early stages of an era of major changes.

It is virtually certain that this era will not be followed by another period of stability, but that with increasing research and development, 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 are some of the broad conclusions reached by the Manpower Research Unit of the Department of Employment and Productivity in its recently published report on a study of employment trends in the industry (Manpower Studies No. 9 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 12s. net).

This study was made at the request of the Joint Manpower Committee for the Printing Industry, and provides a detailed 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 six product sectors—general printing, books, provincial newspapers, periodicals, stationery and cartons/flexible packagingcame within its scrutiny.

The last two sectors were restricted to selected firms with 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 the industry as a whole, and 51 per cent. in general printing.

"The changes now in prospect", adds the report, "may again be vital for the industry. They should enable increasing demands 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 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, careful planning and flexibility of approach".

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 time for prior planning and consultation, provided the need for this was recognised; and the overall market for print was likely to grow fast enough to absorb increasing output per employee and still require a slow overall growth in employment. On the other hand, the evolving techniques were likely, as photo-composition had already done, to increase the possibility of overseas competition. It would not be possible, therefore, to shelve solutions to these problems, or solve them uneconomically, without endangering the future of the industry.

The problems would not be made easier by the fact that for the foreseeable future the changes were likely to affect large establishments 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 needing a smaller proportion of men with higher technical skill over a narrower area, although with a widely based general training which would facilitate retraining when necessary. This difficulty was not likely to resolve itself by the disappearance of small firms, as there was every prospect of the short run market, in which they found economic employment, sharing the general

It seemed, therefore, of utmost importance that the industry, in conjunction with its industrial training board, should keep its manpower needs under regular investigation and review, particularly under the following headings:

The changing content and level of skill of existing occupa-

The need to merge or re-define occupations;

The need for new occupations;

The practicability of some overlapping or interchanging of occupations where complete merger is not recommended;

The scope for transfer 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 machines and mechanical binding. All these changes had posed problems, not the least of which had been that of manpower, but they had in time reduced costs and widened markets. Thus the industry continued to grow and the numbers employed to increase.

Examples of major technical developments within the industry given in the report are:

Composing—the development of electric or electronic keyboards separated from casting of type; the increasing use of computers for justification and the prospect of their extension into make-up and lay-out together with the growing movement from metal type to photo-composition;

Plate and cylinder making—the changing balance between litho and letterpress; the expanding use of electronic devices 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 increasing speeds, and further linking to finishing equipment;

Finishing—continued development of production line equipment and technique, particularly associated with wider use of adhesive binding; new materials; the introduction of automatic controls, and further mechanisation of hand

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 per cent, in periodicals.

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 conservative. 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 additional increase in output per head, would nevertheless require

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.

Most growth was forecast in the medium size range of establishments (with 100-499 employees) with a small reduction in the largest establishments (with 500 or more employees). The latter may be due to the inquiry occurring at a particular point in a cycle of alternate growth and consolidation, and would need 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 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 within the industry, but there may be problems of mobility and retraining. This reinforces the importance of early warning by employers of foreseeable 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 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 production 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 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 and finding 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/ typographers was expected to continue with the growth in illustrative and colour work and a greater attention to quality of design. Expansion in the use of production planning and control work study and marketing techniques 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 adoption should give adequate time for prior planning and consultation to absorb the manpower effects.

Increasing use of electric keyboards and computer justification aids will reduce the relative numbers of keyboard operators. Fewer hand compositors will be needed, 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 smaller increase in the number of planners/strippers/ assemblers. Skill will tend to intensify in preliminary planning. 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 publishers, if this becomes cheaper. Optical character recognition 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 the publishers.

Photo-composers will become much faster when the image is generated electronically instead of optically, but the reduction in manpower would affect only the comparatively small number of photo-setter operators, and electronic composers are not 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 techniques closer together. This will make interchange between 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 advances in output from 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 as letterpress declines 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 makeready and greater use of rotary presses, whether letterpress or 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

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, assembly and bundling work will be mechanised. The manpower trends towards fewer more highly skilled men, more semi-skilled women and less workers with little skill are likely to continue. A considerable amount of hand work is expected to persist in the smaller firms, where the problems of mechanising varied, 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 to adjust the unemployment series (wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers). It supersedes the method described on pages 382 to 386 of the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

In the period up to June 1966 the results obtained by the old and new methods of seasonal adjustment were in reasonable agreement, and the published 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 revised seasonally adjusted national unemployment series (for males and females combined) is shown in the table and graph at 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 occur at the same period in each year because of the effects of normal seasonal
- (iii) irregular variations, which can arise either from identifiable causes such as abnormally bad weather conditions or from other causes which cannot be individually

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 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 unemployment. The seasonally adjusted series does not, however, completely represent the underlying trend because it still contains the effects of irregular monthly variations which are described in (iii) above. These irregular variations can markedly affect the seasonally adjusted 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.

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 has 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 the seasonally adjusted series. The Research Division of the Central Statistical Office began to examine the problem in June 1968, but it was not until further evidence had accumulated 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 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 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 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 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 any marked change in the seasonal pattern, that is in the way in which the seasonal variation is distributed between the various

In view of this, the new method estimates the seasonal pattern in the unemployment series from experience over a ten-year base period, whilst 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.

The seasonal adjustments will be recalculated each quarter, using on each occasion the most recent ten-year base period. Thus the base period will move on from quarter to quarter. This procedure will enable the most recent experience to be taken into account as soon as possible. In particular, any further changes in the seasonal amplitude will be rapidly incorporated into the seasonal adjustments.

The new method, like the old, assumes that the normal seasonal variations are partly (but not entirely) dependent on the level of unemployment, so that the size of the variations is larger when unemployment is high than when it is low. Over the 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 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 for any unexpected changes in seasonal movements.

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 be kept under review.

The seasonal adjustments estimated from the ten-year base period are intended for use when adjusting the series 6-9 months ahead of that period. (This is because a full analysis of the tenyear base period requires observations for an additional six months at each end of the base period.) However, as the base period is moved on each quarter and revised adjustments calculated, they will provide a means of revising the seasonally adjusted series within the base period retrospectively, to take into account more recent information about seasonal movements. The possibility of retrospective revision of the published series will be kept under review.

The new method also incorporates several important technical improvements in the estimation of the seasonal adjustments. One important change is that the method recognises, and modifies for this purpose, those monthly 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 calculated seasonal adjustments. However, it should be noted that the published unadjusted and seasonally adjusted figures for months in which the unemployment totals are identified as "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 of the new method to be published by the CSO Research Division.

Results

The following table shows for each month from July 1966 onwards the unadjusted monthly totals of wholly unemployed 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 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 1959-June 1969). The unadjusted series and the revised seasonally adjusted series are shown also as graphs.

Application to other series

The new method of seasonal adjustment has also been applied. from the middle of 1966 onwards, to the series for total adult vacancies in Great Britain. Provisional seasonally adjusted figures have been included in table 119 of the statistical series section of this GAZETTE. These may be subject to very minor amendments when more extensive calculations on vacancies have

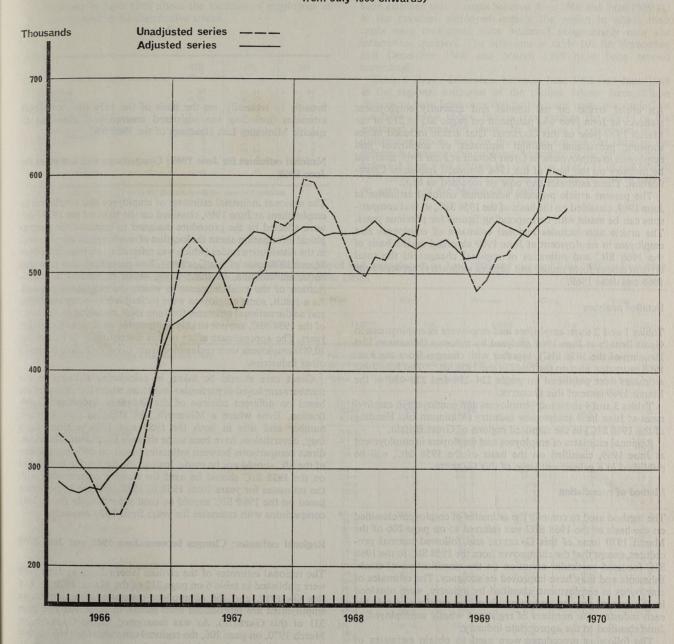
It is hoped that all the other seasonally adjusted series for unemployment and unfilled vacancies can soon be revised. Until these revisions have been completed, the publication of these series of seasonally adjusted figures has been temporarily

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

(THOUSANDS)

Year	Month	Unadjusted	Seasonally a	adjusted
	to Southbead be	Series	Former series	Revised series
1966	July	252	305	301
1700	August	274	318	313
	September	307	344	341
	October	367	377	375
	November	436	424	421
	December	465	449	446
1967	January	523	454	453
1967	February	535	454	461
	March	523	467	474
	April	517	495	491
	May	493	505	508
	June	464	524	520
	July	464	543	532
		493	559	542
	August	503	563	541
	September October	522	541	532
	November	548	536	535
	December	556	538	540
	December	2011 5817 550 63	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	100000
1968	January	596	520 503	547 547
	February	593		539
	March	570	509	
	April	558	535	541 540
	May	532	545	541
	June	504	569 580	544
	July	497		553
	August	517	585	543
	September	514	575	539
	October	532	551	531
	November	541 538	529 520	525
	December	330	320	323
		580	506	532
1969	January	574	487	529
	February March	564	504	534
	April	542	519	525
		506	518	515
	May June	481	543	517
	July	494	577	541
		517	585	553
	August September	519	580	548
	October	535	555	543
	November	548	536	538
	December	563	545	550
1070	tord description for	608	530	558
1970	January	603	512	557
	February March	600	535	567
	Harch	000	333	30,

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



Annual employment statistics: **June 1969**

An initial article on the annual and quarterly employment statistics at June 1969 was published on pages 205 to 212 of the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. That article included tables showing provisional national estimates of employees and employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1969, analysed by industry on the basis of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. These estimates can now be regarded as final.

The present article provides additional national estimates at June 1969, classified on the basis of the 1958 SIC, so that comparisons can be made with corresponding figures for previous years. The article also includes regional estimates of employees and employees in employment at June 1969 classified on the basis of the 1968 SIC and estimates of regional changes in the total civilian labour force (males and females separately) between June 1968 and June 1969.

Detailed analyses

Tables 1 and 2 show employees and employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1969 analysed by industry (Minimum List Heading of the 1958 SIC), together with changes from the June 1968 estimates, also on the basis of the 1958 SIC. The June 1968 estimates were published on pages 224-226 and 228-230 of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

Tables 3 and 4 show total employees and employees in employment at June 1969 analysed by industry (Minimum List Heading of the 1968 SIC) in the standard regions of Great Britain.

Regional estimates of employees and employees in employment at June 1969, classified on the basis of the 1958 SIC, will be 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 from the 1958 SIC to the 1968 SIC focussed particular attention on the classification of establishments and may have improved its accuracy. The estimates of employees in employment, classified by industry, were obtained in the normal way by deducting, from the employee totals for each industry, the numbers of registered wholly unemployed at June classified to the appropriate industry.

The following procedures were used to obtain estimates of employees and employees in employment at June 1969 classified on the basis of the 1958 SIC. Information was obtained from 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 working in those establishments at June 1969. In this way it was possible to build up information about the distribution, on the basis of the 1958 SIC, of employees in employment at June 1969, classified to specific Minimum List Headings of the 1968 SIC. 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) classified to specific Minimum List Headings of the 1968 SIC.

National estimates for June 1969: Comparisons with estimates for

The national industrial estimates of employees and employees in employment at June 1969, classified on the basis of the 1958 SIC. were affected by the procedure designed to improve the geographical information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades (which was referred to on page 206 of the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE). This procedure also provided better 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 and so the national estimates for June 1969, classified on the basis of the 1958 SIC, are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. The approximate effect of this discontinuity is that about 10,000 employees were reclassified from the distributive trades to other industries.

Great care should be taken in calculating changes in the numbers employed in particular industries where the estimates are based on different editions of the Standard Industrial Classification. Even where a Minimum List Heading has the same number and title in both the 1958 and 1968 editions there may, nevertheless, have been some changes in content. Therefore, direct comparisons between estimates based on different editions 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 comparisons with estimates for years from 1970 onwards.

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 GAZETTE, and the component estimates of employees in employment are reproduced each month in table 102 (see page 331 of this GAZETTE). As was mentioned in the GAZETTE for March 1970, on page 206, the regional estimates for 1969 include improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades. As a result, the regional estimates for 1969 for the distributive trades (and hence for all industries and services combined) are not fully comparable with those for earlier years. The effects of the discontinuity have now been quantified approximately, and are shown in the table below.

column (1) shows the difference between previously published 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 employment in the 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;

column (3) gives the difference between columns (1) and (2), and thus shows the effect of the improved information obtained in June 1969 about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades.

Linux Tolon Barray	(1)	(2)	(3)
South East East Anglia South Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	- 65 + 25 - 8 + 7 - 3 - 1 - 7 + 3 - 8 + 12	- 21 + 19 - 17 - 17 - 5 - 16 - 2 - 14 + 5	- 44 + 6 + 9 + 7 - 7 + 4 + 9 + 5 + 6 + 7
Great Britain	- 45	- 45	1001 - 1

Figures do not always add to Great Britain totals because of rounding.

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 discontinuities in column 3 also apply to the regional estimates of employees and the civilian labour force.

Table 102 has been revised to show two sets of figures for June 1969, that is (a) on the same basis as for June 1968 and (b) incorporating the improved information about the location of employees in employment in distribution. Following normal practice it has 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 September and December 1968 and March 1969 have been revised

Table 5 shows differences between June 1968 and June 1969 in the regional estimates of the civilian labour force. These differences have been compiled on the same basis as column 2 in 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 between the published estimates of the civilian labour force for June 1968 (shown in table 4 on page 231 of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE) and for June 1969 (shown in table b 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. Analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958). THOUSANDS

All industries and services		Men	Boys	Wom	en	Girls	Total			
Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969 Change + or - compared with June 1968		13,877 —112			8,048† +99	594 29	23,083† -69			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)			Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969 Change + or - compared with June 1968							
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Total, all industries and services † Total, Index of Production industries Total, all manufacturing industries	to Committee too	14,442 8,348 6,117	8,642 2,916 2,747	23,083 11,264 8,865	-139 -45 +81	+70 +25 +23	-69 -20 +104			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing		326·9 291·4 15·5 20·0	76·2 74·2 1·5	403·1 365·7 17·0 20·5	-19·5 -18·4 - 0·7 - 0·5	- 2·3 - 2·2 - 0·1	-21·9 -20·6 - 0·8 - 0·5			
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stony and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying		447·0 393·0 19·4 22·8 11·7	19·3 14·0 1·5 2·2 1·5	466·2 407·0 20·9 25·1 13·2	-38·3 -37·7 - 0·9 - 1·5 + 1·8	- 1·4 - 1·5 - 0·1 - 0·2 + 0·4	-39·7 -39·2 -1·0 -1·7 +2·2			
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco		481·7 28·2 89·3 20·0 52·7 24·0 11·6 39·2 34·5 20·5 30·3 71·4 42·8 17·4	352·0 7·9 64·6 32·2 45·5 13·7 3·7 50·8 40·0 5·5 24·0 18·1 25·6 20·3	833·7 36·1 153·9 52·3 98·2 37·7 15·3 90·0 74·5 26·0 54·3 89·5 68·3 37·7	+ 8·0 - 1·5 + 0·7 + 0·8 + 5·1 + 0·6 + 0·2 + 0·5 + 1·2 - 0·3 + 1·8 - 0·2 - 0·5	+ 2·7 + 0·1 + 0·8 - 1·3 + 3·0 - 0·1 + 1·1 + 0·6 - 0·5 + 0·7 - 1·5 + 0·1 - 1·2	+10·7 +1·4 +1·5 -0·5 +8·2 +1·5 +0·2 +1·6 +1·7 -0·8 +2·4 -2·0 -1·7			
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.		382·7 16·5 28·4 7·6 174·4 38·0 13·8 30·8 23·4 37·8 11·8	141·6 * 4·2 2·3 43·4 46·1 8·0 12·1 11·1 7·5 6·3	524·3 17·2 32·6 9·9 217·8 84·1 21·8 42·9 34·5 45·3 18·2	+13·8 + 1·6 - 2·1 + 1·1 + 7·8 + 2·1 - 2·2 - 0·9 + 0·1 + 4·2 + 2·3	+ 4.6 + 0.1 - 0.4 + 0.3 + 2.5 + 1.5 - 1.3 - 0.6 - 0.5 + 1.1 + 1.9	+ 18·5 + 1·7 - 2·5 + 1·4 + 10·3 + 3·5 - 1·5 - 0·4 + 5·3 + 4·2			
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals		521·1 259·8 45·5 98·3 48·2 69·4	71.7 23.6 8.1 12.4 10.6 16.9	592·8 283·4 53·6 110·7 58·8 86·3	+ 2·3 + 1·7 - 0·3 - 0·1 + 1·1	- 1·3 - 0·5 - 0·2 - 0·5	+ 1.0 + 1.6 - 0.1 - 0.8 - 0.4 + 0.6			

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). THOUSANDS

ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Estimated n (employed a	umbers of employed	Change + or — compared with June 1968			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances	1,713·4 29·1 82·9 53·6 35·3 39·6 38·3 53·2 38·4 305·0 167·2 16·3 201·9 84·0 6·4 144·4 37·5 49·4 208·4 37·4	636·7 4·7 14·6 16·1 5·8 7·6 4·9 7·7 15·7 20·0 4·7 56·3 44·2 9·0 53·0 16·7 37·4 155·4 23·4	2,350·1 33·8 97·5 69·7 41·1 47·2 43·2 61·0 54·1 369·8 187·3 21·0 258·2 128·2 15·4 197·4 54·2 86·9 363·7 60·8	+ 18·0 - 0·9 - 0·5 - 1·3 + 2·7 + 0·9 + 2·1 + 1·5 + 3·7 + 7·7 + 1·2 - 1·3 + 7·7 - 4·1 - 16·3 - 1·1 - 2·5 + 14·2 + 1·0	+17·0	+35.0 - 1.0 - 0.4 - 1.5 + 3.2 + 1.0 + 2.6 + 1.4 + 5.1 + 9.3 + 1.2 - 1.7 + 11.1 - 5.3 - 17.3 - 1.5 - 5.6 + 25.5 + 0.8
Other electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	85·0 179·4 142·4 37·0	74·8 11·9 8·4 3·4	159·8 191·3 150·9 40·4	+ 3·4 - 5·4 - 6·1 + 0·7	+ 3·7 - 0·4 - 0·5 + 0·1	+ 7·1 - 5·8 - 6·6 + 0·8
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheeled vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams Peramabulators, hand-trucks, etc.	722·4 443·9 18·3 207·1 20·7 29·4 3·1	108·5 63·4 6·2 34·3 1·2 1·6 1·8	830·9 507·2 24·5 24·4 21·9 31·0 4·9	+18·5 +25·7 + 1·4 - 1·6 - 5·7 - 1·2 - 0·2	- 1.0 + 1.5 + 0.1 - 1.3 - 0.7 - 0.3 - 0.4	+ 17.6 +27.2 + 1.5 - 2.8 - 6.3 - 1.4 - 0.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufacturers Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	393·5 14·8 6·7 28·7 34·1 16·6 15·1 277·5	190·6 8·1 6·2 15·6 10·1 19·0 10·2 121·5	584·1 22·8 12·9 44·2 44·2 35·6 25·3 399·0	+ 5.6 + 0.5 - 0.4 - 0.7 + 1.3 + 0.9 - 0.1 + 4.2	+ 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·2 - 1·4 + 0·1 + 0·6 + 0·8	+ 5.8 + 0.5 - 0.2 - 2.2 + 1.4 + 1.4 - 0.1 + 5.0
Production of man-made fibres Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	368·9 37·8 41·1 36·9 81·1 8·9 3·8 45·4 3·8 27·8 8·8 10·3 43·4 20·0	345·0 7·0 44·3 36·9 74·0 7·0 4·7 89·5 4·0 18·1 12·0 18·7 21·5 7·4	713·9 44·7 85·4 73·8 155·1 15·9 8·5 134·9 7·7 45·8 20·8 29·0 64·9 27·4	+17·8 + 3·6 + 2·7 + 1·7 + 1·9 + 0·2 - 0·4 + 4·0 + 2·3 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 1·4	- 5·2 + 0·2 - 2·6 - 2·5 - 2·0 - 0·1 - 0·4 + 3·0 - 0·3 + 0·8 - 0·3 + 0·7 - 0·1	+ 12.6 + 3.9 - 0.9 - 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.9 + 7.0 - 0.2 + 3.0 - 0.2 + 0.8 + 1.3
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	33·3 19·8 9·2 4·3	24·0 5·5 14·4 4·0	57·2 25·3 23·6 8·3	+ 0·7 + 0·1 + 0·5 + 0·2	- 0·3 - 0·4 - 0·2 + 0·3	+ 0·4 - 0·3 + 0·3 + 0·4
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	131·7 6·2 32·1 17·5 6·1 15·2 2·9 8·0 43·7	369·8 19·3 79·7 43·2 34·5 102·3 6·2 30·7 54·0	501·5 25·5 111·8 60·7 40·6 117·4 9·0 38·7 97·7	+ 2·2 + 2·4 + 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·2 - 0·2 + 0·2 - 0·3	+ 1.6 - 1.0 - 2.7 - 1.4 + 0.1 + 5.3 - 0.7 + 0.9 + 1.2	+ 3.9 - 1.0 - 0.4 - 1.3 + 5.9 - 0.9 + 1.0 + 0.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	279·3 57·5 28·8 63·7 18·0	76·5 6·6 32·0 20·4 1·7 15·8	355·8 64·1 60·8 84·1 19·7 127·2	- 2·6 - 2·7 + 0·4 + 2·1 + 2·1 - 4·5	+ 0·5 + 0·3 + 0·4 + 0·2 - 0·5	- 2· - 2· + 0· + 2· + 2· - 5·
Fimber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	255·9 99·1 77·3 11·0 33·1 19·6 15·7	58·9 13·8 19·2 9·7 5·1 5·6 5·4	314·7 113·0 96·6 20·7 38·2 25·2 21·1	- 9.6 - 5.1 - 4.1 + 0.4 - 1.0 + 0.3 - 0.1	- 2·6 - 1·0 - 1·4 + 0·6 + 0·2 - 0·6 - 0·3	-12· -6· -5· +1· -0· -0·
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	429 · 6 74 · 1 36 · 3 38 · 7 114 · 4 166 · 0	218·3 18·6 30·6 33·5 38·7 96·9	647·9 92·7 66·9 72·2 153·1 262·9	+ 3.8 - 0.2 + 2.2 - 0.7 + 4.2 - 1.8	+ 2·9 - 0·6 + 1·2 - 1·2 + 4·1 - 0·6	+ 6· - 0· + 3· - 1· + 8· - 2·
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	224·4 97·4 8·1 5·6 16·4 5·9 65·2 25·8	141·9 35·6 2·8 6·1 28·5 6·4 45·1 17·4	366·3 133·0 10·9 11·7 44·9 12·3 110·3 43·2	+ 7.8 + 3.7 - 2.5 - 0.4 + 1.6 + 0.2 + 3.2 + 2.1	+ 4·4 - 0·3 - 0·2 - 0·3 + 3·7 + 1·6 - 0·1	+ 12· + 3· - 2· - 0· + 5· + 0· + 4· + 2·

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)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)		umbers of em and unemploye	ployees d) at June 1969	Change + or — compared with June 1968			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	342·2	59·8	402·0	-18·0	+ 2·2	-15·7	
	103·1	22·1	125·1	- 4·6	+ 1·5	- 3·0	
	198·3	33·6	231·9	-12·3	+ 0·6	-11·8	
	40·9	4·1	45·0	- 1·1	+ 0·1	- 0·9	
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal service and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	1,306 · 8	270 · 4	1,577·2	-38·4	- 0·3	-38·7	
	248 · 9	20 · 4	269·3	-26·3	- 2·6	-28·9	
	200 · 3	41 · 6	241·9	-17·8	- 3·8	-21·6	
	239 · 8	23 · 4	263·2	+19·4	+ 3·2	+22·6	
	73 · 2	9 · 2	82·4	-5·1	- 0·4	- 5·5	
	112 · 7	7 · 2	119·8	-15·5	- 0·1	-15·7	
	49 · 3	19 · 2	68·5	+3·6	+ 0·9	+ 4·5	
	324 · 4	120 · 5	444·8	+0·9	+ 0·6	+ 1·5	
	58 · 3	28 · 9	87·2	+2·3	+ 2·0	+ 4·3	
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale	1,236·7	1,526·1	2,762 · 8	-40·1	-25·1	-65·3	
	337·9	190·8	528 · 8	- 9·0	- 6·7	-15·7	
	701·6	1,269·4	1,971 · 0	-20·1	-17·0	-37·1	
or retail) Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	95·4 101·7	32·4 33·5	127·8 135·2	- 6·8 - 4·2	- 0.1	- 8·1 - 4·3	
Insurance, banking and finance	371 - 9	328 · 4	700 · 3	+11.0	+14.7	+25.7	
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Other professional and scientific services	899·2	1,876·2	2,775·4	+12·4	+60·5	+72·9	
	54·6	37·7	92·3	-1·1	+ 1·7	+ 0·6	
	420·0	939·6	1,359·6	+7·4	+ 37·8	+45·2	
	37·1	70·6	107·7	-1·4	- 0·9	- 2·3	
	239·8	758·9	998·8	+3·7	+ 20·8	+24·5	
	8·6	11·1	19·7	-0·6	- 0·7	- 1·2	
	139·0	58·4	197·3	+4·3	+ 1·8	+ 6·1	
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Other services	950·9	1,196·6	2,147·5	+ 2.6	- 3.9	- 1·3	
	71·7	57·2	128·8	+ 1.7	+ 0.5	+ 2·2	
	40·6	27·9	68·5	- 2.5	- 1.6	- 4·1	
	23·3	33·8	57·2	- 1.5	- 0.4	- 1·9	
	233·0	382·0	615·0	+ 19.4	+ 5.5	+24·9	
	23·1	63·5	86·6	- 4.0	- 9.2	-13·2	
	8·3	27·2	35·5	- 2.1	- 3.0	- 5·1	
	335·5	85·5	421·0	- 5.8	- 3.9	- 9·8	
	4·7	2·4	7·1	- 2.2	- 0.8	- 3·0	
	17·0	77·1	94·1	- 2.1	- 3.7	- 5·7	
	12·8	128·6	141·4	+ 0.1	- 10.9	-10·7	
	180·9	311·5	492·4	+ 1.5	+ 23.6	+25·1	
Public administration† National government service† Local government service	966·5	440·5	1,407 · 0	-23·8	+ 3·0	-20·8	
	370·4	205·4	575 · 8	-11·7	- 7·1	-18·8	
	596·1	235·1	831 · 2	-12·1	+ 10·2	- 2·0	
Persons not classified by industry	34.2	11-1	45 · 3	+ 1.9	- 1.2	+ 0.7	

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

* Under 1,000.

Table 2 Great Britain: Analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969 and changes June 1968 to June 1969

THOUSANDS

All industries and services		Men	Boys	Wo	men	Girls	Total
Numbers employed at June 1969† Change + or — compared with June 1968	1.25 1.00 2.3 3.4	13,474 —97			7,986 +108	587 —29	22,600 -46
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	4.0	Numbers er June 1969	nployed at	+ or — compared with			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services† Total, Index of Production industries Total, all manufacturing industries	23-7 3-5 54-3	14.027 8,115 6,002	8,573 2,894 2,727	22,600 11,009 8,729	-124 -36 +89	+28	-46 - 8 +116
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing		317·0 283·9 !5·1 18·0	75·2 73·3 1·5 *	392·2 357·2 16·6 18·4	-19·0 -17·8 -0·7 -0·5	- 2·0 - 0·1	-21·1 -19·8 - 0·8 - 0·5
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying		422·1 369·3 18·9 22·6 11·3	19·0 13·8 1 5 2·2 1·5	441 · 1 383 · 1 20 · 4 24 · 8 12 · 8	-43·3 -42·8 - 0·9 - 1·5 + 1·9	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & -1.6 \\ & -0.1 \\ & -0.2 \end{array} $	-44·8 -44·4 - 1·0 - 1·7 + 2·3
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	75.9 21.0 20.0 1.7 1.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 1	469·3 27·5 86·9 19·4 51·3 23·3 11·1 38·3 33·6 19·8 29·8 69·8 41·7 16·8	348·6 7·9 64·1 32·0 45·0 13·6 3·7 50·4 39·4 5·4 23·8 17·9 25·2 20·2	817·9 35·4 151·0 51·4 96·3 36·9 14·8 88·7 73·0 25·2 53·6 87·7 66·9 37·0	+ 7.7 - 1.5 + 0.8 + 0.7 + 5.5 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 1.8 - 0.6 - 0.1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+11·0 -1·4 +1·7 -0·5 +8·5 +0·2 +1·7 +1·8 -0·9 +2·6 -2·1 +0·1

[†] Includes about 10,000 civil servants (8,000 men and 2,000 women) working outside the United Kingdom.

Table 2 (continued) Great Britain: Analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969 and changes June 1968 to June 1969 THOUSANDS

ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Numbers e June 1969	mployed at		Change + or - compared with June 1968			
redustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1750)		Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	375 · 4 16 · 3 27 · 4 7 · 5 171 · 5 37 · 3 13 · 8 30 · 1 22 · 8 37 · 3 11 · 4	140·7 * 4·1 2·3 43·2 45·7 8·0 12·0 11·1 7·4 6·2	516·1 17·0 31·5 9·8 214·7 83·0 21·8 42·1 33·9 44·7 17·6	+14·1 + 1·7 - 2·2 + 1·1 + 8·3 + 1·9 - 2·0 - 0·9 + 4·1 + 2·1	+ 4·8 + 0·1 - 0·4 + 0·4 + 2·6 + 1·3 - 1·0 - 0·6 - 0·5 + 1·1 + 1·8	+18·9 + 1·8 - 2·6 + 1·5 +10·9 + 3·2 - 3·0 - 1·5 - 0·5 + 5·2 + 3·9	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. 1etal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	510·8 254·7 44·6 95·8 47·5 68·2	71·2 23·5 8·1 12·3 10·5 16·8	582·0 278·2 52·7 108·1 58·0 85·0	+ 3·4 + 2·2 - - + 1·2	- 1·1 - 0·4 - 0·2 - 0·5	+ 2·3 + 2·2 - 0·4 - 0·2 + 0·7	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electrical goods	1,686·3 28·7 81·7 53·2 34·9 39·1 37·9 52·4 37·9 299·5 164·2 16·0 199·1 83·1 6·3 141·5 36·6 48·3 205·6 36·8 83·5	632·3 4·7 14·5 16·1 5·8 7·5 4·9 7·7 15·6 64·2 19·9 4·7 56·1 43·9 8·9 52·6 16·6 36·9 154·2 23·2 74·3	2,318·6 33·4 96·2 69·3 40·7 46·6 42·8 60·1 53·5 363·7 184·1 20·7 255·2 127·0 15·2 194·1 53·2 85·2 359·8 60·0 157·8	+ 19.8 - 1.0 - 0.3 - 0.9 + 2.8 + 1.1 + 2.0 + 1.6 - 1.3 + 8.3 + 1.5 - 1.3 + 8.2 - 4.1 + 0.2 - 16.6 - 1.2 - 1.2 - 1.3 + 1.5 + 3.7	+ 3·5 + 1·3 - 0·9 - 0·4 - 3·1 + 11·3 + 0·1 + 3·6	+37.6 + 1.0 - 0.2 - 1.0 + 3.3 + 1.2 + 2.5 + 1.4 + 5.1 + 9.9 + 1.5 - 1.6 + 11.7 - 17.5 - 17.5 - 17.5 - 1.6 + 6.8	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	172·0 135·7 36·3	11·7 8·3 3·4	183·7 144·0 39·7	- 4·0 - 5·0 + 1·0	- 0·4 - 0·5 + 0·1	- 4·· - 5·! + 1·	
fehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	713·9 438·7 18·0 204·9 20·2 29·0 3·1	108·0 63·0 6·2 34·2 1·2 1·6 1·8	821 · 9 501 · 7 24 · 2 239 · 1 21 · 4 30 · 6 4 · 9	+19·8 +26·3 + 1·5 - 1·4 - 5·5 - 1·1	- 0·7 + 1·6 + 0·2 - 1·2 - 0·7 - 0·2 - 0·4	+19· +27· + 1· - 2· - 6· - 1· - 0·	
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc. Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified		189·1 8·0 6·2 15·4 10·0 18·8 10·2	573·3 22·3 12·7 43·6 43·5 35·0 25·1 391·1	+ 7·2 + 0·5 - 0·4 - 0·8 + 1·3 + 0·8 - 5·8	+ 0.6 + 0.1 + 0.2 - 1.5 + 0.1 + 0.6 + 1.1	+ 7· + 0· - 0· - 2· + 1· + 1·	
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing	8.6	342·5 6·9 44·0 36·7 73·5 6·9 4·6 89·0 4·0 17·9 11·9 18·5 21·3	704·2 44·2 84·0 72·9 15·4 8·3 133·7 7·7 45·3 20·5 28·5 63·8 27·0	+ 18·7 + 3·5 + 2·9 + 1·9 + 2·3 + 0·3 - 0·3 + 3·9 + 0·1 + 2·3 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 1·4	- 4·3 + 0·2 - 2·4 - 2·3 - 1·8 - 0·1 - 0·4 + 3·1 - 0·3 + 0·8 - 0·4 - 1·2 + 0·7 - 0·2	+14· +3· +0· -0· +0· -0· +7· -0· +3· -0· -1· +0·	
Other textile industries Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	32·3 19·2 8·9 4·2	23·7 5·5 14·3 3·9	56·0 24·7 23·2 8·1	+ 0·7 + 0·1 + 0·4 + 0·2	- 0·3 - 0·3 - 0·2 + 0·2	+ 0· + 0· + 0·	
Fur Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elswehere specified Footwear	129·2 6·1 31·6 17·0 6·0 14·8 2·8 7·9 43·0	366-8 19-1 79-1 42-9 34-1 101-4 6-1 30-4 53-7	496·0 25·2 110·7 59·9 40·1 116·2 8·9 38·3 96·7	+ 2·3	+ 1.7 - 1.0 - 2.6 - 1.5 + 0.1 + 5.3 - 0.7 + 0.9 + 1.2	+ 4 - 6 - 0 - 1 + 5 - 0 + 1 + 0	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	273·2 55·7 28·0 62·2 17·8 109·5	75·9 6·5 31·8 20·2 1·7 15·7	349·1 62·2 59·8 82·4 19·5 125·2	- 2·4 - 2·7 + 0·5 + 2·0 + 2·1 - 4·3	+ 0·7 + 0·3 + 0·5 + 0·3 - 0·4	- ! - 2 + 0 + 2 + 2 - 4	
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	249 · 7 97 · 1 74 · 8 10 · 7 32 · 6 19 · 1 15 · 4	58·5 13·7 19·0 9·7 5·1 5·6 5·4	308·2 110·8 93·8 20·4 37·7 24·7 20·8	-10·4 - 5·1 - 4·8 + 0·4 - 1·1 + 0·3 - 0·1	- 2·6 - 1·0 - 1·5 + 0·6 + 0·2 - 0·6 - 0·3	-13 -6 -6 +1 -0 -0	

Table 2 (continued) Great Britain: Analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969 and changes June 1968 to June 1969

THOUSANDS

ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Numbers er June 1969	nployed at		Change + or June 1968	- compared	with
ndustry (Standard Industrial	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	424·5	217·0	641 · 5	+ 3.6	+ 3·0	+ 6.6
	73·0	18·4	91 · 4	- 0.2	- 0·6	- 0.8
	35·6	30·4	66 · 0	+ 2.0	+ 1·2	+ 3.2
	38·2	33·3	71 · 5	- 0.6	- 1·2	- 1.8
	113·2	38·5	151 · 7	+ 4.2	+ 4·2	+ 8.4
	164·5	96·4	260 · 9	- 1.8	- 0·6	- 2.4
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	219·6 95·6 7·8 5·5 15·9 5·8 63·6 25·4	140·7 35·3 2·7 6·1 28·2 6·3 44·8 17·3	360·3 130·9 10·5 11·6 44·1 12·1 108·4 42·7	+ 8·1 + 3·8 - 2·4 - 0·3 + 1·5 + 0·2 + 3·1 + 2·2	+ 4.6 - 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.3 + 3.7 + 1.7	+12.7 + 3.5 - 2.6 - 0.6 + 5.2 + 0.2 + 4.8 + 2.2
Construction	1,354.0	89.0	1,443.0	-63.2	+ 0.4	-62.8
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	336·9	59·6	396·5	-18·3	+ 2·3	-16·0
	100·7	22·0	122·7	- 4·5	+ 1·5	- 3·0
	195·8	33·5	229·3	-12·7	+ 0·6	-12·1
	40·4	4·1	44·5	- 1·1	+ 0·2	- 0·9
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal service and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	1,276·7	268 · 8	1,545·5	-38·4	- 0·2	-38.6
	242·8	20 · 2	263·0	-26·1	- 2·5	-28.6
	196·9	41 · 1	238·0	-17·7	- 3·7	-21.6
	231·4	23 · 2	254·6	+17·8	+ 3·2	+21.6
	69·7	9 · 2	78·9	-3·3	- 0·4	- 3.5
	110·7	7 · 1	117·8	-15·4	- 0·2	-15.6
	47·5	19 · 0	66·5	+2·3	+ 0·7	+ 3.6
	321·1	120 · 2	441·3	+1·8	+ 0·7	+ 2.5
	56·6	28 · 8	85·4	+2·2	+ 2·0	+ 4.6
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution	1,200 · 0	1,514·1	2,714·1	-35·9	-23·8	-59·
	327 · 5	189·2	516·7	- 7·8	- 6·3	-14·
	683 · 8	1,259·5	1,943·3	-17·3	-16·0	-33·
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail) Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	91·2	32·1	123·3	- 6·9	- 1·4	- 8
	97·5	33·3	130·8	- 3·9	- 0·1	- 4
Insurance, banking and finance	363 · 4	327 · 3	690.7	+11.1	+14.6	+25
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Other professional and scientific services	891·0 54·3 416·6 36·8 236·9 8·5 137·9	1,871·0 37·6 938·0 70·4 755·8 11·0 58·2	2,762·0 91·9 1,354·6 107·2 992·7 19·5 196·1	+11·9 - 1·1 + 6·8 - 1·4 + 3·7 - 0·5 + 4·4	+60·6 + 1·7 +37·6 - 0·9 +21·0 - 0·7 + 1·9	+72 + 0 +44 - 2 +24 - 1 + 6
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Other services	917·8	1,184·3	2,102·1	+ 4·1	- 2·1	+ 2
	68·2	56·2	124·4	+ 1·8	+ 0·6	+ 2
	39·0	27·6	66·6	- 2·4	- 1·6	- 4
	21·7	33·5	55·2	- 1·7	- 0·4	- 2
	219·4	376·4	595·8	+ 18·3	+ 6·1	+24
	22·5	62·9	85·4	- 3·6	- 8·8	- 12
	8·0	27·0	35·0	- 2·0	- 2·9	- 4
	330·9	84·9	415·8	- 3·8	- 3·6	- 7
	4·6	2·4	7·0	- 2·1	- 0·8	- 2
	16·3	76·4	92·7	- 1·8	- 3·6	- 5
	12·0	127·0	139·0	+ 0·1	- 10·6	- 10
	175·2	310·0	485·2	+ 1·3	+ 23·5	+24
Public administration† National government service† Local government service	945 · 0	437 · 8	1,382 · 8	-22·5	+ 3·I	-19
	362 · 2	204 · 0	566 · 2	-10·8	- 7·0	-17
	582 · 8	233 · 8	816 · 6	-11·7	+ 10·1	-17

^{*} Under 1,000.

[†] Includes about 10,000 civil servants (8,000 men and 2,000 women) working outside the United Kingdom.

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

(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

THOUSANDS

										1110	USANDS
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	REG West Midlands	ION East Midlands	Yorks and Hum- berside	North Western	North- ern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Men aged 18 and over Boys aged under 18	4,700 153	395	809	1,407	868 37	1,247	1,741	808	624	1,269	13,877†
Total Males	4,853	412	843	1,470	905	1,302	1,817	847	649	1,335	14,442+
Women aged 18 and over Girls aged under 18	2,878	212	455 36	786 59	472 43	690 55	1,064	425 42	301	764	8,048†
Total Females	3,045	230	491	845	515	745	1.141	466	327	834	8,642†
GRAND TOTAL	7,899	642	1,334	2,314	1,420	2,047	2,958	1,314	977	2,169	23,083†
Total, Index of Production industries Total, all manufacturing industries	3,196·9 2,559·5	275·0 210·8	560·0 422·7	1,434·5 1,230·2	837·9 637·5	1,150·5 886·4	1,592·2 1,344·3	689·9 476·7	505·2 344·0	1,037·8 764·7	11,279·8 8,876·7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	95·3 91·8 3·1	53·3 51·1 *	43·5 41·2 1·6	28·7 28·2 *	33·3 32·6 *	32·1 25·3 * 6·4	15·7 14·2 *	21·0 18·3 1·4 1·4	14·4 11·4 2·7	64·5 50·2 5·7 8·6	401 · 8 364 · 3 16 · 9 20 · 5
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	17·7 7·2 1·0 7·0 1·4 1·1	2·9 * 1·4 1·3	14·5 1·1 4·2 7·9 *	34·0 29·8 1·7 2·2 *	88·6 81·3 1·9 1·9 *	99·0 96·2 * 1·2 *	24·8 19·1 3·0 1·0 *	78·0 74·4 1·7 * 1·2	62·3 57·0 4·1 *	45·4 41·0 2·9 1·2 *	467·2 407·0 21·2 25·3 3·2 10·4
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	233·3 11·5 39·6 13·3 26·6 18·7 6·0 20·6 16·1 4·3 2·0 20·9 27·1 11·2 6·0 9·2	43·7 2·7 3·0 * 6·1 1·1 2·2 2·9 17·0 1·8 * 1·9 3·1 *	65·1 3·2 11·2 * 10·0 9·5 * 5·0 1·7 4·2 * 1·3 6·0 1·8 1·7 8·3	74·6 1·3 19·4 1·6 8·2 4·8 * 15·0 4·2 1·0 * 2·6 11·7 2·4 1·8 *	50·8 2·9 9·3 2·6 5·3 1·7 1·1 1·9 8·0 3·2 * 1·4 3·9 1·5 *	90·2 3·2 13·1 3·6 14·5 2·9 * 22·2 8·7 2·2 3·3 3·8 8·6 2·7 *	134·0 6·9 27·2 16·6 13·4 6·2 2·9 12·6 10·1 5·7 1·9 9·6 10·0 4·7 1·0 5·1	41·2 1·6 11·1 2·8 5·6 2·7 3·2 2·8 * 1·0 5·5 2·2 1·8	20·8 6·5 1·0 1·7 2·6 * * * * * * 1·8	111·7 2·5 20·3 9·8 17·9 3·3 1·4 4·7 5·4 2·9 1·0 2·7 9·5 4·3 22·5 3·4	865 · 5 36 · 1 160 · 5 52 · 2 109 · 3 53 · 5 15 · 2 89 · 9 74 · 3 26 · 1 9 · 1 46 · 0 88 · 9 32 · 6 34 · 3 37 · 6
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	21·3 * 17·6 3·7	* * *	* * * *	1·8 * 1·0	3·2 2·7 *	6·9 5·5 *	11·5 * 7·9 3·3	3·7 3·2 *	7·1 4·0 3·0	3·5 * 2·5	59·5 17·2 32·4 9·8
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	156·7 23·2 39·8 17·4 16·4 4·2	10·4 1·1 1·6 * *	13·1 3·1 * 1·0 *	23·8 7·7 * 2·8 *	19·5 2·4 6·2 2·2 *	36·3 13·5 1·8 1·5 2·7	115·1 49·0 14·4 * 6·5 15·0	54·3 32·0 2·6 * 3·1 2·3	16·1 6·3 * 1·6 *	31·6 7·6 2·1 * 1·7 *	477·0 145·9 70·2 25·7 35·9 25·0
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	2·4 2·7 35·2	* 2·0 *	1·3 1·8	1·2 * 6·5	* * 4·8	7·9 2·4 4·8	9·6 1·8 9·6	* *	* * 3.0	2·7 1·9 11·2	25·3 13·4 77·9
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	48·3 4·4 3·9 8·0 13·3 8·1 10·6	3·9 * * 2·8 * *	7·0 * 2·2 * 3·1	147·3 27·6 24·2 35·5 21·5 31·6 7·0	44·4 9·8 9·6 22·8 1·5 *	110·8 87·1 * 12·5 * 9·1	37·2 14·5 1·0 6·9 4·5 5·5 4·7	53·3 38·5 3·5 6·4 1·9 1·7	94·6 74·6 2·4 5·0 9·6 *	48·5 25·0 6·4 10·7 3·5 2·6	595 · 4 281 · 7 53 · 0 112 · 8 56 · 7 60 · 5 30 · 7
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	341·1 8·1 25·4 20·8 6·3 1·7 10·2 20·7 25·4 95·4 46·0 4·1	31·1 7·9 2·0 1·1 * 2·9 * 9·4 3·1 *	69.6 2.7 4.0 8.0 5.4 * 1.9 4.7 4.2 12.9 4.3 *	160·5 4·3 30·7 8·1 6·5 1·8 3·4 7·4 2·7 23·2 28·6 4·1 39·8	103·1 1·4 8·3 4·2 6·5 12·3 8·1 7·1 2·4 19·2 9·4 1·5	113·4 1·4 10·7 6·4 * 8·9 4·3 4·6 2·3 31·3 16·0 2·0	159·7 3·0 6·5 8·1 7·7 19·0 1·7 9·1 1·7 45·9 27·2 5·3 24·4	67·5 * 3·8 2·0 * 3·2 6·9 * 15·0 18·0 4·2	30·9 1·1 1·6 1·8 * 1·5 * 7·0 7·4 *	120·8 3·8 4·8 10·3 * 3·0 6·0 4·7 13·2 31·2 29·2 1·8	1,197·7 34·2 97·9 70·7 33·2 47·2 43·4 66·1 53·6 290·4 189·2 24·1
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	87·2 10·5 3·7 16·4 56·5	5·2 * * 3·7	8·9 * * * 7·0	6·3 * * 1·5 3·7	6·0 * * 4·6	5·0 * 1·9 2·5	8·8 * 2·! 6·!	2·5 * * !	4·1 * 1·2 1·3 1·3	17·0 1·0 7·3 2·0 6·8	151·0 14·7 14·7 27·6 94·0
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equip-	382·3 39·6 22·2	25·9 4·6 *	32·9 11·6 *	128·8 44·3 4·7	37·1 9·9 1·3	30·0 15·9 *	140·9 40·8 18·5	56·7 19·3 2·6	29·4 4·3 3·6	52·0 9·7 1·1	916·0 200·0 54·4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	20·9 74·1	1.7	* 7.2	17·4 4·1	8·0 8·0	* 2.3	19·4 17·1	13.9	2·2 7·4	2·5 8·8	86·8 144·7
equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	31·3 28·7 79·5 22·3 63·5	3·0 * 1·7 5·7 1·8	6·6 * 2·3 3·3	5·8 4·0 1·5 7·2 39·9	* * 2·1 1·0 6·5	3·0 * * 3·9 3·2	* 6·0 6·8 6·6 25·2	1·1 * 1·2 3·8 6·0	1·9 * * 5·4 4·4	3·4 7·8 8·7 3·7 6·4	56·9 48·2 102·9 62·0 160·0

Table 3 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) THOUSANDS

And Incolained aple W				REG	ION				Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
ndustry Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Hum- berside	North Western	North- ern	Nac Street C	kninganibut		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	42·8 31·4 11·4	4·2 4·0 *	18·4 17·7 *	1·3 *	1·2 · *	7·4 6·8	32·7 26·9 5·8	39·6 34·1 5·5	2·7 2·1	46·9 35·4 11·5	197·1 160·1 37·0	
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repair-	242·4 3·6 153·9	18·7 17·3	61·5 * 14·9 *	209·7 7·1 165·0 11·9	57·2 * 9·9 8·2	50·4 9·3 19·6	118·6 1·3 71·7	13·2 * 7·6 *	23·5 * 17·1	41·1 * 21·4 *	836·5 21·3 498·4 22·6	
Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	72·6 2·0 8·6	1.4	41·2 5·0 *	22·8 * 2·6	31·1 3·6 4·3	13·1 3·0 5·3	37·9 4·5 3·3	1·9 * 3·7	4·0 *	14·4 1·1 4·1	240 · 4 20 · 0 33 · 8	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	157·0 22·4 2·3 5·4 5·9 5·5 11·5 11·8 92·2	4·8 * * * * * 1·3 * 2·7	15·7 2·4 * * * * * * 11·5	220·8 14·9 6·1 1·0 27·2 6·2 2·2 7·2 156·1	26·9 3·2 1·0 * 1·2 2·0 5·1 * 14·3	84·0 17·1 11·0 9·7 2·1 11·2 3·2 1·7 28·1	66·1 4·7 1·7 * 2·5 10·1 4·8 * 41·7	14·7 * * * 1·5 2·2 * 9·5	24·2 * * 2·2 2·4 3·4 * 14·9	29·5 2·9 * 2·7 4·6 1·5 * 16·8	643-7 68-4 23-1 17-9 44-1 44-3 35-8 22-3 387-7	
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax	31.3	3.7	15.8	36·3 7·3	123·2 5·5	166·9 7·6	190.7	23.7	9.2	95.2	705 · 1 45 ·	
systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net	2·1 1·9 *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2·2 * 3·3 *	2·7 * I·I *	4·0 1·8 4·0	4·2 6·9 111·0 *	58·4 48·9 10·2 *	2·3 1·4 6·3 *	1·0 -	8·5 3·5 18·1 15·3	85 66.1 156 15	
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 c.m. wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	9·4 * 1·2 1·4 5·3 3·1 4·2	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* 1·5 1·0 1·3 *	3·8 * 12·9 3·6 1·9 1·6 *	79·4 5·7 * 7·9 1·3 13·2	3·9 * 12·0 1·5 1·5 12·3 4·5	10·5 * 4·8 3·7 10·0 22·4 13·5	2·6 * 1·5 * 1·2 1·1 *	2·5 * 1·2 1·4 * 1·0	21·7 1·0 12·2 * 3·1 7·4	135.0 7.1 46.2 20.27.6 62.27.0	
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	19·4 3·8 9·2 6·4	1·1 * *	3·8 3·1 *	5·9 1·0 4·9	4·7 4·1 *	5·8 3·9 1·6	9·1 4·8 3·9	2·5 1·0 1·3	1·8 * *	3·7 2·5 *	57· 25· 24· 8·	
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	139·4 3·1 19·1 35·4 9·8 43·8 5·5 13·1 9·7	13·4 * 2·3 * * * * 1·0 7·7	26·1 * 2·2 1·0 3·2 2·3 * 6·2 10·5	22·9 * 6·9 * 1·4 5·0 * 3·0 5·0	72.6 * 4.8 1.4 2.9 15.7 * 4.9 42.3	58·1 1·3 37·5 3·6 4·5 7·8 *	87·1 15·2 11·3 7·3 11·1 20·0 2·3 4·0 15·8	36·6 1·3 14·6 2·6 2·6 9·0 *	16·8 * 5·0 2·0 * 4·2 * 2·0 1·8	33·5 2·3 7·5 6·9 3·7 6·7 *	506· 26· 111· 61· 40· 115· 9· 40· 102·	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not	84·3 12·5 3·3 16·4 10·9	8·5 4·3 *	10.6	81·1 9·5 49·1 8·6 1·9	23·3 7·0 2·1 3·1	37·0 8·6 * 15·5 2·3	49·5 5·7 3·1 25·9	20·7 3·9 * 6·4	11·0 3·4 * 2·0	25·7 7·4 1·0 3·4	351 · 63 · 61 · 82 · 19 ·	
elsewhere specified imber, furniture, etc.	125-6	10.6	6·5 18·5	12.0	10.5	9.9	36-1	9.8	9.3	27.8	314	
Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	37·6 47·3 7·2 18·2 8·1 7·2	5·5 2·8 * *	8·0 4·7 1·1 2·2 *	8·3 6·3 1·3 3·7 2·4 1·6	7·5 4·2 1·6 2·0 1·0	12·2 6·7 3·0 3·8 2·4 1·3	11·4 10·7 3·6 3·7 3·9 2·8	7·8 3·7 1·5 * *	3·6 3·5 * * *	11·8 6·0 1·5 2·6 3·7 2·1	95. 21. 38. 24. 20.	
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board	314·0 35·8	16.1	37·8 7·2	33·3 2·6	26.4	37·9 4·5	91·3 17·7	18·7 2·5	13.9	58·3 16·5	647· 93·	
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery	24·9 17·4	1.5	6.6	5·1 3·2	5.1	4.6	18-4	4.3	2.1	7·3 2·2	79 · 32 ·	
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	12·1 44·7 46·1	* 2·5 *	* 4·2 *	* 6·1 *	* 3·3 *	1·2 5·5 *	9·4 12·3 5·8	* 3·6 *	* 2·3 *	1·1 10·9 1·4	27 · 95 · 57 ·	
engraving, etc.	132·8	8.5	17.5	15·3 52·2	16-1	20.4	22.9	7.4	3.4	18.9	262· 353·	
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	28.4	1.5	7.7	33.3	8.3	4.9	26.9	3.3	2.4	8.1	127	
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified	23·3 9·0 49·4	1·3 1·3 *	1·0 *	1·4 4·8 *	2·7 *	* 3·2 * 6·0	4·7 *	* * * 4.6	1·3 6·3 *	* 2·6 * 2·3	50· 12· 106·	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	16.2	•	*	2.1	*	1.5	2.9	3.2	•	•	29	
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	138·4 50·1 74·1 14·2	49·7 11·6 2·4 8·1 1·1	95·1 27·7 6·1 18·2 3·4	35·5 10·5 20·8 4·2	85·3 26·5 7·6 16·3 2·5	36·2 10·3 21·8 4·1	174·3 48·8 16·9 26·2 5·7	112·5 22·7 7·4 12·3 3·0	76·0 22·9 5·5 14·4 3·0	195·7 32·1 8·5 19·8 3·7	1,533 402 125 232 45	

(136522)

Table 3 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) THOUSANDS

				REG	ION				Wales	Scotland	
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Hum- berside	North Western	North- ern	Charifford	istraeubea	Britain
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport	655·3 99·9 76·7	42·2 7·7 4·7	86·0 12·7 13·0	104·4 15·9 19·9	68·0 15·6 13·3	122·0 27·6 23·2	214·8 35·4 32·3	77·0 13·7 19·0	64·9 13·8 12·4	149·4 26·0 31·2	1,584·0 268·4 245·6
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage	67·0 8·6	9.1	14.6	24.0	15.7	22.4	33.5	14.7	11.2	26.3	238·5 24·6
Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport	51·5 45·8 57·6	2.0	1.5	* 1.4	* *	1.6	14·5 30·2 2·9	4.1	1·7 5·2 *	6·9 9·4 3·0	82·6 118·7 68·6
Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	196.7	16.5	28.7	36.8	1.8	26.4	12.8	14.9	16.8	37·7 6·3	443·7 93·3
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution	1,031·0 105·6 18·6 101·0 323·5 383·4	75·0 8·3 * 3·1 26·8 28·0	170·4 16·3 2·3 9·5 53·3 67·6	212·4 20·4 1·6 21·0 62·3 81·3	151·6 10·8 * 12·5 40·7 72·0	227·9 20·5 2·4 18·1 67·1 97·3	355·0 31·8 3·5 39·1 92·1 157·0	151·8 10·4 * 7·8 54·1 66·4	101·3 10·3 * 5·0 35·4 38·3	273·8 21·8 2·0 21·7 106·6 101·7	2,750·0 256·1 33·1 238·8 861·8 1,093·1
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and	45.6	5.2	14.3	9.8	8.0	9.2	13.1	7.0	6.6	10.4	129-2
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	53 · 3	3.0	7.1	15.9	7.0	13.3	18-4	5.2	5.2	9.7	138-0
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	533·1 166·9 147·4 41·6 36·0 23·4 87·3 30·4	16·1 7·7 4·9 * 1·3 * 1·4	37·5 12·2 12·6 2·7 4·5 * 3·5 1·4	52·2 19·0 13·5 4·6 2·8 * 9·3 2·5	26·7 8·3 8·4 3·2 2·0 * 4·0	49·2 16·1 13·4 7·2 2·6 * 6·9 2·4	85·6 33·2 25·1 4·8 5·6 1·9 10·9 4·1	25·5 9·0 8·6 1·8 2·8 *	19·3 6·7 7·3 1·3 1·6 * 2·2	58·0 23·8 19·6 4·3 3·5 * 5·4	903 : 303 : 260 : 172 : 29 : 133 : 42 : 1
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services	1,002 · 9 43 · 0 433 · 8 46 · 3 35 · 2 11 · 0 46 · 5 70 · 9	82·9 1·9 49·5 2·8 24·4 * 2·4 1·7	190·1 4·6 94·5 7·8 69·4 * 6·3 6·5	239·6 7·0 132·1 8·0 78·8 * 3·1 9·8	142·8 4·2 80·6 4·5 46·3 * 3·8 2·9	226·9 7·2 121·6 7·1 82·9 1·0 1·8 5·4	337·9 9·9 173·7 10·6 127·4 2·1 5·4 8·9	151·7 3·4 82·0 4·1 55·9 * 1·6 4·1	126·4 2·6 65·4 3·5 50·9 * 1·3 2·3	286·5 8·6 130·4 13·1 114·8 2·0 6·4 11·1	2,787 · 92 · 1,363 · 107 · 1,001 · 19 · 178 · 123 · 1
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Laundries	788·4 82·3 24·2 19·2 110·9 56·8 20·6 15·1 22·2 36·5 50·1 37·7	58·4 1·6 3·1 * 10·5 2·6 * * * 3·0 6·4 2·6	142·3 6·2 4·1 2·3 35·8 10·0 2·1 1·9 2·8 7·0 14·4 6·2	140·6 5·3 4·9 3·2 17·7 6·3 8·6 3·2 6·5 7·6 7·4 6·7	91·3 2·6 2·4 1·4 9·4 5·3 3·4 2·6 1·7 5·7 5·6 3·1	143·3 5·7 5·9 4·4 21·0 8·9 5·6 3·8 7·7 6·9 7·5 2·9	212·1 9·0 10·5 17·0 27·3 13·4 15·3 6·7 4·3 9·9 8·2 9·9 3·4	108·4 4·8 4·7 4·1 20·3 6·0 7·7 8·3 1·2 5·1 5·9 4·0 1·3	75·7 4·4 2·5 3·3 17·2 4·8 2·1 3·6 * 3·1 4·2 1·6	168·5 6·6 6·1 4·5 39·0 13·0 8·3 3·9 2·9 8·4 9·0 6·3	1,929 · 128 · 68 · 59 · 309 · 127 · 73 · 51 · 46 · 94 · 118 · 86 · 35 · 35 · 35 · 36 · 35 · 36 · 36 · 3
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes	11·0 148·8 2·5 150·5	16·1 *	33·8 *	2·6 38·4 * 21·3	6·5 27·5 *	36·1 1·1 20·8	43·6 * 33·0	20·7 *	17·7 * 7·6	36·1 * 20·4	418· 7· 303·
Other services Public administration National government service Local government service	586·6 273·2 313·4	38·4 13·4 25·0	101·6 51·7 49·8	98·1 31·4 66·7	65·6 21·2 44·4	90·9 24·1 66·8	138·4 40·9 97·5	84·0 35·4 48·5	66·0 21·2 44·8	122·9 45·2 77·7	1,402 · 567 · 834 ·
Persons not classified by industry	9.4	*	2.5	3.6	2.6	4.5	5.9	4.5	3.7	7.6	45.

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

† Includes about 10,000 civil servants (8,000 men and 2,000 women) working outside the United Kingdom.

Table 4 Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)				REG	ION				Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Standard Industrial Classification 1700)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Hum- berside	North Western	North- ern			Dritaiii
Men aged 18 and over Boys aged under 18	4,608 151	386 17	785 33	1,377 61	847 37	1,208 54	1,686	761 37	595 25	1,214	13,474† 552
otal Males	4,759	403	817	1,438	883	1,262	1,760	799	620	1,278	14.027†
Vomen aged 18 and over Girls aged under 18	2,866 166	210	451 36	781 59	469 43	685 54	1,056	418 41	297 25	751 69	7,986† 587
otal Females	3,032	229	487	839	511	739	1,132	459	322	820	8,573†
GRAND TOTAL	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,600†
otal, Index of Production industries otal, all manufacturing industries	3,148·5 2,530·5	270·7 208·3	547·5 416·0	1,412 · 1 1,215 · 9	823·7 630·7	1,124·5 873·4	1,556·8 1,321·8	654·7 462·5	485 · 3 336 · I	1,001·3 745·5	11,025·5 8,740·8
griculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	94·0 90·6 3·0	52·3 50·2 *	42·4 40·4 1·5	28·1 27·6 *	32·5 31·9 *	30·5 24·5 * 5·6	15·3 3·9 *	20·3 17·7 1·3 1·3	13·8 10·9 2·6 *	61·7 48·1 5·5 8·1	390·9 355·8 16·6 18·5
fining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	17·5 7·1 1·0 6·9 1·4 1·0	2·9 * * ·4 ·3	14·2 1·0 4·1 7·8 *	32·2 28·0 1·7 2·2 *	85·7 78·4 1·9 1·9 * 3·2	95·3 92·6 * I·2 *	23·5 7·8 3·0 1·0 *	68·8 65·4 1·6 *	59·0 53·9 3·9 *	42·9 38·7 2·8 1·1 *	442·2 383·1 20·7 25·1 3·2 10·1
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	230·6 11·4 39·1 13·2 26·3 18·6 5·8 20·4 15·8 4·2 2·0 20·8 26·7 11·1 5·9 9·1	43·0 2·7 3·0 * 6·0 1·1 2·1 2·9 16·8 1·8 * 1·9 3·0 *	64·0 3·i 11·0 * 9·9 9·4 * 4·9 1·7 4·1 1·3 5·9 1·8 1·7 8·1	73·6 ·2 9· ·6 8· 4·7 * 4·9 4·2 1·0 * 2·5 1·5 2·4 1·8	50·0 2·9 9·1 2·5 5·2 1·7 1·0 1·8 7·9 3·1 1·4 3·8 1·5 *	88·7 3·1 12·8 3·5 14·3 2·9 * 22·0 8·5 2·1 3·2 3·7 8·4 2·6 *	131·2 6·8 26·7 16·4 13·2 6·1 2·9 12·3 9·8 5·4 1·8 9·5 9·8 4·6 1·0 5·0	39·9 1·5 10·7 2·8 5·4 2·6 * 1·0 5·4 2·1 * 1·8	20·1 * 6·3 1·0 1·6 2·6 * 1·7 * * 3·3 1·0	108·6 2·4 19·7 9·5 17·5 3·2 1·3 4·6 5·2 2·8 1·0 2·7 9·3 4·1 22·1 3·3	849·6 35·5 157·5 51·4 107·4 107·4 52·7 14·7 88·6 72·8 25·4 8·8 45·4 87·1 32·0 33·4 36·9
oal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	20·8 * 17·1 3·6	₹3 ± 3	* * *	1·7 * * 1·0	3·1 2·6 *	6·8 5·5 *	7·7 3·3	3·6 3·1 *	7·0 4·0 2·9	3·4 * 2·5	58·0 17·0 31·4 9·6
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	155·3 22·8 39·6 17·3 16·2 4·1	10·3 · 1·6 * *	12·9 3·0 * *	23·5 7·6 * * 2·7	19·2 2·3 6·1 2·2 *	35·7 13·3 1·8 1·5 2·7	113·5 48·3 14·2 * 6·4 14·8	53·3 31·4 2·5 * 3·0 2·2	15·8 6·2 * 1·5 *	30·8 7·3 2·1 * 1·6	470 · 4 143 · 3 69 · 4 25 · 4 35 · 1 24 · 5
synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	15·3 2·3 2·7 35·1	3·9 * 2·0 *	4·3 * 1·3 1·8	4·7 1·2 * 6·5	* * * 4·8	* 7·9 2·4 4·8	11·9 6·0 1·8 9·5	8·5 4·4 *	4·0 * 3·0	3·1 2·6 1·8 11·0	57·2 25·0 13·2 77·3
letal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	47·7 4·3 3·9 7·9 13·2 7·9 10·6	3·9 * * 2·8 *	6·9 * 2·1 * 3·1	145 · 4 27 · 3 23 · 8 34 · 9 21 · 3 31 · 2 7 · 0	43·9 9·7 9·6 22·5 1·4	108·7 85·5 * 12·1 * 9·0	36·3 14·2 1·0 6·7 4·4 5·4 4·6	51·5 37·4 3·5 6·1 1·9 1·6	93·4 73·8 2·3 4·9 9·4 *	47·0 24·3 6·2 10·3 3·4 2·5	584·6 276·5 52·1 110·3 55·9 59·5 30·3
lechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	337·6 8·0 25·2 20·6 6·2 1·7 10·1 20·5 25·2 94·0 45·6 4·0	30·7 7·8 1·9 1·1 * 2·9 * 9·3 3·0 *	68·5 2·7 3·9 7·9 5·4 * 1·9 4·7 4·2 12·6 4·2 *	159·0 4·2 30·4 8·0 6·4 1·7 3·4 7·3 2·6 22·9 28·3 4·1	101·9 1·4 8·3 4·2 6·5 12·3 8·0 7·1 2·4 18·9 9·2 1·5	111.9 1.3 10.6 6.3 * 8.8 4.3 4.5 2.2 30.9 15.8 2.0	157·4 2·9 6·4 8·0 7·7 18·8 1·7 9·0 1·7 45·0 26·9 5·3	65·7 3·7 2·0 * 3·2 6·8 14·6 17·4 4·1	29·9 1·0 1·5 1·8 * 1·5 * 6·7 7·2 *	118·0 3·7 4·7 10·2 * 3·0 6·0 4·5 13·0 30·3 28·4 1·8	1,180·6 33·7 96·6 69·9 32·7 46·7 43·0 65·3 53·0 285·2 186·0 23·7
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	86·6 10·2 3·7 16·4 56·3	5·2 * * * 3·7	8·8 * * 6·9	6·2 * * ! ·5 3·6	5·9 * * * 4·6	4·9 * * 1·9 2·4	8·7 * 2·1 6·1	2·4 * * * 1·8	4·0 * 1·2 1·3 1·2	16·8 * 7·2 2·0 6·7	149·6 14·2 14·5 27·4 93·5
lectrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equip-	378·2 39·0 21·8	25·7 4·6 *	32·4 11·5 *	127·2 43·6 4·7	36·8 9·8 1·3	29·5 15·7 *	138·4 39·8 18·2	55·5 19·0 2·5	28·7 4·1 3·5	50·8 9·5 1·0	903·4 196·7 53·4
Radio and electronic components	20·2 73·1	1.6	7.0	17·3 4·0	7·9 8·0	* 2.3	19.1	13·6 8·2	2·2 7·1	2·4 8·5	85·2 142·4
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	31·0 28·6 79·2 22·1 63·0	3·0 * 1·6 5·6 1·7	6·6 * * 2·2 3·3	5·7 4·0 1·4 7·1 39·3	* 2·0 1·0 6·4	3·0 * * 3·9 3·1	* 5·9 6·8 6·5 24·9	1·1 * 1·1 3·8 5·9	1·8 * * 5·3 4·3	3·3 7·7 8·7 3·6 6·1	56·0 48·0 102·5 61·2 158·0

Table 4 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

THOUSANDS

ndustry			1500193	REG	ION				Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Hum- berside	North Western	North- ern		A SE INSENSE	Britain
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	41·4 30·0 11·3	4·1 3·9 *	18·1 17·5 *	1.3	1·2 1·1	7·1 6·6	31·5 25·8 5·7	37·1 31·8 5·2	2.4	45·3 34·1 11·3	189·5 153·2 36·3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	240·1 3·6 152·3	18·6 	60·6 * 14·8 *	208·0 7·1 163·8	56·8 * 9·8 8·1	49·8 9·2 19·2 *	116·9 1·3 70·7	12·9 * 7·4 *	23·0 * 16·8 *	40·5 21·0 *	827 · 2 21 · 1 493 · 0 22 · 2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	72·0 2·0 8·5	1.4	40·7 4·8 *	22·5 * 2·5	31·0 3·6 4·3	13·0 2·9 5·3	37·5 4·3 3·2	1·8 * 3·6	3.9	14·3 1·1 4·1	238· 19· 33·
Tetal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	154·8 22·2 2·2 5·4 5·8 5·4 11·5 11·7 90·6	4·7 * * * * 1·3 * 2·7	15·4 2·4 * * * * * 11·2	217·6 14·8 6·0 1·0 27·0 6·1 2·2 7·1 153·5	26·5 3·2 * 1·2 2·0 5·1 * 14·1	82·7 17·0 10·7 9·6 2·0 11·1 3·1 1·7 27·5	64.6 4.6 1.7 * 2.5 9.9 4.7 * 40.6	14·1 * * * 1·4 2·1 * 9·0	23·4 * * 2·1 2·3 3·4 * 14·3	28·6 2·8 * 2·6 4·5 1·5 * 16·2	68. 22. 17. 43. 43. 35. 22. 379. 696.
Production of man-made fibres	30.8	3.6	15.6	36·0 7·3	122.2	7·6	187.9	23 · 1	9.1	1.7	44
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute	* 2·0 1·8 *	* * *	2·1 * 3·2 *	2·7 * 1·0 *	4·0 1·8 3·9	4·1 6·8 109·7 *	57·5 48·3 10·1 *	2·2 1·3 6·1 *	2·2 * 1·0 *	8·3 3·4 17·7 14·8 1·5	84 65 154 15 8
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 c.m. wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing	1·3 9·3 * 1·2 1·4 5·2 3·0	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* 1.5 1.0 1.3 *	3·7 * 12·8 3·6 1·9 1·6	78·9 5·6 * 7·8 1·3 13·0	3·8 * 11·9 1·4 1·4 12·2 4·5	10·4 * 4·7 3·7 9·9 21·9 13·3	2·5 * 1·5 * 1·1 1·0	2·4 * 1·1 1·4 * 1·0	21·5 1·0 12·0 * 3·0 7·3	133 7 45 20 27 61 27
Other textile industries .eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	4·1 19·1 3·7 9·1 6·3	1:1	3·7 3·1 *	5·8 1·0 4·9	4·6 4·0 *	5·7 3·8 1·5	8·9 4·7 3·8	2·4 1·0 1·2	1.8	3·6 2·4 *	56 24 23
Weatherproof outwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	137.9 3.0 18.9 34.9 9.7 43.4 5.4 13.0 9.5	13·3 * 2·3 * * * 1·0 7·6	25·7 * 2·2 1·0 3·2 2·2 * 6·2 10·3	22·7 * 6·8 * 1·4 5·0 * 2·9 5·0	72·2 * 4·7 1·4 2·8 15·6 * 4·9 42·0	57·7 1·3 37·3 3·6 4·5 7·7 * 1·1 2·0	86·4 15·1 11·2 7·2 11·0 19·8 2·3 4·0 15·7	36·0 1·3 14·4 2·5 2·6 8·9 *	16·4 * 4·9 2·0 * 4·1 * 1·9 1·8	32·8 2·2 7·3 6·9 3·6 6·6 *	50 2! 110 66 44 114 3 10
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement	83·4 12·3 3·2 16·1 10·8	8·4 4·3 *	10·4 1·3 1·4 *	79·9 9·3 48·4 8·5 1·9	22·9 6·9 2·0 3·0	36·2 8·4 * 15·1 2·3	48·6 5·5 3·0 25·5 *	19·9 3·7 * 6·1	10·6 3·2 * 2·0	24·7 7·0 1·0 3·3	34 6 6 8 1
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	40.9	2.9	6.4	11.8	10.3	9.8	13.8	9.5	3.9	12.7	30
imber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	123·4 37·1 46·1 7·1 18·0 8·0 7·1	10·4 5·5 2·7 *	18·2 7·9 4·6 1·1 2·1 *	23·2 8·1 6·2 1·3 3·7 2·4 1·5	18·0 7·3 4·1 1·6 2·0 1·0	28·8 11·9 6·5 3·0 3·8 2·4 1·3	11·3 10·3 3·5 3·7 3·8 2·7	7·5 3·4 1·5 *	3.5	11.5	
aper, printing and publishing	311-4	16.0	37·3 7·1	33.1	26.2	37·6 4·5	90.4	18.3			
Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery	24·7 17·3	1:4	6.5	5·0 3·2	5.1	4.5	18·2 4·8	4.2	in paratiton	7.1	
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	44·5 45·5	* 2·5	* 4·1	* 6·1	* 3.3	1·2 5·5	9·3 12·3 5·7	3.5	and shalls the	1.3	
engraving, etc.	131.9	8.4	17·0 17·2	15.3	16.0	20.3	22.7	7.3	18-1	17.3	3
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	2.0		7.7	33.0	8.2	4.8		3.2		3.3	Mr 0572
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	23·1 8·9 48·7 16·0	4.4	* 1·0 * 6·2	* 122	2·7 * 7·0	3·2 * 5·9 1·5	4.6	* 4·5 3·2	6.1	2.5	
Construction	463 · 8	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.			81 · 1	120-1		101 - 3	estenza		15 252
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	136·7 49·3 73·3 14·1	2.3	5.8	10.3	26·3 7·6 16·2 2·5	21.5	16.5	12.1	14.	8.3	1 2

Table 4 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

THOUSANDS

Industry	100 March 100 Ma			REG	ION				Wales	Scotland	
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Hum- berside	North Western	North- ern			Britain
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport	646·9 98·8 75·9	41·3 7·5 4·6	83·9 12·2 12·7	103·0 15·6 19·7	66·6 15·1 13·1	119·3 26·8 22·9	209·7 34·5 31·8	73·9 13·2 18·5	62·9 3·3 12·2	144·8 25·2 30·2	1,552 · 4 262 · 1 241 · 7
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	65.6 7.8 50.6 45.0 56.9 195.4 50.8	8·9 * 2·0 * 16·4 1·1	14·3 2·7 1·3 5·5 * 28·3 6·2	23·5 1·4 * 1·3 36·7 4·2	15·4 * * * * 19·2 1·8	21·8 1·5 1·3 12·7 * 26·2 5·6	32·4 3·0 13·6 29·8 2·7 49·5 12·4	14·1 1·6 3·6 6·2 * 14·6 1·6	10·7 1·2 1·5 5·2 *	25·4 2·3 6·4 9·2 2·7 37·3 6·1	232·0 22·5 79·0 116·8 66·6 440·2 91·5
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and	1,019·4 103·2 18·5 100·2 319·4 380·6	73·9 8·0 * 3·0 26·4 27·8	166·9 15·8 2·2 9·3 52·1 66·7	209·2 19·8 1·6 20·9 61·1 80·7	149·3 10·4 * 12·4 40·0 71·5	223·5 19·8 2·4 17·8 65·5 96·4	347 · 6 30 · 4 3 · 4 38 · 5 90 · 0 155 · 2	147·1 9·7 * 7·6 52·4 65·2	98·2 9·8 * 4·9 34·2 37·7	266·5 20·6 1·9 21·4 103·9 100·2	2,701·5 247·6 32·5 235·9 845·0 1,082·2
agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	44·9 52·5	5·1 2·9	13.9	9·6 15·6	7·7 6·7	8·9 12·7	12·4 17·6	6·5 4·7	6·3 4·8	9·5 9·0	124·8 133·5
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	528·8 164·8 146·2 41·4 35·8 23·2 87·0 30·4	15·8 7·5 4·8 * 1·2 *	36·4 11·7 12·2 2·7 4·5 * 3·5 1·4	51·8 18·7 13·4 4·6 2·8 * 9·2 2·5	26·3 8·1 8·3 3·2 2·0 *	48.6 15.8 13.2 7.2 2.5 * 6.8 2.4	84·3 32·6 24·7 4·8 5·5 1·9 10·8 4·1	25·0 8·7 8·4 1·8 2·7 *	18·7 6·4 7·1 1·3 1·5 *	57·0 23·3 19·3 4·3 3·4 *	892·7 297·7 257·7 71·8 62·0 28·8 132·8 41·9
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services	998·9 42·9 432·5 45·1 349·6 10·9 46·4 70·5	82·5 1·9 49·3 2·8 24·2 * 2·4 1·7	188·8 4·6 93·9 7·7 69·0 * 6·3 6·4	238·8 7·0 131·8 8·0 78·3 * 3·1 9·8	142·2 4·2 80·3 4·5 46·0 * 3·8 2·9	225·9 7·1 121·2 7·0 82·4 1·0 1·8 5·3	336·3 9·8 173·1 10·6 126·6 2·0 5·4 8·8	150·6 3·4 81·6 4·1 55·4 * 1·6 4·0	125 · 6 2 · 6 65 · 0 3 · 5 50 · 5 * 1 · 3 2 · 3	284·6 8·6 129·8 13·0 113·9 2·0 6·4 11·0	2,774·0 91·9 1,358·4 107·2 995·8 19·6 78·4 122·7
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses Clubs	773 · 9 79 · 3 23 · 7 18 · 7 107 · 6 55 · 8 20 · 2 14 · 3	57·3 1·6 3·1 * 10·2 2·5 *	139·0 6·1 3·9 2·2 34·7 9·8 2·1 1·8	138·1 5·2 4·8 3·1 17·1 6·2 8·5 2·9	89·5 2·5 2·3 1·4 8·9 5·2 3·3 2·5	140·0 5·6 5·7 4·2 20·2 8·7 4·9 5·3	206·6 8·8 10·2 16·6 26·1 13·0 15·0 6·3	104·3 4·6 4·5 3·9 19·5 5·7 7·5 8·1	73·2 4·3 2·4 3·2 16·5 4·6 2·0 3·4	162·7 6·4 5·9 4·2 37·2 12·7 8·0 3·6	1,884·8 124·2 66·5 58·0 298·1 124·1 72·2 48·7
Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling	21·9 36·1 49·6 37·4 10·9	* 3·0 6·3 2·6 *	2.7 6.9 14.1 6.1 2.1	6·5 7·5 7·2 6·7 2·6	1.6 5.6 5.5 3.1 6.5	3·7 7·6 6·7 7·4 2·9	9·8 8·1 9·8 3·4	1·2 5·0 5·6 3·9 1·3	* 3·0 4·1 2·5 1·6	2·8 8·2 8·6 6·2 3·1	46·1 92·6 115·7 85·5 35·1
stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	147·3 2·4 148·6	15·9 * 9·0	33·3 * 12·9	38·I * 21·0	27·2 * 13·4	35·8 1·1 20·4	42·9 * 32·0	20·3 * 13·0	17·3 * 7·4	35·5 * 19·8	413·7 6·8 297·5
Public administration National government service Local government service	580·2 269·9 310·3	37·8 3· 24·7	99·1 50·4 48·7	96·6 30·8 65·9	64·6 20·8 43·8	89·1 23·5 65·6	135·5 40·1 95·4	81·7 34·7 47·0	64·5 20·6 43·9	119·0 44·1 74·9	1,378·0† 557·9† 820·1

^{*} Under 1,000.
† Includes about 10,000 civil servants (8,000 men and 2,000 women) working outside the United Kingdom.

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

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

THOUSANDS

	South East	East		South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employees in civil employees	oyment}†	2850			Cican gas		801	I redreste I				
Males Females Total	- 4 + 2 - 2	+ +	7 12 19	- 23 + 6 - 17	- 8 + 8	- 6 + 10 + 4	- 9 + 4 - 5	- 18 + 9 - 16	- II + 9 - 2	= 11	- 5 + 10 + 5	- 124 + 79 - 45
Wholly unemployed	1											
Males Females Total		8 -		+ 1 + 2	- 7 - 7	+-1	- 2 - 2	- 2 - 2	+	=	- - 2 - 4	- 14 - 9 - 23
Total employees Total civilian labou	ir force}†					22,159 540 24,360						
Males Females Total	- 4 + 1 - 3	8 + 7 + 1 +	7 12 19	- 21 + 5 - 15	- 13 + 6 - 7	- 5 + 10 + 5	- II + 4 - 7	- 18 + 1 - 17	- 10 + 8 - 2	- 11 - 3 - 14	- 6 + 8 + 2	- 138 + 69 - 69

^{*} The Great Britain figures include Civil Servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not add up to the national figures.

† The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to be unchanged.

Note: These differences exclude the effects of the discontinuities at June 1969 (see discussion in text under regional estimates).

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 of

Between June 1969 and September 1969 there was an increase in the working population of about 73,000; an increase of 45,000 males and of 28,000 females. There was an increase in civil employment of about 19,000 (8,000 males and 11,000 females). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was a decrease of about 35,000 in the working population (12,000 males and 23,000 females); the number in civil employment fell by 72,000 (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 153,000 males was partially offset by an increase of 58,000 females. The number in civil employment fell by about 82,000; there were 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 June 1969 are given in table 1.

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 changes since June 1969 and September 1968 in tables 3 and 4.

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 the distributive trades which was first included in the June 1969 employment estimates. The changes between September 1968 and September 1969 have been obtained by taking the difference between the estimates for September 1968 and for June 1969 excluding the improved information together with the change between the June 1969 estimate including the improved information 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 15,000 in Wales. There were decreases of 38,000 in the South East and of 18,000 in the South Western Regions.

In the 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 Northern Regions. There was an increase of 12,000 in East Anglia.

Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain

Contractions, published operations	September	September 1969			es 969 t	o Septembe	r 1969	Changes September	Changes September 1968 to September 1969			
	Males	Females	Total	Males		Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Unadjusted for seasonal variations	2.5								Segi			
Working population H.M. Forces Employers and self-employed Employees Wholly unemployed Total in civil employment Employees in employment	16,173 363 1,320 14,490 455 15,355 14,035	9,044 14 361 8,669 85 8,945 8,584	25,217 377 1,681 23,159 540 24,300 22,619	+	45 3 48 40 8 8	+ 28 + 28 + 17 + 11 + 11	+ 73 - 3 assumed + 76 + 57 + 19 + 19	- 153 - 17 no change - 136 + 7 - 143 - 143	+ 58 - 1 + 59 - 2 + 61 + 61	- 94 - 18 - 76 + 5 - 82 - 82		
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations Working population Total in civil employment Employees in employment	16,136 15,297 13,977	9,004 8,908 8,547	25,140 24,205 22,524	= :	12 46 47	- 23 - 26 - 26	- 35 - 72 - 73	- 155 - 140 - 140	+ 65 + 69 + 69	- 90 - 71 - 71		

Note: Each series has been rounded in thousands separately and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

- Force Sentember 1060. By Standard Dogic

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in emp	loyment	nether s									
Males Females Total	4,745 3,007 7,753	403 229 632	808 478 1,286	1,445 830 2,275	880 519 1,398	1,270 741 2,010	1,769 1,142 2,910	802 460 1,262	624 333 957	1,281 845 2,126	14,035 8,584 22,619
Total in civil empl	oyment										
Males Females Total	5,183 3,117 8,301	454 239 693	938 510 1,448	1,552 863 2,415	959 543 1,501	1,377 773 2,149	1,919 1,199 3,117	865 478 1,343	706 355 1,061	1,393 868 2,261	15,355 8,945 24,300
Wholly unemploye	ed										
Males Females Total	102 16 118	9 2	28 6 34	36 7 43	23 4 27	45 8 53	62 10 73	54 10 64	32 8 40	62 15 77	455 85 540
Total employees											
Males Females Total	4,847 3,024 7,870	413 230 643	836 483 1,320	1,481 837 2,318	903 523 1,425	1,315 749 2,064	1,831 1,152 2,983	857 470 1,327	657 341 997	1,343 860 2,202	14,490 8,669 23,159
Total civilian labor	ur force										
Males Females Total	5,285 3,134 8,418	464 240 704	966 515 1,482	1,588 870 2,458	982 547 1,528	1,422 781 2,203	1,981 1,209 3,190	920 488 1,408	739 363 1,101	1,455 883 2,337	15,810 9,030 24,840

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in empl Total in civil empl	oyment } †		e construction	to the second of	ula c					de Africa (St. 201) - Africa (St. 201)	
Males Females Total	- 14 - 25 - 38	T =	- 9 - 9 - 18	+ 7 - 9 - 3	- 3 + 8 + 3	+ 8 + 2 + 9	+ 9 + 10 + 18	+ 3 + 1 + 4	+ 4 + 11 + 15	+ 3 + 25 + 28	+ 8 + 11 + 19
Wholly unemploye	ed										
Males Females Total	+ 7 + 3 + 10	+_1	+ 3 + 2 + 4	+ 5 + 2 + 6	+ 1 + 2	+ 5 + 2 + 7	+ 5 + 2 + 8	+ 5 + 3 + 8	+ 3 + 2 + 5	+ 5 + 1 + 6	+ 40 + 17 + 57
Total employees Total civilian labo	ur force}†										
Males Females Total	- 6 - 21 - 29	+-1	- 7 - 8 - 14	+ II - 8 + 4	- 2 + 8 + 5	+ 13 + 4 + 17	+ 14 + 11 + 25	+ 10 + 4 + 13	+ 8 + 14 + 20	+ 8 + 26 + 33	+ 48 + 28 + 76

Table 4	Civilian Labour Ford	e: Changes, September	1968—September	1969: By S	Standard Region
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THOUSANDS

nairtelf pa	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employm Total in civil employm	nent}†	air not in t	the second	Cor exami	over t	he same to					
Males Females Total	- 59 - 1 - 60	+ 5 + 7 + 12	- 19 + 6 - 13	- 6 + 5 - 1	- 6 + 14 + 9	- 13 - 4 - 17	- 8 + 9 + 1	- 21 + 10 - 11	- 2 + 3 + 2	- 4 - 3	-143 + 61 - 82
Wholly unemployed											
Males Females Total	- ! - ! - 2	=	+ 3 + 4	-2 -3	+-1	-	+ 2 + 2	+-1	+-1	+ 2 + 1	+ 7 - 2 + 5
Total employees Total civilian labour fe	orce}t										
Males Females Total	- 60 - 2 - 62	+ 5 + 7 + 12	- 16 + 7 - 9	- 8 + 5 - 3	- 5 + 14 + 9	- 13 - 4 - 16	- 6 + 9 + 3	- 21 + 11 - 10	- 11 + 14 + 3	- 2 - 1 - 3	-136 + 59 - 76

^e The Great Britain figures include civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually, so regional figures do not necessarily add up to the national figures.

Note.—Because of changes from quarter to quarter in the numbers of national insurance cards exchanged by head offices etc. in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for September 1969 are not so reliable as for June 1969. They are, therefore, provisional, and subject to revision when June 1970 estimates are available.

[†] The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to be unchanged.

RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR ONE-PERSON AND TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1970

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 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 article 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 are made between 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 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	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
FOOD		
Bread	31	31
Flour	3	4
Other cereals	7	7
Biscuits	l ii	11
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	15	14 35
Beef	25 22	22
Mutton and lamb	7	9
Pork	16	19
Bacon Ham (cooked)	6	6
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat		
products, offal and poultry	27	32
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	18	21
Butter	17	16
Margarine	3	4
Lard, other cooking fat	3	4
Cheese	9	8
Eggs	17	16
Milk, fresh	47	43
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	4	3
Tea	15	15
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	6	7
Soft drinks	10	10
Sugar Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	5	5
Potatoes	14	16
Tomatoes	6	6
Other fresh vegetables and canned, dried, etc.	California (Santonia Inchia)	
vegetables	19	18
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc.	22	21
Sweets and chocolates	8	10
Ice cream	\$1 ·	
Other foods	14	13
Food for animals	6	6
Total, Food	420	438
ALCOHOLIC DRINK		
	11	24
Beer, etc.	8	8
Spirits, wines, etc. Total, Alcoholic drink	19	32
Total, Alcoholic drink		
ТОВАССО		
Cigarettes	24	54
Tobacco	6	15
Total, Tobacco	30	69
FUEL AND LIGHT		41 (7)
Coal	84	68
Coke	16	12
Gas	39	25
Electricity	52	41
Oil and other fuel and light	10	. 8
Total, Fuel and light	201	154

Group and section	pensioner households	pensioner households
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS		
Furniture	5	7
Radio, television, etc.	5	5
Other household appliances	9	16
Floor coverings	4	4
Soft furnishings	14	8
Chinaware, glassware, etc.	1	1
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	7	6
Total, Durable household goods	45	47
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		
Men's outer clothing	4	10
Men's underclothing	2	8
Women's outer clothing	19	H
Women's underclothing	10	6
Children's outer clothing		
Children's underclothing		
Hose	7	6
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc.	7	7
Clothing materials		
Men's footwear	1	5
Women's footwear	10	6
Children's footwear		
Total, Clothing and footwear	62	60
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES		
Motoring and cycling	5	21
Rail transport	2	2
Bus, etc. transport	21	20
Total, Transport and vehicles	28	43
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS		
Books	1	
Newspapers and periodicals	30	27
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	5	4
Medicine and surgical, etc. goods	10	9
Toilet requisites	6	9 9
Soap and other detergents	12	12
Soda, polishes, etc.	9	8
Other household goods	4	4
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery,		
etc.	5	4
Photographic and optical goods	1	-
Toys	1	1 79
Total, Miscellaneous goods	84	17
SERVICES	8	7
Postage, etc.	2	2
Telephone, telegrams, etc.	36	27
Television and radio licences, and set rentals	4	5
Other entertainment	12	5 4
Domestic help	10	10
Hairdressing	7	6
Boot and shoe repairing	10	6
Laundering	5	4
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services Total, Services	94	71
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUT-	17	7
		1.000
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	1,000	1,000

One-person Two-person

Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices, excluding Housing

Food	289
Alchoholic drink	75
Tobacco	73
Fuel and light	69
Durable household goods	68
Clothing and footwear	98
Transport and vehicles	144
Miscellaneous goods	73
Services	62
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	49
	Total 1,000

^{*} A Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee (Cmnd 3677, HMSO price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage)).

Approximate estimates of the flow of employees between industries

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 to 1967-68. Tables 1 and 2 show the approximate annual inflows to and outflows from each industry Order for males and females. respectively. Tables 3 and 4 show the full range of flows between each pair of industry Orders in the particular year 1967-68. 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 useful provided that it is borne in mind that they are only approximations, 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 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 outflows or the numbers of employees who move from one industry to

There is, however, some additional statistical information 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

The tables do not include persons who received an industrial classification 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 force). They do not 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

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 exchanged belatedly in either or both of two successive years, the flows may be understated by up to 5 per cent. or more. For particular industries the understatement may be larger, and may vary from year to year. The figures also exclude certain civil servants and Post Office employees who are not represented in the sample because their national insurance contributions are collected without the use of cards.

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 (as distinct from other causes) will be less than the standard error; and only about one chance in twenty that such sampling errors 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	Standard err
(Thous	sands)
0.1	0.1
1.0	0.3
10.0	1.0
100.0	3.2
1,000.0	10.0

These standard errors apply only to the gross flows which are shown in the tables; the standard errors for net flows would be

Effects of re-classification of establishments

The procedures for collecting and classifying the sample by industry are such that persons employed in establishments whose industrial classifications have changed will be recorded as having changed their industries even though they may have worked at the same establishment throughout the year. This factor had a major effect on the apparent flows between 1966 and 1967, when the industrial classifications of many establishments were 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 in table 1 and 2 for the year 1966-67 are not comparable with the figures for other years, and are accordingly shown in

Tables 1 and 2, showing the inflows and outflows from each of the industry Order groups, are largely self-explanatory. The final columns show in italics, for the year 1967-68 only, the flows expressed as a percentage of the total number of employees in the industries concerned.

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 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 Orders in the particular year 1967-68. The totals of the rows and columns in tables 3 and 4 will be seen to agree with the flows for the industry Orders as shown in tables 1 and 2.

In presenting this new information it has been necessary to specify the limitations imposed by the coverage of the sample and by the nature of the data. Nevertheless, with the exception of those for 1966-67, the figures in the tables are believed to represent a reasonable approximation to the magnitudes of the inter-industry flows and to provide some indication of their changes over time.

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

Industry at June 1968	SIC Order group	1959–60	1960-61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964-65	1965-66	1966–67	1967–68	1967-68 Flows as percentages of total employees
ors. A measure of the potentia	rio gail	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	Per cent.
NFLOWS OF MALES FROM OTHER	INDUS	TRY ORD	ERS								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Other metal goods Fextiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass cement, etc. Fimber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration and defence		20·8 18·7 62·1 44·6 68·7 173·0 20·6 83·6 52·8 33·9 10·8 33·7 37·5 25·4 32·3 168·9 21·7 93·5 141·2 20·7 53·8 99·7 73·3	24·6 27·3 67·0 44·1 60·3 192·7 21·6 69·3 59·6 34·9 3·1 14·2 34·6 32·1 31·2 29·0 196·5 25·8 120·0 196·5 25·5 56·9 112·2 76·3	27·1 27·7 62·6 35·9 39·5 161·6 21·9 60·5 47·5 29·7 3·4 11·4 34·3 31·1 28·5 27·0 180·4 26·4 107·0 158·2 24·5 55·4 118·6 86·2	28·0 16·1 58·6 27·2 40·9 121·8 14·7 60·3 43·2 23·7 3·9 8·4 32·3 25·2 24·5 26·8 169·7 24·2 97·6 137·8 20·3 53·6 106·8 87·4	26·7 20·2 68·4 37·2 60·6 168·9 18·0 73·5 67·3 35·8 4·6 11·5 43·4 36·4 28·6 32·6 220·2 28·5 97·6 157·3 23·3 63·3 134·6 71·1	24·9 24·0 66·8 44·7 63·7 191·4 22·0 74·4 67·7 38·2 5·1 12·2 44·6 33·7 31·7 40·6 202·3 24·7 105·1 163·1 20·7 60·9 124·6 92·4	24·7 20·6 70·4 45·8 52·2 183·8 20·6 67·9 63·1 36·0 4·2 13·7 38·2 30·5 38·9 34·2 195·3 33·1 103·3 156·7 24·2 67·9 131·6 86·9	(22·6) (22·4) (70·7) (45·1) (47·0) (192·4) (17·0) (59·2) (53·4) (33·7) (4·1) (9·8) (48·2) (41·1) (30·2) (31·5) (174·7) (26·4) (108·1) (138·8) (23·3) (65·0) (123·4) (83·6)	20·9 21·2 67·6 38·9 45·6 176·8 12·7 59·4 56·4 38·6 4·3 12·7 40·2 45·7 36·2 35·8 163·5 22·2 96·5 138·3 22·8 65·6 116·9	5·9 4·1 10·4 8·7 10·3 6·7 8·4 14·6 11·0 13·1 9·6 14·4 17·8 8·5 17·0 10·7 6·1 7·1 10·8 6·4 7·5 12·4 8·3
All flows between industry Orders	Total	1,395 · 2	1,507·3	1,406 · 4	1,253 · 0	1,529 · 6	1,579 · 5	1,543 · 8	(1,471 · 7)	1,420 · 7	9.7
Inflows of males into manufacturing from other industries	Total	370 · 9	366-6	302.0	264-1	371 - 6	391 - 2	358-1	(375.3)	352 · 3	5.8
OUTFLOWS OF MALES TO OTHE		STRY OR		61	1 43.9	52.4	1 53-6	46.5	(40.9)	1 38.5	1 10.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Other metal goods Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration and defence		55.6 50.9 68.1 31.5 40.9 132.1 29.7 68.4 50.6 34.6 6.1 12.4 31.5 22.5 22.9 161.6 15.3 113.2 174.5 15.2 40.7 113.1 60.2	58.9 49.4 65.0 37.7 49.6 146.0 33.2 79.1 55.5 42.0 6.7 13.2 37.6 38.8 22.9 29.6 169.8 107.4 192.5 17.0 48.4 112.3 67.6	47·1 41·0 59·4 40·1 59·3 151·6 27·5 72·9 53·3 37·2 3·5 15·5 31·0 35·9 27·7 29·5 159·3 107·7 169·1 17·7 43·0 105·3 53·3	30.4 54.6 32.8 42.2 136.3 28.7 61.8 48.6 29.3 4.5 12.6 29.6 33.8 21.5 21.5 21.5 158.4 190.1 158.9 15.7 40.8	32.0 66.7 33.3 47.8 151.3 23.7 71.4 53.7 32.2 4.9 14.5 32.9 37.6 28.7 28.0 189.0 21.5 111.8 207.3 19.0 46.6 119.3 104.0	41·9 70·1 38·0 57·8 164·7 24·3 72·6 59·6 37·0 4·5 17·8 40·7 35·5 28·2 33·3 186·3 22·9 112·4 208·6 20·2 52·5 129·5	48.7 63.8 41.1 64.0 159.4 24.3 66.4 64.0 36.8 7.2 11.6 43.9 29.8 35.2 182.6 20.1 109.6 189.0 20.3 54.9 125.7 60.7	(39·5) (61·5) (34·8) (48·1) (152·4) (11·3) (65·5) (57·5) (37·1) (4·1) (13·9) (36·9) (36·9) (29·5) (192·2) (20·8) (88·9) (215·6) (19·0) (46·9) (126·8) (65·2)	37·3 63·8 41·3 49·9 157·7 16·7 58·2 56·7 35·1 4·6 14·3 41·0 32·9 34·2 28·2 173·9 20·1 97·3 184·2 20·5 43·2 116·2 54·9	7·3 13·3 11·0 9·5 9·2 8·8 8·2 14·7 10·0 14·0 10·8 14·7 12·8 8·1 11·4 5·5 7·2 14·4 5·5 5·8 4·9 12·3 5·6
All flows between industry Orders	Total	1,395 · 2	1,507·3	1,406 · 4	1,253 · 0	1,529 · 6	1,579 · 5	1,543 · 8	(1,471 · 7)	1,420 · 7	9.7
Outflows of males from manufacturing to other industries	Total	272.9	329 · 8	351.5	310-4	311-5	338-5	344-3	(307 · 8)	316.0	5.2
	The Control of the Co		The state of the s	A Paragraphic		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The second second	The second section is	THE PERSON NAMED IN	ASSESSED BY STREET	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA

Between June 1966 and June 1967, following the introduction of the selective employment tax (SET), corrections were made to the industrial classifications of some

establishments. The figures in brackets show the combined effects of flows of employees and of changes in classification in this year.

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

Industry at June 1968	SIC Order group	1959–60	1960-61	1961–62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1967-68 Flows as percentages of total employees
	fine 3	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	Per cent.
NFLOWS OF FEMALES FROM OT	THER IN	OUSTRY (ORDERS								232)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 2 0	6.7	10.5	6.3	9.8	1 7.3	7.8	7.6	(8·5) (2·5)	7.0	8.9
Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Other metal goods Fextiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Tess electricity and water		1.9 45.7 21.7 12.0 85.2 1.6 20.8 32.6 37.0 4.2 38.5 10.6 26.9 22.9 13.5 3.9	3·1 54·0 25·1 11·0 91·4 2·1 18·9 32·3 38·4 3·6 42·4 9·0 11·3 27·7 23·5 14·3 4·9	2·5 51·0 20·3 9·5 91·6 1·7 15·5 27·6 32·7 4·7 34·3 8·9 9·5 24·4 20·8 14·7 4·5	1.5 48.9 18.7 8.6 77.9 1.6 18.5 24.4 31.5 4.4 32.0 8.1 8.5 21.7 18.7	1·4 50·3 20·5 11·4 95·8 2·3 17·9 33·8 36·0 4·5 33·6 7·9 12·7 30·8 23·8 16·4 5·8	2-8 51-3 25-2 13-9 92-0 2-2 18-7 34-5 35-3 4-0 34-8 11-0 10-9 30-3 23-5 21-6 7-4	2·6 54·7 24·8 11·0 100·1 1·9 16·6 28·6 34·5 2·8 36·5 9·6 9·5 30·9 23·4 18·7 6·5	(53·4) (21·7) (8·4) (85·8) (1·4) (16·7) (24·5) (29·3) (4·8) (28·4) (9·3) (10·5) (28·6) (23·2) (18·3) (6·6)	3.0 46.6 22.9 10.6 91.2 1.5 12.9 28.1 32.7 3.9 31.9 8.4 11.7 26.9 29.4 17.2	13.9 13.3 16.4 14.5 14.7 12.4 11.7 14.7 9.2 16.1 8.6 10.9 19.3 12.4 21.7 19.7 7.3
Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration and defence	XIX XX XXI XXII XXIII XXIV	21·8 124·2 22·9 125·1 114·6 28·7	29·1 137·8 28·9 117·4 133·9 37·3	23·8 136·5 28·4 106·1 139·2 40·0	22·4 129·7 27·4 110·9 139·3 36·1	22·7 144·1 27·7 114·8 158·8 34·1	27·9 145·6 30·0 122·1 166·1 44·9	27·7 147·5 32·0 119·6 156·5 48·3	(27·0) (135·5) (35·7) (122·5) (153·3) (54·7)	24·8 139·5 35·1 120·1 136·2 50·5	9·2 9·0 11·3 6·7 11·3 11·7
All flows between industry Orders	Total	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	Total	198-6	211-8	185 · 8	174-9	218-8	214-1	220.0	(194-7)	196-2	7.2
OUTFLOWS OF FEMALES TO OT	HER INC	USTRY C	RDERS	nas Jaso is	iz the one p	oralized fro	e crodinus s	rune (displace	yd bataleids	o enad svac	i enungh sveide er
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Other metal goods Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration and defence		12·1 2·0 53·7 18·5 10·4 62·2 2·8 16·7 27·1 41·8 5·3 36·2 8·4 9·0 23·4 16·7 12·3 2·6 19·6 15·5·2 20·1 72·1 175·4 28·1	10·7 2·7 55·1 21·4 10·2 70·3 2·1 21·9 27·8 46·8 3·7 44·0 10·1 25·7 18·9 12·7 3·5 20·5 191·1 22·3 81·6 163·1 32·7	10.9 2.8 48.8 26.2 8.9 71.8 1.8 17.1 27.2 43.0 3.8 37.2 8.9 10.9 25.7 23.1 12.5 2.6 21.9 176.4 23.9 80.0 142.9 26.2	7·8 2·8 52·3 19·4 9·5 65·2 1·2 14·4 23·9 39·3 4·5 40·9 6·6 7·5 24·0 18·6 13·7 2·7 20·6 172·8 26·1 76·3 140·8 29·7	9·7 2·1 59·7 21·9 9·3 68·3 1·2 16·4 27·4 41·0 4·2 45·0 24·8 20·6 17·7 3·6 20·9 199·1 26·8 84·6 152·2 39·1	10·4 1·3 56·2 22·0 12·3 83·3 2·2 17·5 33·1 42·2 5·5 41·6 10·5 10·9 29·2 20·8 15·0 3·5 20·8 15·0 3·5 10·8 157·1 34·4	8·3 1·9 53·8 21·8 8·9 76·4 1·6 14·8 32·4 39·3 4·6 39·1 8·9 10·2 32·1 18·7 16·6 5·1 23·3 208·3 29·5 97·6 167·9 30·8	(7·8) (4·3) (45·5) (21·4) (11·1) (78·1) (1·7) (14·8) (27·5) (39·8) (2·9) (39·8) (8·6) (24·6) (20·2) (20·1) (4·7) (21·8) (208·9) (31·1) (87·5) (150·9) (29·2)	8·8 2·7 52·0 23·1 1·2 14·7 26·3 38·2 3·7 41·6 7·9 11·4 28·9 23·2 15·6 5·8 17·4 182·5 31·9 91·6 153·3 28·5	11·2 12·5 14·8 16·5 13·6 12·3 9·9 13·3 13·7 10·7 15·3 11·3 10·2 18·8 13·4 17·9 10·1 6·4 11·7 10·3 5·1 12·7 6·6
All flows between industry Orders	Total	831 · 7	907.9	854.5	820 · 6	914-4	963 · 8	951 · 9	(910.7)	896 · 3	10.5
Outflows of females from manu- facturing to other industries	Total	162-4	188-1	187.7	178.7	196-1	213.8	197.7	(193.0)	195.7	7.1

Between June 1966 and June 1967, following the introduction of the selective employment tax (SET), corrections were made to the industrial classifications of some

establishments. The figures in brackets show the combined effects of flows of employees and of changes in classification in this year.

Table 3 Approximate flows of employees between industry Order groups between June 1967 and June 1968: Great Britain

Industry at June 1968	SIC Order group					Industry o	order grou	up at June	1967				
2000 Per cents	1 (1990)	1-1	H I	III]	IV	V	VI	VII	AIII 1	IX	X	XI	XII
MALES								TATEUR					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration		0·7 1·6 1·0 0·9 3·2 0·1 0·8 0·2 0·4 0·2 1·8 1·8 0·1 0·5 7·6 0·6 1·7 5·5 1·1 1·9 3·4 3·4	0·2 1·9 1·3 2·1 3·6 0·1 1·6 1·2 1·4 0·4 4·6 0·3 0·4 0·6 6·7 0·8 2·7 1·7 1·8 2·1 1·3	1·4 0·7 2·5 2·0 5·1 0·3 1·7 1·6 2·0 0·1 0·3 1·4 1·1 0·9 1·2 7·3 0·7 6·8 15·5 0·7 1·6 6·2 2·7	0·2 0·8 2·4 — 2·7 4·3 0·4 2·0 1·1 1·6 0·1 0·4 0·7 0·4 2·3 4·1 0·1 2·3 4·3 1·8	0·4 0·9 2·2 1·5 10·3 0·5 3·1 5·4 2·5 0·2 1·7 0·3 0·4 0·9 6·6 1·4 2·0 1·8 2·5	1·5 1·6 6·2 4·7 10·3 3·5 16·3 15·8 3·7 4·0 4·4 6·0 22·4 3·8 7·4 14·0 2·1 8·1 10·0 6·2	0·1 0·8 0·9 0·3 4·2 — 0·3 0·7 0·4 — 0·1 0·3 0·4 0·4 3·1 0·1 1·6 0·8 — 0·5 0·7 1·0	0·5 0·3 1·6 1·0 1·2 18·3 0·7 — 0·2 1·1 0·7 1·7 1·7 1·1 3·3 0·7 5·0 4·5 1·0 1·2	0·4 0·4 1·9 1·3 4·5 16·1 0·4 3·8 1·8 0·7 1·0 2·1 1·1 2·6 5·0 0·8 2·6 3·7 0·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·5 1·6 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7	0·3 	0·1 0·1 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·2 0·4 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·6 0·2 0·2 0·2	1.0 0.3 0.2 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Total outflows to other industries, mid- 1967 to mid-1968		38.5	37 · 3	63.8	41 · 3	49.9	157-7	16.7	58.2	56.7	35 · 1	4.6	14-3

The above figures have been calculated by multiplying numbers obtained from the one per cent. sample of national insurance cards by 100.

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

Table 4	1 6 6			2 - E								THOU	SANDS
Industry at June 1968	SIC Order group	3-11 1-21 1-21 1-21 1-21 1-21 1-21	II T	111	IV	Industry	y order gr	oup at Ju	ne 1967	IX [× I	XI [XII
FEMALES Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services			0·4 0·2 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·2 1·3 0·5 6·7 0·1 0·4 1·5 1·9 0·3 2·2 0·8 1·9 2·4 0·5 0·1 1·4 13·6 0·5 5·4 7·5	0·2 0·3 1·3 1·0 2·8 	0·2 0·1 0·5 0·2 1·7 0·2 1·4 0·2 0·2 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·3 1·2 0·3 0·9 1·6 0·2	0.5 0.1 3.9 2.7 1.4 	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·3		0·2 0·6 1·1 1·6 5·4 0·1 0·4 1·1 0·1 0·8 0·8 1·4 0·5 0·1 0·3 3·8 0·4 3·1 2·8 0·6	0·1 2·4 0·8 0·2 5·9 0·1 0·5 1·1 0·2 4·3 0·2 0·8 1·4 1·2 0·4 0·1 0·8 6·9 0·2 3·7 5·6 1·3		0·2
Total outflows to other industries, mid- 1967 to mid-1968		8.8	2.7	52.0	23 · 1	9.9	76-1	1.2	14-7	26-3	38 · 2	3.7	41 · 6

The above figures have been calculated by multiplying numbers obtained from the one per cent. sample of national insurance cards by 100.

Table 3 (continued)

THOUSANDS

VIII	XIV	ı xv	ı XVI	Industr	y order g	group at	June 1967	××ı	XXII	·	XXIV	Total inflows from other industries 1967-1968	SIC Order group	Industry at June 1968
XIII	XIV	of texas	destai	ou siels	in essió	o desan	nour so	basyons		odk nok		co respirate a	STATE OF STA	MALES
0·3 6·5 1·3 1·0 1·0 4·4 0·2 1·3 0·3 0·9 1·3 1·5 7·5 1·0 3·0 2·9 0·3 1·8 1·1	0·2 1·4 0·9 1·2 3·8 0·2 1·5 2·0 1·1 0·2 0·4 0·3 7·5 0·2 2·1 4·4 0·1 0·9 1·9 1·9	0·1 0·2 1·3 1·6 0·7 3·2 0·1 1·0 0·5 1·2 0·1 0·3 0·5 4·8 1·0 3·4 1·5 5·2 0·4 1·8 3·7 1·2	0·3 0·7 1·5 0·5 5·1 0·6 1·7 0·8 0·4 1·5 1·2 0·9 2·2 0·3 1·2 2·6 0·2 0·5 4·4	3·3 3·3 6·2 5·7 28·7 2·6 5·6 5·1 4·1 0·7 0·5 9·5 11·5 3·9 3·0 — 14·4 16·9 2·2 7·4 12·9 18·1	0·2 	1·4 1·6 4·9 3·3 2·7 9·6 1·1 5·7 2·2 1·7 0·3 0·5 2·6 2·7 2·9 2·2 12·7 1·3 ———————————————————————————————————	4.0 2.0 21.5 3.4 3.4 20.6 0.9 4.6 6.5 6.9 0.5 2.8 4.4 8.3 6.3 4.6 21.1 2.9 19.5 3.5 8.5 21.3 6.7	1·4 — 0·7 0·5 0·3 2·0 — 0·3 0·5 — 0·2 0·3 0·1 0·4 0·3 1·8 0·2 1·7 3·3 — 2·2 2·9 1·1	0·7 0·5 1·1 1·8 0·6 5·3 0·1 1·1 0·8 0·6 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 1·7 0·9 3·1 0·2 1·8 1·7 0·9 3·7 2·2 6·3 9·7	2·3 0·9 5·9 2·4 2·0 15·2 0·5 6·2 2·9 2·0 0·3 1·5 1·9 2·4 3·1 2·8 12·1 11·1 12·1 19·4 3·6 7·9 ————————————————————————————————————	0.9 0.4 1.3 0.3 1.2 3.6 0.4 0.9 1.1 0.6 0.5 0.5 16.6 1.9 3.3 4.4 1.3 8.5 4.9	20·9 21·2 67·6 38·9 45·6 176·8 12·7 59·4 56·4 38·6 4·3 12·7 40·2 45·7 36·2 35·8 163·6 22·2 96·5 138·3 22·8 65·6 116·9 81·9		Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other Manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration
41.0	32.9	34-2	28.2	173.9	20.1	97.3	184-2	20.5	43 · 2	116-2	54.9	1,420 · 7		Total outflows to other industries, mid 1967 to mid-1968

Table 4 (continued)

THOUSANDS

				Industry	order g	roup at J	lune 1967			Total inflows from other industries	SIC Order group	Industry at June 1968		
XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	1967-1968		and the second s
						a links		reboni						FEMALES
0·3 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·2 0·6 0·2 0·1 0·3 0·4 0·5 1·3 0·4	0·1 0·6 0·6 0·2 0·6 	0·2 1·5 0·6 0·2 2·9 0·2 1·3 1·6 1·2 0·2 0·8 1·6 0·6 0·6 1·1 3·0 4·2 1·8	0·3 0·1 1·5 0·9 0·1 5·2 0·4 1·3 0·9 1·6 0·2 0·7 0·3 0·5 3·1 0·1 2·7 2·5 0·6	0·1 0·1 0·5 0·2 0·3 1·2 0·3 0·5 0·1 — 0·4 0·5 0·4 0·5 — 0·7 3·9 0·3 2·1 2·5 1·0	0·1 0·5 0·1 0·5 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·7 0·9	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·2 1·3 0·2 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·1 0·3 0·5 0·1 0·8 0·4 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3	2·0 0·5 15·5 5·7 1·3 18·9 0·3 2·4 3·8 8·3 0·9 10·0 2·3 1·4 7·7 5·3 3·0 0·6 4·3 11·0 28·0 41·0 8·3	0·1 0·8 1·0 0·5 3·8 0·4 0·9 0·5 0·7 0·1 0·4 0·3 0·5 1·2 2·3 4·7 5·3 7·1 1·3	1.5 	1·2 0·5 8·4 3·3 1·2 14·5 0·4 1·5 4·0 4·1 0·4 4·0 0·8 1·7 4·5 4·4 4·3 0·9 6·2 40·3 7·0 31·1 8·6	0·1 	7·0 3·0 46·6 22·9 10·6 91·2 1·5 12·9 28·1 32·7 3·9 8·4 11·7 26·9 29·4 17·2 4·2 24·8 139·5 35·1 120·1 136·2 50·5		Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration
7.9	11-4	28.9	23 · 2	15.6	5.8	17.4	182.5	31.9	91.6	153-3	28.5	896-3	3	Total outflows to other industries, 1967 to mid-1968

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 17th February 1970 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

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

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

Cas, eincreintre and verter Transport and communication Clariforus sendes Item Increases, remaining and finance Profess our end extensible services Itincellaceaus services Public administration	Number of quotations 17th February 1970	Average price 17th February 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations 17th February 1970	Average price 17th February 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
To a fett an anid-1900 and an animal and an animal and an animal and animal ani	7.	g 1 d. 93	d.311 2	Fresh vegetables	1 2-55	d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed Chuck	840	74.7	66 - 82	Potatoes, old, loose	-		-
Sirloin (without bone)	839	102.3	90 -114	White	647	5.1	5 - 6
Silverside (without bone)*	889	95 · 1	84 -108	Red	534	5.8	5 - 6
Back ribs (with bone)*	732	65·4 64·4	54 - 78 54 - 76	Potatoes, new, loose Tomatoes	849	38.7	30 - 48
Fore ribs (with bone)	757 758	41.1	32 - 54	Cabbage, greens	592	9.8	6 - 14
Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	880	129 - 5	108 -150	Cabbage, hearted	707	7.4	5 - 10
				Cauliflower or broccoli Brussels sprouts	613 797	21·2 12·3	12 - 30
Beef: Imported, chilled		N. Carlotte		Peas Peas		_	_
Chuck	79	61.9	56 - 72	Carrots	849	6.9	5 - 9
Silverside (without bone)*	56 105	78·6 101·6	72 - 90 84 -120	Runner beans	-	14.4	12 - 18
Rump steak*	105	101-6	04 -120	Onions Mushrooms per ½ lb.	866 771	15.1	12 - 18
BOWARUOMT				riusin oonis per ‡ 10.			
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone)	749	77.9	66 - 90	Fresh fruit		140	10 10
Breast*	752	23.3	16 - 32	Apples, cooking	839 865	14·8 19·6	12 - 18
Best end of neck	712	59-3	42 - 78	Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	787	18.3	15 - 24
Shoulder (with bone)	743 756	54·2 75·1	46 - 66 66 - 84	Oranges	834	15.7	12 - 21
Leg (with bone)	750	10010	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	Bananas	836	17.4	14 - 20
Lamb: Imported				Bacon			
Loin (with bone)	609	60.0	52 - 68	Collar*	697	54.8	46 - 62
Breast*	584	14.6	10 - 20 36 - 60	Gammon*	737	78·7 73·3	70 - 86
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	588 610	48·5 42·7	36 - 48	Middle cut*, smoked	528 469	80.3	74 - 86
Leg (with bone)	611	65.2	60 72	Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	475	77.3	70 - 84
Messi menerance and an area and asset to		1 64	1 2 1 a	Streaky, smoked	450	51.9	44 - 60
Pork: Home-killed	1000	0 E-1	2 14-5	The state of the s	791	125-5	112 -144
Leg (foot off)	857	66.6	56 78 36 48	Ham (not shoulder)	310	COLLA	
Belly*	846 879	78.4	70 - 86	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	765	31.7	25 - 36
Loin (with bone)	0,7	18 1 1 1		0 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20	870	64.7	58 - 71
Pork sausages	854	43.3	38 - 48	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can.	870	017	1 30
Beef sausages	774	35.7	30 - 42	Milk, ordinary, per pint	1 25	0.11.0	1 -
Timber furniture erc	V1X0 0		- T- 10-11 0	1 1 4-0 1 4-1 1 2-0 1 1-0 1 2-4	500	40.2	38 - 42
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	654	36.8	30 - 44	Butter, New Zealand	820 857	48.0	44 - 50
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven	347	44.3	34 - 54	Butter, Danish	037	3-0-1-4	5.0
ready	34/	113	31-31	Margarine, standard quality (without added		10.1	11 - 13
Transport and communications are	XXX 9 3	2	6-2	butter) per ½ lb.	168 154	9.8	9 - 10
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets	582	51.2	42 - 60	Margarine, lower priced per 1 lb.	134		0.4
Haddock fillets	612	59.4	48 - 68	Lard	896	19.5	18 - 22
Haddock, smoked, whole	549	54·1 78·9	42 - 60 66 - 96	19 410 71 234	047	42.8	36 - 48
Plaice fillets	545 331	108.3	84 -144	Cheese, cheddar type	867	42.0	30 - 10
Halibut cuts Herrings	556	26.1	20 - 30	Eggs, large, per dozen	768	55.8	52 - 60
Kippers, with bone	631	34.8	30 - 40	Eggs, standard, per dozen	782	50.4	48 - 56 42 - 48
917 10 70 299				Eggs, medium, per dozen	426	45.0	42 - 40
Bread	-	20.0	10 22	Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	907	17.7	17 - 19
White, 13 lb. wrapped and sliced loaf White, 13 lb. unwrapped loaf	832 716	20.9	19 - 22	Sugar, granulated, 2 10.			-1 11
White, 14 b. unwrapped loar White, 14 oz. loaf	771	12.3	11 - 13	Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	834	59 · 1	54 - 66
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	712	14.3	14 - 15	Too now life			
				Tea, per 1 lb. Higher priced	354	23.8	24
Flour				Medium priced	1,899	18.6	17 - 21
Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb.	865	22.9	18 - 27	Lower priced	743	17.4	16 - 10
	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.						

Or Scottish equivalent.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 14th FEBRUARY, 1970

The tables below show labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the four weeks period ended 14th February 1970, and are given separately for males and females. The labour turnover rates are shown respectively on the basis of the 1958 and the 1968 editions of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

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

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

wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries. As the tables on this one occasion are presented on the basis of both the 1958 and 1968 editions of the Standard Industrial Classification, they also enable comparisons to be made between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	per 10	ements 0 employ inning of		other lo per 100 at begi	rges and osses employ inning o	yed	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	per 10	ements 0 employ inning o		other l	ges and osses employ inning of	yed
10 100 100 100	Males	Females	Total	period Males	Females	Total	1-7 1-4 2-2 1-7 2-2 1-7 2-2 2	Males	Females	Total	A SHALL MANAGED A	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar	2·9 2·4 3·7 3·5 4·0 3·4 1·1	4·7 4·0 4·3 6·4 5·9 3·9 3·0	3·6 2·7 4·0 5·3 4·9 3·6 1·5	3·6 2·7 4·5 3·1 4·6 2·3 12·9	5·4 3·3 5·0 4·4 8·1 3·4 10·8	4·3 2·8 4·7 3·9 6·3 2·7 12·4	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufacture Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	3·3 3·5 3·2 3·6 3·1 3·7 2·0 3·3	4·6 3·9 5·6 4·2 6·1 4·7 3·9 4·5	3·7 3·6 4·3 3·8 3·8 4·3 2·7 3·7	3·2 4·8 2·6 2·8 2·6 3·8 2·4 3·3	4·6 5·3 4·6 4·3 5·2 4·5 2·8 4·7	3·7 5·0 3·6 3·3 3·2 4·2 2·6 3·7
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	2.3	3.8	3·2 5·0	3·0 4·3 2·5	6·2 5·4 4·0	4·8 4·9 2·8	Other metal industries Textiles	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.0
Animal and poultry foods Other food industries Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	4·2 3·6 1·2 3·3 1·2	4·6 5·9 2·6 3·7 2·3	4·3 4·6 1·4 3·4 1·8	3·9 1·8 3·9 1·5	4·6 3·5 6·1 2·7	4·2 2·1 4·7 2·2	Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute	5·7 3·7 4·5 5·3	3·5 5·2 3·8 4·3 6·1	5·4 3·7 4·4 5·6	5·7 3·6 5·2 5·5	2·4 4·8 3·5 5·4 4·2	5·2 3·6 5·3 4·9
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical preparations, etc. Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink	2·0 2·3 0·9 2·4 1·7 2·6 0·8 2·2	3·9 1·6 2·3 2·5 3·2 5·1 1·4 4·1	2·5 2·2 1·2 2·4 2·0 4·0 1·0 2·7	2·0 1·9 0·8 4·6 1·7 2·2 1·1 3·9	4·1 4·3 1·4 3·6 2·8 5·2 3·5 4·9	2·5 2·0 0·9 4·3 1·9 3·8 2·0 4·2	Rope, twine and net Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	2·8 2·5 1·1 1·8 2·6 3·3 2·6 3·3	4·2 3·3 3·3 4·0 3·3 3·7 3·5 5·0	3·6 3·0 2·1 2·6 3·0 3·6 2·9 3·8	3·6 3·0 1·8 2·4 3·1 3·7 3·6 3·4	4.7 3.9 3.0 3.2 4.2 5.2 3.5 3.6	4·2 3·6 2·4 2·7 3·7 4·7 3·6 3·4
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials	2.7	6.1	3.8	2.7	5·2 3·3	3·5 2·3	Leather, leather goods and fur Leather and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	3·6 3·3 3·7 5·0	3·8 3·8 4·0 2·3	3·7 3·4 3·9 3·9	4·5 4·6 4·4 3·8	4·0 4·7 3·8 4·0	4.6
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals	8·5 2·6 2·0 3·6 3·2 2·4	3·4 2·5 4·2 3·0 4·5	7·2 2·7 2·1 3·7 3·2 2·7	4·2 2·5 2·0 3·3 3·1 2·3	3·2 2·3 4·4 3·5 3·1	5·1 2·6 2·0 3·4 3·2 2·4	Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Women's and girls' tailoring Overalls and men's shirts, underwear. etc.	2·6 4·6 2·3 3·7 2·9	4·2 7·0 3·8 4·7	3·8 6·5 3·5 4·4 4·2	3·4 4·1 2·5 6·1 4·0	4·4 4·1 3·8 5·4 4·4	4·: 4· 3·: 5·:
Copper, brass and other base metals Engineering and electrical goods	3·2 2·5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.8	3·2 3·0	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Other dress industries	3·9 1·9 1·1 2·1	3·8 4·6 3·7 3·8	3·8 3·7 3·2 3·0	4·5 3·5 2·8 2·7	5·2 2·1 4·4 3·6	5· 2· 4· 3·
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery, etc. Contractors' plant and quarrying	2·4 2·4 2·9 1·2 2·2	3·4 3·9 4·0 2·0 3·7	2·5 2·6 3·1 1·3 2·4	2·2 1·8 2·3 1·8 2·0	3·1 3·7 3·9 2·9 3·3	2·3 2·1 2·7 2·0 2·2	Footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks and fireclay goods Pottery Glass Cement	2·9 2·9 3·0 2·4 1·3	3·9 3·5 4·1 3·5 4·7	3·1 3·0 3·6 2·7 1·5	3·4 4·4 3·2 2·5 2·0	3·7 4·4 3·8 3·4 4·1	3.4.3.2.2.
machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering	1·9 3·3 2·7 2·4 3·1 1·2 3·0	2·9 4·1 4·0 3·5 3·8 2·5 4·3	2·0 3·4 3·1 2·6 3·2 1·5 3·3	2·3 2·5 2·1 2·8 3·3 1·2 2·8	2·8 3·2 3·6 3·7 3·2 3·0 3·1	2·4 2·5 2·6 3·0 3·3 1·6 2·9	Abrasives and other building materials Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc.	2·9 2·8 2·1 3·6	3·1 2·8 3·7	3·5 3·0 2·8 2·3 3·7 4·1	3·8 3·5 3·6 3·0 3·1 3·8	3·3 4·1 3·1 4·0 4·7 5·8	3·1 3·1 3·1 3·1 4·1
Scientific, surgical and photo- graphic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery	2·3 2·4 1·7	4·3 4·5 3·9	3·0 3·5 2·3	2·6 1·4 2·6	4·3 4·5 3·8	3·2 3·0 3·0	Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	3.8	4·5 5·2	4.3	4·8 3·5	3.9	3.
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic	1.7	3.2	3.0	1.5	3.9	3·6 2·5 3·4	Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, etc. Other manufactures of paper and	2·0 2·7 3·0	3.3	2·6 2·8 3·9	3.4	3·7 3·4 5·3	2· 2· 4·
apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	2·1 3·3 2·7		3.6	2·6 3·4 3·3	4·5 5·4 4·1	3.4 4.2 3.7	board Printing, publishing of news- papers and periodicals Other printing, etc.	3.2	3.3	3·9 1·7 2·3	2·7 1·0 1·6	5·1 2·8 2·9	1 2
Marine engineering Vehicles	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.9	Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	3·2 2·5 3·2 2·7	4.5	3·9 3·0 3·2 3·5	2.6	5·2 3·8 4·4 4·6	2 2 3
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and	2.5	4.9	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.1	Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	4.4	5·3 4·3	5·0 3·8 5·0	5·4 4·4	7·5 4·3	645
repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.7	3-7	0.9	1.4	2.7	1.5	Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		4.2	3.4	2.4	3.3	2
Railway carriages, etc. Perambulators, etc.	1.3		3.6	1.4	3.7	3.1	All the above industries	2.5	4.2	3.0	2.7	4.3	3.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 14th FEBRUARY, 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	ments	per of en per 100 d at begin iod	em-	charge	per of dis es and o per 100 d at begin iod	ther em-	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	ments	per of en per 100 d at begin iod	em-	charge	per of dis es and or per 100 d at begin iod	ther em-
and an existance to be a	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	TRO POSTURES O DE SERVICIO DE LA COMPANSIONE DEL COMPANSIONE DE LA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish	2·9 2·4 3·7 3·5	4·7 4·0 4·3 6·4	3·6 2·7 4·0 5·3	3·6 2·7 4·5 3·1	5·4 3·3 5·0 4·4	4·3 2·8 4·7 3·9	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated	3·3 2·8 3·5	4·6 3·9 3·9	3·7 3·1 3·7	3·1 2·2 4·9	4·6 3·7 5·4	3·6 2·5 5·1
products Milk and milk products Sugar	4·2 3·3 1·1	5·9 3·9 3·0	5·0 3·5 1·5	4·7 2·2 12·7	7·9 3·4 10·7	6·2 2·6 12·3	tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufacturers Cans and metal boxes	3·2 3·6 3·1 3·7	5·6 4·2 6·1 4·7	4·3 3·8 3·8 4·3	3·0 2·8 2·6 3·8	4·3 4·3 5·2 4·5	3·6 3·3 3·2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetables products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere	2·3 3·4 4·3 3·7	3·8 6·5 4·7 6·9	3·2 5·1 4·4 4·3	3·0 4·3 2·6 4·4	6·3 5·4 3·9 4·0	4·8 4·9 2·8 4·3	Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified Textiles	3·4 3·3	3·6 4·7 3·9	2·4 3·8 3·6	3.4	2·8 4·8	4·2 2·4 3·8 4·0
specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	3·0 1·2 4·5 2·2 1·2	5·9 2·6 4·5 3·1 2·3	4·3 1·4 4·5 2·6 1·8	3·6 1·8 5·5 2·7 1·5	4·3 3·5 7·6 5·0 2·7	3·9 2·1 6·2 3·6 2·2	Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	0·9 5·7 3·7	3·5 5·2 3·3	1·3 5·4 3·5	0·9 5·7 3·6	2·4 4·8 3·2	5·2 3·4
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1·6 2·3 0·9 2·5	2·3 1·6 2·3 2·5	1·7 2·2 1·2 2·5	1·6 1·9 0·8 4·6	2·2 4·3 1·4 3·6	1·7 2·0 0·9 4·4	Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	4·4 5·3 2·8 2·5 1·1	4·3 6·1 4·2 3·3 3·3	4·4 5·6 3·6 3·0 2·1	5·2 5·5 3·6 3·0 1·8	5·4 4·2 4·7 3·9 3·0	5·3 4·9 4·2 3·6 2·4
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and	2.0	4·1 3·0	2.6	2.0	4.2	2.7	Carpets Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles	1·8 2·4 3·4	4·0 3·3 3·9	2·6 2·9 3·7	3·2 4·0	3·2 4·2 5·4	3.8
preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	2·2 2·1 2·5 2·5	4·2 4·9 4·4 6·1	3·1 3·8 3·0 3·9	1.9 1.4 4.3 2.2	4·0 6·1 5·2 5·8	2·9 4·1 4·5 3·6	Textile finishing Other textile industries	2·6 3·3	3·5 4·9	2·9 3·8	3·6 3·4 4·4	3·4 3·6	3·6 3·5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	2·0 3·8 3·6 2·3	2·6 4·0 5·6 4·2	2·1 3·9 4·0 3·1	1·9 2·0 1·7 2·7	3·1 2·3 3·0 5·1	2·1 2·1 1·9 3·7	Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	3·3 3·7 5·1	3·8 4·0 2·4	3·4 3·9 4·0	4·6 4·4 3·8	4·7 3·8 3·9	4·6 4·0 3·8
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2·6 2·0 3·6 3·2 2·4	3·4 2·5 4·3 3·0 4·6	2·7 2·1 3·7 3·2 2·8	2·5 2·0 3·3 3·2 2·3	3·2 2·3 4·5 3·5 3·1	2·6 2·0 3·5 3·2 2·4	Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	2·6 4·6 2·4	4·2 7·0 3·9	3·8 6·5 3·5	3·4 4·1 2·5	4·4 4·1 3·8	4·2 4·1 3·5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	3.3	4.2	3·4 3·0	3.1	3.8	3·2 3·2	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants'	3.6	4.6	4-3	6·0 4·1	5.4	5·5 4·4
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools	2·6 2·4 2·4	3·4 3·9	2·8 2·5 2·6 2·4	2·6 2·2 1·8 1·8	3·4 3·1 3·7 3·0	2·8 2·3 2·1 2·0	wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified	1.1	3·8 4·7 3·9	3.8	4·5 3·5 2·8	5·2 2·1 4·5	5·1 2·6 4·2
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth moving equipment	2·2 1·3 2·2	3·2 2·0 3·6	1.4 2.4 2.0	1·9 2·0	3.0	2.1 2.2 2.4	Footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.1	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.2
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process)	3·3 2·7 2·5	4·2 4·0 3·5	3·4 3·1 2·6	2·3 2·1 3·1	3·3 3·6 4·0	2·4 2·6 3·2	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass	2·9 3·0 2·4	3·5 4·1 3·5	3·6 2·7	4·4 3·2 2·5 2·0	4·4 3·8 3·4 4·1	4·4 3·5 2·7 2·1
plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3.1	3·7 2·1 4·3	3·2 1·3 3·2	3·4 1·2 2·8	3·2 3·1 3·1	3·3 1·6 2·8	Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	3.5	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.8
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment	2.3	4·3 3·5	3.0	2.4	4.3	3·I 2·7 3·0	Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc.	2·9 2·8 2·2 3·7	3·6 3·1 2·8 3·7	3·1 2·8 2·3 3·7	3·5 3·6 3·0 3·1	4·1 3·1 4·0 4·7	3·6 3·5 3·2 3·8 4·0
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial	2.4	4·6 5·5	3·5 4·1	3.2	4·5 5·6	4.3	Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	4·0 4·2 3·9	5·4 4·5 5·4	4.1	3·8 4·8 3·5	5·7 4·7 3·9	4.8
instruments and systems Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	2·2 2·2 1·6 2·4	3·9 4·5 3·7 3·2	2·8 3·1 2·2 2·6	2·3 2·7 2·6 3·3	3·9 4·3 3·8 4·2	2·8 3·4 2·9 3·6	Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper,	2·0 2·7	3.8	2·6 2·8	1.9	3·7 3·4	2.4
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	1.7	4·7 5·5	3.1	1.5	3.9	2·6 4·1	board associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	2·9 3·0 3·7	5·1 4·6 4·3	3·9 3·8 4·0	3.2 2.7 3.1	5·3 4·7 5·8	4·2 3·6 4·2
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic	3·4 2·3	4·8 3·9 3·5	4·2 2·8 2·0	3·9 1·2 2·1	5·4 2·9	4·7 1·7 2·4	Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing	1.2	3.4	1.6	0.8	2.3	1.1
capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	3.2	4.0	3·5 3·6	3.6	5·2 4·1	4·2 3·7	bookbinding, engraving, etc. Other manufacturing industries Rubber	3.3	3·3 4·9 4·4	3·9 3·0	3·4 2·6	2·9 5·3 3·9	4.1
Marine engineering Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing	1·9 1·8 2·3	3·0 0·7	1·9 1·9 2·2 2·4	1·7 1·5 1·9	3·1 0·9 3·4	2·4 1·9 1·4 2·1	Linoleum, plastics floor- covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's	3·0 2·7	3.1	3·0 3·5	2.3	4.4 4.6	2·7 3·7
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manu-	2.2	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.9	carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastic products not elsewhere specified	4·5 3·2 4·4	5·2 4·3 5·9	4·9 3·8 5·0	5·3 4·4 4·5	7·4 4·3 6·1	6·6 4·3 5·1
facturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons	0.7	3.7	0.9	1.4	2.7	1.5	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.2
and trams	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.7	1.5	All the above industries	2.5	4.7	3.0	2	Section Section	(Maries)

DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

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

Total number of employees	Total number of registered disabled persons	Percentage of registered disabled persons in total employed
686,110	20,686	3.0

These figures reflect two changes in compilation, 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.

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., of a total of 330 staff employed 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 Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, and the totals, therefore, differ slightly from those in the published figures of staff employed in Government departments where different criteria are applied, for example the latter return includes home-based staff employed abroad.

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 624,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 9th February 1970, it is estimated that about 260,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 71,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 146,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 146,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table opposite.

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

Entitlement to Benefit

Thousands

Not shared a series as a serie	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment	220	19	14	7	260
benefit and supple- mentary allowance*	65	4	1	2	71
Total receiving unemploy- ment benefit	286	23	15	8	332
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	127	13	3	4	146
Others registered for work	105	13	13	14	146
Total	518	48	31	27	624

* Formerly termed national assistance.

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

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1969

There were 412 cases of industrial diseases, including 125 of 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:

CASES Lead Poisoning Lead Poisoning	120 20
Phosphorus Poisoning Aniline Poisoning Cadmium Poisoning Compressed Air Illness	28 4 1
Toxic Jaundice Anthrax Epitheliomatous Ulceration	1 3 106
Mercurial Poisoning Chrome Ulceration	125
Total, Cases	412
DEATHS Anthrax Epitheliomatous Ulceration	
Total, Deaths	en es barole 7

(136522)

News and Notes

COUNCIL

Exercise by the Central Training Council of greater initiative and influence, whilst retaining its advisory character, is recommended in a report on its functions and organisation published recently (Cmnd 4335, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. 3d. net). The report sets out the findings of a committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Cousins, which was charged by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment 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 damaging consequences by reducing the co-operation and involvement of individual industries with their board:

such an authority could run into serious technical problems because the training needs of different industries are complex and varied;

there would also be constitutional implications, if the Secretary of State had to delegate her powers over the levies raised by the boards to an authority which was not answerable to Parliament;

there would be loss of efficiency in hiving off to the authority functions which for fully effective administration need to be closely co-ordinated with other responsibilities of the DEP-for example, in industrial relations, regional policies, industrial safety and manpower forecasting.

Although coming down against the concept of a central training authority with 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 if the council is to realise its potential in this respect and make a fully effective contribution to the development of industrial training", the report states.

To achieve this the committee recommends:

that the advisory character of the council be retained;

that the present type of council membership is well adapted for advising on major issues of general policy and should be maintained.

FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL TRAINING In its view the real weakness of the ensure the adequacy of the educational present arrangements is the difficulty council members have in keeping abreast of the detailed work that was going on. It thought that this problem was likely 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 soundness and acceptability of the council'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 boards and in industry.

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 supporting staff. This could be achieved by a combination of two proposals:

the DEP should develop a capacity to carry out detailed surveys and investigations into the work of the industrial training boards;

a committee of the council—perhaps its existing general policy committee should be generally responsible for planning the programme of such surveys, and individual council members perhaps aided by a small steering committee should be made responsible for the supervision and control of each individual project.

The committee also propose that the DEP should be able to make payments to individual council members responsible for such projects and should obtain the necessary Parliamentary authority for this.

Sometimes, the report states, the surveys and investigations into different aspects of 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.

"But" it adds, "the primary need is for a strengthening of capacity to do such work in the Training Division of the DEP itself, and especially in the Chief Training Advisor's Branch".

The report further suggests that the CTC should set up a committee to advise on the relationship between training and education 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 committee should be set up which could advise on further education.

"It could also exercise some oversight of the boards' training recommendations, to have been consulted about the references.

content. Our view is, however, that for the CTC, the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce and the Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council together to set up a joint education and training committee would be an excessively cumbersome procedure.

"The more straightforward course would be for the reconstituted CTC itself, on which education interests will be represented, to set up a specialist committee on the links between training and education; this is the solution we would prefer. The committee and the advisory bodies for education would need to take each other's views fully into account, and there could be occasional joint meetings of representatives of the three bodies if this would help to resolve a particular issue".

A further recommendation is that the education departments should consider whether their staffing resources employed on Industrial Training Act business need strengthening.

On the question of manpower forecasting, the committee states that the Council should be kept closely in touch with developments, and ensure that progress is maintained. "We commend the proposal that the Manpower Research Unit should help boards with forecasting problems on a fee-paid basis".

On the composition of the CTC, the report says: "We see no compelling reason for recommending any change in the present size of the council. The Secretary of State should, however, consider appointing to the 'other members' group a member with current 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 relations at Electrolux Limited, Luton, manufacturers of electrical domestic appliances.

Mrs. Castle has also asked the commission to inquire into industrial relations at the Scottish Stamping and Engineering Co.

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

The Confederation of British Industry, Trades Union Congress, Engineering Employers' Federation and the companies

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals by the Construction Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and 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 it is to be raised at the rate of £2; £6; £8; £9; £25; £39; or £41, for each employee in those categories. In addition, there will be a levy at the rate of £25 a head on employers for labour-only contract workers.

To help smaller employers, firms with payrolls of less than £15,000 will pay a reduced amount of levy, calculated according to the size of their annual payroll.

The Order approving the proposals came into operation on April 15th.

The levy will be used to make grants for a wide range of training activities including the training of craft apprentices, technicians and technologists, managers and graduates; the provision of in-company courses; attendance at external courses; for surveys of training needs; research; and group training schemes.

The Construction Industry Training Board, set up in July 1964, covers approximately 60,000 establishments.

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 consideration which the council made on this issue. It shows that:

the majority of 2 to 1 favoured a mandatory service run by the local education authorities, and covering all people up to the age of 22, or students beyond that age in full-time education: the minority want an integrated national

all age careers guidance service operating as a separate department of the DEP or as an independent statutory body.

A compromise proposal to try to reconcile these two conflicting views was also examined. This suggested a national service which would be locally based and would ensure local control and direction by local executives.

At present the service, which gives advice and guidance on careers to school-leavers up to the age of 18, is run jointly by the DEP and local education authorities, under the direction of the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, in consultation with the Secretaries of State for Education and Science and for Scotland.

The report sets out in detail the arguments which were developed for the two main courses. On the age limit it states that the existing statutory limit (18 or until the pupil leaves school) is no longer realistic

and imposes an arbitrary and unnecessary restriction on the functions of the service. The majority of the council considered that it should be extended to 22, and should cover students over that age still in full-time further and higher education.

The report adds that the council devoted considerable time to the search for some reconciliation of the two extremes of view that had emerged from previous consideration of this problem. But there was no radical shift of opinion among members of the council. Employers' representatives were in favour of a national all age service, but the majority was unshaken in its conviction that the future of the service lay in a mandatory local education authority

The effects of the proposals for the reform of local government included in the report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in England were also considered by the council, which comments that the general proposals to reduce the number 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 on request to the Secretary, National Youth Employment Council, 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. The Order making the change (SI 1970 No. 393 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9d. net) came into operation on 20th March.

The main purpose of the Order is to preserve the previous scope of the wages council. However, by relating the scope to all privately owned road haulage undertakings 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 whose employers for the first time choose to engage in such work in addition to carrying their own goods, will become subject to statutory wage regulation. Thus, although the operation of the council has been maintained, the numbers covered by it may well increase.

The changes became necessary because the Transport Act 1968 introduced a new system of operator licensing for vehicles above 30 cwt., and provided for the progressive abolition of A, B and C carriers'

The Road Haulage Wages Council was set up in 1948 to regulate the wages and conditions of work of road haulage workers employed in connection with goods vehicles specified in A or B licences. Employees of C licence holders (operating solely on their own account) 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 distributive trades.

sidered that the scope of the council would engineering industry.

be most closely preserved by substituting, for the reference to A and B licences, a reference to the carriage or haulage of 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 organisations on both sides of the industry objected on the grounds that the proposed wording was not precise enough. The question was therefore referred to a Commission of Inquiry, which recommended, in its report published on 10th March, the changes 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 (SI 1970, No. 354, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net).

Workers who require wide experience in this industry are often transferred from one board to another, and it has been necessary up to now to regard the various boards as separate employers for the purposes of the Act. As a result, an employee could become entitled to a redundancy payment on transfer, but in any case only his previous service with the board dismissing him would be reckonable for the purpose of a redundancy payment.

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 be broken by transfer from one board to another, and that if a worker finally 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, however, that the general provisions, particularly those relating to continuous employment, might not fully meet the circumstances of all industries. Section 11, therefore, provides that the Secretary of State may consider an agreement between employers and trade unions under which employees covered by the agreement have a right, in certain circumstances, to payments when their contracts of employment are terminated.

Application having been made to her by all parties to such an agreement, the Secretary of State can make an Order if she is 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 payment, shall be referred to an industrial tribunal.

Although this is the first Order made 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 The Secretary of State originally con- basis covering a group of companies in the

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In March, 48 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 53 in February. This total included 28 arising from factory processes and 13 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and seven in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 28th March, compared with nine in the four weeks ended 28th February. These seven included five underground coal mineworkers and two in quarries, compared with two and four a month earlier.

In the railway service there were six fatal accidents in March and seven in the previous month.

registered in the United Kingdom were disabled persons classified as unlikely to

fatally injured, compared with three in February.

In March, 27 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. Notifications were ten of chrome ulceration, five of lead poisoning, one of anthrax, and 11 of epitheliomatous ulcera-

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 73,037 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 9th March 1970, of whom 65,469 were males and 7,568 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 62,869 (56,428 males and 6,441 In March, 13 seamen employed in ships females), while there were 10,168 severely

obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in

In the four weeks ended 4th March. 5,285 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,401 men, 803 women and 81 young persons. In addition, 197 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 6th March 1970 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £38,029,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 5th December 1969. the corresponding figure was £30,829,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 7th March 1969 it was £33,256,000.

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 (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification was being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. From June 1969 the statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have been based on the new edition. The June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employers and employees in employment, based on the count of national 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 GAZETTE and pages 290-301 of this issue). The quarterly statistics of labour turnover are shown on both bases on pages 309-310 of this issue. 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 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 industrial analyses is shown on each table.

Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,801,800 in February (7,941,900 males 2,859,900 females). The total included 8,636,000 (5,945,600 males 2,690,400 females) 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 179,000 lower than in February 1969. The total in manufacturing industry was 12,000 lower than in January 1970 and 33,000 lower than in February 1969. The number in construction was 7,000 lower than in January 1970 and 108,000 lower than in February 1969.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers 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 registered unemployed was 623,905, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees. This was 270 less than in February when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in March, 241,776 (40.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 246,168 (40.8 per cent.) in February; 95,321 (15.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 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

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 4th March 1970, was 184,074; 2,949 more than on 4th February. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations (new method, see page 287), the number was about 188,000, compared with about 192,300 in February. Including 79,866 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 4th March was 263,940: 13,844 more than on 4th February.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 14th February 1970, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,054,500. This is about 35.5 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these 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 31st March 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 190.5 and 210.8 compared with 189.3 and 209.4 (revised figures) at 28th February.

Index of Retail Prices

At 17th March the official retail prices index was 137.0 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 136.2 at 17th February and 130.3 at 18th March 1969. The index for food was 137.6 compared with 136.3 at 17th 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 stoppages, 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 by the Index of Production each month from mid-June 1969, to mid-February 1970. All figures have been revised and take account

of information derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards, which for the first time have been classified according to the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. (continued on page 316) (continued from page 315)

Figures from July 1969 onwards may be further revised when the information derived from the mid-1970 count of national insurance cards becomes available.

The term employees in employment relates to all employees (employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on

employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work because of short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at midyear which have been compiled on the basis of counts of national

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1969

THOUSANDS

(136522)

Total, all manufacturing industries: 4,000 6 2,732 2 0,740 8 6,037 8 2,732 6 0,700 4 6,050 6 2,737 4 0,700 0 0,045 9 2,742 4 0,700 minus 7,000 minus 11	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH	June 196	9		July 1969)* 		August I	969*		Septemb	per 1969*	
Total, all manufacturing industriest 6,000			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining and quarrying	Total Index of Production industries†	COLUMN TO SERVICE SERV	8,125 · 3	2,900 · 2	11,025 · 5	8,153 · 8	2,901 · 0	11,054-8	8,149 · 0	2,906 · 7	11,055 · 7	8,125 · 0	2,911.9	11,036-9
Food_arming	Total, all manufacturing industries‡	agrado?	6,008 · 6	2,732 · 2	8,740 · 8	6,037 · 8	2,732 · 6	8,770 · 4	6,050 · 6	2,737 · 4	8,788 · 0	6,048 · 9	2,742 · 4	8,791 - 3
Frain milling Frain											436 · 9 377 · 8			435 · 6 376 · 5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel 16-3 \$ 17-0 16-4 \$ 17-1 16-5 17-1 16-5 17-1	Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 229 231 232 239	27·6 89·6 19·4 56·9 34·5 11·0 38·2 33·7 20·1 7·0 25·5 69·3 20·5 19·8	7·9 67·9 32·0 50·5 18·2 3·7 50·4 39·1 5·3 1·8 19·9 17·8 11·5	35·5 157·5 51·4 107·4 52·7 14·7 88·6 72·8 25·4 8·8 45·4 87·1 33·0	28·0 91·6 19·7 59·3 36·0 11·0 38·9 37·8 20·2 6·9 25·8 70·5 21·8 20·1	8.0 68.8 32.5 51.3 19.0 3.7 51.1 41.2 1.8 20.0 17.9 12.1 13.8	36·0 160·4 52·2 110·6 55·0 14·7 90·0 79·0 25·5 8·7 45·8 88·4 88·4 33·9 33·9	27·9 92·3 19·6 59·3 35·9 11·1 39·0 37·7 20·1 6·9 25·8 71·0 22·5 20·2	8·0 68·4 32·6 51·5 18·7 3·8 51·1 41·5 1·8 19·9 18·1 12·3	35.9 160.7 52.2 110.8 54.6 14.9 90.1 79.2 25.4 8.7 45.7 89.1 34.8 34.8	27·8 90·3 19·7 57·7 33·4 11·1 38·8 36·1 20·0 6·8 25·4 70·2 21·4 20·1	7·8 68·2 33·5 51·0 17·6 3·8 51·3 42·1 5·3 1·8 20·2 18·0 12·1 14·1	862 - 8 35 - 6 158 - 5 53 - 2 108 - 7 51 - C 14 - 9 90 - 1 78 - 2 25 - 2 45 - 6 88 - 2 33 - 2 33 - 2 33 - 2
General chemicals and preparations 271 18.4 24.9 143.3 18.8 25.2 144.0 119.4 25.3 144.7 119.4 25.4 25.4 25.5 27.5 27.5 28.7	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining	261 262	16·3 27·3	§ 4·1	17·0 31·4	16·4 27·2	§ 4·1	17·1 31·3	16·5 27·2	§ 4·2	17·2 31·4	16·4 27·3	8 4.2	58·2 17·1 31·5 9·6
Analysthetic rubber 276 47-9 9-3 57-2 48-4 9-4 57-8 48-5 9-4 57-9 48-5 9-3 77-7 47-7 25-3 21-1 4-1 25-2 21-1 4-1 25-3 21-3	General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	271 272 273 274	118·4 38·0 8·7 24·3	24·9 31·4 16·7 10·8	143·3 69·4 25·4 35·1	118·8 38·7 8·9 24·7	25·2 31·7 17·5 11·1	144·0 70·4 26·4 35·8	119·4 39·1 9·0 24·9	25·3 32·0 18·0 11·1	144·7 71·1 27·0 36·0	119·4 38·9 8·9 24·4	25·4 31·9 18·4 10·9	476.9 144.8 70.8 27.3 35.3 24.8
Iron and steel (general) 311 233.3 23.2 276.5 524.4 23.5 277.9 234.9 23.8 278.7 255.1 23.9 258.0 23.0 24.5 23.9 258.0 23.0 24.5 23.0	and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers	277 278	20·9 10·4	4.1	25·0 13·2	21.1	4.1	25·2 13·1	21.1	4.2	25·3 13·1	21.1	4.1	57 · 7 25 · 2 13 · 1 77 · 9
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) 331 28-9 4-8 33-7 28-9 4-8 31-7 29-8 4-8 33-7 28-9 4-8 33-7 28-9 4-8 33-7 28-9 4-8 33-7 28-9 4-8 33-7 28-9 4-8 33-7 37-7 33-7 33-7 34-8 34-7 34-8 34-7 34-8 34-7 34-8 34-7 34-8 34-8 34-7 34-8 34-8 34-7 34-8 34-8 34-7 34-8 34-8 34-7 34-8 34-8 34-8 34-7 34-8 3	Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	311 312 313 321 322	253·3 44·1 97·9 45·8 47·3	23·2 8·0 12·4 10·1 12·2	276·5 52·1 110·3 55·9 59·5	254·4 44·4 97·7 46·1 47·2	23·5 8·0 12·4 10·0 12·2	277·9 52·4 110·1 56·1 59·4	254·9 44·1 97·6 45·9 47·1	23·8 8·0 12·4 10·0 12·0	278·7 52·1 110·0 55·9 59·1	255·1 44·1 98·1 46·2 47·2	23·9 8·1 12·3 10·0 12·0	587 · 4 279 · 0 52 · 2 110 · 4 56 · 2 59 · 2 30 · 4
Steelwork Ordnance and small arms	Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery	331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338	28·9 82·3 56·9 27·9 39·2 38·0 56·8 37·5	4·8 14·3 13·0 4·8 7·5 5·0 8·5 15·5	33·7 96·6 69·9 32·7 46·7 43·0 65·3 53·0	28·9 82·5 57·3 27·8 39·3 38·1 57·5 37·8	4·8 14·4 13·1 4·8 7·5 5·0 8·6 15·6	33·7 96·9 70·4 32·6 46·8 43·1 66·1 53·4	28·9 83·2 57·4 27·7 39·5 38·1 57·3 38·5	4·8 14·6 13·3 4·8 7·5 5·0 8·7 15·5	33·7 97·8 70·7 32·5 47·0 43·1 66·0 54·0	28·8 84·3 58·5 27·9 39·6 38·4 58·3 38·6	4·8 14·7 13·4 4·8 7·5 5·1 8·6 15·6	1,197 · 33 · 6 99 · 0 71 · 9 32 · 7 47 · 43 · 5 66 · 54 · 2 289 · 5
Photographic and document copying equipment 351 91 51 142 90 51 141 91 50 141 14	steelwork													189 - 23 - 9
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems 15.7 14.2 9.0 5.1 14.1 9.1 5.0 14.1 9.1 6.0 8.2 Scientific and industrial instruments and systems 15.7 11.7 27.4 15.8 11.7 27.5 15.9 11.6 27.5 16.0 11.7 Scientific and industrial instruments and systems 15.4 63.4 30.1 93.5 63.4 30.2 93.6 63.3 30.2 93.5 63.6 30.4 Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Radio and electronic computers Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use 36.8 37.9 23.3 61.2 38.1 23.2 61.3 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 23.2		10 30 8	DESCRIPTION OF	a to sad	244.8	192.1	53 · 2	245 · 3	191.6	53.2	244.8	192.2	53.4	245 ·
equipment 351 9·1 5·1 14·2 9·0 5·1 14·1 9·1 5·0 14·1 10·1 10·1 14·1 10·1 14·1 10·1 14·1 10·1 14·1 10·1 10·1 14·1 10·1 14·1 10·1 14·1 10·1 14·1 10·1 10·1 14·		VIII	94.3	55 · 3	149.6	94.2	55 · 4	149.6	94.4	55.0	149-4	94.7	55 · 3	150-0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems 354 63.4 30.1 93.5 63.4 30.2 93.6 63.3 30.2 93.5 63.6 30.4 30.1 93.5 63.4 30.2 93.6 63.3 30.2 93.5 63.6 30.4 30.4 30.1 93.5 63.4 30.2 93.6 63.3 30.2 93.5 63.6 30.4 30.2 93.6 63.3 30.2 93.5 63.6 30.4 30.4 30.2 93.6 63.3 30.2 93.5 63.6 30.4 30.4 30.2 93.6 63.3 30.2 93.5 63.6 30.4 30.4 30.2 93.6 63.3 30.2 93.5 63.6 30.4 30.4 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.4 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.4 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 63.6 35.3 30.2 93.6 83.1 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.2 93.6 63.6 30.2 93.6 63.6 36.8 16.3 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.8 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2 30.2	equipment Watches and clocks	352	6.1	8.4	14.5	6.0	8.4	14.4	6.1	8.2	14.3	6.0	8.2	14· 14· 27·
Electrical engineering IX 548.7 354.7 903.4 549.3 351.9 901.2 550.9 351.1 902.0 553.0 353.3	Scientific and industrial instruments	1 House	in manife	moderale	and anything		- Common	n adams	9 marrie	permitty be	93.5	63.6	30.4	94.0
equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use 363 47.7 37.5 85.2 47.9 36.8 84.7 48.1 36.9 85.0 48.3 74.7 142.4 68.2 74.5 142.7 68.8 74.7 143.5 69.0 75.7 75.7 85.2 47.9 36.8 84.7 48.1 36.9 36.8 74.7 143.5 69.0 75.7 75.7 85.2 76.0 75.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 76.8 85.0 48.3 37.1 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 68.8 76.7 76.7 85.0 142.7 76.7 85.0 143.5 69.0 75.7 76.7 85.0 140.7 76	Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361	548·7 144·6	354·7 52·1	196.7	144-1	52.0	196.1	144.3	52.0	196.3	144.6	52.5	906 · 197 · 53 ·
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment 365 25.4 30.6 56.0 25.4 30.2 55.6 25.5 30.0 55.5 25.9 31.0 Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use 368 37.9 23.3 61.2 38.1 23.2 61.3 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 22.9	equipment													85
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use 368 37.9 23.3 61.2 38.1 23.2 61.3 38.2 23.2 61.4 38.2 22.9	Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365 366	25·4 34·4	30·6 13·6	56·0 48·0	25·4 34·5	30·2 13·8	55·6 48·3	25·5 35·0	30·0 14·0	49.0	35.4	14-1	56· 49· 102·
	Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	37.9	23.3	61.2	38-1	23 · 2	61.3	38.2	23.2				61 .

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1970 count of national insurance cards.

† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XXI (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III-XIX. § Under 1,000.

insurance cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change each month since June 1969.

These returns show numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work because of short-term sickness) at the beginning and end of the period.

The two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period.

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

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1969 (continued)

THOUSANDS

October	1969*		Novemb	er 1969*	3.57	Decembe	er 1969*		January I	1970*		February	1970*		Order or MLH of SIC
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
8,118.5	2,933 · 6	11,052 · 1	8,113 · 3	2,937 · 5	11,050 · 8	8,090 · 2	2,928 · 7	11,018-9	8,025 · 2	2,882 · 8	10,908 · 0	8,006 · 7	2,878 · 7	10,885 · 4	000 1 100 s 24 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6,051 · 1	2,764·I	8,815 · 2	6,055 · 1	2,767 · 7	8,822 · 8	6,062 · 4	2,758 · 9	8,821 · 3	6,028 - 6	2,712.7	8,741 · 3	6,018.9	2,708 · 6	8,727 - 5	
413·9 360·2	19·2 13·8	433 · I 374 · 0	412·0 358·3	19·2 13·8	431 · 2 372 · 1	410·9 357·2	19·2 13·8	430·1 371·0	409·5 355·8	19.2	428·7 369·6	408·0 354·3	19·2 13·8	427 · 2 368 · I	101
493 · 6 27 · 9 89 · 7 19 · 8 57 · 7 32 · 0 13 · 0 38 · 6 35 · 4 20 · 4 7 · 0 25 · 5 69 · 6 20 · 4 16 · 7	375·0 7·9 69·4 34·0 53·5 17·2 4·1 52·1 44·5 5:3 1·8 20·1 17·9 11·6 14·6 21·0	868·6 35·8 159·1 53·8 111·2 49·2 17·1 90·7 79·9 25·7 8·8 45·6 87·5 32·0 34·5 37·7	492·8 28·0 88·8 19·8 57·5 31·4 13·0 38·6 35·9 20·4 7·0 25·4 69·9 20·2 20·2 16·7	376·8 8·0 69·7 33·4 54·5 17·1 4·2 52·2 45·4 5·3 1·8 20·1 18·0 11·6 14·4 21·1	869 · 6 36 · 0 158 · 5 53 · 2 112 · 0 48 · 5 17 · 2 90 · 8 81 · 3 25 · 7 8 · 8 45 · 5 87 · 9 31 · 8 34 · 6 37 · 8	493·8 28·0 88·8 19·7 57·5 31·4 13·0 38·4 35·9 20·8 7·0 25·7 70·5 20·1 20·3 16·7	373·0 8·0 70·1 31·6 54·7 16·8 4·1 51·2 44·6 5·4 1·8 20·1 18·2 11·2 14·3 20·9	866·8 36·0 158·9 51·3 112·2 48·2 17·1 89·6 80·5 26·2 8·8 45·8 88·7 31·3 34·6 37·6	487·7 27·9 88·2 18·7 57·0 31·2 12·5 37·9 35·6 20·9 7·0 25·6 69·1 19·8 19·6 16·7	358·7 7·9 67·2 30·3 51·7 16·4 3·9 49·3 42·8 5·3 1·8 19·6 17·7 10·7 13·5 20·6	846·4 35·8 155·8 155·8 49·0 108·7 47·6 16·4 87·2 78·4 26·2 8·8 45·2 86·8 30·5 33·1 37·3	484·6 27·8 87·6 18·8 56·8 31·6 11·1 37·6 35·3 21·2 6·9 25·5 68·7 19·6 19·5 16·6	356·2 7·9 66·7 30·9 50·7 16·5 3·6 48·1 43·2 5·3 1·8 19·9 17·5 10·4 13·2 20·5	840·8 35·7 154·3 49·7 107·5 48·1 14·7 85·7 78·5 26·5 8·7 45·4 86·2 30·0 32·7 37·1	111 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 229 231 232 239 240
51·4 16·5 27·5 7·4	7·2 § 4·3 2·2	58·6 17·2 31·8 9·6	51·4 16·5 27·5 7·4	7·3 § 4·4 2·2	58·7 17·2 31·9 9·6	51 · 6 16 · 6 27 · 7 7 · 3	7·3 § 4·4 2·2	58·9 17·3 32·1 9·5	51·6 16·6 27·6 7·4	7·1 § 4·3 2·1	58·7 17·3 31·9 9·5	51·5 16·6 27·7 7·2	7·2 § 4·4 2·1	58·7 17·3 32·1 9·3	261 262 263
334·9 119·7 38·8 9·0 24·2 15·8	144·6 25·6 32·1 19·6 10·9 9·2	479·5 145·3 70·9 28·6 35·1 25·0	335·0 119·4 39·1 8·9 24·1 15·9	144·8 25·5 32·3 19·6 10·7 9·2	479·8 144·9 71·4 28·5 34·8 25·1	335·4 119·4 39·3 8·9 24·2 15·7	144·1 25·2 32·5 19·3 10·7 9·0	479·5 144·6 71·8 28·2 34·9 24·7	333·8 119·2 39·3 8·6 23·6 15·4	141·3 25·2 32·2 17·6 10·5 8·9	475·1 144·4 71·5 26·2 34·1 24·3	333·9 119·0 39·4 8·7 23·2 15·4	141·0 25·3 32·2 17·4 10·4 8·9	474·9 144·3 71·6 26·1 33·6 24·3	V 271 272 273 274 275
48·8 21·2 10·3 47·1	9·4 4·1 2·9 30·8	58·2 25·3 13·2 77·9	49·1 21·3 10·2 47·0	9·4 4·2 3·0 30·9	58·5 25·5 13·2 77·9	49·4 21·4 10·3 46·8	9·4 4·3 3·0 30·7	58·8 25·7 13·3 77·5	49·3 21·3 10·3 46·8	9·3 4·2 3·0 30·4	58·6 25·5 13·3 77·2	49·3 21·7 10·5 46·7	9·3 4·3 3·1 30·1	58·6 26·0 13·6 76·8	276 277 278 279
516·1 254·8 44·4 98·7 46·2 47·5 24·5	72·0 24·0 8·2 12·4 10·0 12·1 5·3	588·1 278·8 52·6 111·1 56·2 59·6 29·8	517·3 255·5 44·6 99·2 45·9 47·6 24·5	71 · 8 23 · 9 8 · 3 12 · 5 9 · 8 12 · 0 5 · 3	589·1 279·4 52·9 111·7 55·7 59·6 29·8	518·1 255·4 44·7 99·8 45·8 47·7 24·7	72·0 23·9 8·3 12·5 9·8 12·1 5·4	590·1 279·3 53·0 112·3 55·6 59·8 30·1	516·0 254·6 44·7 99·1 45·6 47·2 24·8	71 · 4 23 · 8 8 · 3 12 · 3 9 · 7 12 · 0 5 · 3	587·4 278·4 53·0 111·4 55·3 59·2 30·1	516·6 254·8 44·8 99·2 45·6 47·4 24·8	71·4 23·8 8·2 12·2 9·9 12·0 5·3	588·0 278·6 53·0 111·4 55·5 59·4 30·1	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323
995 · 4 28 · 6 84 · 3 58 · 6 27 · 9 39 · 5 38 · 5 58 · 9 39 · 1 240 · 9	205·0 4·8 14·7 13·6 4·9 7·5 5·1 8·8 16·0 49·4	1.200 · 4 33 · 4 99 · 0 72 · 2 32 · 8 47 · 0 43 · 6 67 · 7 55 · 1 290 · 3	999·3 28·7 84·6 58·9 27·8 39·6 38·3 59·5 39·6 241·3	205·9 4·8 14·7 13·7 4·9 7·6 5·1 8·9 16·1 49·5	1,205 · 2 33 · 5 99 · 3 72 · 6 32 · 7 47 · 2 43 · 4 68 · 4 55 · 7 290 · 8	1.001 · 0 28 · 7 84 · 9 59 · 4 27 · 7 39 · 5 38 · 3 59 · 3 39 · 7 241 · 2	206·9 4·9 14·8 13·8 4·9 7·5 5·1 8·9 16·3 49·9	1,207 · 9 33 · 6 99 · 7 73 · 2 32 · 6 47 · 0 43 · 4 68 · 2 56 · 0 291 · 1	998·3 28·8 84·8 59·7 27·6 39·4 38·3 59·1 39·5 240·2	205·4 4·9 14·6 13·9 4·9 7·5 5·1 8·9 16·2 49·4	1,203 · 7 33 · 7 99 · 4 73 · 6 32 · 5 46 · 9 43 · 4 68 · 0 55 · 7 289 · 6	997·7 28·8 85·3 59·9 27·4 38·1 59·6 39·7 238·7	206·3 4·9 14·7 13·9 4·9 7·5 5·1 9·0 16·3 49·2	1,204·0 33·7 100·0 73·8 32·3 46·9 43·2 68·6 56·0 287·9	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339
168·0 18·2	20.4	188 · 4 23 · 9	169 · 1	20.4	189.5	169·2 18·2	20.6	189·8 23·9	168·0 18·1	20·3 5·6	188·3 23·7	167·6 18·1	20·4 5·6	188·0 23·7	341 342
192.9	54-1	247 · 0	193 · 7	54.5	248 · 2	194.9	54.5	249 · 4	194.8	54-1	248.9	195 · 1	54.8	249.9	349
94.3	55 · 8	150-1	93.9	55 · 7	149 · 6	94.0	56.0	150.0	94.2	55.7	149.9	94-1	55.7	149.8	VIII
9·0 6·0 16·0	4·9 8·3 11·9	13·9 14·3 27·9	5.9		13·8 14·1 27·9	6.0	4·9 8·2 11·9	13·8 14·2 28·0	8·9 6·2 16·1	4·9 8·1 12·0	13·8 14·3 28·1	8·9 6·3 16·0	4·9 8·1 12·0	13·8 14·4 28·0	351 352 353
63.3	30.7	94.0	63.0	30.8	93 · 8	63.0	31.0	94.0	63.0	30.7	93.7	62.9	30.7	93.6	354
553·5 143·6 37·0	356·8 52·5 16·4	910·3 196·1 53·4	142.8	52.6	914·5 195·4 53·4	142.4	361·2 52·2 16·2	916·8 194·6 53·4	553·9 142·0 37·0	358·3 51·8 16·1	912·2 193·8 53·1	550·9 140·7 36·6	358·8 51·8 15·9	909·7 192·5 52·5	361 362
48·9 69·6	37·9 77·2	86·8 146·8		38·6 78·2	87·7 148·0		39·1 78·8	88·8 148·9	49·6 70·2	38·6 78·6	88·2 148·8	49·7 69·7	38·9 78·9	88·6 148·6	363 364
26·0 35·4 70·8	31·5 14·2 32·3	57·5 49·6 103·1	35.6	14.3		35.7	31·8 14·3 32·6	58·1 50·0 103·4	26·2 35·4 70·3	31·3 14·1 32·1	57·5 49·5 102·4	26·1 35·7 69·9	31·1 14·2 32·2	57·2 49·9 102·1	365 366 367
38·3 83·9	23.3	61.6	38-6	23.6	62.2	38.9	23·6 72·6	62·5 157·1	38·9 84·3	23·4 72·3	62·3 156·6	38·7 83·8	23·1 72·7	61·8 156·5	368 369

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1969 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH	June 196	9	all a res	July 1969)*	000 / 100 000 / 100	August	969*	e de de	Septemb	per 1969*	
	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	X 371 372	176·9 144·0 32·9	12·6 9·2 3·4	189·5 153·2 36·3	176·0 143·3 32·7	12·6 9·2 3·4	188·6 152·5 36·1	175·7 142·9 32·8	12·6 9·2 3·4	188·3 152·1 36·2	176·6 143·7 32·9	12·6 9·2 3·4	189·2 152·9 36·3
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle	XI 380 381	717·2 19·4 427·4	110·0 1·7 65·6	827 · 2 21 · 1 493 · 0	715·8 19·5 426·2	109·6 1·7 65·2	825 · 4 21 · 2 491 · 4	715·9 19·7 425·9	109·4 1·7 64·9	825 · 3 21 · 4 490 · 8	719·6 20·0 428·7	109·4 1·7 65·1	829·0 21·7 493·8
manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	382 383 384	204·1 18·3 31·6	5·8 34·1 1·1 1·7	22·2 238·2 19·4	16·3 204·1 18·3 31·4	5·8 34·1 1·1 1·7	22·1 238·2 19·4 33·1	16·4 204·2 18·3 31·4	5·8 34·2 1·1 1·7	22·2 238·4 19·4 33·1	205·2 18·2 31·5	5·6 34·2 1·1 1·7	21·6 239·4 19·3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements	385 XII 390 391	430·2 52·2 14·4	202·3 15·8 8·1	33·3 632·5 68·0 22·5	431·6 52·3 14·6	201·4 16·0 8·0	633·0 68·3 22·6	434·0 53·0 14·6	200·7 16·1 8·0	634·7 69·1 22·6	434·2 53·7 14·6	201·7 16·3 7·9	33·2 635·9 70·0 22·5
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	392 393 394 395 396 399	9·2 28·1 33·6 16·3 13·8 262·6	8·5 15·5 10·0 18·9 8·2 117·3	17·7 43·6 43·6 35·2 22·0 379·9	9·2 28·2 33·6 16·7 13·9 263·1	8·4 15·5 9·9 18·9 8·1 116·6	17·6 43·7 43·5 35·6 22·0 379·7	9·2 28·2 33·8 16·8 14·1 264·3	8·2 15·2 10·1 18·7 8·1 116·3	17·4 43·4 43·9 35·5 22·2 380·6	9·1 28·4 33·9 16·3 14·0 264·2	8·3 15·3 10·2 18·4 8·1 117·2	17·4 43·7 44·1 34·7 22·1 381·4
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and	XIII 411	359·1 37·6	337·1 7·0	696·2 44·6	359·7 37·7	335·0 6·9	694·7 44·6	361·1 37·8	335·3 6·9	696·4 44·7	360·0 38·6	335·4 7·0 43·6	695 · 4 45 · 6
flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	40·0 33·9 80·3 8·5 3·7 44·8 3·7 27·8 8·5 9·5 40·9 19·9	32·0 74·3 6·9 4·6 89·0 12·0 17·8 20·1 7·3	84·1 65·9 15·4·6 15·4 8·3 133·8 7·7 45·8 20·5 27·3 61·0	33.9 80.5 8.5 3.7 44.9 3.7 27.8 8.5 9.7 40.7 20.0	43·9 31·8 73·2 6·8 4·6 89·0 18·0 12·0 17·6 17·9 7·3	84·0 65·7 153·7 15·3 8·3 133·9 7·7 45·8 20·5 27·3 60·6 27·3	40·8 34·1 80·7 8·4 3·7 44·8 3·7 28·0 8·5 9·8 40·8 20·0	43.9 31.8 73.1 6.6 4.5 89.8 4.0 12.0 17.4	84·7 65·9 153·8 15·0 8·2 134·6 7·7 46·0 20·5 27·2 60·7 27·2	40·3 34·0 80·0 8·4 3·7 44·5 3·7 28·0 8·6 9·7 40·5 20·0	32·0 73·1 6·6 4·7 90·1 4·0 18·1 12·0 17·2 19·7	83·9 66·0 153·1 15·0 8·4 134·6 7·7 46·1 20·6 26·9 60·2 27·3
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell- mongery Leather goods	XIV 431 432	32·6 19·3 9·1	24·I 5·5 14·7	56·7 24·8 23·8	32·7 19·3 9·1	23·9 5·5 14·6	56·6 24·8 23·7	32·5 19·1 9·1	23·9 5·4 14·6	56·4 24·5 23·7	32·I 18·9 9·0	23·6 5·4 14·4	55·7 24·3 23·4
Fur Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	433 XV 441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	4·2 131·8 6·2 31·5 17·2 6·1 14·6 2·8 7·9 45·5	3.9 369.5 19.5 78.7 43.5 34.3 99.6 6.1 31.6 56.2	8·1 501·3 25·7 110·2 60·7 40·4 114·2 8·9 39·5 101·7	4·3 131·8 6·2 31·7 17·2 6·2 14·5 2·8 7·8 45·4	3.8 365.8 19.4 78.5 43.0 33.9 98.1 6.2 31.2 55.5	8·1 497·6 25·6 110·2 60·2 40·1 112·6 9·0 39·0 100·9	4·3 131·5 6·3 31·7 16·9 6·3 14·4 2·8 7·8 45·3	3.9 368.0 19.3 78.8 43.1 34.0 99.3 6.2 31.6 55.7	8·2 499·5 25·6 110·5 60·0 40·3 113·7 9·0 39·4 101·0	4·2 131·2 6·3 31·7 17·2 6·2 14·2 2·7 7·7 45·2	3.8 369.5 19.5 79.3 43.4 34.3 99.2 6.2 31.8 55.8	8·0 500·7 25·8 111·0 60·6 40·5 113·4 8·9 39·5 101·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	XVI 461 462 463 464 469	269·3 55·5 28·5 60·9 17·8	75·6 6·4 31·9 20·1 1·7	344·9 61·9 60·4 81·0 19·5	270 · 6 55 · 7 28 · 7 61 · 2 17 · 9	75·3 6·3 31·8 20·2 1·7	345·9 62·0 60·5 81·4 19·6	270·1 55·7 28·9 60·9 18·0	75·9 6·4 32·3 20·1 1·7	346·0 62·1 61·2 81·0 19·7	268·1 54·8 28·6 60·8 17·9	75 · 4 6 · 3 32 · 0 20 · 2 1 · 7	343·5 61·1 60·6 81·0 19·6
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	XVII 471 472 473 474 475 479	249·9 97·8 74·3 11·3 33·0 18·3 15·2	58·0 13·7 18·7 10·0 5·1 5·5 5·0	307·9 111·5 93·0 21·3 38·1 23·8 20·2	249·5 98·1 73·8 11·3 32·8 18·5 15·0	57·9 13·7 18·6 10·0 5·1 5·5 5·0	307·4 111·8 92·4 21·3 37·9 24·0 20·0	250·7 98·4 74·3 11·5 32·7 18·7 15·1	57·7 13·7 18·6 9·8 5·1 5·5 5·0	308·4 112·1 92·9 21·3 37·8 24·2 20·1	250·3 97·8 74·7 11·3 33·0 18·4 15·1	57·7 13·7 18·7 9·8 5·1 5·5 4·9	308·0 111·5 93·4 21·1 38·1 23·9 20·0
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	XVIII 481 482	424·5 73·2 42·1	216·8 18·4	641 · 3 91 · 6 78 · 8	427·2 74·1 42·4	218·1 18·6 36·9	645·3 92·7 79·3	427·6 74·2 42·6	219·9 18·6 37·1	647·5 92·8 79·7	427·6 74·0 42·5	219·5 18·5	647 · I 92 · 5 79 · 4
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers	483 484 485	15·7 75·2	15·8 11·3 19·7	31·7 27·0 94·9	16·2 16·0 75·5	15·7 11·6 19·9	31·9 27·6 95·4	16·3 16·0 75·7	15·8 11·6 19·8	32·1 27·6 95·5	16·2 75·6	15·7 11·7 19·8	27·9 95·4
Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	486 489	37·7 164·7	18·7 96·2	56·4 260·9	38·0 165·0	18·9 96·5	56·9 261·5	37·9 164·9	19·0 98·0	56·9 262·9	38·1 165·0	18·9 98·0	263 · 0
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather- cloth etc.	XIX 491 492	210·4 92·5	136·7 32·7 3·3	347·1 125·2 14·2	212·1 92·6 11·0	136·4 32·5 3·3	348·5 125·1 14·3	212·4 92·5 10·9	135·8 32·3 3·3	348·2 124·8 14·2	211·3 92·5	136·8 32·4 3·3	348 · I 124 · 9
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	493 494 495 496 499	5·8 18·5 5·9 61·7 15·1	6·3 31·0 6·4 43·2 13·8	12·1 49·5 12·3 104·9 28·9	5·8 18·9 6·0 62·8 15·0	6·3 31·1 6·3 43·3 13·6	50·0 12·3 106·1 28·6	5.9 18.9 6.1 63.3 14.8	6·4 31·1 6·2 43·0 13·5	50·0 12·3 106·3 28·3	5·8 18·7 6·0 62·7 14·8	6·3 31·9 6·2 43·1 13·6	50·6 12·2 105·8 28·4
Construction Gas, electricity and water	500 XXI	1,356·7 337·0	89·I 59·7	1,445·8 396·7	1,359.7	89·1 60·1	1,448·8 396·0	1,345·7 335·0	89·I 61·0	1,434·8 396·0	1,325 · 7	89·1 61·2	1,414·8
Gas Electricity Water supply	601 602 603	100·7 195·9 40·4	22·1 33·5 4·1	122·8 229·4 44·5	100·5 194·9 40·5	22·2 33·7 4·2	122·7 228·6 44·7	100·5 194·0 40·5	22·6 34·2 4·2	123·1 228·2 44·7	101·2 192·7 40·1	22·8 34·2 4·2	124·0 226·9 44·3

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1970 count of national insurance cards.

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1969 (continued)

THOUSANDS

october	1969*		Novemb	er 1969*		Decembe	er 1969*		January	1970*		February	1970*		Order o MLH of SIC
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	1 451 CK
177·5 144·6	12.6	190·1 153·8 36·3	178·8 145·8 33·0	12·7 9·3 3·4	191 · 5 155 · 1 36 · 4	179·2 146·3 32·9	12·6 9·2 3·4	191 · 8 155 · 5 36 · 3	176·8 144·3 32·5	12·5 9·1 3·4	189·3 153·4 35·9	177·7 145·4 32·3	12·6 9·2 3·4	190·3 154·6 35·7	X 371 372
32·9 720·4	3.4	831 - 1	720 · 2	110-3	830·5 22·2	720·9 20·6	110.7	831 · 6 22 · 3	718·5 20·4	109.7	828·2 22·1	718·9 20·6	109.6	828·5 22·3	XI 380
20·4 430·0	66.6	22·1 496·6	20·5 430·3	66.4	496.7	430.9	66.8	497 - 7	430.0	66.2	496.2	431.0	66.3	497.3	381
15.7	5·5 34·1	21 · 2	15·2 204·8	5·4 34·0	20.6	15·1 205·1	5·5 33·9	20.6	15·0 204·3	33.6	20.4	15·0 203·5	5·6 33·3	20.6	382
204·7 8·1 31·5	1.1	19·2 33·2	18.0	1.1	19·1 33·1	17·9 31·3	1:1	19·0 33·0	17·6 31·2	1.1	18·7 32·9	17·6 31·2	1.6	18·7 32·8	384 385
435·5 53·8 14·6	203·5 16·5 8·0	639·0 70·3 22·6	436·3 53·8 14·6	204·2 16·6 8·0	640·5 70·4 22·6	437·2 53·9 14·6	203·5 16·7 8·0	640·7 70·6 22·6	436·9 54·2 14·7	200·8 16·6 8·0	637·7 70·8 22·7	437·3 54·5 14·5	200 · 6 16 · 6 7 · 8	637·9 71·1 22·3	XII 390 391
9.1	8·5 15·5	17·6 44·1	9·1 28·8	8·5 15·6	17·6 44·4	9·1 28·9	8·5 15·6	17·6 44·5	9.1	8.4	17·5 44·2	9.1	8·5 15·3 10·2	17·6 44·4	392 393
28·6 33·9 16·2 14·1	10·1 18·7 8·2	44·0 34·9 22·3	34·1 16·4 14·1	10·3 18·8 8·2	44·4 35·2 22·3	34·1 16·5 14·1	10·3 18·5 8·1	44·4 35·0 22·2 383·8	34·0 16·5 14·0 265·5	10·2 18·0 8·0 116·3	44·2 34·5 22·0 381·8	34·1 16·5 14·0 265·5	18·1 8·0 116·1	44·3 34·6 22·0 381·6	394 395 396 399
265·2 358·9	335·4 7·1	383·2 694·3 45·8	265·4 358·8 38·8	334·9 7·1	383·6 693·7 45·9	266·0 358·8 38·9	332·4 7·1	691 · 2 46 · 0	356·4 38·9	327·2 7·1	683 · 6 46 · 0	354·7 38·9	325 · 9	680 · 6 46 · 0	XIII
38.7	43.6	83.9	40.2	43 · 4	83.6	40.6	43 · 4	84.0	40.3	43 · 2	83 · 5	40.3	43 · 3	83 · 6	412
34·3 79·6	32·0 72·6	66·3 152·2	34·4 79·2	32·1 72·3	66·5 151·5	33·9 79·2	31·7 71·6 6·3	65·6 150·8 14·3	33·9 78·5 7·9	31·3 70·3 6·0	65·2 148·8 13·9	33·9 77·9 7·9	31·3 69·5 6·1	65·2 147·4 14·0	413 414 415
8·2 3·7 44·3	6·4 4·7 90·9	14·6 8·4 135·2	8·1 3·7 44·5	6·3 4·7 90·8	14·4 8·4 135·3	8·0 3·6 44·3	90.1	8·3 134·4	3·6 43·9	4·7 88·2	8·3 132·1	3·5 43·6	4·6 87·6 3·9	8·1 131·2 7·4	416 417 418
3·7 28·0 8·6	4·0 17·9	7·7 45·9 20·5	3·6 28·1 8·6	4·0 7·9 1·8	7·6 46·0 20·4	3·5 28·1 8·7	4·0 17·8 11·7	7·5 45·9 20·4	3·5 27·9 8·7	3·9 17·7 11·6	7·4 45·6 20·3	3·5 27·7 8·6	17·9 11·5	45·6 20·1	419
9·2 40·1 20·2	17·0 19·9 7·4	26·2 60·0 27·6	9·2 40·1 20·3	17·1 20·0 7·4	26·3 60·1 27·7	9·2 40·3 20·5	16·7 19·9 7·4	25·9 60·2 27·9	9·0 39·8 20·5	16·3 19·6 7·3	25·3 59·4 27·8	9·0 39·4 20·5	16·1 19·6 7·4	25·1 59·0 27·9	422 423 429
31.9	23.7	55 · 6	31.7	23.5	55 · 2	31.6	23.6	55 · 2	31.4	23 · 2	54-6	31-1	23 · 1	54.2	XIV
18·8 8·9 4·2	5·4 14·4 3·9	24·2 23·3 8·1	18·7 8·8 4·2	5·4 14·2 3·9	24·1 23·0 8·1	18·6 8·8 4·2	5·3 14·4 3·9	23·9 23·2 8·1	18·5 8·7 4·2	5·2 14·2 3·8	23·7 22·9 8·0	18·2 8·6 4·3	5·1 14·2 3·8	23·3 22·8 8·1	431 432 433
130.8	368·5 19·7	499·3 26·0	130·1 6·2	367·8 19·7	497·9 25·9	129·7 6·2	365·4 19·4	495 · 1 25 · 6	128·6 6·1	358·7 18·8	487·3 24·9	127·9 6·2	357·7 19·3	485 · 6 25 · 5 108 · 8	441 442
6·3 31·5 17·1	78·9 43·6 34·3	110·4 60·7 40·4	31·5 16·8 6·1	78·8 43·5 34·2	110·3 60·3 40·3	31·5 16·7 6·2	78·7 43·2 34·2	110·2 59·9 40·4	31·2 16·5 6·1	77.6 42.4 33.5	108·8 58·9 39·6	31·2 16·1 6·1	77·6 42·1 33·5	58·2 39·6	443 444 445
6·1 14·4 2·7	98·4 6·1	112·8 8·8	14·3 2·7 7·7	98·4 6·1 31·8	112·7 8·8 39·5	14·2 2·7 7·7	97·5 6·0 31·6	8·7 39·3	14·1 2·7 7·6	95·7 6·0 31·1	109·8 8·7 38·7	14·1 2·7 7·5	94·3 6·2 30·9	108·4 8·9 38·4	445 446 449 450
7·7 45·0	31·8 55·7	39·5 100·7	44.8	55 · 3	100-1	44.5	54.8	99·3 342·2	44·3 262·8	53.6	97.9	261 - 4	53·8 74·6	97·8 336·0	450 XVI
267·5 54·1 28·7	75·8 6·3 32·2	343·3 60·4 60·9	267·1 53·9 28·7	75·4 6·3 31·9	342·5 60·2 60·6	266·9 53·8 28·7	75·3 6·3 31·9	60.1	52·9 28·5	31.2	59·4 59·7	52·1 28·5	6.5	58·6 59·8 81·6	461
28·7 61·2 17·6	20.5	81·7 19·3	61·3 17·5	20.4	81·7 19·2	61·6 17·5	20.3	81.9	61·6 17·0	20.1	81.7	61.5	20 · 1	18.5	463 464
105.9	15-1	121·0 307·6	105·7 248·4	15·1 57·6	120·8 306·0	105·3 247·0	15·1 57·7	120·4 304·7	102.8	15·0 56·9	117·8 299·8	102.4	15·1 56·6	117·5 298·2	469 XVII
249·7 97·4 74·6	57·9 13·7 18·9	93.5	96·6 74·6	13.6	110·2 93·5	96·1 74·3	13·6 19·0 9·8	109·7 93·3 20·9	94·0 73·7 10·8	13·4 18·8 9·6	107·4 92·5 20·4	93·2 73·1 10·8	13·4 18·6 9·5	106·6 91·7 20·3	471 472 473
11·3 33·2 18·4	9·7 5·1 5·5	21·0 38·3 23·9	33·1 18·3	9·7 5·1 5·4	21·0 38·2 23·7	11·1 32·6 18·1	5·0 5·4	37·6 23·5	31.8	5·0 5·3 4·8	36·8 23·3 19·4	31·9 17·9 14·7	4·9 5·3 4·9	36·8 23·2 19·6	474 475 479
14.8	5·0 220·8	19.8	14·5 427·2	4·9 220·4 18·8	19·4 647·6 93·1	14·8 428·2 74·4	4·9 220·2 18·8	19·7 648·4 93·2	14·6 426·5 74·3	217.3	643·8 92·9	427·0 74·4	217·8 18·6	644-8	XVIII 481
74·0 42·5 16·2	18·7 37·1	92·7 79·6	74-3	36.7	79·2 31·5	42·6 16·2	36·2 15·4	78·8 31·6	42.4	35·7 15·1	78·1 31·3	42·3 16·3	35·7 15·1	78·0 31·4	482 483
16·2 75·7	11.9	31·9 28·1 95·8	16·1 16·2 75·8	15·4 12·0 20·4	28·2 96·2	16.3	12.0	28·3 97·4	16.1	11.8	27·9 97·0	16·2 76·6	11.7	27·9 97·4	484 485
38 · 1	20.1	57-2	38.0	19.4	57.4	37.3	19·4 97·8	56·7 262·4	37·2 163·9	19.4	56·6 260·0	37.2	96.5	260.5	486
164.8	98·2 138·8	263·0 351·0	164·3 212·5	97.7	262·0 350·9	164.6	137.0	350-4	212.3	134-1	346·4 125·8	212·0 92·9	133·5 32·9	345·5 125·8	XIX 491
92.8	32.8	125 · 6	92.9	33.0	125.9	93.3	33.0	126.3	93.0	32.8	14-1	11.0	3.2	14.2	492 493
5.9	6·4 32·6	12·3 51·3	5.9	6·4 32·5	12·3 51·2	5.9	31.2	12.3	18.3	30.0	12.3	18.1	29.3	47·4 11·9	494 495
6·0 63·1 14·9	6·4 43·5 13·8	12·4 106·6 28·7	6·0 63·4 14·8	6·4 43·0 13·8	12·4 106·4 28·6	6·0 63·8 14·9	6·3 43·1 13·7	12·3 106·9 28·6	6·0 63·3 14·8	6·0 42·4 13·4	12·0 105·7 28·2	5·9 63·2 14·9	6·0 42·3 13·5	105.5	495 496 499
1,320.7	89 · 1	1,409 · 8	1,315.7	89 · 1	1,404 · 8	1,287 · 7	89 · 1	1,376 · 8	1,258 · 7	89-1	1,347 · 8	1,251 · 7	89-1	1,340 · 8	500 XXI
332 · 8 101 · 0 192 · 0 39 · 8	61·2 22·9 34·1	394·0 123·9 226·1 44·0	330·5 100·5 190·3	61·5 23·0 34·3	392·0 123·5 224·6 43·9	100.3	61·5 23·1 34·3 4·1	390·7 123·4 223·6 43·7	328·4 100·3 188·5 39·6	61·8 23·4 34·3 4·1	390 · 2 123 · 7 222 · 8 43 · 7	328·1 100·3 188·1 39·7	61 · 8 23 · 4 34 · 3 4 · 1	389·9 123·7 222·4 43·8	601 602 603

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 14th February 1970, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,054,500 or about 35.5 per cent. of all operatives, each working about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 37,000 or 0.6 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 12 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 352.

The figures relate to operatives other than maintenance workers. Administrative, technical and clerical workers are excluded. The information about short-time relates to that arranged by the employer, and does not include that lost because of sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives stood off by an employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time for 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 14th February, 1970

	OP	ERATIVES		NG			OI	PERATIVI	S ON SI	HORT-TI	ME		
		OVER	Hours	of over- vorked	Stood whole		Workin	ng part of	a week	1	То	tal	
Industry	Number	Percent-	Total	Average	Number	Total number	Number	Hours los	st	Number	Percent-	Hours lo	st
(Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	of opera- tives	opera- tives	(000's)	opera- tive working over- time	operatives (000's)	of hours lost	operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	operatives (000's)	opera- tives	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
		1		9.5	0.2	8.0	0.6	5.4	8.5	0.8	0.2	13.4	16-1
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	169·2 33·4	31·4 32·7	1,605 315	9.4	-	-	-		-	-			-
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	75·8 33·2	27·7 28·9	754 367	9.9	=	=	1	=	=		=	=	=
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	142·1 41·1 38·0	33·1 20·3 44·7	1,376 426 349	9·7 10·4 9·2	0·1 0·1	3·9 3·6 0·3	1·9 0·3 1·1	17·5 3·6 10·2	9·1 10·6 9·1	2·0 0·4 1·1	0·5 0·2 1·3	7·2 10·5	10.6
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	691 · 7 495 · 7 196 · 0	46·4 53·9 34·3	5,775 4,255 1,519	8·3 8·6 7·8	0·3 0·2 —	11·4 10·2 1·1	0·6 0·5	7·6 6·4 1·1	13·0 12·8 1·1	0·9 0·7 0·1	0·1	19·1 16·6 2·2	22·2 23·7 22·0
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	220·4 164·0 42·3	38·8 42·2 34·6	1,722 1,290 318	7·8 7·9 7·5	0·4 0·2 0·2	16·7 8·7 8·0	6·0 5·6 0·4	56·6 47·8 8·1	9·4 8·6 21·0	6·4 5·8 0·6	1·1 1·5 0·5	73·3 56·5 16·1	9·8 28·0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	170-8	41.0	1,438	8.4	0.2	8.5	1.6	35 · 4	21-5	1.9	0.4	43.9	23.7
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	126·7 22·5 36·8 11·6 18·0	23·1 16·7 31·3 11·0 38·3	1,063 184 334 68 156	8·4 8·2 9·1 5·9 8·7	1·5 0·3 — 1·0 0·1	62·5 · ·6 43·9 2·6	10·6 1·0 1·1 5·2 2·7	97·4 7·8 11·4 49·4 21·5	9·2 7·8 10·6 9·4 7·8	12·0 1·2 1·1 6·3 2·8	2·2 0·9 0·9 5·9 6·0	159·9 18·9 12·9 93·4 24·1	13·3 15·8 11·7 14·9 8·6
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.1	28 · 1	83	8.2	-8-	1.1	0.2	1.7	9.2	0.2	0.6	2.8	13.3
Clothing and footwear Footwear	38·5 9·7	10·3 12·6	198 45	5·1 4·7	0·2 0·1	8·4 2·8	7·8 6·6	46·0 36·2	5.9 5.5	8.0	2·1 8·6	54·4 39·0	6.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	85 · 4	34.6	870	10.2	-	1.2	1.1	9.2	8.5	1.1	0.5	10.5	9.4
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery	78·3 31·8 20·3	37·9 41·6 30·1	631 238 144	8·1 7·5 7·1	0·2 	8·2 7·0	2.9	32·7 27·6	11.2	3·1 2·4	3.6	40·9 34·5	13.1
Paper, printing and publishing Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	160·4 67·0	39·4 41·5	1,406 566	8·8 8·4		0.8	0.3	3.6	12.5	0.3	0.1	4.3	14.2
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating	85·2 31·5 32·2	33·6 33·1 39·3	814 297 328	9·6 9·4 10·2	0·1 =	5·5 0·3 —	0·1 0·1	1:1	9·0 9·5 —	0·1 0·1	0·1 0·1 —	6.6	25·9 11·9
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,054 · 5	35 · 5	17,733	8.6	3.2	136-2	33.7	314-3	9.3	37.0	0.6	450 · 5	12.2

^{*} Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

The estimates in this table are based on the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification and do not take account of the new information obtained from the results of the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards (see pages 205-212 of the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE and pages 298-299 of this issue).

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 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure was 567,200 or 2.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.4 per cent. in February and 2.3 per cent. in March 1969. The seasonably adjusted figure increased by 10,400 in the four weeks between the February and March counts, and by about 5,800 a month on average between December and March.

Between 9th February and 9th March, the number of schoolleavers registered as unemployed fell by 955 to 2,168, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 4,387 to 22,133. The total registered unemployed fell by 270 to 623,905, representing 2.7 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-leavers, 95,321 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 59,883 from 2 to 4 weeks, 86,572 from 4 to 8 weeks and 357,050 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 25.9 per cent. of the total

of 598,826, compared with 27.2 per cent. in February, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 40.4 per cent., compared with 40.8 per cent. in February.

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

Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 9th March, 1970

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over I, up to 2	38,637 32,602	3,819 2,669	7,828 6,403	1,998 1,365	52,282 43,039
Up to 2	71,239	6,488	14,231	3,363	95,321
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	24,400 21,950	1,764	4,850 4,112	889 692	31,903 27,980
Over 2, up to 4	46,350	2,990	8,962	1,581	59,883
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	19,719 49,064	980 1,983	3,830 9,331	558 1,107	25,087 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	8,781	598,826
Up to 8—per cent	37 · 4	76.3	48.0	75.3	40 · 4

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

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemp		200	10	10 CO C												stite in a
Total Men Boys Women Married Women* Girls	144,822 124,454 3,456 15,272 4,925 1,640	65,056 56,132 1,471 6,834 2,131 619	15,541 13,249 417 1,705 576 170	41,801 33,944 853 6,424 2,482 580	50,997 43,175 1,027 6,225 2,447 570	34,729 29,519 800 3,976 1,552 434	60,619 51,984 1,429 6,374 2,651 832	79,311 66,570 2,321 9,360 3,731 1,060	64,846 54,421 2,039 7,304 3,089 1,082	39,955 31,822 1,389 5,804 2,333 940	91,284 71,101 2,886 15,636 7,088 1,661	623,905 520,239 16,617 78,080 30,874 8,969	36,291 27,179 1,162 7,560 4,646 390	660,196 547,418 17,779 85,640 35,520 9,359	94,384 80,794 2,294 10,219 3,248 1,077	65,979 56,909 1,579 6,758 2,253 733
Percentage rates†																
Total Males Females	1·8 2·6 0·6	1·5 2·1 0·4	2·4 3·3 0·8	3·1 4·1 1·4	2·2 3·0 0·8	2·4 3·4 0·9	3·0 4·1 1·0	2·7 3·8 0·9	4·9 6·7 1·8	4·I 5·I 2·I	4·2 5·5 2·1	2·7 3·7 1·0	7·0 8·8 4·0	=	1·6 2·4 0·5	2·3 3·3 0·7
Temporarily stopp	ed		#1 CB 101													
Total Males Females	6,480 6,399 81	307 282 25	236 175 61	1,020 999 21	6,676 5,987 689	1,819 1,537 282	1,126 896 230	1,350 882 468	929 807 122	301 287 14	2,196 1,869 327	22,133 19,838 2,295	768 531 237	22,901 20,369 2,532	620 586 34	6,096 5,988 108
Wholly unemploye	ed		12													
Total Males Females	138,342 121,511 16,831	64,749 57,321 7,428	15,305 13,491 1,814	40,781 33,798 6,983	44,321 38,215 6,106	32,910 28,782 4,128	59,493 52,517 6,976	77,961 68,009 9,952	63,917 55,653 8,264	39,654 32,924 6,730	89,088 72,118 16,970	601,772 517,018 84,754	35,523 27,810 7,713	637,295 544,828 92,467	93,764 82,502 11,262	59,883 52,500 7,383
Males wholly unen	The Automotive of the Park	Service .	YEL			12	,,,,,	,,,,,	NE E	0,,00	,	Congression	vitado Pali	CETE CONTRACTOR	1,202	7,000
Total Men Total Boys Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	118,090 3,421 1,466 24,923 13,350 18,866 62,906	55,854 1,467 1,115 12,829 6,712 9,423 27,242	13,075 416 159 1,950 1,476 2,135 7,771	32,945 853 290 4,253 2,840 4,462 21,953	37,220 995 6 6,132 3,859 5,472 22,746	27,992 790 33 3,833 2,627 3,788 18,501	51,120 1,397 150 7,361 4,926 7,308 32,772	65,704 2,305 242 10,843 6,789 9,880 40,255	53,655 1,998 155 5,875 4,305 6,745 38,573	31,573 1,351 14 3,873 2,818 4,089 22,130	69,319 2,799 230 8,684 6,350 9,001 47,853	500,693 16,325 2,745 77,727 49,340 71,746 315,460	26,653 1,157 354 2,517 2,370 3,411 19,158	527,346 17,482 3,099 80,244 51,710 75,157 334,618	80,224 2,278 1,334 17,165 9,068 12,924 42,011	50,941 1,559 291 9,708 5,758 8,077 28,666
Females wholly un	employed	‡		2.780												
Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	15,202 1,629 81 4,841 2,367 3,106 6,436	6,809 619 50 2,511 1,070 1,404 2,393	1,654 160 9 399 221 326 859	6,405 578 22 1,242 748 1,210 3,761	5,553 553 - 1,413 865 1,121 2,707	3,731 397 5 805 581 801 1,936	6,180 796 24 1,523 874 1,326 3,229	8,918 1,034 6 2,553 1,465 1,926 4,002	7,202 1,062 2 1,347 953 1,380 4,582	5,790 940 3 976 747 1,059 3,945	15,336 1,634 49 2,495 1,722 2,571 10,133	75,971 8,783 201 17,594 10,543 14,826 41,590	7,330 383 25 902 834 1,254 4,698	83,301 9,166 226 18,496 11,377 16,080 46,288	10,186 1,076 66 3,407 1,612 2,098 4,079	6,670 713 24 1,833 976 1,334 3,216
School-leavers une				1												
Boys Girls	221	109	22	69 42	52 51	49 40	126 68	102	263 92	141 93	389 180	1,434 734	348 140	1,782 874	173 81	70 37
Wholly unemploye									120 15 15							
Whalle	138,014				44,218	32,821	59,299	77,809	63,562	39,420	88,519	599,604	35,035	634,639	93,510	59,776
Wholly unemploy (seasonally adjusted)§	ed excludi	ing schoo	l-leavers	500 A	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					70		567,200	na dun t da galtula sandone s			

^{*} Included in women.
† Numbers registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1969, except for the London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern regions for which 1969 figures are not yet available.

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

figures. § See article on page 285.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 9th March, 1970

And the first of the bull bull beginning and a finished being the bull bull bull bull bull bull bull bul			GRE	AT BRIT	AIN	DRAN	ae n	UNIT	ED KING	SDOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOL UNEMI Males	LY PLOYED*	STOPPE	RARILY ED Females	Males	TOTAL		Males	TOTAL	Total
Total, all industries and services* Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	517,018 296,523 139,870	84,754 25,612 24,481	19,838 17,485 15,391	2,295 2,069 2,063	536,856 314,008 155,261	87,049 27,681 26,544	623,905 341,689 181,805	565,197 330,267 160,631	94,999 30,868 29,611	660,196 361,135 190,242
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	13,781 10,413 510 2,858	1,314 1,270 26 18	1,800 337 13 1,450	103	15,581 10,750 523 4,308	1,417 1,373 26 18	16,998 12,123 549 4,326	18,180 12,984 671 4,525	1,488 1,441 29 18	19,668 14,425 700 4,543
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	24,945 23,302 677 431 149 386	172 126 26 12 1	26 5 5 4	100 A 00	24,971 23,307 682 435 149 398	173 127 26 12 1	25,144 23,434 708 447 150 405	25,213 23,312 878 460 150 413	176 128 28 12 1 7	25,389 23,440 906 472 151 420
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	16,153 692 3,287 713 2,069 943 838 1,054 1,202 903 266 601 1,614 672 697 602	4,078 56 607 267 681 186 80 483 692 91 18 205 159 185 224 144	69 I 4 31 12 I 1 8 1 2 2 2	2 3 81 6 10 8	16,222 692 3,288 717 2,100 955 839 1,055 1,210 904 268 603 1,614 676 699 602	4,189 56 609 270 762 186 80 489 702 91 18 213 159 186 224 144	20,411 748 3,897 987 2,862 1,141 919 1,544 1,912 995 286 816 1,773 862 923 746	17,122 750 3,495 727 2,240 1,076 843 1,095 1,324 962 269 609 1,634 717 725 656	4,758 61 656 273 811 279 80 518 794 103 18 219 170 200 241 335	21,880 811 4,151 1,000 3,051 1,355 923 1,613 2,118 1,065 287 828 81,804 917 966 991
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,535 268 1,120 147	72 1 59 12	TEL SON	200,000	1,535 268 1,120 147	72 1 59 12	1,607 269 1,179 159	1,545 268 1,130 147	72 1 59 12	1,617 269 1,189 159
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	6,767 2,664 604 239 839 425 798 274 240 684	1,138 269 225 150 86 76 68 20 23 221	11 9	The state of the s	6,778 2,673 605 239 839 425 798 274 240 685	1,138 269 225 150 86 76 68 20 23 221	7,916 2,942 830 389 925 501 866 294 263 906	6,918 2,732 609 243 845 430 814 275 271 699	1,158 277 227 151 86 77 69 20 23 228	8,076 3,009 836 394 931 507 883 295 294 927
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	11,807 5,738 870 2,842 964 927 466	585 206 37 148 97 65 32	1,056 138 4 690 147 77	14 2 4 3 4	12,863 5,876 874 3,532 1,111 1,004 466	599 208 41 151 101 65 33	13,462 6,084 915 3,683 1,212 1,069 499	12,999 5,936 878 3,564 1,125 1,016 480	608 209 41 154 102 66 36	13,607 6,145 919 3,718 1,227 1,082 516
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	18,578 529 1,263 835 456 525 402 897 529 5,608 3,676 342 3,516	1,542 45 89 87 28 50 27 57 133 506 144 41 335	113 5 4 1 5 2 48 15 15 1	14 4 1 2 2 2 1 1 2	18,691 534 1,267 835 457 530 402 899 529 5,656 3,691 343 3,548	1,556 45 89 87 28 54 28 57 135 508 146 42 337	20,247 579 1,356 922 485 584 430 956 664 6,164 3,837 385 3,885	19,178 549 1,279 847 463 673 410 918 543 5,786 3,743 345 3,622	1,620 48 90 89 30 68 29 58 145 525 148 43 347	20,798 597 1,369 936 493 741 439 976 688 6,311 3,891 388 3,969
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,395 355 195 153 692	415 79 125 42 169	2 1 1	12 100 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 2	1,397 356 195 154 692	415 79 125 42 169	1,812 435 320 196 861	1,431 366 196 170 699	461 90 125 76 170	1,892 456 321 246 869
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computors Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	10,434 2,728 1,121 1,054 1,546 629 206 553 965 1,632	2,951 425 110 382 724 218 72 115 263 642	85 2 57 1 2	57 1 39	10,519 2,730 1,121 1,111 1,547 631 206 553 977 1,643	3,008 425 111 421 724 218 72 118 268 651	13,527 3,155 1,232 1,532 2,271 849 278 671 1,245 2,294	10,782 2,772 1,148 1,155 1,580 675 210 562 1,002 1,678	3,267 434 132 567 744 245 80 119 286 660	14,049 3,206 1,280 1,722 2,324 920 290 681 1,288 2,338
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	7,968 7,366 602	121 109 12	11	1923	7,979 7,376 603	121 109 12	8,100 7,485 615	8,288 7,643 645	132 119 13	8,420 7,762 658
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	11,945 191 6,535 475 3,641 562 541	884 8 480 65 297 21 13	10,358 2 10,127 2 227	385 353 32	22,303 193 16,662 477 3,868 562 541	1,269 8 833 65 329 21 13	23,572 201 17,495 542 4,197 583 554	22,773 193 16,775 484 4,208 567 546	1,340 10 846 67 383 21 13	24,113 203 17,621 551 4,591 588 559

* See footnote on page 325

A Saw granto & buesto oftens Lo figuration with			GREA	T BRITAI	N			UNIT	ED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL		TEMPO		190 12 Z 1 200 2	TOTAL		ologopa ologopa ologopa	TOTAL	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	11,475 594 446 230 497 736 484 239 8,249	1,746 77 64 74 104 84 201 63 1,079	481 3 4 1 16 457	67	11,956 594 449 234 497 737 484 255 8,706	1,813 77 64 75 104 84 202 64 1,143	13,769 671 513 309 601 821 686 319 9,849	12,130 606 465 240 500 747 497 256 8,819	1,854 77 65 76 105 89 206 65 1,171	13,984 683 530 316 605 836 703 321 9,990
Production of man-made fibres Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	9,639 468 1,283 796 2,330 736 181 1,051 75 533 244 336 1,174 432	3,230 62 344 311 666 139 105 734 19 244 111 214 230 51	1,623 38 118 284 157 8 371 30 130 133 3 345 126	832 2 24 218 80 38 333 9 32 2 2 33 56 5	11,262 506 1,401 1,080 2,487 744 181 1,422 105 663 257 339 1,519 558	4,062 64 368 529 746 177 105 1,067 28 276 113 247 286 56	15,324 570 1,769 1,609 3,233 921 286 2,489 133 939 370 586 1,805 614	12,530 572 1,638 1,289 2,532 748 252 1,592 1,11 737 292 387 1,818 562	5,063 90 545 722 792 179 152 1,223 55 308 122 446 371 58	17,593 662 2,183 2,011 3,324 927 404 2,815 166 1,045 414 833 2,189 620
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	1,227 802 305 120	220 64 140 16	27 22 4 1	12 1 8 3	1,254 824 309 121	232 65 148 19	1,486 889 457 140	1,312 854 334 124	245 70 156 19	1,557 924 490 143
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,878 183 533 400 146 468 99 202 847	3,274 181 686 280 358 1,003 56 310 400	130 3 12 14 4 1 12	259 26 18 14 4 30 11 3 153	3,008 186 545 414 150 469 111 202 931	3,533 207 704 294 362 1,033 67 313 553	6,541 393 1,249 708 512 1,502 178 515 1,484	3,186 200 561 415 197 482 115 212 1,004	4,250 231 790 301 692 1,131 98 389 618	7,436 431 1,351 716 889 1,613 213 601 1,622
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	8,060 2,337 947 1,717 273 2,786	638 116 236 193 16 77	214 21 118 1 1 73	130	8,274 2,358 1,065 1,718 274 2,859	768 116 366 193 16 77	9,042 2,474 1,431 1,911 290 2,936	8,558 2,469 1,082 1,739 280 2,988	783 117 369 195 18 84	9,341 2,586 1,451 1,934 298 3,072
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	7,237 2,688 2,684 299 647 547 372	562 153 173 86 31 71 48	1,090 125 934 16 8 2	53 1 46 6	8,327 2,813 3,618 315 655 549 377	615 154 219 92 31 71 48	8,942 2,967 3,837 407 686 620 425	8,546 2,892 3,695 323 681 559 396	639 159 230 94 32 72 52	9,185 3,051 3,925 417 713 631 448
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	6,643 1,553 929 327 308 780 872 1,874	1,654 250 349 113 113 95 157 577	68 29 1 5 6 21 6	94 86 1 5	6,711 1,582 929 328 313 786 893 1,880	1,748 336 350 113 118 95 157 579	8,459 1,918 1,279 441 431 881 1,050 2,459	6,860 1,616 972 331 314 809 904 1,914	1,832 341 388 116 118 108 167 594	8,692 1,957 1,360 447 432 917 1,071 2,508
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6,129 2,064 491 151 651 161 2,106	1,371 249 50 68 378 59 433 134	53 18 13	20 1 1	504 151 651 161 2,120	1,406 269 51 68 379 59 445 135	7,588 2,351 555 219 1,030 220 2,565 648	6,473 2,230 508 165 729 163 2,155 523	1,529 295 52 72 439 59 471	8,002 2,525 560 237 1,168 222 2,626
Construction	125,273	689	2,062	5	127,335	694	128,029	137,742	793	138,53
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	6,435 2,509 3,393 533	270 95 163 12	3 2		6,441 2,512 3,395 534	270 95 163 12	6,711 2,607 3,558 546	6,681 2,603 3,509 569	288 98 177 13	6,969 2,70 3,686 582
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	35,608 6,013 4,266 7,404 1,706 4,838 3,553 1,439 4,390 1,999	233 500 145 56 93 67 162 436	55 50 6 37 56	2 3 1	6,018 4,271 7,454 1,712 4,875 3,609 1,440	235 503 146 56 93 67 162 438	37,699 6,253 4,774 7,600 1,768 4,968 3,676 1,602 4,830 2,228	5,094 3,925 1,501 4,639 2,044	2,041 241 520 159 59 102 69 185 469 237	2,28
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	43,856 8,179 597 3,426 13,048 9,189 4,363 5,054	1,197 32 767 6,343 6,423 224	32	4 2 20 5 7	8,293 597 3,430 13,080	1,203 32 767 6,363 6,430 224	15,634 4,595	8,807 611 3,553 13,642 9,489 4,687	6,997 6,931 263	10,13 64 4,39 20,63 16,42 4,95

* See footnote on page 325

(continued on page 325)

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

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

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS							LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	ion)—con	tinued				
South Western	5,863	1,514	292	7,669	10	5.7	West Midlands †Birmingham	12,729	1,493	444	14,666	2,089	1 22
Merseyside	26,186	3,175	1,756	31,117	64	3.8	Burton-on-Trent	596	57	27	680	4	2.2
Northern	55,095	7,541	3,162	65,798	934	4.9	Cannock †Coventry	4,410	68 983	136	754 5,529	1,287	3.4
							Dudley Hereford	744 657	126	10 54	880 792	73	2.0
Scottish	65,510	14,951	4,377	84,838	2,187	4.4	†Kidderminster	738	167	49	954	157	2.6
Welsh	22,856	4,453	1,677	28,986	298	4.6	Leamington Nuneaton	588	107	26 72	721	502	1.7
Total all Development Areas	175,510	31,634	11,264	218,408	3,493	4.5	†Oakengates Redditch Rugby	1,071 265 464	350 39 99	85 11 21	1,506 315 584	10 70	3·7 1·3 2·1
Northern Ireland	27,179	7,560	1,552	36,291	768	7.0	Shrewsbury †Stafford †Stoke-on-Trent Stourbridge	682 556 4,459 596	67 116 632 76	19 32 147 2	768 704 5,238 674	3 271 73	2·2 1·5 2·6 1·8
LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	ion)		80.00				†Walsall †Warley †West Bromwich †Wolverhampton Worcester	2,145 1,003 1,301 2,807 785	262 82 85 453 79	103 33 34 65 39	2,510 1,118 1,420 3,325 903	226 412 309 290 34	2·1 1·3 1·4 2·4 1·9
Greater London	56,132	6,834	2,090	65,056	307	1.4	East Midlands						
†Aldershot Aylesbury	333 260	83 24	56 16	472 300	12	1.5	†Chesterfield Coalville	2,598	395 57	118	3,111	29	1.2
Basingstoke Bedford	197	59	15 48	271 939	34	0.9	Corby	546	116 330	56 64	718 2,927	16	2.7
†Bournemouth	789 3,694	102 572	81	4,347	4	3.9	†Derby Kettering	2,533 474	34	27	535	25	2.0
†Braintree Brentwood	442 338	88	24	554 391	27	1.9	Leicester Lincoln	2,321	395 329	135	2,777	158	3.8
†Brighton	3,560	417	129	4.106	4	3.4	Loughborough	349	79	8	436	57	1.1
Chatham †Chelmsford	1,827	323 132	160	2,310	23	3.2	†Mansfield †Northampton	1,309	207	92 44	1,608	5 70	2.7
†Chichester	852	112	57	1.021	_	2.4	†Nottingham	6,598	588	280	7,466	215	2.7
†Colchester †Crawley	864 912	177	46 78	1,087	8 25	1.0	Sutton-in-Ashfield	995	67	24	1,086	34	3.3
†Eastbourne	1,048	97	6	1,151		3.1	Yorkshire and Humbersid	ie 3,075	288	109	3,472	45	4.9
†Gravesend †Guildford	1,365	205	64	1,634 725	- 1	2.5	†Bradford	3,312	376	137	3,825	56	2.3
†Harlow	929	96	54	1.079	18	1.8	†Castleford †Dewsbury	2,195	216 245	105	2,516	124	2.8
†Hastings †High Wycombe	1,519	160	35 27	1,714	28 235	4.0	†Doncaster	3,919	443	274	4.636	7	4.7
†Letchworth	251	43	6	300	5	0.7	Grimsby †Halifax	2,533	112	78 31	2,723 756	37	1.1
†Luton Maidstone	1,446	178	55 58	1,679	76	1.5	Harrogate	623	141	18	782 1,300	37	2.9
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,149	206	54	1.409	12	4.0	Huddersfield †Hull	1,063 6,640	213	24 239	7,533	47	4.3
†Oxford †Portsmouth	7,400 4,344	355 583	139	7,894 5,170	5,015	3.5	Keighley	465	95 562	14	574 7,384	18	2.0
†Ramsgate †Reading	1,287	221	243 74	1,582	25 7	6.3	†Leeds †Mexborough	6,628	261	121	1,845	6	5.8
†St. Albans	1,637	182	41 28	1,369	15	1.5	Rotherham	1,940	254 530	109	2,303	9 8	3.6
†Slough †Southampton	948	154 464	31 195	1,133	1	3.1	†Scunthorpe †Sheffield	5,429	603	122	6.154	233	2.2
†Southend-on-Sea	4,102 5,172	495	219	5,886	150	3.7	Wakefield York	1,089	59 215	42 70	1,190	10 2	2.2
Stevenage †Tunbridge Wells	355	52 135	33	1,246	16	1.5	North Western	1,000	213		1,011		
†Watford	1,342	162	42 60	1,564	3	1.4	†Accrington	414	93	14	521	9	1.7
†Weybridge †Worthing	1,373	134	38 24	1,529	_ 4	3.5	†Ashton-under-Lyne †Barrow-in-Furness	1,567	249 197	59 37	1,875 724	203	2.4
	1,373	132	21	1,52			†Blackburn	879	262	44	1,185	108	1.8
East Anglia Cambridge	593	80	14	687		1.0	†Blackpool †Bolton	3,725 1,689	745 219	110	4,580 1,957	8	1.8
Great Yarmouth	1,330	162	54	1.546	3	4.8	†Burnley	595	105	38	738 1.094	18 22	1.5
†lpswich Lowestoft	1,766	285	101	2,152	8	2.6	†Bury Chester	875 777	198	60	976	1	2.1
†Norwich	2,489	204	127	2,820	12 2	2.7	†Crewe	862 1,454	218	56 54	1,136	14	2.6
Peterborough	703	68	50	821	1	101 12	†Lancaster †Leigh	600	118	24	742	15	1.8
South Western	650	127	25	802		2.3	†Liverpool †Manchester	24,349 14,728	2,824 1,352	1,634	28,807 16,694	63 276	2.3
Bath †Bristol	6.133	744	189	7,066	16	2.3	†Nelson	465	156	14	635	182	2·3 2·5 2·6
Cheltenham	1,137	226 269	48 55	1,411 2,040	_ 11	2.8	†Northwich †Oldham	722 1,265	128	34	884 1,484	14	1.7
†Exeter Gloucester	1.122	323	60	1.505	36	2.6	†Preston	2,384	363	98	2,845	54 90	2.1
†Plymouth	2,973	586 168	180	3,739 782		3.8	†Rochdale St. Helens	830 930	158	38 48	1,026		2.1
Salisbury Swindon	582 1,845	154	60	2,059	800	3.0	Southport	1,143	122	48 26	1,291	7	4.5
Taunton	679	83	28	790	69	2.4	†Warrington †Widnes	689 907	161	72 74	922	2	2.5
†Torbay †Yeovil	3,260 570	579	126	3,965 724	_ 69	2.2	†Wigan	1,724	265	56	2,045	1 1	3.1

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

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	terne la la casa de la	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by I	Region)—cont	inued	in si ingala		dha dis	polene.	LOCAL AREAS (by Reg Scotland	ion)—con	tinued	da poisi	incot	dhodi	en odl
Northern +Bishop Auckland +Carlisle +Chester-le-Street +Consett +Darlington Durham +Hartlepool +Peterlee +Sunderland +Teesside +Tyneside +Workington Wales	2,717 925 2,036 1,597 1,391 1,211 1,825 1,511 6,064 5,666 18,313 1,078	161 186 217 185 268 147 285 111 516 1,233 2,176 334	125 29 107 65 62 53 173 72 297 524 1,044 69	3,003 1,140 2,360 1,847 1,721 1,411 2,283 1,694 6,877 7,423 21,533 1,481	11 3 20 6 29 3 33 4 36 39 193	6·7 2·7 6·4 5·9 3·3 5·1 5·9 6·9 5·9 3·8 5·4 5.3	†Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries †Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands †Irvine †Kilmarnock †Kirkcaldy †North Lanarkshire	2,698 975 1,021 976 1,044 2,997 1,605 7,396 1,057 21,983 1,706 5,888 1,079 679 2,243 5,708	397 312 154 162 296 571 435 997 619 2,989 1,442 407 176 558 2,203	76 68 51 78 79 142 96 268 63 1,233 261 592 65 35 111	3,171 1,355 1,226 1,216 1,419 3,710 2,136 8,661 1,739 26,205 2,767 7,922 1,551 890 2,912 8,518	71 66 66 	3·1 3·6 4·3 5·1 4·1 4·8 3·4 2·8 4·6 6·7 4·8 2·6 5·3
†Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale †Llanelli †Neath †Newport †Pontypool †Pontypridd †Port Talbot †Shotton †Swansea †Wrexham	1,474 4,295 926 483 529 2,249 1,247 2,579 1,869 657 2,206	222 441 277 101 208 315 272 487 635 171 405	137 280 130 28 35 214 114 161 246 85 120	1,833 5,016 1,333 612 772 2,778 1,633 3,227 2,750 913 2,731 2,008	-3 -3 -9 90 -16	7·2 3·2 4·2 2·0 2·7 3·6 4·0 5·3 3·9 2·4 3·5 5·6	†Paisley †Perth †Stirling Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	1,852 794 1,040 489 8,731 944 2,869 1,918	362 137 328 164 2,182 300 376 532	101 27 60 17 314 47 206 88	2,315 958 1,428 670 11,227 1,291 3,451 2,538	41 182 88 5	3.: 3.: 3.: 4.: 12.:

Note: The percentage rates of unemployment represent the number of persons registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1968 (mid-1969 for Northern Ireland total only).

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of unemployment: 9th March, 1970 (continued from page 323) Table 2 (continued)

			GRE	AT BRIT	AIN			UNI	TED KING	GDOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		Land S	TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	11,233 5,167 3,303 501 798 410 964 90	2,072 726 337 166 165 108 553 17	3 I 2	1	11,236 5,167 3,304 501 800 410 964 90	2,074 726 338 166 165 108 554 17	13,310 5,893 3,642 667 965 518 1,518	11,467 5,270 3,356 516 826 426 982 91	2,224 797 373 183 175 110 569 17	13,691 6,067 3,729 699 1,001 536 1,551 108
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services	9,867 392 4,131 375 3,538 196 269 966	6,519 167 1,928 302 3,786 57 55 224	5 2 1	5 4	9,872 392 4,133 375 3,539 196 269 968	6,524 167 1,932 302 3,787 57 55 224	16,396 559 6,065 677 7,326 253 324 1,192	10,197 398 4,276 387 3,664 215 273 984	7,287 185 2,136 355 4,251 63 56 241	17,484 583 6,412 742 7,915 278 329 1,225
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	43,937 4,556 2,605 2,075 12,664 2,308 1,430 2,549 546 888 942 895 1,027 5,594 197 5,661	17,138 1,316 369 467 6,050 1,769 473 349 322 1,134 1,772 732 314 758 20 1,293	137 7 9 34 39 4 2 3 1 3 2 1	66 2 10 26 8 1 11 5 1	44,074 4,563 2,614 2,109 12,703 2,312 1,432 2,552 547 891 944 896 1,027 5,600 197 5,687	17,204 1,316 371 477 6,076 1,777 473 350 322 1,145 1,777 733 314 759 20 1,294	61,278 5,879 2,985 2,586 18,779 4,089 1,905 2,902 869 2,036 2,721 1,629 1,341 6,359 217 6,981	45,875 4,672 2,696 2,287 13,119 2,383 1,577 2,662 573 933 1,014 931 1,044 5,862 207 5,915	18,446 1,344 380 487 6,400 1,873 514 374 336 1,225 2,105 790 330 811 21 1,456	64,321 6,016 3,076 2,774 19,519 4,256 2,091 3,036 909 2,158 3,119 1,721 1,374 6,673 228 7,371
Public administration National government service Local government service	25,362 9,633 15,729	3,125 1,606 1,519	45 25 20	7 1 6	25,407 9,658 15,749	3,132 1,607 1,525	28,539 11,265 17,274	26,719 10,160 16,559	3,446 1,789 1,657	30,165 11,949 18,216
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,821	121			1,821	121	1,942	1,900	124	2,024
Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18	35,030 33,596 1,434	11,687 10,953 734	2 2		35,032 33,598 1,434	11,687 10,953 734	46,719 44,551 2,168	37,023 35,240 1,783	12,383 11,509 874	49,406 46,749 2,657

^{*} The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2,745 males and 201 females in Great Britain and 3,099 males and 226 females in the United Kingdom.)

PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed. and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. It will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults given on page 134 of the February 1970 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 4th March 1970, 263,940 vacancies remained unfilled, 13,844 more than at 4th February 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 188,000 in March, compared with 192,300 in February and 200,400 in December 1969 (see table 119 on page 351).

At 4th March 1970, 79,866 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices: this was 10,895 more than at 4th February.

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

employers and remaining unfilled at 4th March 1970. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for

Table 2

	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 4th March 1970							
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total			
South East	43,384	13.034	34,948	15,596	105,96			
Greater London	19,131	7,593	19,646	8,504	54.87			
East Anglia	2,509	933	2,352	1,172	6,96			
South Western	5,161	2,282	6,121	2,923	16,48			
Midlands	15,019	9,061	11,417	8,902	44,39			
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,537	3,044	6,988	4,409	21,97			
North Western	10,318	3,199	11,915	4,223	29,65			
Northern	4,764	1,184	3,375	2,513	11,83			
Wales	3,822	1,027	2,184	1,292	8,32			
Scotland	6,572	1,818	5,688	3,254	17,33			
Great Britain	99,086	35,582	84,988	44,284	263,94			
London and South Eastern	26,207	9,975	24,796	11,558	72,53			
Eastern and Southern	19,686	3,992	12,504	5,210	41,39			

Table 1

Industry group (Standard	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4th March 1970							
Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total			
Total, all industries and services	99,086	35,582	84,988	44,284	263,940			
Total, Index of Production industries	62,525	19,192	36,672	20,758	139,147			
Total, all manufacturing industries	50,701	15,347	35,813	19,960	121,821			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	863	1,190	242	309	2,604			
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	3,421 3,197	559 524	71 28	26 13	4,077 3,762			
Food, drink and tobacco	1,873	818	3,838	1,479	8,008			
Coal and petroleum products	202	24	52	29	307			
Chemicals and allied industries	2,109	464	1,397	692	4,662			
Metal manufacture	3,748	1,020	599	348	5,715			
Mechanical engineering	13,591	2,461	2,113	813	18,978			
Instrument engineering	1,277	327	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	4,984	2,017	2,578	1,298	10,877			
Textiles Cotton linen and man-made	2,056	1,036	4,364	3,339	10,795			
fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and Worsted	805 386	257 278	1,266 930	660 777	2,988 2,371			

Industry group (Standard	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4th March 1970							
Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total			
Leather, leather goods and fur	153	201	442	366	1,162			
Clothing and footwear	933	727	8,675	5,718	16,053			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,603	573	991	593	3,760			
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,523	1,167	692	525	3,907			
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper	1,439	1,136	1,877	1,775	6,227			
goods Printing and publishing	734 643	343 745	1,101 757	620 1,118	2,798 3,263			
Other manufacturing industries	1,643	673	2,035	730	5,081			
Construction	7,415	2,777	519	573	11,284			
Gas, electricity and water	988	509	269	199	1,965			
Transport and communication	10,241	1,188	1,583	734	13,746			
Distributive trades	6,570	6,984	10,859	11,247	35,660			
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,258	1,486	1,902	2,037	7,683			
Professional and scientific services	5,546	1,633	15,788	2,509	25,476			
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering (MLH 884–888) Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	6,970 370 2,452 204	3,016 146 687 188	15,153 843 7,600 1,036	5,744 375 910 663	30,883 1,734 11,649 2.091			
Public administration National government service Local government service	4,113 2,105 2,008	893 409 484	2,789 1,658 1,131	946 504 442	8,741 4,676 4,065			

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, was 371. In addition, 93 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.† They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 177,100, consisting of 126,400 involved in stoppages which began in March and 50,700 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. In addition 19,300 workers became involved for the first time in March in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 126,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 96,800 were directly involved and 29,600 indirectly 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

The aggregate of 815,000 working days lost in March includes 370,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred, is excluded from the statistics.

Prominent stoppages of work during March

The series of stoppages by bus crews which commenced on 6th January ended on 26th March. Services in various parts of Scotland were affected by the dispute, which arose originally 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 conductresses after three years' service formed the basis of the

Trawlermen at Hull stopped work at midnight on 12th February in support of a claim for a substantial increase in the basic rate of pay and the enforcement of 100 per cent. trade union membership. This dispute, involving about 1,200 workers, was still in progress at the end of the month.

A stoppage of work in support of a pay claim by 1,600 production workers at a frozen food factory in Kirkby, Lancashire, began on 23rd February. Work was progressively resumed on 16th and 17th of March following an immediate increase in pay of £1 a week to butchers and a promise of a general pay increase to be effective from 1st April.

Following a breakdown of negotiations arising out of a proposed pay and productivity agreement, 500 fitters, millwrights, plumbers 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 Port plant of a motor manufacturer withdrew their labour in 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 as a result of this dispute, and workers at the Luton and Dunstable plants 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 130 maintenance electricians on 20th February at an Oxford

plant. This stoppage was in protest against the delay in settling an outstanding pay claim and led to a further 6,000 workers being laid-off. Work was resumed on 9th March to allow further negotiations to proceed.

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

Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining All other mining and quarrying food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	No. of stop- pages pegin- ning in period 2 32 46 3 46 254 35 101 21 17 35	Stoppages progress No. of workers involved 1,200 3,500 100 16,800 2,400 15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	No. of working days lost 19,000 7,000 1,000 90,000 377,000 8,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	No. of stop-pages beginning in period	Stoppages progress No. of workers involved 7,100 3,900 15,700 74,200 95,900 14,500 1,900	No. of working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	2 32 46 3 246 3 2496 254 35 101 21 17	1,200 3,500 100 16,800 2,400 15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	19,000 7,000 1,000 90,000 8,000 41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 113,000 32,000	begin- ning in period	7,100	7,000 68,000 275,000 57,000 25,000
ing Coal mining All other mining and quarrying Cood, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and allied industries Bribbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Taper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	32 2 46 3 24 96 254 35 101 21 17	3,500 100 16,800 2,400 15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	7,000 1,000 90,000 8,000 41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	19 	3,900 	7,000 68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
ing Coal mining All other mining and quarrying Cood, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and allied industries Bribbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Taper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	32 2 46 3 24 96 254 35 101 21 17	3,500 100 16,800 2,400 15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	7,000 1,000 90,000 8,000 41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	19 	3,900 	7,000 68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
Coal mining All other mining and quarrying Tood, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum pro- ducts Chemicals and allied indus- tries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	32 2 46 3 24 96 254 35 101 21 17	3,500 100 16,800 2,400 15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	1,000 90,000 8,000 41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	19 	3,900 	7,000 68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
All other mining and quarrying quarrying food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Hetal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	2 46 3 24 96 254 35 101 21 17	100 16,800 2,400 15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	1,000 90,000 8,000 41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	- 11 53 166 28 58 20	3,900 15,700 74,200 8,600 95,900 14,500	7,000 68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
quarrying food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum pro- ducts Chemicals and allied indus- tries Metal manufacture Engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	46 3 24 96 254 35 101 21 17	16,800 2,400 15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200 16,500	90,000 8,000 41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	- 11 53 166 28 58 20	3,900 15,700 74,200 8,600 95,900 14,500	7,000 68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum pro- ducts Chemicals and allied indus- tries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	3 24 96 254 35 101 21 17	2,400 15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200 16,500	8,000 41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	- 11 53 166 28 58 20	3,900 15,700 74,200 8,600 95,900 14,500	7,000 68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Acrospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	3 24 96 254 35 101 21 17	2,400 15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200 16,500	8,000 41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	53 166 28 58 20	3,900 15,700 74,200 8,600 95,900 14,500	7,000 68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
ducts Chemicals and allied industries Graineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	24 96 254 35 101 21 17	15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	53 166 28 58 20	15,700 74,200 8,600 95,900 14,500	68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
Chemicals and allied industries Tries Trie	24 96 254 35 101 21 17	15,000 23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	41,000 111,000 377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	53 166 28 58 20	15,700 74,200 8,600 95,900 14,500	68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
tries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	96 254 35 101 21 17 71	23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	53 166 28 58 20	15,700 74,200 8,600 95,900 14,500	68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	96 254 35 101 21 17 71	23,300 92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	166 28 58 20	15,700 74,200 8,600 95,900 14,500	68,000 275,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	35 101 21 17	92,800 13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	377,000 80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	28 58 20	8,600 95,900 14,500	57,000 57,000 771,000 25,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	35 101 21 17	13,000 80,500 12,000 5,200	80,000 305,000 113,000 32,000	58 20	8,600 95,900 14,500	57,000 771,000 25,000
engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	101 21 17 71	80,500 12,000 5,200	305,000 113,000 32,000	58 20	95,900 14,500	771,000 25,000
Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	101 21 17 71	80,500 12,000 5,200	305,000 113,000 32,000	58 20	95,900 14,500	771,000 25,000
Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	21 17 71	12,000 5,200 16,500	113,000 32,000	20	14,500	25,000
All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	17 71	5,200	32,000		1,900	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	71	16,500	La Sala	STATE OF THE PARTY	.,	_,_,_
specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction				MICHAEL PORTO	The state of the s	State of the last
Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction			114,000	26	2,900	15,000
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction		10,300	26,000	18	3,600	12,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	8	24,500	181,000	4	800	4,000
cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction		2.,500	101,000			,,,,,,,,
Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	14	2,500	8.000	9	1,200	3.000
Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries Construction	16	1,000	3,000	10	1,200	5,000
All other manufacturing industries Construction	27	5,200	23,000	6	3,000	3,000
industries Construction		3,200	25,000	hryps	0,000	0,000
Construction	35	14,500	35,000	22	6.200	27,000
	78	9,100	58,000	68	11,500	56,000
Gas, electricity and water	4	200	İ	2	200	#
Port and inland water		100	and the same	(0.345) EN		_
transport	68	24,500	51,000	71	37,000	55,000
All other transport and	00	24,300	31,000		37,000	33,000
communication	82	64,200	244,000	34	78.000	112,000
Distributive trades	27	3,700	9,000	10	1,000	4,000
Financial, administrative,	21	3,700	7,000	1	1,000	1,000
professional services	28	38,500	187,000	13	10.400	19,000
Miscellaneous services	8	1,200	4,000	2	700	1,000
riiscellaneous services						1,000
Total		1,200	4,000			-

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals show.

with the totals shown.

† Absences from work on 17th March 1970 by an estimated 22,000 dock workers in protest against the Government's proposals for the nationalisation of ports are, therefore, not included.

erefore, not included. ‡ Less than 500 working days.

Causes of stoppages

	Beginning March 197		Beginning in the first three months of 1970		
Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes	229 37	67,600 8,400	649	262,800 30,100	
Hours of work	2	200	6	800	
Employment of particular classes or persons	44	10,000	124	28,200	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	36	5,100	178	33,700	
Trade union status	19	4,800	57	12,400	
Sympathetic action	4	600	24	7,800	
Total	371	96,800	1,134	375,900	

Duration of stoppages-ending in March

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days	85 50 60	38,500 15,300 12,700	37,000 28,000 44,000
3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	98 97	17,800 59,000	92,000 674,000
Total	390	143,200	875,000

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

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

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

Indices

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

Control and to	All indu	stries and		Manufac	cturing inc	lustries
Date	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1969 March	176.8	90.7	195-1	175.0	90.6	193 - 2
1970 February	189-3	90.4	209.4	186.5	90.4	206 - 2
1970 March	190-5	90.4	210-8	187-9	90.4	207

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

Principal changes reported in March

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

Footwear manufacture: Increase in minimum rates of 15s. a week together with an increase of 4s. a week in minimum day wage rates for adult workers with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult male rates to be paid from age 20. (First pay day in March.)

Rubber manufacture: Minimum weekly wage rates increased by 20s. for adult men and women. (Beginning of first full pay period following 1st March.)

Road passenger transport: (Company-owned buses): Increases of 27s. 2d. a week for drivers, 26s. 2d. for conductors, 30s. for semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds and of 40s. for skilled maintenance workers. (Beginning of first full pay period following 6th March.)

Road passenger transport—municipal undertakings: Increase of 26s. a week for all adult platform and depot staff and Is. an hour for adult craftsmen with proportional amounts for apprentices. (First full pay period following 30th January.)

Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trade (Wages Council): Minimum weekly rates increased by 16s. a week for men and 18s. for women with proportional amounts for younger workers. (16th March.)

Unlicensed places of refreshment (Wages Council): Introduction of revised rates of statutory minimum remuneration resulting in increases of varying rates of statutory min amounts. (30th March.)

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include iron and steel manufacturing, hosiery finishing (Midlands) and needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in March indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,050,000 workers were increased by a total of £940,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in March, with operative effect from earlier months (190,000 workers, £215,000 in weekly rates of wages).

Reports received in March indicated that about 25,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by two hours. Of the total increase of £940,000 about £530,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £360,000 from statutory wages regulation orders £35,000 from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments and £15,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes. by industry group and in total, during the period January to March 1970, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected. those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

of work at the value of a solution of the feature o	Basic week rates of wa or minimu entitlemen	iges m	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
cuganiera acquerga calquera	365,000	£ 260,000	325,000	325,000	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,000	5,000	323,000		
Mining and quarrying	50,000	40,000		_	
Food, drink and tobacco	5,000	1,000	SEE PERMIT		
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries	22,000	21,000	_	-	
Metal manufacture)				
Mechanical engineering	of the same of the	Section 1	American Add 1		
Instrument engineering	- Marie India	SERVICE SERVICE	STATISTICS.	SECTION 1	
Electrical engineering					
Shipbuilding and marine engineer- ing Vehicles	280,000	185,000	DOME TO SE		
Metal goods not elsewhere		est boto	the enew	boshor	
specified	67,000	46,000	5,000	5,000	
Textiles	18,000	6,000			
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	80,000	85,000	1,000	1,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	60,000	80,000		-	
Timber, furniture, etc.	140,000	150,000	2 -	P	
Paper, printing and publishing	9,000	8,000		15000	
Other manufacturing industries	73,000	78,000	-	_	
Construction	1,270,000	1,815,000	-		
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	135,000	- 000	20,000	
Transport and communication	475,000	495,000	5,000	20,000	
Distributive trades	295,000	270,000	STATE OF THE PARTY	BENESTED IN	
Public administration and pro-	24,000	60,000		_	
fessional services	115,000	100,000	65,000	65,000	
Miscellaneous services	113,000	100,000		5,010	
Totals-January-March 1970	3,415,000	3,840,000	401,000	416,000	
Totals-January-March 1969	1,350,000	700,000	118,000	118,000	

Table (b)

Month	Basic weel	dy rates of w entitlements	ages or	Normal weekly hour of work		
	Approxima workers aff	te number of ected by—	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction	
	increases decreases increase		workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours		
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1969			2711 211 610	TON WEST,	The same of	
March	455	1 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	145		PA NOTE OF	
April	355		130	120	175	
May	135 575	thought when	315	75	75	
June	1,305		970	205	315	
July August	395		345	3	3	
September*	1,390		1.350		-	
October	415	1	360	-		
November*	790		855	7	180	
December*	3,265	2 11 16 - 3 b	2,885	135	180	
1970	a badager	2 32.300000	ton A bot		70	
January*	965	n none	875	70	325	
February*	1,800	-	2,245	325	20	
March	860	We note a	725	5	20	

^{*} Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 17th MARCH 1970

At 17th March 1970 the general* retail prices index was 137.0 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 136.2 at 17th February and with 130.3 at 18th March, 1969.

The rise in the index during the month was due to rises in the average levels 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 average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 147.7 and that for all other items of food was 135.7.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: There were rises in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and beef, and the index for the food group as a whole rose by one per cent. to 137-6, compared with 136-3 in February. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $147\cdot7$, compared with $142\cdot7$ in February.

Housing: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of materials for decorations, and of rents of dwellings let unfurnished, the index for the housing group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 152·2, compared with 151·4 in February.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear, and the index for the group taken as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 121.7, compared with 120.9 in February.

Transport and vehicles: Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one per cent. to $127 \cdot 5$, compared with $126 \cdot 4$ in February.

Services: Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of television set rentals the index for the group as a whole rose by about one per cent. to 149.5, compared with 147.9 in February.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of about one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 140.5, compared with 139.7 in February.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Gro	up and sub-group	Index figu
I	Food: Total	137.6
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	141
	Meat and bacon	144
	Fish	146
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	116
	Milk, cheese and eggs	128
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	112
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	150
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	167
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	113
	Other food	130

П	Alcoholic drink	143.0
Ш	Tobacco	135.8
IV	Housing: Total	152.2
	Rent	158
	Rates and water charges	154
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	130
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	145.6
100	Coal and coke	162
	Gas	126
eli e g oko	Electricity	145
VI	Durable household goods: Total	122.7
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	134
	Radio, television and other household	
	appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware	109 126
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	121.7
	Men's outer clothing	127
	Men's underclothing	126
	Women's outer clothing	119
	Women's underclothing	120
	Children's clothing	121
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	116
	hats and materials Footwear	116 126
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	127.5
	Motoring and cycling	118
eacl gure	Fares	147
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	137.7
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	175
	Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	104
	requisites Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other	124
	household goods	119
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	117
-trale	photographic and optical goods, etc.	133
X	Services: Total	149.5
	Postage and telephones	137
	Entertainment	150
	Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,	
	laundering and dry cleaning	152
XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	140 · 5
18071	All Items	137.0

^{*} The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121-4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

not elsewhere specified

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABL	E 101			AND DESCRIPTION OF STREET					1	HOUSAND
Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Numb	ers unadjusted for sea	asonal variations		. 3	1	题 1 题	9 1 3			100
1964	March June September December	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,638 1,635 1,632 1,629	24,350 24,527 24,682 24,706	415 317 335 340	24,765 24,844 25,017 25,046	424 424 423 425	25,189 25,268 25,440 25,471	16,493 16,546 16,599 16,646	8,696 8,722 8,841 8,825
1965	March June September December	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617	24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897	343 270 304 319	24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216	424 423 421 420	25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636	16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654	8,880 8,859 8,977 8,982
1966	March June September December	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,614 1,612 1,629 1,647	24,807 24,913 24,955 24,662	307 253 324 467	25,114 25,166 25,279 25,130	418 417 416 419	25,532 25,583 25,695 25,549	16,526 16,556 16,587 16,559	9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990
1967	March June September December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
1968	March June September December	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647	1,681 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,242 24,326 24,382 24,328	572 506 535 540	24,814 24,833 24,916 24,868	407 400 395 390	25,221 25,233 25,311 25,258	16,268 16,285 16,326 16,322	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
1969	March June September	22,515 22,600 22,619	1,681 1,681 1,681	24,196 24,281 24,300	566 483 540	24,762 24,764 24,840	384 380 377	25,146 25,144 25,217	16,194 16,128 16,173	8,952 9,016 9,044
Numb	ers adjusted for seaso	onal variations†								
1964	March June September December	22,797 22,878 22,990 23,067	5-000	24,435 24,513 24,622 24,695	2-85E 2-85E	(\$30) (7.30) (7.30)	# SED, # 8 E	25,242 25,303 25,391 25,433	16,544 16,556 16,590 16,594	8,698 8,747 8,800 8,839
1965	March June September December	23,121 23,131 23,139 23,262	8-313 L	24,747 24,753 24,759 24,879	9.182	2-19	8-1068 8-0 8-0468 8-0	25,482 25,497 25,491 25,592	16,595 16,613 16,559 16,596	8,887 8,884 8,932 8,995
1966	March June September December	23,310 23,292 23,234 23,000	1 1060 E	24,922 24,904 24,863 24,646	0-762 1-567 5-6537	1 - 1001 1 - 1001 1 - 1001	1.577,5 15.5	25,613 25,617 25,624 25,506	16,598 16,568 16,562 16,500	9,015 9,048 9,062 9,006
1967	March June September December	22,845 22,825 22,803 22,721	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	24,508 24,506 24,484 24,403	1 23-5 2 23-5 2 24-5 2 24-5 2 24-5	2.96 5.78 6.99	F 385 3 1 6 1 367 5 8 5 9 307 5 0 5	25,420 25,427 25,445 25,345	16,445 16,475 16,511 16,405	8,975 8,952 8,935 8,940
1968	March June September December	22,681 22,641 22,595 22,635	To be the second of the second	24,363 24,321 24,276 24,316	3-DET 5-952 1-953	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 (0X 8 5 0 5 50 5 5 0 5 90 6 0	25,308 25,265 25,230 25,220	16,343 16,304 16,291 16,263	8,965 8,961 8,939 8,957
1969	March June September	22,636 22,597 22,524	1-192 d 8	24,317 24,277 24,205	22q 7	9-29 9-29 3-39	9-20a3 5-35aa 1-618-8 7-6-5	25,234 25,175 25,140	16,268 16,148 16,136	8,966 9,027 9,004

† A seasonal adjustment procedure designed to take account of the changing magni-ude over time of the seasonal components has been used in these series since January

1969. Additional data has resulted in revised figures from March 1966 to March 1969 and these were published for the first time in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
Standa	ard Regions		1 0-000 mg	3-00801-1 8 0 3-0080-1 8 0		11:82 1	123	Hill	16.8	1 (200 0)		Tools .
1966	September December	8,022 7,960	609 608	1,327 1,286	2,336 2,310	1,426 1,418	2,106 2,072	3,010 2,977	1,318	981 960	2,178 2,124	23,325 23,016
1967	March June September December	7,865 7,881 7,924 7,874	599 606 612 609	1,274 1,315 1,302 1,279	2,267 2,300 2,274 2,268	1,406 1,424 1,408 1,416	2,059 2,034 2,062 2,051	2,924 2,926 2,936 2,901	1,266 1,279 1,284 1,275	948 952 962 954	2,110 2,100 2,131 2,096	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733
1968	March June September December	7,820 7,856 7,858 7,842	604 607 615 619	1,277 1,312 1,289 1,282	2,245 2,271 2,269 2,264	1,405 1,398 1,397 1,409	2,027 2,002 2,023 2,020	2,883 2,899 2,900 2,912	1,261 1,255 1,269 1,262	938 950 950 940	2,091 2,086 2,122 2,088	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647
1969	March June (a)	7,808 7,835	616 626	1,274 1,295	2,265 2,271	1,407 1,402	1,989	2,883 2,883	1,247 1,253	930 936	2,088 2,091	22,515 22,600
	June (b) September*	7,791 7,753	632 632	1,304 1,286	2,278 2,275	1,395	2,001 2,010	2,892 2,910	1,258 1,262	942 957	2,098 2,126	22,600 22,619

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

EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS Manufacturing industries index of produc-tion industries† Mid-month Total all services* 11,222·5 11,384·2 11,328·5 11,201·4 11,375·9 620 · 8 590 · 7 566 · 5 553 · 7 526 · 5 766·0 733·4 711·0 682·4 655·2 616·6 632·6 595·5 591·4 620·2 840·9 835·6 796·9 776·4 776·6 1960 June 1961 June 1962 June 1963 June 1964 June (a) 8,581·5 8,704·2 11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8 8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2 528 · 4 486 · I 466 · 5 656·8 624·5 576·3 507·7 514·9 524·6 2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2 568·3 588·1 593·3 804·6 810·1 811·2 871 · 4 861 · 8 852 · 6 780·7 767·4 756·6 22,892·0 23,147·0 23,301·0 102.6 102.6 1965 June (a) 102 -8 102.7 2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0 11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3 99·3 97·5 8,700·5 97·5 8,613·1 574·2 550·5 485·9 464·1 432·6 413·3 22,828·0 22,645·0 99·7 98·7 June June 1967 1968 8,879·0 8,870·9 8,868·2 799·2 803·4 811·2 2,310·9 2,309·4 2,308·2 11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8 102·7 102·7 102·9 102·8 1966 23,301 .0 466.5 June (a) 102.7 102.8 11,610-1 8,976 · 4 574.2 832 · 1 524.5 622.6 2,347 - 7 757 - 3 756·7 761·1 757·5 622 · 8 624 · 5 198·7 198·9 200·3 8,993·7 9,033·4 9,029·4 570·6 568·3 566·2 596·3 597·0 595·3 102·6 102·5 102·0 23,325.0 11,611.1 856·4 844·6 530·3 528·0 2,363 · I 2,376 · 8 841·2 844·0 102 - 7 August September 620·3 616·5 612·9 2,374·I 2,369·9 2,367·3 11,587·2 11,529·2 11,480·7 564·9 564·2 562·7 201·2 202·2 203·5 840·9 825·9 822·6 593 · 8 589 · 0 586 · 6 101·7 101·2 100·9 9,007·7 8,961·5 8,921·6 November December 23,016.0 11,363·9 11,320·9 11,287·2 8,840 · 9 8,801 · 4 8,770 · 1 101·0 100·6 100·4 561·0 559·7 557·8 580·2 575·6 573·4 January February 100·6 100·2 100·0 March 8,762 · I 8,732 · 5 8,700 · 5 100·3 99·9 99·7 556·I 553·9 550·5 2,335·8 2,328·6 2,319·6 432 - 6 22,828 · 0 June 697 · 8 697 · 0 692 · 1 545·7 542·2 538·5 514·6 515·1 512·5 589 · 4 588 · 8 589 · 8 2,314·6 2,317·1 2,326·5 11,226 · 2 August September 22,905.0 2,327·3 2,326·8 2,321·5 11,196·6 11,191·4 11,159·7 8,701 · 8 8,705 · 9 8,696 · 3 98·8 98·8 98·7 October 22,733 · 0 December 583 · 6 583 · 2 582 · 1 2,304·3 2,301·6 2,295·0 686 · 4 689 · 5 687 · 5 11,049·2 11,043·4 11,032·2 97·9 8,623·6 97·8 8,625·7 97·8 8,613·1 98·6 98·6 98·6 January February March 22,561.0 581 · 8 580 · 8 579 · 7 2,287·0 2,283·4 2,281·0 687 · 5 689 · 6 689 · 8 799·2 802·7 806·9 564·1 565·4 565·5 98·6 98·7 493·0 485·9 May June 97.6 8,617.6 97.5 8,613.1 22,645.0 413.3 581 · 8 583 · 7 585 · 4 802 · 2 802 · 1 807 · 5 566·5 568·7 570·4 11,022 · 6 11,062 · 2 11,068 · 1 97 · 4 8,638 · 0 97 · 3 8,677 · 2 97 · 2 8,681 · 6 98 · 8 98 · 8 98 · 7 825·5 831·1 820·3 499·4 504·1 501·9 2,283·0 2,288·4 2,294·7 August|| September|| 22,701.0 584 · 7 585 · 8 587 · I 2,297·1 2,299·8 2,304·5 October|| November 11,071 · 4 11,087 · 3 11,080 · 2 22,647 · 0 458·5 456·7 455·5 810·3 805·2 803·0 10,980·6 10,957·7 99.1 22,515.0 8,678·2 8,666·1 8,647·1 502·8 502·3 501·6 826 · 4 825 · 5 823 · 6 700·7 700·7 698·3 453 · I 450 · 3 447 · 7 807 · 2 808 · 6 811 · 7 589·6 588·6 588·2 2,300·2 2,295·8 2,291·9 97·2 96·9 96·7 10,961 · 5 10,933 · 7 99·2 99·1 May|| June|| 22,600.0 696 · 8 698 · 8 697 · 6 184·8 184·4 185·3 506·4 508·5 507·6 2,295·3 2,300·0 2,313·0 821·6 821·7 825·3 569·4 570·0 570·6 589 · 5 589 · 8 590 · 6 96·7 96·5 96·2 10,962·6 10,947·2 8,692·0 8,695·7 August|| September|| 22,619.0 827·0 826·0 827·3 573·6 574·7 574·9 October 695·9 693·4 November December 2,328·9 2,334·8

January February 10,822 · 4 | 95 · 9 | 8,647 · 8 | 98 · 8 | 10,801 · 8 | 95 · 7 | 8,636 · 0 | 98 · 8

432·7 805·1 506·1 591·3 2,324·9 186·4 823·9 571·7 683·1 from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated using 1963 as the base year. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.

shown in table 101.

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

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

|| Figures after June 1968 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969. See note on page 315.

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	Mid-m	ontl
62·9 62·6 62·4 61·6 62·2	565·3 569·2 561·1 542·8 536·4	335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	288·5 287·3 284·7 280·8 288·0	597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	300·5 304·7 304·3 306·8 320·1	1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	370·9 379·8 386·9 397·1 402·4	1,677·6 1,702·4 1,713·0 1,682·7 1,665·1	2,773·6 2,800·7 2,870·4 2,903·5 2,924·6	2,511·1 2,608·7 2,721·9 2,816·8 2,922·8	567·4 560·4 587·9 574·4 608·3	1,397·7 1,418·1 1,463·8 1,489·8 1,542·4	503·7 510·2 520·3 537·1 519·2	739·2 752·6 771·5 802·0 751·6	June June June June June June (a)	196 196 196 196
62·3 60·4 59·3	539·3 531·5 524·8	351·3 354·1 348·3	288·6 296·4 290·8	623 · 4 633 · 2 641 · 0	321·0 332·3 338·2	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	2,935·7 3,044·7 3,155·8	611·1 611·6 608·8	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,598·2	532·1 544·9 556·8	753·6 758·0 789·3	June (a)	19
59·2 56·1 55·6	527·6 498·9 492·0	361·0 348·5 350·8	314·1 301·1 321·2	644·1 633·4 634·9	344·9 332·0 347·6	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8	422·9 424·1 412·5	1,609·3 1,602·6 1,584·1	2,925·6 2,798·4 2,773·8	3,151·3 3,268·1 3,354·5	607 · 4 582 · 0 571 · 4	1,588·6 1,531·8 1,528·7	556·2 565·4 584·0	788 · I 825 · 2 818 · 2	June June	19
59·9 59·6 59·3	530·2 527·9 524·8	348·1 348·6 348·3	292·7 292·2 290·8	640·2 640·4 641·0	337·5 337·1 338·2	1,646·2 1,682·9 1,681·0	424·5 423·3 423·3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608-8	1,598 · 2	556.8	789 · 3	April May June (a)	19
59.2	527 · 6	361.0	314-1	644-1	344.9	1,636 · 6	422.9	1,609.3	2,925 · 6	3,151-3	607 · 4	1,588 · 6	556 · 2	788 · I	(b) July	
59·0 59·4 59·0	525·5 528·7 528·7	361 · 4 361 · 8 360 · I	313·4 314·9 314·1	645·9 650·5 650·2	345·9 347·3 346·3	1,620·4 1,612·3 1,590·2	422·8 423·6 425·3		252-5 251-5 251-5	1.3		1 7 7	308 382 45		August September	
57·9 57·7 57·1	525·2 521·0 517·4	358·4 356·1 354·3	311·7 310·2 307·6	649·7 647·8 644·8	345·7 344·0 340·6	1,588·1 1,575·0 1,566·9	426·5 428·5 429·5		378-5 309-6 324-5			1 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	October November December	
56·7 56·3 56·3	512·5 510·3 508·1	350·7 349·0 347·8	304·3 303·4 302·1	640·3 638·0 635·7	336·7 335·7 334·8	1,532·8 1,530·7 1,530·6	429·2 429·1 428·7		2-1-15 9-85a 5-15a		7 2 3	10.15	027 043 142		January February March	1
56·8 56·3 56·1	510·5 505·8 498·9	348·8 349·0 348·5	302·3 301·7 301·1	636·2 634·8 633·4	334·2 333·7 332·0	1,531·6 1,544·6 1,545·6	426·5 425·4 424·1	1,602.6	2,798 · 4	3,268 · 1	582.0	1,531 · 8	565 - 4	825 · 2	April May June	
55·7 56·0 55·7	494·2 495·7 498·2	350·3 351·0 351·0	301·5 305·5 308·1	634·4 638·4 638·7	332·8 332·9 333·2	1,545·0 1,552·4 1,551·8	422·9 423·5 423·5		2-252 3-36-6 7-23-5		4-5-5-5 5-5-5-5-5 5-5-5-5-5-5 5-5-5-5-5-		EAZ IAZ IAZ		July August September	
55·3 55·9 55·2	496·5 496·3 495·7	351·4 350·9 351·2	310·5 312·6 313·1	637·3 636·6 635·6	336·3 339·2 340·3	1,537·3 1,533·7 1,516·2	423 · 9 423 · 6 423 · 1		1.50s decise Tests		2.4				October November December	
55·1 55·1 55·2	490·6 491·8 490·5	348·2 348·3 348·2	311·4 313·4 314·3	632·8 633·6 633·5	338·I 340·6 342·6	1,483·7 1,481·1 1,490·5	421·7 420·9 419·9		A 152 A 153 A 153	1	2 E S		582 582 582		January February March	-
54·9 55·6 55·6	490·0 493·9 492·0	349·3 350·9 350·8	316·1 319·9 321·2	633·5 634·5 634·9	343·6 346·5 347·6	1,487·9 1,512·4 1,505·8	417·4 415·0 412·5	1,584-1	2,773 · 8	3,354.5	571 · 4	1,528.7	584.0	818.2	April May June	
55·5 56·0 56·0	489·2 492·9 495·4	352·4 355·0 353·2	320·3 321·7 321·6	636·0 641·2 639·9	348·5 350·1 351·2	1,493·8 1,499·8 1,506·8	409·8 409·7 408·7		# 1822 # 1822 # 1822		2.5		976 942 9 343		July August September	
56·0 56·1 55·9	496·6 496·5 497·3	353·3 353·5 353·0	321·9 321·0 319·5	640·5 640·8 641·5	354·2 355·6 355·8	1,498·8 1,506·8 1,491·8	407·5 405·7 404·0		904-9 383-2 384-6	20 S	2.4.5) 18 182 193		October November December	
55·5 55·4 54·9	493·0 492·9 490·5	350·1 350·0 349·3	314·8 310·4 307·1	638·6 637·0 636·5	351·6 352·6 352·4	1,463·8 1,452·8 1,435·8	402·7 401·8 400·7		2-142 2-142 2-043		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		TAX BAX TAX		January February March	
55·0 54·5 53·9	493·5 490·6 487·2	349·2 348·0 346·3	305·4 303·9 300·9	636·1 636·0 634·3	353·8 354·5 354·5	1,436·8 1,447·8 1,443·8	399·4 397·3 395·1		D 453 978-90		3-5		5 443 5 65 5 65 5 65		April May June	
53·9 53·7 53·0	483 · 9 485 · 7 486 · 7	347·3 347·5 344·8	300·3 301·6 300·7	637·9 640·2 639·8	355·9 355·2 355·4	1,433·8 1,433·8 1,416·8	394·4 394·4 393·6		20 - 0 81 20 - 9 01 5 - 184		9.21		7 722 1 712 2 713 3 713		July August September	1
52·9 52·7 52·5	485 · 6 484 · 2 481 · 5	344·7 344·1 343·8	300·5 299·2 298·1	641 · 2 640 · 3 641 · 0	357·8 357·8 357·5	1,410·8 1,405·8 1,380·8	392·4 390·4 389·1		6-55	2 3 4	rear Proper		1 278 292 1 278 1 278		October November December	
52·1 51·8	473·8 472·2	338·8 337·7	292·9 291·4	636·4 637·3	353·5 353·1		388·6 388·3		37.55 27.55 27.55	2 96	E PARTIE DE LA COMPANION DE LA		2 125 2 2 2 3 3		January February	

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

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

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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

by different methods.

† Industries included in the Index of Production namely Order II—Order XVIII of

the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

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

males: Great Britain

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		HOLLY UNEMF	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	As percentage
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954	Tanal Parent	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9	1 (000 3)	1.2
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959		232·2 257·0 312·5 457·4 475·2	1·1 1·2 1·4 2·1 2·2	213·2 229·6 294·5 410·1 444·5	4·2 3·7 5·2 8·3	19·1 27·4 18·0 47·2 30·7	208·9 225·9 289·4 401·9 432·8		
1960	-Monthly averages	360·4 340·7 463·2	1.6 1.5 2.0	345·8 312·1 431·9	8·6 7·1 13·1	14·6 28·6 31·3	337·2 304·9 418·8		1·5 1·3 1·8
963 1964 1965		573·2 380·6 328·8	2·5 1·6 1·4	520·6 372·2 317·0	18·3 10·4 8·6	52·7 8·4 11·8	502·3 361·7 308·4	4 6 13g	2·2 1·6 1·3
966 967 968 969		359·7 559·5 564·1 559·3	1·5 2·4 2·4 2·4	330·9 521·0 549·4 543·8	7·4 9·1 8·6 8·6	28·8 38·5 14·7 15·5	323·4 511·8 540·9 535·1	1-84E	1·4 2·2 2·3 2·3
966	January 10	349·7	1·5	339·0	3·I	10·7	335·9	284·7	1·2
	February 14	339·4	1·4	328·2	I·8	11·1	326·5	277·0	1·2
	March 14	314·2	1·3	306·5	I·2	7·7	305·3	273·9	1·2
	April 18	307·5	1·3	299·0	7·4	8·5	291·5	278·5	1·2
	May 16	280·3	1·2	271·2	2·2	9·0	269·0	276·9	1·2
	June 13	261·1	1·1	253·2	1·4	7·9	251·8	290·1	1·2
	July 11	264·2	1 · 1	258·2	5·9	5·9	252·3	301·1	1·3
	August 8	317·0	1 · 3	309·9	36·2	7·1	273·7	312·7	1·3
	September 12	340·2	1 · 4	324·2	16·8	16·0	307·4	341·0	1·4
	October 10	436·2	1·9	374·6	7·6	61·6	367·1	374·8	1·6
	November 14	542·6	2·3	438·9	3·4	103·6	435·5	421·3	1·8
	December 12	564·2	2·4	467·2	2·4	97·0	464·8	446·1	1·9
967	January 9	600·2	2·6	527·4	4·2	72·8	523·2	452·6	1·9
	February 13	602·8	2·6	537·7	2·7	65·2	534·9	461·1	2·0
	March 13	569·0	2·4	524·8	2·0	44·2	522·8	473·9	2·0
	April 10	567·4	2·4	525·5	8·3	41·9	517·2	490·5	2·1
	May 8	541·4	2·3	496·8	3·5	44·7	493·2	508·0	2·2
	June 12	499·8	2·1	465·9	2·2	34·0	463·7	520·4	2·2
	July 10	497 · 1	2·1	472 · 1	7·9	24·9	464·2	531·6	2·3
	August 14	555 · 6	2·4	533 · 0	40·0	22·6	493·0	541·6	2·3
	September 11	555 · 4	2·4	525 · 7	22·4	29·7	503·3	540·6	2·3
	October 9	560·7	2·4	531·6	9·4	29·I	522·3	532·0	2·3
	November 13	581·6	2·5	552·3	4·1	29·3	548·2	535·2	2·3
	December 11	582·7	2·5	558·9	2·9	23·8	556·0	539·7	2·3
968	January 8	630·9	2·7	600·4	4·4	30·5	596·0	547·1	2·4
	February 12	619·2	2·7	596·0	3·1	23·2	592·9	547·1	2·4
	March 11	589·9	2·5	572·0	2·3	17·9	569·7	538·9	2·3
	April 8	578·4	2·5	566·9	8·7	11·5	558·3	540·7	2·3
	May 13	548·9	2·4	535·6	4·0	13·3	531·6	540·1	2·3
	June 10	516·7	2·2	506·5	2·5	10·3	503·9	541·1	2·3
	July 8	514·6	2·2	504·9	7·7	9·7	497·2	544·3	2·4
	August 12	561·4	2·4	553·2	36·2	8·2	516·9	553·2	2·4
	September 9	547·4	2·4	534·6	20·8	12·8	513·8	543·1	2·3
	October 14	549·3	2·4	538·8	7·2	10·5	531·6	539·4	2·3
	November 11	560·9	2·4	544·5	3·6	16·3	540·9	530·7	2·3
	December 9	551·7	2·4	540·0	2·5	11·7	537·5	524·7	2·3
969	January 13	594·5	2·6	584·0	3·7	10·5	580·3	532·3	2·3
	February 10	591·2	2·6	576·1	2·5	15·1	573·6	529·0	2·3
	March 10	589·4	2·6	566·1	I·8	23·4	564·3	533·8	2·3
	April 14	557·7	2·4	550·0	8·4	7·7	541·6	524·8	2·3
	May 12	523·3	2·3	509·2	3·2	14·1	505·9	514·6	2·2
	June 9	498·6	2·2	483·3	2·3	15·3	481·0	517·2	2·2
	July 14	512·1	2·2	503·5	9·8	8·6	493·7	540·6	2·3
	August 11	568·1	2·5	552·4	35·8	15·6	516·6	552·9	2·4
	September 8	559·0	2·4	539·9	21·2	19·1	518·7	548·2	2·4
	October 13	572·3	2·5	542·6	7·8	29·7	534·8	542·7	2·4
	November 10	571·9	2·5	552·5	4·2	19·4	548·3	538·2	2·3
	December 8	573·3	2·5	565·5	2·9	7·8	562·6	549·9	2·4
970	January 12	628·3	2·7	611·8	4·I	16·5	607·7	558·1	2·4
	February 9	624·2	2·7	606·4	3·I	17·7	603·3	556·8	2·4
	March 9	623·9	2·7	601·8	2·2	22·1	599·6	567·2	2·5

* See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (23,083,000)

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

TABLE	105					1	
		TOTA	L REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	Grant Service	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1964 1965 1966 1967	fonthly averages	184·4 146·7 168·8 216·6 321·4 343·8 259·8 249·6 344·9 440·1 286·2 250·3 285·1 451·2 473·7 475·9	1.3 1.1 1.2 1.5 2.3 2.4 1.8 1.7 2.3 3.0 1.9 1.7 1.9 3.0 3.2 3.3	176·5 137·4 151·0 204·3 293·8 322·6 248·3 226·3 321·9 393·8 279·6 240·6 259·6 420·7 460·7 461·9	2·9 2·3 2·0 3·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 11·1 6·4 5·1 4·5 5·7 5·6	7·9 9·3 17·8 12·3 27·6 21·2 11·5 23·3 22·9 46·2 6·6 9·7 32·5 30·5 13·1 14·0	173·6 135·1 148·9 201·3 288·8 315·1 242·9 222·0 314·0 382·8 273·2 235·5 255·1 415·1 455·1 456·2
1966	January 10	274·8	1·8	265·6	1.9	9·2	263·7
	February 14	267·1	1·8	257·2	1.1	9·9	256·1
	March 14	245·4	1·6	238·8	0.7	6·6	238·1
	April 18	241·4	1.6	234·0	4·9	7·4	229·1
	May 16	219·9	1.5	212·0	1·4	8·0	210·5
	June 13	206·5	1.4	199·5	0·9	7·0	198·6
	July 11	209·1	·4	204·I	3·4	5·0	200 · 6
	August 8	245·5	·6	239·5	21·9	6·0	217 · 7
	September 12	266·4	·8	253·2	10·2	13·3	243 · 0
	October 10	348·7	2·3	292·2	4·5	56·5	287 · 7
	November 14	435·8	2·9	345·8	2·0	90·0	343 · 8
	December 12	460·3	3·1	373·4	1·5	86·9	372 · 0
1967	January 9	487 · 4	3·3	425·2	2·6	62·2	422 · 7
	February 13	483 · 2	3·3	430·8	1·7	52·4	429 · 1
	March 13	453 · 4	3·1	420·8	1·3	32·6	419 · 5
	April 10	452·5	3·I	421·2	5·5	31·3	415·7
	May 8	433·3	2·9	398·9	2·3	34·4	396·6
	June 12	403·6	2·7	377·9	1·4	25·8	376·4
	July 10	401 · 2	2·7	383·3	4·7	17·9	378·5
	August 14	443 · 1	3·0	426·1	24·3	17·0	401·8
	September 11	447 · 8	3·0	424·0	13·8	23·7	410·3
	October 9	452·5	3·I	429·3	5·8	23·2	423·5
	November 13	474·7	3·2	450·0	2·6	24·7	447·5
	December 11	481·8	3·3	461·2	1·8	20·6	459·3
1968	January 8	526·4	3·6	499·2	2·8	27·2	496·4
	February 12	516·5	3·5	496·4	2·0	20·1	494·4
	March 11	492·9	3·4	477·0	1·5	15·9	475·5
	April 8	483·5	3·3	473·7	5·4	9·8	468·3
	May 13	461·5	3·2	449·9	2·8	11·6	447·1
	June 10	438·7	3·0	429·4	1·7	9·3	427·7
	July 8	437·4	3·0	428·8	4·9	8·6	423 · 9
	August 12	468·4	3·2	461·6	23·2	6·9	438 · 4
	September 9	459·7	3·2	448·1	13·5	11·6	434 · 6
	October 14	459·6	3·2	450 · I	4·8	9·5	445 · 4
	November 11	472·7	3·2	457 · 2	2·4	15·4	454 · 8
	December 9	467·7	3·2	456 · 8	1·6	10·9	455 · 2
1969	January 13	506·6	3·5	497 · 1	2·4	10·5	494·6
	February 10	504·6	3·5	490 · 8	1·7	13·8	489·1
	March 10	505·5	3·5	483 · 8	1·2	21·8	482·6
	April 14	475·8	3·3	469·3	5·8	6·5	463·5
	May 12	447·6	3·1	434·9	2·3	12·7	432·6
	June 9	428·5	3·0	414·9	1·6	13·6	413·3
	July 14	435·3	3·0	428·2	6·2	7·1	422·0
	August 11	476·9	3·3	463·2	23·0	13·7	440·3
	September 8	472·2	3·3	454·7	13·6	17·5	441·1
	October 13	483 · 8	3·4	456·0	5·0	27·8	451·0
	November 10	484 · 3	3·4	466·5	2·8	17·9	463·7
	December 8	489 · 5	3·4	483·0	1·9	6·5	481·1
1970	January 12	541·2	3·7	526·5	2·6	14·7	523·9
	February 9	535·5	3·7	520·2	2·0	15·3	518·2
	March 9	536·9	3·7	517·0	1·4	19·8	515·6

^{*} See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (14,442,000)

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

SCHOOLS STREETS AND ACTIONS AND ACTIONS ASSESSED.	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
97050	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	100 · 4 85 · 5 88 · 2 95 · 9 136 · 0 131 · 4 100 · 6 91 · 1 118 · 3 133 · 1 94 · 4 78 · 5 74 · 6 108 · 3 90 · 4 83 · 4	1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 3 1 · 8 1 · 7 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 0	95·1 75·7 78·6 90·2 116·3 121·9 97·6 85·8 110·0 126·7 92·6 76·4 71·3 100·2 88·8 81·9	2·8 1·9 1·6 2·2 3·3 4·2 3·2 2·8 5·2 7·2 4·1 3·5 2·9 3·5 3·0 3·0	5·3 9·8 9·6 5·7 19·7 9·5 3·0 5·3 6·4 1·8 2·1 3·4 8·0 1·6 1·5	92·3 73·8 77·0 88·1 113·1 117·7 94·3 83·0 104·8 119·5 88·5 72·9 68·3 96·8 85·7 78·9
1966 January 10	74·9	0·9	73 · 4	1·2	1·4	72·2
February 14	72·3	0·8	71 · 1	0·7	1·2	70·3
March 14	68·7	0·8	67 · 7	0·5	1·0	67·3
April 18	66·1	0·8	64·9	2·5	1·1	62·4
May 16	60·3	0·7	59·3	0·8	1·1	58·5
June 13	54·6	0·6	53·7	0·5	0·9	53·2
July 11	55·1	0·6	54·2	2·5	0·9	51·7
August 8	71·5	0·8	70·4	14·3	1·2	56·0
September 12	73·8	0·9	71·0	6·6	2·8	64·4
October 10	87·5	1·0	82 · 4	3·0	5·1	79·4
November 14	106·8	1·2	93 · 1	1·4	13·7	91·7
December 12	103·9	1·2	93 · 8	0·9	10·1	92·9
1967 January 9	112·7	1·3	102·1	1·6	10·6	100·5
February 13	119·7	1·4	106·9	1·0	12·8	105·9
March 13	115·6	1·4	104·0	0·8	11·5	103·3
April 10	114·9	1.3	104·2	2·8	10·7	101·5
May 8	108·1		97·8	1·2	10·3	96·6
June 12	96·2		88·0	0·8	8·2	87·2
July 10	95·9	1·1	88·9	3·2	7·0	85·7
August 14	112·5	1·3	106·9	15·6	5·6	91·3
September 11	107·6	1·3	101·7	8·6	5·9	93·1
October 9	108·2	1·3	102·4	3·6	5·9	98·8
November 13	106·9	1·2	102·3	1·5	4·6	100·8
December 11	100·9	1·2	97·7	1·1	3·2	96·6
1968 January 8	104·5		101·2	1·6	3·3	99·6
February 12	102·7		99·6	1·1	3·1	98·5
March 11	97·0		95·0	0·8	2·0	94·2
April 8	94·9	1·1	93·2	3·3	1·7	90·0
May 13	87·4	1·0	85·7	1·2	1·7	84·5
June 10	78·0	0·9	77·1	0·8	1·0	76·3
July 8	77·2	0·9	76·1	2·8	1·1	73·2
August 12	93·0	1·1	91·6	13·0	1·4	78·6
September 9	87·7	1·0	86·5	7·3	1·2	79·2
October 14	89·7	1.0	88·7	2·4	1·0	86·2
November 11	88·2		87·3	1·2	0·9	86·0
December 9	84·0		83·2	0·9	0·8	82·4
1969 January 13	87·9	1:0	87·0	1·3	0·9	85·7
February 10	86·6		85·3	0·8	1·3	84·5
March 10	83·9		82·3	0·6	1·6	81·7
April 14	81·9	0·9	80·6	2·5	1·3	78·1
May 12	75·6	0·9	74·2	0·9	1·4	73·3
June 9	70·1	0·8	68·4	0·7	1·8	67·7
July 14 August 11	76·8 91·1 86·8	0.9	75·3 89·2 85·2	3·6 12·8 7·6	1·5 1·9 1·6	71 · 7 76 · 4 77 · 6
September 8 October 13 November 10 December 8	88·5	1.0	86·6	2·7	1·9	83·9
	87·6	1.0	86·1	1·4	1·5	84·7
	83·8	1.0	82·5	0·9	1·3	81·5
1970 January 12 February 9 March 9	87·I 88·7 87·0	1·0 1·0	85·3 86·2 84·8	1·5 1·1 0·7	1·8 2·4 2·3	83·9 85·1 84·0

^{*} See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (8,642,000)

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: London and South Eastern Region

ABLE	course factor as	тота	L REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	19/800)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	onthly averages	52·1 38·4 43·8 55·6 72·2 68·7 52·6 54·3 72·7 85·7 57·4 50·5 54·9 93·3 93·5 86·0	 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.6 1.6	50·3 35·8 40·2 52·9 70·5 67·5 51·7 52·6 71·8 81·1 57·0 49·9 54·0 91·7 92·3 85·4	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.0 1.0	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7 0.9 1.6 1.2	49·4 35·3 39·7 52·2 69·4 66·3 50·6 51·6 70·0 77·2 55·8 48·9 53·1 90·6 91·3 84·5
	January 10 February 14	55·3 54·3	0.9	54·8 53·8	0·3 0·2	0·6 0·4	54·5 53·7 49·7
	March 14 April 18	50·1 48·5	0.9	49·8 48·1	0·1 0·9 0·2	0·3 0·4 0·4	47·2 43·1
	May 16 June 13	43·8 40·4 40·5	0·7 0·7 0·7	43·4 40·1 40·1	0·2 0·1	0.3	39.9
	July 11 August 8 September 12	48·5 52·0	0.8	48·0 51·3	4·8 2·1	0·4 0·7 1·6	43·2 49·2 61·1
	October 10 November 14 December 12	63·7 77·9 83·4	1·1 1·3 1·4	62·1 75·4 81·1	1·0 0·4 0·2	2.5	75·0 80·9
1967	January 9 February 13	98·5 100·0	1.7	94·1 97·6 94·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	4·4 2·3 1·3	93·7 97·4 93·9
	March 13 April 10 May 8	95·4 96·2 91·1	1·6 1·7 1·6	94·9 89·6	0·9 0·4	1 · 4 1 · 5 1 · 4	94·0 89·3 83·0
	June 12 July 10	84·6 83·1	1·5 1·4 1·6	83·2 82·0 90·3	0·2 0·2 5·1	1.1	81·7 85·2
	August 14 September 11 October 9	91·3 90·3 92·8	1.6	89·6 92·0	2.7	0.7	86·9 90·8 95·4
	November 13 December 11	97·3 98·5	1.7	95·8 96·8	0·4 0·3	1.4	96.5
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	105·8 106·6 101·4	1·8 1·9 1·8	104·3 105·4 100·4	0·4 0·3 0·3	1·5 1·2 1·0	103·9 105·1 100·0
	April 8 May 13	99·1 93·0 86·5	1·7 1·6 1·5	98·4 91·9 85·6	0·9 0·5 0·2	0·8 1·2 0·9	97·5 91·4 85·4
	June 10 July 8 August 12	84·0 89·4	1.5	83·3 88·8 85·8	0·4 4·8 2·7	0·8 0·7 0·6	82·9 83·9 83·1
	September 9 October 14 November 11	86·5 88·0 89·4	1·5 1·5 1·6	87·3 88·5	0·9 0·5 0·3	0·7 0·8 3·6	86·3 88·1 87·8
1969	December 9 January 13	91.7	1.6	88·1 96·1	0.4	0.8	95·7 95·2
,,,,	February 10 March 10	96·6 93·4	1.7	95·5 92·5	0·3 0·2	1·1 0·9 0·7	92·3 88·5
	April 14 May 12 June 9	90·4 82·8 76·3	1.6	89·7 82·0 75·9	1·2 0·4 0·2	0·8 0·4	81·6 75·7 74·5
	July 14 August 11 September 8	75·0 82·9 82·2	1·3 1·4 1·4	74·8 82·7 82·0	0·3 4·1 2·5	0·3 0·2 0·2	78·7 79·5
	October 13 November 10 December 8	84·0 84·9 86·0	1·5 1·5 1·5	83·7 84·6 85·7	1·0 0·5 0·4	0·2 0·3 0·3	82·7 84·1 85·4
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	94·8 95·5 94·4	1·6 1·7 1·6	93·9 94·9 93·8	0·5 0·3 0·3	0·9 0·7 0·6	93·4 94·5 93·5

^{*} See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (5,760,000)

UNEMPLOYMENT Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

*CEYCAPHARALI YILOO	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	23·3 18·2 21·4 28·4 37·0 35·8 28·6 28·1 35·5 45·7 28·5 26·8 34·0 51·4 49·3 51·4	 1.0 1.2 1.8 1.8	22·8 17·7 19·8 27·6 35·8 35·3 27·5 26·0 34·6 39·9 28·3 26·0 30·2 48·5 48·4 49·3	0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·6 0·9 0·8 1·0 1·2 0·7 0·6 0·6 0·6 0·6	0·6 0·4 1·5 0·8 1·2 0·6 1·1 2·1 0·9 5·8 0·3 0·8 3·8 2·9 0·9 2·0	22·3 17·4 19·5 27·1 35·2 34·3 26·7 25·4 33·6 38·6 27·6 25·4 29·6 47·9 47·8 48·8
1966 January 10	29·4	1·0	29·2	0·2	0·3	29·0
February 14	30·8	1·1	30·4	0·1	0·4	30·4
March 14	27·7	1·0	27·5	—	0·2	27·4
April 18	27·2	1·0	26·8	0·7	0·3	26·2
May 16	23·5	0·8	23·3	0·2	0·2	23·1
June 13	21·4	0·8	21·0	0·1	0·3	20·9
July 11	21·9	0·8	21·5	0·1	0·4	21·4
August 8	26·7	1·0	26·4	3·2	0·3	23·2
September 12	29·3	1·0	28·7	1·3	0·6	27·4
October 10	48·4	1·7	35·5	0·6	12·9	34·8
November 14	59·6	2·1	44·7	0·2	14·9	44·5-
December 12	62·1	2·2	47·3	0·2	14·8	47·1
1967 January 9	61·1	2·2	53·2	0·3	7·9	52·9
February 13	62·0	2·2	55·6	0·1	6·4	55·4
March 13	56·4	2·0	52·5	0·1	3·8	52·4
April 10	51·8	1·8	50·1	0·6	1·7	49·6
May 8	50·8	1·8	46·5	0·2	4·3	46·3·
June 12	43·6	1·6	41·4	0·1	2·2	41·3·
July 10	41·3	1·5	40·5	0·2	0·7	40·4
August 14	46·5	1·7	45·4	2·7	1·1	42·7
September 11	46·7	1·7	45·5	1·6	1·2	43·9
October 9	49·3	1·8	48·1	0·7	1·1	47·5
November 13	53·7	1·9	51·1	0·2	2·6	50·9·
December 11	53·2	1·9	51·6	0·1	1·6	51·5
1968 January 8	56·3	2·0	55·7	0·2	0·6	55·5
February 12	55·9	2·0	55·3	0·2	0·6	55·1
March 11	54·3	1·9	52·1	0·1	2·2	52·0
April 8	51·6	1·8	51·2	1·0	0·5	50·2
May 13	47·7	1·7	47·2	0·3	0·5	46·9
June 10	43·6	1·5	43·4	0·2	0·3	43·2
July 8	42·5	1·5	41·9	0·2	0·6	41·8
August 12	46·9	1·7	46·2	2·7	0·7	43·6
September 9	47·9	1·7	44·7	1·5	3·2	43·2
October 14	47·5	1·7	47·0	0·6	0·5	46·5
November 11	48·8	1·7	48·2	0·2	0·5	48·0
December 9	49·0	1·7	48·1	0·1	0·9	47·9
1969 January 13	54·1	1·9	53·4	0·2	0·7	53·2
February 10	55·6	2·0	53·8	0·1	1·8	53·7
March 10	59·7	2·1	54·0	0·1	5·7	53·9
April 14	51·8	1·8	51·3	0·7	0·5	50·7
May 12	46·8	1·7	45·4	0·2	1·4	45·2
June 9	45·4	1·6	42·7	0·1	2·7	42·6
July 14	43·7	1·5	43·1	0·4	0·6	42·7
August 11	47·8	1·7	47·5	2·8	0·3	44·7
September 8	48·0	1·7	46·9	1·5	1·2	45·4
October 13	58·	2·1	49·6	0·5	8·4	49·2
November 10	51·	1·8	50·9	0·2	0·5	50·7
December 8	53·9	1·9	53·3	0·1	0·6	53·2
1970 January 12	61·3	2·2	59·1	0·2	2·2	58·9
February 9	62·1	2·2	59·1	0·1	3·0	59·0
March 9	66·0	2·3	59·9	0·1	6·1	59·8

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

TABLE	CANCELL TAXON	тоти	AL REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(0) 50000	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(C00's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Ionthly averages	16.7 13.5 14.9 21.2 26.8 26.1 20.6 17.8 22.5 27.9 20.5 20.9 24.5 33.8 33.5 35.8	1·4 1·1 1·3 1·8 2·2 2·1 1·7 1·4 1·7 2·1 1·6 1·8 2·5 2·5 2·7	16·3 13·2 14·7 20·9 26·3 25·7 20·3 17·5 22·2 25·3 20·4 20·6 23·6 33·2 35·5	0·2 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·4 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·3 2·6 0·1 0·4 0·8 0·6 0·2 0·3	16·1 13·1 14·5 20·6 26·0 25·2 20·0 17·2 21·8 24·8 20·1 20·3 23·4 32·9 32·9 35·2
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	25·9 25·0 22·6	1·9 1·8 1·7	25·6 24·8 22·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25·5 24·7 22·4
	April 18	21·1	1·6	20·9	0·3	0·2	20·6
	May 16	18·4	1·4	18·3	0·1	0·1	18·2
	June 13	16·6	1·2	16·5	0·1	0·1	16·5
	July 11	16·5	1·2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3
	August 8	19·1	1·4	18·9	1·2	0·2	17·7
	September 12	22·1	1·6	21·9	0·7	0·2	21·2
	October 10	31·7	2·3	28·4	0·3	3·3	28·1
	November 14	36·6	2·7	33·8	0·2	2·8	33·6
	December 12	38·1	2·8	35·8	0·1	2·3	35·7
1967	January 9	41·0	3·1	38·8	0·2	2·2	38·6
	February 13	39·5	2·9	38·3	0·1	1·1	38·2
	March 13	36·8	2·7	36·4	0·1	0·3	36·3
	April 10	34·6	2·6	34·3	0·3	0·4	34·0
	May 8	31·9	2·4	31·5	0·1	0·4	31·4
	June 12	27·5	2·0	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0
	July 10	27·1	2·0	26·8	0·2	0·2	26·6
	August 14	29·7	2·2	29·5	1·2	0·2	28·3
	September 11	30·3	2·3	30·0	0·8	0·3	29·2
	October 9	33·I	2·5	32·8	0·4	0·3	32·5
	November 13	36·7	2·7	36·4	0·2	0·3	36·2
	December 11	37·0	2·8	36·6	0·2	0·4	36·4
1968	January 8	39·5	2·9	38·4	0·1	1·1	38·3
	February 12	37·9	2·8	37·7	0·1	0·2	37·6
	March 11	35·6	2·7	35·5	0·1	0·2	35·4
	April 8	34·6	2·6	34·4	0·3	0·2	34·1
	May 13	31·4	2·3	31·2	0·1	0·2	31·1
	June 10	28·4	2·1	28·3	0·1	0·1	28·2
	July 8 August 12 September 9	27·8 30·5 30·4	2·1 2·3 2·3	27·6 30·4 30·3	0·1 1·1 0·8	0·1 0·1	27·5 29·3 29·5
	October 14	33·8	2·5	33·7	0·3	0·2	33·4
	November 11	36·0	2·7	35·6	0·2	0·4	35·4
	December 9	35·8	2·7	35·7	0·1	0·1	35·6
1969	January 13	38·2	2·9	38·0	0·2	0·2	37·8
	February 10	38·6	2·9	38·0	0·1	0·6	37·9
	March 10	38·0	2·9	37·6	0·1	0·4	37·5
	April 14	35·9	2·7	35·7	0·3	0·2	35·4
	May 12	33·6	2·5	33·2	0·1	0·4	33·1
	June 9	30·2	2·3	29·7	0·1	0·5	29·6
	July 14 August 11 September 8	30·7 33·4 34·1	2·3 2·5 2·6	30·5 33·4 34·0	0·2 1·2 0·8	0·2 0·1	30·3 32·2 33·2
	October 13	37·2	2·8	37·0	0·3	0·2	36·6
	November 10	39·8	3·0	39·2	0·2	0·5	39·1
	December 8	40·0	3·0	39·8	0·1	0·1	39·7
1970	January 12	42·6	3·2	42·2	0·2	0·3	42·1
	February 9	42·4	3·2	42·1	0·1	0·4	41·9
	March 9	41·8	3·1	40·8	0·1	1·0	40·7

^{*} See article on page 285.
Excluding Dorset other than Poole.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,832,000)

^{*} See article on page 285.
Including Dorset other than Poole.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (1,334,000)

UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

	тота	L REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
(8/000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	12.3 10.2 23.0 27.0 33.8 31.5 21.4 40.5 46.9 21.6 20.4 31.7 57.8 51.8 46.2	0·6 0·5 1·1 1·3 1·6 1·5 1·0 1·4 1·8 2·0 0·9 0·9 1·3 2·5 2·2 2·0	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9 45.8 40.8	0·4 0·2 0·2 0·8 0·9 1·0 0·7 1·6 0·8 1·3 0·8 1·1 0·9	0·7 0·6 8·3 3·9 4·4 3·0 3·6 10·3 6·3 8·6 1·3 4·1 12·4 14·9 6·0 5·4	11·3 9·4 14·5 22·5 28·7 27·6 16·8 20·4 33·2 36·8 19·4 15·1 18·5 41·8 44·9 40·0
1966 January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1 0·1	0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7
April 18	15·9	0·7	15·3	0·8	0·5	14·5
May 16	17·1	0·7	14·1	0·1	3·0	13·9
June 13	15·0	0·6	13·6	0·1	1·4	13·5
July 11	14·8	0·6	13·6	0·2	1 · 1	13·5
August 8	21·1	0·9	20·7	5·3	0 · 4	15·4
September 12	25·0	1·0	19·9	2·0	5 · 0	17·9
October 10	49·7	2·1	23·4	0·7	26·2	22·7
November 14	84·6	3·5	30·6	0·2	54·0	30·4
December 12	87·8	3·7	33·9	0·2	53·9	33·8
967 January 9	70·3	3·0	38·7	0·2	31·6	38·4
February 13	68·0	2·9	41·0	0·2	27·0	40·8
March 13	54·9	2·3	40·7	0·2	14·2	40·6
April 10	54·3	2·3	41·6	0·8	12·6	40·9
May 8	54·5	2·3	39·8	0·3	14·7	39·5
June 12	50·5	2·2	39·1	0·2	11·4	38·9
July 10	49·0	2·1	39·2	0·3	9·8	39·0
August 14	57·7	2·5	48·7	6·0	9·0	42·7
September 11	61·9	2·6	47·8	3·1	14·1	44·6
October 9	60·3	2·6	46·3	1·2	14·0	45·2
November 13	57·3	2·4	45·9	0·4	11·4	45·5
December 11	55·3	2·4	46·2	0·3	9·1	45·9
968 January 8	64·3	2·8	48·9	0·3	15·4	48·6
February 12	61·8	2·7	50·3	0·2	11·4	50·1
March 11	55·4	2·4	48·4	0·2	7·0	48·2
April 8	52·0	2·2	48·3	1·4	3·7	46·9
May 13	50·3	2·2	45·7	0·4	4·6	45·3
June 10	46·6	2·0	44·1	0·2	2·5	43·9
July 8	46·6	2·0	42·5	0·2	4·1	42·2
August 12	52·3	2·3	49·1	4·5	3·2	44·5
September 9	49·4	2·1	45·9	2·3	3·5	43·6
October 14	47·5	2·1	43·3	0·5	4·2	42·8
November 11	51·9	2·2	42·4	0·2	9·5	42·2
December 9	43·7	1·9	40·6	0·1	3·1	40·5
969 January 13	43·8	1·9	42·7	0·2	1·1	42·5
February 10	45·5	2·0	41·6	0·1	3·9	41·5
March 10	46·0	2·0	41·1	0·1	4·9	41·0
April 14 May 12 June 9	41·6 42·1 42·2	1·8 1·8	40·3 37·5 36·5	0⋅8 0⋅2 0⋅1	1·3 4·6 5·7	39·6 37·3 36·5
July 14	42·7	1·8	39·1	0·3	3·5	38·8
August 11	49·5	2·1	45·4	4·3	4·0	41·2
September 8	54·5	2·4	43·1	2·5	11·5	40·6
October 13	53·0	2·3	40·8	0·5	12·2	40·3
November 10	50·7	2·2	40·3	0·2	10·4	40·0
December 8	42·6	1·8	40·8	0·1	1·9	40·6
1970 January 12	47·9	2·1	44·6	0·2	3·3	44·4
February 9	50·0	2·2	44·2	0·1	5·8	44·0
March 9	51·0	2·2	44·3	0·1	6·7	44·2

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 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE	A Market Section (Co.)	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(1,000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	6 · 4 5 · 8 6 · 9 10 · 8 19 · 7 18 · 6 13 · 1 13 · 0 17 · 9 24 · 7 13 · 6 13 · 3 15 · 8 26 · 0 26 · 9 28 · 1	 0.9 1.1 1.8 1.9 2.0	5·7 4·9 5·9 9·2 15·6 17·0 12·5 11·1 16·3 20·4 13·2 12·3 14·6 23·6 26·3 27·4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3 0·3	0·7 0·9 1·6 4·1 1·5 0·6 1·9 1·5 4·2 0·4 0·9 1·2 2·3 0·7 0·8	5·6 4·9 5·9 9·1 15·4 16·5 12·1 10·8 15·8 19·6 12·8 11·9 14·2 23·3 25·9 27·1
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	14·8 14·5 13·4	1·0 1·0 0·9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0.1	0·8 0·9 0·7	13·9 13·6 12·6
	April 18 May 16 June 13	13·5 12·0 11·5	0·9 0·8 0·8	12·9 11·6 11·0	0·4 0·1	0·6 0·4 0·5	12·5 11·5 11·0
	July 11	11·8	0·8	11·4	0·1	0·4	11·3
	August 8	14·8	1·0	14·5	1·9	0·3	12·6
	September 12	15·9	1·1	15·2	0·9	0·8	14·3
	October 10	18·9	1·3	17·4	0·4	1·5	17·0
	November 14	23·3	1·6	19·6	0·1	3·7	19·5
	December 12	24·9	1·7	21·3	0·1	3·6	21·2
1967	January 9	28·0	1·9	23·7	0·1	4·3	23·6
	February 13	28·3	2·0	24·4	0·1	3·9	24·3
	March 13	27·8	1·9	23·8	0·1	4·0	23·7
	April 10	27·4	1·9	24·1	0·4	3·3	23·7
	May 8	25·1	1·7	22·3	0·2	2·8	22·2
	June 12	23·2	1·6	21·4	0·1	1·9	21·3
	July 10 August 14 September 11	23 · I 25 · 5 25 · I	1·6 1·8 1·7	21·4 24·5 24·1	0·2 1·6 1·0	1.1	21·2 22·9 23·1
	October 9	24·8	1·7	23·8	0·5	1·0	23·3
	November 13	26·5	1·8	25·0	0·2	1·5	24·9
	December 11	26·8	1·9	25·4	0·1	1·4	25·3
1968	January 8	29·5	2·1	27·5	0·1	1·9	27·4
	February 12	29·0	2·0	27·5	0·1	1·5	27·3
	March 11	27·6	1·9	26·6	0·1	0·9	26·5
	April 8	27·2	1·9	26·4	0·3	0·8	26·1
	May 13	26·3	1·8	25·4	0·2	0·9	25·3
	June 10	24·7	1·7	24·2	0·1	0·5	24·1
	July 8	24·2	1·7	23·8	0·2	0·3	23·6
	August 12	26·8	1·9	26·5	1·3	0·2	25·2
	September 9	26·4	1·9	26·2	1·0	0·3	25·2
	October 14	26·8	1·9	26·5	0·3	0·2	26·2
	November 11	27·6	1·9	27·2	0·2	0·4	27·0
	December 9	27·5	1·9	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0
1969	January 13	29·8	2·1	29·0	0·1	0·8	28·9
	February 10	30·3	2·1	29·3	0·1	1·0	29·2
	March 10	30·2	2·1	29·2	0·1	1·0	29·2
	April 14	28·2	2·0	27·6	0·3	0·6	27·3
	May 12	26·2	1·8	25·7	0·1	0·5	25·5
	June 9	25·3	1·8	24·9	0·1	0·4	24·8
	July 14	25·5	1·8	25·2	0·8	0·3	24·9
	August 11	27·4	1·9	27·1	1·1	0·3	26·0
	September 8	27·2	1·9	26·8	0·8	0·4	26·0
	October 13	27·8	2·0	26·7	0·3	1·1	26·4
	November 10	30·1	2·1	28·1	0·2	2·0	27·9
	December 8	29·7	2·1	28·9	0·1	0·8	28·8
1970	January 12	34·2	2·4	31·9	0·1	2·3	31·8
	February 9	34·6	2·4	32·6	0·1	2·0	32·5
	March 9	34·7	2·4	32·9	0·1	I·8	32·8

^{*} See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,314,000)

^{*} See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (1,420,000)

UNEMPLOYMENT Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TOS (S. S. S	TOTAL	L REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
Eleganity	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	19·1 14·8 15·7 19·6 38·5 38·2 24·5 21·0 34·3 42·5 26·4 22·8 25·4 44·4 52·9 53·6	 1.1 1.2 2.1 2.6 2.6	17·2 13·1 13·9 18·5 30·6 34·0 23·7 19·7 30·4 37·2 25·8 22·2 23·4 39·9 51·5 52·6	0·5 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·7 1·1 0·7 0·5 1·1 1·6 1·0 0·8 0·8 0·9 1·1	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1 4.5	16·7 12·8 13·5 18·1 29·9 32·9 23·0 19·2 29·2 35·5 24·8 21·4 22·6 39·0 50·4 51·5
1966 January 10	24·5	1·2	23·3	0·2	1·2	23·2
February 14	23·8	-1	22·4	0·1	1·4	22·3
March 14	21·9	1·0	20·8	0·1	1·0	20·8
April 18	22·2	1·1	20·9	0·9	1·4	20·0
May 16	19·8	0·9	18·8	0·2	1·0	18·5
June 13	19·0	0·9	17·3	0·1	1·7	17·2
July 11	18·5	0·9	17·6	0·5	0·9	17·1
August 8	24·6	1·2	23·3	3·8	1·3	19·5
September 12	26·0	1·2	24·0	1·8	2·0	22·2
October 10	30·3	1·4	27·3	0·8	3·0	26·5
November 14	36·3	1·7	31·5	0·3	4·8	31·2
December 12	38·0	1·8	33·1	0·2	5·0	32·8
1967 January 9	43·7	2·1	37·1	0·3	6·7	36·8
February 13	43·6	2·1	37·8	0·2	5·8	37·6
March 13	41·9	2·0	37·7	0·2	4·2	37·5
April 10	44·7	2·2	38·6	0·8	6·2	37·8
May 8	42·2	2·0	36·2	0·3	5·9	35·9
June 12	39·6	1·9	34·4	0·2	5·2	34·1
July 10	38·4	1·9	35·1	0·7	3·3	34·4
August 14	45·0	2·2	42·5	4·2	2·5	38·3
September 11	46·1	2·2	42·8	2·3	3·3	40·5
October 9	46·8	2·3	43·2	1·0	3·6	42·2
November 13	49·5	2·4	45·4	0·4	4·1	45·0
December 11	51·4	2·5	47·7	0·3	3·7	47·4
1968 January 8	55·2	2·7	51·9	0·3	3·3	51·6
February 12	55·4	2·7	53·2	0·2	2·2	52·9
March II	53·5	2·6	51·6	0·2	I·9	51·4
April 8	53·1	2·6	51·5	0·5	1·6	51·0
May 13	52·3	2·5	50·2	0·5	2·1	49·7
June 10	49·1	2·4	48·3	0·3	0·8	47·9
July 8	48·5	2·4	47·6	0·7	0·9	46·9
August 12	55·4	2·7	55·0	5·3	0·4	49·6
September 9	53·4	2·6	52·6	3·1	0·7	49·5
October 14	53·0	2·6	51·9	1·1	1·1	50·8
November 11	53·0	2·6	52·0	0·5	1·0	51·5
December 9	52·5	2·6	51·6	0·3	0·9	51·3
1969 January 13	57·1	2·8	55·6	0·3	1·5	55·3
February 10	56·2	2·7	54·8	0·2	1·4	54·6
March 10	55·5	2·7	54·1	0·2	1·3	54·0
April 14	54·3	2·7	53·4	1·1	1·0	52·2
May 12	49·1	2·4	48·4	0·4	0·7	48·0
June 9	46·5	2·3	45·9	0·3	0·6	45·6
July 14	48·4	2·4	47·8	0·9	0·5	46·9
August 11	55·0	2·7	54·4	5·0	0·6	49·4
September 8	54·3	2·7	53·5	2·9	0·9	50·5
October 13	54·3	2·7	53·3	1·2	1.0	52·1
November 10	55·3	2·7	54·3	0·5		53·7
December 8	57·2	2·8	56·2	0·4		55·9
1970 January 12	61·8	3·0	59·7	0·4	2·1	59·3
February 9	61·0	3·0	59·6	0·3	1·4	59·4
March 9	60·6	3·0	59·5	0·2	1·1	59·3

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 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

161 - 17 CO	TOTAL REGISTER		REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total labor	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number (000's)
	435	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	41.0
1954 1955 1956 1958 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Nonthly averages	40.8 40.0 47.3 80.8 82.1 57.8 49.3 76.8 93.6 62.5 48.4 45.5 74.9 72.7 73.3	1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.5 2.5	32·2 35·5 44·8 64·8 73·1 56·5 46·4 69·1 86·5 61·1 47·3 43·8 69·2 71·6 71·6	0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1 1.0	8.6 4.4 2.5 16.0 8.9 1.4 2.9 7.7 7.1 1.3 1.1 1.7 5.7 1.1	31·4 34·8 43·8 63·3 71·2 55·2 45·3 66·8 83·1 59·4 46·1 42·9 68·1 70·6 70·4
1966	January 10	45·3	1·5	44·6	0·2	0·7	44·4
	February 14	43·4	1·4	42·6	0·1	0·8	42·5
	March 14	41·3	1·4	40·8	0·1	0·5	40·7
	April 18	41·1	1·4	40·6	0·9	0·5	39·7
	May 16	38·1	1·3	37·7	0·2	0·4	37·5
	June 13	36·4	1·2	35·8	0·1	0·7	35·7
	July 11	36·3	1·2	35·8	0·7	0·5	35·2
	August 8	42·1	1·4	41·9	4·8	0·3	37·1
	September 12	46·7	1·5	44·1	2·3	2·6	41·9
	October 10	52·7	1·7	49·4	0·8	3·3	48·6
	November 14	60·0	2·0	55·0	0·3	5·0	54·7
	December 12	62·6	2·1	57·2	0·2	5·5	57·0
967	January 9	73·7	2·5	66·4	0·2	7·3	66·2
	February 13	76·8	2·6	68·4	0·2	8·4	68·2
	March 13	76·9	2·6	68·4	0·1	8·4	68·3
	April 10	79·1	2·6	69·7	1·1	9·4	68·6
	May 8	74·8	2·5	66·9	0·3	7·9	66·6
	June 12	68·9	2·3	63·5	0·2	5·5	63·3
	July 10	68·3	2·3	65·3	0·7	3·0	64·6
	August 14	77·5	2·6	73·1	5·5	4·4	67·6
	September 11	77·3	2·6	72·3	2·9	5·0	69·4
	October 9	74·8	2·5	71·8	1·0	3·0	70·8
	November 13	76·4	2·6	72·8	0·3	3·5	72·5
	December 11	73·7	2·5	71·7	0·2	2·0	71·5
1968	January 8	79·5	2·7	77·6	0·2	2·0	77·3
	February 12	79·4	2·7	77·5	0·2	1·9	77·3
	March 11	75·4	2·5	74·3	0·1	1·1	74·2
	April 8	75·8	2·6	74·6	1·3	1·2	73·3
	May 13	71·8	2·4	70·5	0·4	1·2	70·1
	June 10	67·4	2·3	66·6	0·2	0·8	66·4
	July 8	67·2	2·3	66·7	1·1	0·5	65·6
	August 12	73·0	2·5	72·2	4·3	0·8	67·9
	September 9	71·8	2·4	70·8	2·4	1·0	68·4
	October 14	71·1	2·4	70·1	0·7	0·9	69·4
	November 11	71·2	2·4	70·1	0·3	1·2	69·8
	December 9	68·7	2·3	67·8	0·2	0·9	67·6
1969	January 13	74·9	2·5	73·8	0·2	1·0	73 · 6
	February 10	74·5	2·5	73·3	0·1	1·2	73 · 2
	March 10	77·8	2·6	72·7	0·1	5·1	72 · 6
	April 14	71·9	2·4	71·2	1·0	0·7	70·2
	May 12	68·5	2·3	67·8	0·3	0·7	67·5
	June 9	66·6	2·3	65·3	0·2	1·2	65·1
	July 14	69·0	2·3	68·3	1·1	0·7	67·2
	August 11	76·0	2·6	75·3	4·8	0·7	70·5
	September 8	74•0	2·5	72·8	2·7	1·3	70·1
	October 13	76·2	2·6	72·3	0·8	3·8	71·5
	November 10	75·4	2·6	73·3	0·4	2·2	72·9
	December 8	74·1	2·5	73·1	0·2	1·0	72·8
1970	January 12	79·8	2·7	78·8	0·3	1:1	78·5
	February 9	79·5	2·7	78·2	0·2	1:3	78·0
	March 9	79·3	2·7	78·0	0·2	1:4	77·8

* See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,958,000)

^{*} See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,047,000)

UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total 444444	Actual number
(2000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	28·3 22·3 19·7 21·6 31·1 43·1 37·2 32·4 49·3 65·4 44·0 34·3 35·1 53·1 61·4 63·5	2·3 1·8 1·5 1·7 2·4 3·3 2·9 2·5 3·7 5·0 3·3 2·6 4·0 4·7 4·8	27·1 21·3 18·9 20·9 29·3 40·5 36·1 31·1 46·0 60·5 43·5 33·7 51·7 60·6 62·6	0·7 0·6 0·4 0·5 0·7 1·3 1·1 0·9 2·2 3·4 1·8 1·2 1·0 1·4 1·4	1·2 1·0 0·8 0·6 1·8 2·6 1·1 1·3 3·4 4·9 0·5 0·8 1·4 1·4	26·4 20·7 18·5 20·4 28·6 39·2 35·0 30·2 43·8 57·1 41·8 32·3 32·3 32·7 50·3 61·1
1966 January 10	36·6	2·7	34·9	0·3	1·7	34·6
February 14	36·6	2·7	34·4	0·2	2·1	34·2
March 14	32·9	2·5	31·8	0·1	1·1	31·7
April 18	32·0	2·4	30·9	0·9	1·1	30·0
May 16	28·9	2·2	28·0	0·3	0·9	27·7
June 13	26·6	2·0	26·1	0·2	0·5	25·9
July II	26·5	2·0	26·3	0·4	0·3	25·9
August 8	34·7	2·6	34·5	5·5	0·3	29·0
September I2	34·2	2·6	33·8	2·5	0·4	31·3
October 10	38·2	2·9	36·9	1·1	1·3	35·8
November 14	46·8	3·5	42·1	0·5	4·7	41·6
December 12	47·5	3·6	45·2	0·4	2·3	44·8
1967 January 9	52·3	3·9	50·4	0·4	· 9	50·0
February 13	52·1	3·9	50·2	0·3	· 8	49·9
March 13	50·7	3·8	49·1	0·2	· 6	48·8
April 10	52·4	4·0	50·5	1·1	1·9	49·4
May 8	49·5	3·7	48·2	0·5	1·3	47·7
June 12	48·7	3·7	46·8	0·4	1·9	46·4
July 10	49·0	3·7	47·0	0·7	2·0	46·3
August 14	56·9	4·3	56·3	6·5	0·7	49·8
September 11	55·6	4·2	54·5	3·7	1·1	50·9
October 9	55·2	4·2	54·1	1·6	1·0	52·5
November 13	56·6	4·3	55·7	0·8	0·8	54·9
December 11	58·7	4·4	57·6	0·5	1·1	57·1
1968 January 8	62·3	4·8	61·1	0·6	·2	60·5
February 12	60·8	4·6	59·6	0·4	·2	59·2
March 11	59·6	4·5	58·4	0·3	·2	58·1
April 8	60·0	4·6	59·3	1·3	0·7	58·0
May 13	58·7	4·5	58·1	0·6	0·6	57·4
June 10	56·4	4·3	55·9	0·5	0·5	55·4
July 8	58·0	4·4	57·3	0·8	0·7	56·4
August 12	65·6	5·0	65·1	6·0	0·5	59·1
September 9	63·9	4·9	63·2	3·5	0·7	59·7
October 14	63·6	4·9	62·6	1·3	1·0	61·4
November 11	64·6	4·9	63·7	0·7	0·8	63·0
December 9	63·8	4·9	63·2	0·5	0·6	62·7
1969 January 13	68·5	5·2	67·5	0·5	1·0	67·1
February 10	66·6	5·1	65·2	0·3	1·3	64·9
March 10	64·7	4·9	63·6	0·3	1·1	63·4
April 14	64·0	4·9	63·2	1·4	0·8	61·8
May 12	61·9	4·7	58·5	0·7	3·4	57·8
June 9	56·5	4·3	56·2	0·5	0·3	55·7
July 14	59·7	4·5	59·4	1·6	0·3	57·8
August 11	67·0	5·1	66·4	6·5	0·6	59·9
September 8	65·1	5·0	64·3	3·7	0·8	60·5
October 13	61·7	4·7	61·3	1·4	0·5	59·8
November 10	62·2	4·7	61·7	0·8	0·6	60·8
December 8	64·5	4·9	63·9	0·6	0·7	63·3
1970 January 12	67·9	5·2	66·8	0·6	1·1	66·2
February 9	66·3	5·0	65·1	0·5	1·1	64·7
March 9	64·8	4·9	63·9	0·4	0·9	63·6

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 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115						FRANCESCOAT
CHANGE AND	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers
	Number laseT	Percentage rate	Total ClassoT	of which school- leavers	Total vodinovi	Actual number
(4/000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968 1969	22·9 17·3 19·5 24·8 36·3 36·3 26·0 24·9 30·7 36·0 25·7 25·9 29·4 40·3 39·2 40·2	2·4 1·8 2·0 2·6 3·8 3·8 2·7 2·6 3·1 3·6 2·6 2·6 2·9 4·1 4·0 4·1	22·I 16·9 18·2 23·4 33·3 34·2 25·0 21·9 29·4 33·2 24·6 25·6 28·4 39·5 39·I 39·I	0·6 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·9 1·1 0·7 0·5 1·0 1·3 0·8 0·8 0·8 1·1 0·9	0·8 0·5 1·3 1·4 3·0 2·1 0·9 3·0 1·3 2·8 1·1 0·3 1·0 0·8 0·2 1·1	21·6 16·5 17·8 22·9 32·4 33·0 24·3 21·4 28·4 31·9 23·7 24·8 27·5 38·3 38·2 38·3
1966 January 10 February 14	30·4 29·4 27·8	3·0 2·9 2·8	29·7 29·1 26·8	0·3 0·2 0·2	0·7 0·3 1·0	29·4 28·9 26·6
March 14 April 18 May 16 June 13	27·6	2·7	26·4	0·9	1·2	25·5
	23·8	2·4	23·6	0·4	0·1	23·3
	21·7	2·2	21·5	0·2	0·2	21·3
July II	22·4	2·2	22·2	0·8	0·2	21·4
August 8	26·5	2·6	26·4	2·9	0·1	23·4
September I2	28·4	2·8	28·2	1·9	0·2	26·3
October 10	35·5	3·5	32·4	1·1	3·1	31·3
November 14	39·4	3·9	36·2	0·7	3·1	35·6
December 12	39·5	3·9	38·1	0·5	1·3	37·6
1967 January 9	42·7	4·3	40·9	0·5	1·9	40·3
February 13	42·6	4·3	40·9	0·4	1·6	40·5
March 13	40·7	4·1	39·9	0·4	0·8	39·6
April 10	41·2	4·2	40·4	1·2	0·8	39·2
May 8	38·5	3·9	37·8	0·6	0·8	37·2
June 12	36·2	3·7	34·9	0·4	1·2	34·6
July 10	36·8	3·7	36·2	1·0	0·7	35·2
August 14	41·2	4·2	40·9	3·9	0·3	37·0
September 11	39·9	4·0	39·7	2·6	0·2	37·1
October 9	39·8	4·0	39·6	1·2	0·3	38·4
November 13	41·7	4·2	40·9	0·7	0·8	40·2
December 11	41·9	4·2	41·4	0·5	0·5	40·9
1968 January 8	43·2	4·4	42·8	0·5	0·4	42·3
February 12	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0
March 11	40·1	4·1	39·9	0·3	0·2	39·6
April 8	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·2	39·2
May 13	37·7	3·8	37·5	0·5	0·1	37·0
June 10	35·6	3·6	35·4	0·4	0·1	35·1
July 8	35·9	3·6	35·7	0·5	0·2	35·2
August 12	39·9	4·0	39·8	3·4	0·1	36·4
September 9	39·2	4·0	39·1	2·2	0·1	36·9
October 14	38·9	3·9	38·6	0·8	0·2	37·8
November 11	39·1	4·0	39·0	0·5	0·1	38·5
December 9	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·1	39·3
1969 January 13	41 · 6	4·3	41·4	0·4	0·2	41-0 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
February 10	41 · 5	4·2	41·0	0·3	0·5	
March 10	40 · 8	4·2	40·0	0·3	0·7	
April 14	39·5	4·0	39·2	0·7	0·3	38·5
May 12	37·2	3·8	37·0	0·4	0·2	36·6
June 9	34·8	3·6	34·7	0·3	0·1	34·5
July 14 8	36·6	3·7	36·3	1·1	0·4	35·2 vint
August 11	47·0	4·8	39·9	3·1	7·1	36·7 vau A
September 8	42·0	4·3	40·0	2·1	2·0	8 - 37·9 vige2
October 13	40·4	4-1	39·8	0·8	0·6	38·9
November 10	40·2	4-1	39·9	0·5	0·4	39·4
December 8	40·5	4-1	40·4	0·4	0·1	40·0
1970 January 12 February 9 March 9	42·1 41·2 40·0	4·3 4·2 4·1	41·8 40·9 39·7	0·4 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·3	41·4 40·6 39·4

^{*} See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (1,314,000)

^{*} See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (977,000)

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

	OTHERS SCHOOLS OF THE SECTION OF THE	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers
		Number taxaT	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total Total	Actual number
	6/18/05	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	•Monthly averages	59·5 51·1 52·2 56·3 81·1 94·9 78·7 68·4 83·1 104·8 80·3 65·5 63·5 84·6 82·9 81·2	2·8 2·4 2·4 2·4 2·6 3·8 4·4 3·6 3·1 3·8 3·6 3·9 3·8 3·7	56·5 48·4 47·8 53·2 74·4 88·6 74·8 64·6 78·0 98·2 78·1 63·4 59·9 80·8 80·7 79·3	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.3	3·0 2·7 4·4 3·1 6·7 6·3 3·9 3·8 5·1 6·6 2·2 2·2 3·6 3·8 2·1	55·6 47·6 47·6 52·5 73·2 86·5 73·4 63·4 76·1 95·7 76·3 62·2 58·8 79·5 79·6 78·2
966	January 10	70·6	3·2	67·0	1·4	3·6	65·6
	February 14	64·7	2·9	61·6	0·7	3·1	60·9
	March 14	60·8	2·8	59·2	0·4	1·7	58·7
	April 18	58·5	2·7	56·2	0·8	2·2	55·4
	May 16	55·0	2·5	52·5	0·4	2·5	52·1
	June 13	52·4	2·4	50·3	0·3	2·2	50·0
	July 11	54·9	2·5	53·3	2·9	1·7	50·4
	August 8	58·9	2·7	55·4	2·9	3·4	52·6
	September 12	60·6	2·8	57·1	1·3	3·6	55·8
	October 10	67·3	3·1	61·8	0·7	5·5	61·1
	November 14	78·1	3·6	69·9	0·5	8·2	69·4
	December 12	80·2	3·7	74·2	0·4	6·0	73·8
967	January 9	88·9	4·1	84·3	1·6	4·6	82·7
	February 13	90·1	4·1	83·4	0·8	6·7	82·6
	March 13	87·7	4·0	82·2	0·5	5·5	81·6
	April 10	85·7	3·9	81·3	1·1	4·4	80·2
	May 8	82·9	3·8	77·8	0·5	5·1	77·3
	June 12	77·0	3·5	74·1	0·3	2·9	73·8
	July 10	81·0	3·7	78-6	3·9	2·4	74·8
	August 14	84·1	3·9	81-7	3·2	2·5	78·5
	September 11	82·1	3·8	79-4	1·7	2·7	77·8
	October 9	83·8	3·9	79·9	0·8	4·0	79·0
	November 13	85·9	4·0	83·2	0·5	2·7	82·7
	December 11	86·2	4·0	83·9	0·4	2·4	83·5
968	January 8	95·3	4·4	92·1	1·6	3·2	90·5
	February 12	90·9	4·2	88·2	0·9	2·6	87·3
	March 11	87·0	4·0	84·7	0·5	2·3	84·2
	April 8	85·1	3·9	83·2	1·2	1·9	82·0
	May 13	79·8	3·7	77·9	0·4	1·9	77·4
	June 10	78·4	3·6	74·6	0·3	3·8	7 4 ·2
	July 8 August 12 September 9	79·8 81·7 78·6	3·7 3·8 3·6	78·4 80·1 76·1	3·5 2·7 1·4	1·4 1·6 2·6	75·0 77·4 74·7
	October 14	79·2	3·7	77·6	0·7	1·6	76·9
	November 11	79·4	3·7	77·8	0·4	1·6	77·4
	December 9	79·2	3·7	78·2	0·3	1·0	77·9
969	January 13	89·6	4·1	86·4	1·3	3·2	85·2
	February 10	85·6	3·9	83·5	0·8	2·2	82·7
	March 10	83·2	3·8	81·1	0·4	2·1	80·6
	April 14	80·0	3·7	78·3	0·9	1.7	77·5
	May 12	75·1	3·5	73·8	0·4	1.4	73·4
	June 9	74·7	3·4	71·3	0·3	3.4	71·0
	July 14 August 11 September 8	80·8 82·2 77·4	3·7 3·8 3·6	79·0 80·4 76·6	3·6 3·0 1·6	1·8 1·8 0·8	75·4 77·4 75·0
	October 13	79·7	3·7	78·1	0·8	1·6	77·2
	November 10	81·7	3·8	80·3	0·6	1·5	79·7
	December 8	84·7	3·9	83·4	0·4	1·3	83·0
1970	January 12	96·0	4:4	93·1	1·4	2·9	91·6
	February 9	91·6	4:2	89·8	1·0	1·8	88·8
	March 9	91·3	4:2	89·1	0·6	2·2	88·5

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 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

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

THOUSANDS

ABLE		All	Index	of production in	dustries	10 1 Chee	and the Bellew	Other industr	ies	
		STORES OF STORES	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
I.C. Or	der	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	xx	1000	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII
	numbers unadjusted f	for seasonal varia	ations						A. S. Company	
957		289	131	86	40 55	12	22 28	30 42	22 28	72 92
959 960 961	onthly averages	433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512 541	209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13 13	30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 34 35	49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57	28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120
969		535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131
968	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
	April May June	558 532 504	290 279 267	159 154 147	107 100 95	14 13 12	36 34 32	60 58 54	26 22 19	127
	July August September	497 517 514	262 269 266	143 148 145	92 92 91		31 31 31	52 55 55	18 19 20	123 130 130
	October November December	532 541 538	270 273 274	145 145 141	94 98 101	12 13 14	34 36 35	56 55 54	28 29 28	133 133 132
969	January February March	580 574 564	303 299 297	152 150 149	119 118 117	16 15 15	38 38 36	60 59 58	29 28 26	135 134 132
	April	542 506	285 266	147	106	13	34 32	56 53	23 20	131
	May	481	254	136	88	112.3	32	49	19	116
	July† August†	494 517 519	254 266 267	138 146 144	86 89 90	10 12 11	31 32 33	49 53 53	20 21 21	130 133 134
	October† November† December†	535 548 563	271 277 292	144 144 146	94 101 115	11 13 15	35 36 36	54 54 53	29 31 30	135 137 136
1970	January† February† March†	608 603 600	327 322 322	159 161 164	136 129 126	16 16 15	38 38 38	59 60 59	30 30 28	138 138 137

Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations;

unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959 before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the S.I.C. \$\discreps{2}\$ See article on page 285.

[•] See article on page 285.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,169,000)

^{*} Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the S.I.C. This change slightly affected the numbers

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		der industriet				MALES AN	ND FEMALES				
			2 weeks or	less us Iemustura moo bitta x324 nois ge	Over 2 wee up to 4 wee		Over 4 wee up to 8 wee		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's) (2)	(per cent)	(000's) (4)	(per cent)	(000's) (6)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's) (9)	(000's) (10)
954 955 956 957	1 器	268·1 210·3 226·7 291·4	77·8 66·2 67·9 74·5	29·0 31·5 30·0 25·6	(4) 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	(5)	(6)		(6)		(10)
958 959 960	y averages	404·0 436·7 339·2 306·4 425·6 513·1 366·8 313·0 327·4 516·8 545·8 541·1	87.5 82.3 68.7 67.9 87.4 88.2 71.3 68.6 76.1 95.0 93.3 95.8	21·7 18·9 20·3 22·2 20·5 17·2 19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1 17·7	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1 57·9	12·6 11·2 10·9 11·1 11·8 10·5 10·3 10·7	67·1 75·7 49·6 43·5 49·1 77·3 77·1 76·3	15·8 14·8 13·5 13·9 15·0 15·0 14·1	208 21A CO3 CO3 CO3 CO3 CO3 CO3 CO3 CO3 CO3 CO3	29257046	on Marco
966 Janua Febru Marc	ary 10 uary 14	334·8 322·9 302·7	80·8 67·6 61·1	24·1 20·9 20·2	30·2 35·2 31·0	9·0 10·9 10·2	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·6 14·4 13·6	89.5	32.0	50.0
April May June	16	295 · 5 268 · 1 250 · 8	63·5 57·3 55·5	21·5 21·4 22·1	35·7 28·5 22·3	12·1 10·6 8·9	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72-6	37.0	47.3
July	11 85	255·9 307·7 321·6	64·7 80·3 89·7	25·3 26·1 27·9	27·5 50·2 35·2	10·7 16·3 10·9	31·5 39·3 49·2	12·3 12·8 15·3	56.7	30.6	44.8
Octo	ber 10 ember 14 ember 12	371·1 434·7 463·1	104·6 99·4 88·5	28·2 22·9 19·1	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·2 13·5 12·4	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·5 18·6 18·4	76.5	31.8	48.0
967 Janua Febru Marc	uary 13	522·7 533·3 521·1	112·6 93·4 84·7	21·5 17·5 16·3	51·6 60·1 52·6	9·9 11·3 10·1	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166.7	44-1	53.6
April May June	8	521·8 492·9 461·6	101·7 84·9 79·9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45·8 49·5 39·6	8·8 10·0 8·6	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167·3	71.9	58-8
July Augu Septe	IO ist I4 ember II	468·5 529·5 521·8	93·0 96·1 99·8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48·6 73·2 49·1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62·5 77·2 79·3	13·3 14·6 15·2	127.8	74.8	61.8
Octo	ober 9 ember 13 ember 11	526·7 548·1 553·8	109·1 96·5 87·9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60·1 63·1 56·9	11·4 11·5 10·3	75·7 88·6 85·2	14·4 16·2 15·4	137.9	71.6	72.3
968 Janua Febru Marc	uary 12	594·8 591·0 567·1	108·4 95·3 86·6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51·5 59·6 52·8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95·5 82·8 79·5	16·0 14·0 14·0	182.4	76.2	80-8
April May June	1 8 13	562·9 531·7 503·4	101·3 85·0 74·3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4	76·6 64·8 69·4	13·6 12·2 13·8	162.0	83-6	84-8
July 8		502·2 550·8 532·0	93·7 95·5 92·1	18·7 17·3 17·3	48·8 72·7 53·9	9·7 13·2 10·1	64·7 76·2 76·7	12·9 13·8 14·4	135.9	74-2	84-9
Octo	ber 14 ember 11 ember 9	535·7 541·2 537·0	106·0 96·5 85·1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63·6 58·3 54·1	11·9 10·8 10·1	75·6 84·2 79·3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133-1	69.2	88-4
969 Janua Febru Marc	ary 13 uary 10 h 10	580·9 573·1 562·9	106·7 96·5 87·1	18·4 16·8 15·5	54·7 57·8 55·7	9·4 10·1 9·9	87·4 77·9 78·6	15·1 13·6 14·0	167.8	73.6	90.8
April May June	114	547·2 506·6 480·9	90·2 82·7 81·4	16·5 16·3 16·9	59·0 49·7 40·3	10·8 9·8 8·4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13·6 12·4 13·1	152.2	79.4	92.0
July Augu		501·3 550·4 537·7	102·0 103·2 96·9	20·4 18·7 18·0	57·5 74·5 58·5	11·5 13·5 10·9	65·3 78·9 79·3	13·0 14·3 14·7	118-2	68-8	89.6
Octo Nove	ber 13 amber 10 amber 8	540·1 549·5 562·7	109·0 101·0 93·2	20·2 18·4 16·6	64·7 61·2 61·3	12·0 11·1 10·9	76·8 86·2 85·1	14·2 15·7 15·1	132-4	61.7	95.5
	ary 12 uary 9	608·7 603·5 598·8	110·5 100·0 95·3	18·2 16·6 15·9	55·4 64·0 59·9	9·1 10·6 10·0	99·2 82·1 86·6	16·3 13·6 14·5	178·4	67.7	97.4

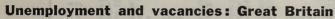
Note: Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

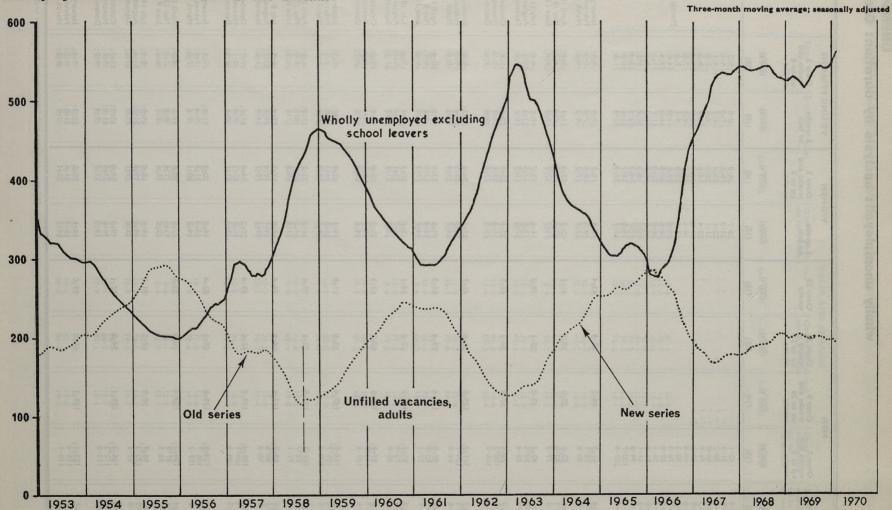
UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

		M	EN			wo	MEN		PERSONS		
Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
165·4 128·3 141·9 192·4 273·4 296·9 228·8 209·6 295·3 358·5 257·2 223·1 242·3 397·3	42·5 35·9 38·7 45·1 53·3 49·8 40·6 41·3 53·7 53·6 43·6 42·8 50·2 64·9	42·1 31·5 38·2 54·0 74·9 68·2 49·4 50·3 76·5 83·8 56·1 51·0 61·1	ewizeries series	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	26·7 23·3 22·6 21·1 23·4 21·6 18·6 17·5 19·8 18·6 16·0 14·5 15·1 17·7	24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3 19·0 18·2 24·3 21·7	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 10.9 9.5 9.1 13.9 16.0 11.7 11.2 10.8 12.4	5·2 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3 8·5 12·4	Monthly averages	1954 1955 1956 1957 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1966 1966
439·2 440·5	66·2 68·4	100.7	103	198 1		15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	J	[1969
250·5 242·7 227·3	53·4 46·1 41·2	61·5 58·1 50·8	66-2	25.9	43.4	17·5 14·2 13·7	15·7 18·6 17·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	5·3 5·0 4·2	January 10 February 14 March 14	1966
218·7 200·8 189·9	40·1 38·5 38·2	52·6 43·0 39·5	55.2	29.7	41-1	12·2 12·4 11·3	17·0 14·2 12·7	11·1 6·4 5·9	5·5 4·3 3·4	April 18 May 16 June 13	
191·4 206·0 228·4	42·2 44·8 56·6	42·3 59·5 53·4	42.8	25-1	39.0	11·6 13·2 17·5	12·7 13·9 15·5	10·9 22·3 15·6	4·0 25·3 15·5	July II August 8 September 12	
271·2 325·9 354·4	69·3 68·5 63·2	76·1 100·2 105·0	57.8	26.2	41.9	22·5 19·6 15·9	23·5 29·6 27·8	12·8 11·3 9·4	9·8 9·6	October 10 November 14 December 12	
402·7 410·3 402·9	78·2 64·5 58·8	111·2 104·1 94·8	129.9	36.6	46.7	21·1 18·5 16·7	24·6 28·3 26·4	13·2 10·4 9·2	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13	196
398·9 380·6 361·3	68·1 59·1 56·7	87·8 82·5 77·1	132.4	59.4	51.2	19·8 16·4 14·7	23·9 23·8 19·9	13·8 9·5 8·5	10·4 8·7 6·8	April 10 May 8 June 12	
363·0 382·9 390·6	62·4 59·6 64·8	83·1 92·8 85·9	100-5	62.8	54-1	15·8 15·7 18·3	20·3 22·1 21·3	14·9 20·8 16·7	7·6 35·5 21·2	July 10 August 14 September 11	
404·0 429·5 441·4	74·0 67·7 64·6	97·9 112·7 107·6	108.6	60.2	63.3	22·2 18·4 14·6	25·9 29·2 25·8	12·9 10·4 8·7	12·0 9·9 8·7	October 9 November 13 December 11	
476·4 476·3 458·9	77·4 69·0 62·6	114·9 109·7 100·6	147-4	65.0	71.8	19·1 16·5 15·6	22·8 24·3 23·9	9.9 8.4	9·2 8·5 7·7	January 8 February 12 March 11	19
452·9 432·0 414·1	70·1 61·7 55·4	101·2 92·7 91·1	133.9	72.1	75.6	16·0 14·5 11·4	23·2 20·1 18·8	15·2 8·9 7·6	6·8 8·0 6·8	April 8 May 13 June 10	
410·5 421·7 417·7	66·0 61·6 62·3	89·7 98·8 90·8	113.6	64.8	76.4	13·9 14·1 15·1	17·3 19·4 18·7	13·8 19·7 14·8	6·5 30·7 21·0	July 8 August 12 September 9	
429·4 439·5 441·3	74·2 70·4 63·5	105·4 109·1 104·5	109-8	60.6	79-4	20·2 16·5 13·4	24·0 25·2 22·1	9·6 8·1	9·7 8·1 6·8	October 14 November 11 December 9	
478·6 473·6 467·7	76·9 71·7 64·2	114·5 106·7 107·2	139.8	65-1	82.4	18·0 15·4 14·3	20·3 21·5 20·1	11·9 9·4 8·6	7·3 7·6 7·0	January 13 February 10 March 10	19
449·0 419·1 400·1	62·4 60·6 60·8	104·7 87·9 81·5	128-4	70.0	83.5	13·8 13·3 12·0	20·6 17·6 15·6	14·1 8·8 8·7	8·0 7·3 6·1	April 14 May 12 June 9	
407·5 422·3 423·3	70·5 67·2 65·6	95·9 102·3 97·1	98.9	60.5	81.7	15·6 14·5 15·6	18·0 19·6 19·1	15·9 21·5 15·8	8·9 31·4 21·6	July 14 August 11 September 8	
433·7 446·2 464·5	77·0 73·4 70·8	106·2 112·2 115·0	109-1	54-2	87-1	19·0 16·6 13·0	24·0 25·3 22·5	12·9 11·0 9·4	9·7 9·0	October 13 November 10 December 8	
505·2 500·3 498·0	82·1 73·8 71·2	125·1 115·4 115·1	149-1	60.0	89.0	16·1 15·3 14·2	20·2 21·6 22·1	12·3 11·0 9·9	9·4 9·0 9·2	January 12 February 9 March 9	15

350





VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

				ADUL	-TS		YOUNG
	A.E.	TOTAL	Men	Actual number Women	Total	Seasonally adjusted Total† Men & Women	PERSONS
59* 60* 61* 62* 63 64 65 66 67 68 69	Monthly averages	223-5 313-8 320-3 213-7 196-3 317-2 384-4 370-9 249-7 271-3 284-8	88·2 121·0 123·9 77·8 70·7 114·6 143·4 137·5 92·0 92·6 102·8	68·7 90·9 89·4 71·7 73·1 106·2 121·7 117·3 82·1 95·4 96·7	156·9 211·9 213·3 149·4 143·8 220·8 265·1 254·8 174·0 188·0 199·6	CONTROL CONTRO	66·6 101·8 106·9 64·3 52·5 96·4 119·2 116·1 75·7 83·3 85·2
	April 7	407·7	148·9	125·5	274·4	264·9	133·3
	May 5	420·0	155·1	131·6	286·7	263·7	133·3
	June 9	449·1	162·2	140·0	302·2	263·7	146·9
	July 7	452·4	158·2	138·3	296·5	261·3	156·0
	August 4	421·7	152·9	129·4	282·2	265·2	139·4
	September 8	391·6	147·8	127·2	275·0	268·9	116·5
	October 6	372·5	143·5	121·7	265·2	274·4	107·3
	November 3	355·5	138·0	115·4	253·4	278·i	102·1
	December I	346·6	134·9	111·5	246·3	282·3	100·3
	January 5	346·3	132·1	113·1	245·2	281 · 0	101 · 1
	February 9	373·2	140·8	119·6	260·4	283 · 9	112 · 8
	March 9	405·4	148·6	125·8	274·4	282 · 2	131 · 0
	April 13	432·4	155·2	133·9	289·1	278·9	143 · 4
	May 11	438·6	158·7	136·9	295·5	271·6	143 · 1
	June 8	450·3	160·9	139·5	300·3	262·1	150 · 0
	July 6	455·0	158·3	137·9	296·2	259·2	158·8
	August 3	410·1	147·5	125·9	273·5	257·0	136·6
	September 7	351·0	132·5	114·7	247·1	238·3	103·9
	October 5	301·3	117·2	100·2	217·4	221·5	83·9
	November 9	253·1	101·5	84·1	185·6	203·8	67·5
	December 7	234·2	97·1	76·3	173·3	200·2	60·9
57	January 4	223·8	88·7	75·4	164·1	189·9	59·8
	February 8	235·6	91·5	76·1	167·6	187·3	68·0
	March 8	256·0	94·2	79·7	173·8	181·3	82·1
	April 5	258·5	95·8	81·7	177·5	172·9	81·0
	May 3	261·8	96·9	83·2	180·1	167·3	81·7
	June 7	281·4	98·0	88·7	186·8	165·7	94·7
	July 5	284·3	95·4	88·1	183·5	165·8	100·8
	August 9	256·0	90·9	82·9	173·7	166·3	82·3
	September 6	246·2	90·0	86·6	176·6	171·7	69·6
	October 4	241·1	90·8	84·7	175·6	176·8	65·5
	November 8	227·7	85·9	79·6	165·5	174·7	62·2
	December 6	223·9	85·3	78·1	163·4	177·5	60·5
68	January 3	220·0	79·9	79·3	159·2	173·0	60·8
	February 7	232·4	81·7	82·9	164·6	175·3	67·8
	March 6	257·8	87·4	89·1	176·6	180·5	81·2
	April 3	278·3	90·4	95·3	185·7	182·1	92·7
	May 8	287·4	94·2	99·7	193·9	185·5	93·5
	June 5	303·2	97·7	105·2	202·9	187·4	100·4
	July 3	312·8	98·2	106·7	204·9	190·1	107·8
	August 7	286·4	94·6	98·3	192·9	186·2	93·5
	September 4	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	191·2	81·3
	October 9	267·8	93·9	97·5	191·4	193·0	76·4
	November 6	266·2	98·0	94·9	192·9	202·6	73·2
	December 4	266·8	100·3	95·0	195·3	210·4	71·5
69	January 8	252·3	89·7	91·3	180·9	196·1	71·3
	February 5	263·8	93·8	92·8	186·7	198·0	77·1
	March 5	283·9	98·2	97·1	195·3	199·3	88·5
	April 9	302·6	102·9	102·5	205·4	201·3	97·3
	May 7	306·3	106·9	104·1	211·0	201·8	95·4
	June 4	322·4	110·6	108·0	218·5	201·9	103·9
	July 9	318·5	108·2	103·3	211·5	196·4	107·0
	August 6	301·3	107·7	98·4	206·1	199·1	95·2
	September 3	289·9	108·2	100·1	208·3	203·8	81·6
	October 8	271·8	104·5	93·0	197·5	199·2	74·4
	November 5	255·7	101·2	86·6	187·8	197·3	67·9
	December 3	248·8	102·1	83·8	186·0	200·4	62·8
770	January 7	242·2	95·6	83·8	179·4	194·5	62·9
	February 4	250·1	97·1	84·0	181·1	192·3	69·0
	March 4	263·9	99·1	85·0	184·1	188·0	79·9

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

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

† Provisional, see page 285.

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

		gliano	1852			RATIVES (EXCLUDIN	IG MAINTE			riore			
		raine V	WORKING	OVERTIME Hours of c		Stood off	for whole	Worki	ON SF	ORT-TIM	 -	Tota	d	
Week	ended	Number	Percent-	Work	ed Average	Number	eek Total	Number	Hours lo		Number	Percentage of all	Hours los	st
		of opera- tives	age of all operatives	8 951 8 951 1 655 0 445 0 451 0 451	per opera- tive working over- time	of operatives	number of hours lost	of operatives	Total	Average per operative working part of the week	operatives (000's)	opera- tives	Total (000's)	Averag per opera- tive on shor time
1041	May 27	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	71	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	9	36	0.6	452	123
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	May 27 May 26 May 18 May 16 May 15	1,824 1,771 1,952 2,160	29·6 29·7 32·2 35·6	14,260 13,945 15,556 18,325	7½ 8 8 8 8 8	5 7 1 2	229 276 54 85	118 85 33 28	1,160 746 269 233	10 81 81 81 81	123 92 34 30	2·0 1·5 0·6 0·5	1,390 1,022 323 318	12½
1965	October 16 November 13 December 11	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1 1 2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7½ 9 7½	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	8½ 10 10
1966	April 23 May 21 June 18 (a)	2,183 2,212 2,172	35·6 36·2 35·5	18,368 18,890 18,500	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1118	46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 7½ 7½ 7½	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	81 8 81
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	81/2	1 0-5	39	28	210	71/2 8	29	0.5	249	81 9
	July 16 August 13 September 17	2,105 1,862 2,054	34·0 29·9 33·0	18,236 15,566 17,338	8½ 8½ 8½	$\frac{1}{7}$	43 19 287	32 29 68	254 216 637	7± 9±	30 75	0.5	235 924	8 121
	October 15 November 19 December 17	2,030 1,978 1,949	32·9 32·2 31·9	17,054 16,571 16,470	81 81 81 81	5 12 4	211 494 180	161 179 164	1,546 2,062 1,628	91 111 10	166 190 168	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,757 2,556 1,808	10½ 13½ 11
1967	January 14 February 18 March 18	1,799 1,860 1,920	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8 8	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	9½ 9 9	165 160 111	2·7 2·7 1·9	1,841 1,773 1,175	11 101
	April 18 May 13 June 17	1,940 1,947 1,939	32·8 33·0 33·0	16,074 16,161 16,259	81 81 81	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	91 91 9	106 108 94	1.8 1.6	1,222 1,169 1,041	111
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,884 1,759 1,911	32·0 29·9 32·5	16,201 14,917 16,178	8½ 8½ 8½	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	8½ 9 10	75 79 87	1·3 1·3 1·5	727 861 1,074	9½ 11 12½
	October 14 November 18 December 16	1,986 2,041 2,050	33·7 34·7 34·9	16,805 17,204 17,452	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	4 2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	81 81 81	72 64 43	1·2 1·1 0·7	758 627 428	101
1968	January 13 February 17 March 16	1,894 2,000 2,043	32·5 34·3 35·1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 8½ 8½ 8½	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 9½ 9½ 9½	52 47 37	0·9 0·8 0·6	630 524 414	12 11 11
	April 6 May 18 June 15	2,075 2,073 2,045	35·9 35·7 35·3	17,595 17,363 17,188	8½ 8½ 8½	2 ! 2	86 50 66	32 34 28	256 297 240	8 81 81 81	34 35 30	0·6 0·6 0·5	342 347 305	10
	July 13‡ August 17‡ September 14‡	2,023 1,865 2,051	34·8 31·9 35·1	17,607 15,875 17,668	81 81 81 81	9	33 59 359	24 18 20	194 147 175	8 81 9	25 19 28	0·4 0·3 0·5	227 206 534	9 11 19
	October 19‡ November 16‡ December 14‡	2,125 2,188 2,166	36·3 37·3 36·9	18,489 18,739 18,839	8½ 8½ 8½	1 8.0	48 58 43	20 21 23	158 182 209	8 9 9	21 22 24	0·4 0·4 0·4	206 240 252	10
1969	January 18‡ February 15‡ March 15‡	2,082 2,088 2,060	35·7 35·8 35·4	17,897 17,753 17,745	8½ 8½ 8½	2 2 2	82 86 85	20 22 28	178 196 265	9 9 9 <u>1</u>	22 24 30	0·4 0·4 0·5	260 282 350	12 11½ 11½
	April 19‡ May 17‡ June 14‡	2,103 2,149 2,117	35·9 36·8 36·3	18,152 18,679 18,402	8½ 8½ 8½	3 4	55 107 175	24 27 24	222 223 228	9 8 91	25 29 28	0·4 0·5 0·5	276 330 403	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	July 19‡ August 16‡ September 13‡	1,997 1,863 2,085	34·2 31·8 35·6	17,774 16,084 18,150	9 8½ 8½	8 4	40 323 176	19 21 25	167 194 218	9 9 9	20 29 29	0·3 0·5 0·5	207 516 394	10½ 18 13½
	October 18‡ November 15‡ December 13‡	2,160 2,195 2,189	36·9 37·5 37·4	18,867 18,997 19,106	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	16 2 4	670 65 146	32 30 24	325 241 210	10½ 8 8½	48 31 28	0·8 0·5 0·5	995 306 356	21 10 13
1970	January 17‡ February 14‡	2,024 2,055	34·9 35·5	17,476 17,733	8½ 8½	6 3	257 136	29 34	264 314	9 9	35 37	0.6	521 451	15

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

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each.

‡ Figures after June 1968 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969. See note on page 315.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100 TABLE 121 INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES All Engin-manu- eering, facturing electrical Textiles, leather, clothing Food, drink, Textiles, leather, clothing Vehicles Food, drink, Other manu-facturing manu-facturing electrical industries goods, tobacco industries goods, metal goods 103·8 103·7 102·5 103·2 102·5 101·1 100·0 101·2 100·4 98·6 98·1 99·0 98·9 104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·7 103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4 97·1 97·9 98·0 103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8 97·4 96·8 97·3 104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4 102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·1 98·1 98·3 98·4 104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8 97·3 97·3 91·4 91·4 98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9 101·0 96·4 94·4 119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6 91·7 82·7 83·2 82·5 100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6 95·2 92·8 90·3 103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·9 102·8 103·0 99·6 95·1 95·1 94·4 106.9 104.6 101.6 104.9 107.9 102.9 100.0 99.1 99.1 96.2 91.5 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 86·1 87·0 88·4 99·1 99·3 99·2 102·3 102·6 102·5 97·9 98·3 97·9 100·4 100·5 100·3 103·7 104·0 103·6 95·5 97·2 95·0 98·4 98·6 98·4 98·2 97·6 96·6 95·3 95·9 96·7 98·I 97·5 99.1 98·5 98·5 97·9 83·6 102·1 97·3 88·3 97·7 98·6 98·4 97·4 98·1 97·9 97·0 98·2 84·3 103·5 86·1 74·9 93·3 94·3 81·9 99·5 82·2 80·5 92·4 July 16 August 13 September 17 96·1 94·5 98·6 97·9 99·4 98·1 100·9 99·8 99·2 97·4 96·6 96·2 102·4 101·6 101·6 89·1 84·9 86·2 96·6 96·4 96·6 92·4 91·3 90·5 October 15 November 19 98·3 97·0 96·8 90.9 97.4 97·6 98·4 97.4 December 17 96·7 97·2 97·7 93·9 93·5 96·6 96·8 97·5 97·2 97·2 97·2 95·9 96·4 97·0 95·7 96·6 96·5 January 14 February 18 March 18 99·5 99·3 99·3 86·3 86·7 87·9 88·2 87·2 87·2 92·0 91·0 91·7 96·9 97·3 94·3 94·4 97·7 97·7 98·1 98·0 98·2 98·5 97·1 97·2 97·3 96·1 95·9 95·9 97·3 97·2 97·5 87·7 87·0 86·7 97·4 97·3 96·9 96·6 96·6 96·7 92·0 92·8 93·5 94·6 94·4 94·3 April 15 May 13 June 17 88·4 88·5 98·9 99·6 98·4 98·3 99·1 98·3 97·6 98·0 97·0 97·0 97·4 96·3 94·2 85·6 95·1 92·2 79·5 97·4 July 15 August 19 September 16 88·8 77·5 94·2 76·9 75·5 87·0 78 · 6 67 · 8 85 · 5 80·5 98·4 98·1 98·0 98·8 98·3 98·5 98·4 97·2 97·4 97·6 96·3 96·4 96·5 95·0 97·1 96·8 93·7 94·3 94·1 October 14 November 18 December 16 96·5 97·4 97·8 98·2 98·3 97·9 85·6 85·6 88.7 96·7 97·2 97·2 97·1 98·2 98·5 96·7 97·7 97·9 83·2 84·5 84·4 90·0 90·2 89·2 January 13 February 17 March 16 95·2 95·9 95·5 87·1 88·4 89·0 96·0 97·0 97·3 95·7 96·0 96·0 96·2 92·2 92·2 97·7 98·0 98·2 99·0 98·9 98·9 98·5 98·6 98·5 88·6 90·0 90·1 96·7 97·1 96·9 97·9 97·7 97·9 96·8 96·8 89·I 90·0 89·0 84·6 85·0 85·2 92·6 93·0 92·9 95·8 95·8 95·8 April 6 May 18 June 15 99·5 100·0 99·3 98·9 98·8 98·4 99·3 99·7 99·0 92·9 80·1 97·7 98·6 98·8 98·1 98·1 96·7 96·8 78·0 68·0 86·0 91·3 83·0 92·8 77·4 76·1 87·9 July 13* 88·1 77·1 93·8 97·9 97·0 August 17* September 14* 99·4 99·3 99·3 98·5 98·7 98·9 97·3 97·4 98·0 98·4 98·4 98·5 86·2 86·3 86·5 97·7 98·0 97·7 98·3 98·3 98·5 94·4 94·4 94·2 97·3 97·1 October 19* 97·4 97·6 November 16* December 14* 89·8 90·5 97·6 97·6 97·6 98·0 97·5 96·2 97·7 97·7 97·7 89·0 88·8 88·8 96·1 95·9 95·3 85·4 84·6 January 18* 92·7 92·7 92·0 95·9 95·8 95·5 90·6 90·7 88·6 98·3 98·2 96·9 97·0 97·5 97·4 February 15* March 15* 97·5 97·8 97·8 97·9 98·2 97·5 98·5 98·6 98·7 85·3 85·2 84·9 89·4 90·3 90·9 96·2 96·7 96·3 98·2 98·3 98·2 93·3 93·7 93·5 96·9 97·5 97·3 91·4 92·3 90·8 April 19* May 17* June 14* 98.9 99·3 99·8 98·8 97·9 98·0 97·6 97·4 97·9 96·9 98·3 96·7 97·4 92·2 78·7 96·3 98·4 98·7 97·9 77·0 67·1 84·4 91·5 83·2 92·1 July 19* August 16* September 13* 88·1 76·6 93·4 92·0 79·2 97·3 79·0 77·4 90·7 97·6 97·6 97·1 98·4 98·3 98·2 99·1 99·1 98·6 96·7 97·1 97·1 97·2 97·3 97·0 84·0 84·0 83·2 92·3 92·3 91·7 October 18* November 15* December 13* 93·3 93·7 93·5 97·9 98·2 98·0 97·6 90.9 97·3 98·5 96·3 97·3 95·8 97·1 96·0 96·7 95·6 96·9 87·1 89·5 92·2 94·4 96·3 97·5 94·2 96·8 79.1 January 17*

* Figures for dates after June 1968 may be revised after the count of National Insurance Cards at mid-1969.

February 14*

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

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

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958. See note on page 315.

d. 3.9 10.3 3.1 5.0 5.5 9.6 2.0 3.6 9.5 2.4

d. 4·8 10·0 2·7 4·1 5·8 9·3 0·1 3·4 8·8 1·7

1965 April Oct. 1966 April Oct. 1967 April Oct. 1968 April Oct. 1969 April Oct.

s. d. 8 8·5 9 2·4 9 5·5 9 6·8 9 7·8 9 11·6 10 3·3 10 7·5 11 2·3 11 7·5

s. d. 8 2·4 8 7·3 8 11·6 9 1·3 9 2·5 9 6·1 9 10·0 10 1·4 10 6·7 11 0·2

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

To the same of the		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery glass, cement etc.
Avera	oge wee	kly earnings	star Bross	ner dispersion	tem je og se	Jane 17				200 P	erceline 136	
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s. 20 7	f s. 19 2	£ s.	£ s. 22 9	f s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	19
1965	April Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	22 9 23 15 21 19	20 8	18 10	18 0 17 13	17 12 17 16	20 20
047	Oct.	19 15 20 0	21 5 21 10	21 9 21 12	20 12 20 15	21 6 21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21
967	April Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	- 18 15	21
968	April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5 22 19	20 7	19 11 20 8	19 6 20 5	22 23
	Oct.	22 2	23 13 24 19	24 8 25 12	23 2 2 2 2	23 19 25 7	26 9 28 6	23 18	21 18		20 12 21 9	24
969	April Oct.	23 2 24 3	24 19 25 13	26 11	25 1	23 19 25 7 26 3	28 13	24 16	22 17	20 14 21 9	21 9	24 24
Aver	age hou	rs worked										
965	April	48.0	47·0 46·0	46.7	46.6	47·8 46·1	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49
966	Oct. April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45·4 45·3	45·7 45·4	44-1	41.5	47
967	April	47·1 47·5	45·5 45·4	44.7	45·1 45·0	45·9 45·4	43.3	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48
968	Oct. April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	45.5	41.9	47
,00	Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46.1	45·6 45·3	42.4	47
1969	April	47.5	46.2	45·7 45·7	45·7 45·5	45·9 45·3	44·2 43·6	45·9 46·1	46.0	45.1	41.9	47
	Oct.	47.6	45.8	45.1	45.2	1 43.3	13.0	10				

1·0 7·0 2·3 3·3 5·3 7·7 1·7 5·7 0·5 6·4

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

s. d. 7 6·4 8 0·2 8 4·0 8 6·9 8 8·7 8 11·7 9 2·5 9 6·7 9 9·8 10 2·8

s. d. 7 9.6 8 2.7 8 6.2 8 8.7 8 10.8 9 1.7 9 5.4 9 9.2 10 0.8 10 4.8

s. d. 7 2·0 7 6·4 7 10·6 8 0·0 8 1·3 8 4·4 8 7·2 8 11·5 9 1·6 9 6·1

s. d. 8 1·4 8 6·3 8 10·3 8 11·4 9 0·9 9 4·1 9 8·5 9 11·6 10 5·1 10 9·2

11·4 3·4 8·6 7·7 9·5 3·0 10·0 0·6 9·7 1·8

s. d. 7 2.6 7 7.8 7 11.5 8 1.3 8 2.6 8 7.2 8 10.0 8 3.0 9 6.2 9 11.5

	79 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Avera	age wee	kly earnings	3 3 1 0 8 100 1 0	19 0.0	e 11 5 19 9 11 6 19	1.00	0.08	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	l £ s.	l £ s.
965	April	£ s.	£ s. 9 0	£ s. 9 5	£ s. 9 13	£ s. 9 17	£ s.	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0 9 5
	Oct.	9 8 9 15	9 7 9 13	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5 9 12	9 9 9 9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
966	April Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
968	Oct. April	10 5	10 14	10 15	ii II	10 10	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
	Oct.	10 19	11 0	11 4	11 17	10 15	13 7	10 19	11 3	10 9	11 5	11 7
969	April Oct.	11 7	11 13	12 4	12 15		14 13	11 18	11 18	10 17	11 10	11 18
Avera	age hou	rs worked						334-46		28 H		1 38-6
965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.1
966	Oct. April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38-8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37·5 37·0	37·6 37·7
	Oct.	38.8	38·6 38·4	37.4	38-1	38.4	36·8 38·1	37·3 37·6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
967	April Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38-1	37-4	37.9	38·I 37·5	37·0 37·8	37·3 37·6
968	April	38.6	38.9	37·5 38·1	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.1	37.9	37.3	37.4
969	Oct. April	39.0	38·5 38·7	37.8	38.5	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.5	37·2 37·0	37.4
,,,	Oct.	38.6	39.0	38-1	38-2	37.2	38.2	37.5	37.7	37.2	1 37.0	
Avera	age hou	rly earnings	s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10·9 5 1·7	4 9.5 5 0.7	s. d. 5 7·8 5 9·9	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 10-2
966	Oct. April	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8 5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7 5 6.7	5 3.9 5 2.6	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.
967	April Oct.	5 1.6	5 2.4 5 4.3	5 4.2 5 6.2	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5.3	5 5.9	5 5.5	5 3.0	5 5.9	5 6.
968	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	5 8.9	5 11.9	5 5.7 5 7.6	6 8.8	5 7.6 5 9.3	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 10.6	5 9.
	Oct.	5 7.4	5 8·6 6 0·1	5 10.4	6 2.0	5 7·6 5 10·5	7 5.2	6 1.5	6 0.6	5 6.8	6 0.5	6 4
707	April Oct.	6 2.1	6 2.4	6 4.8	6 8.0	6 2.2	7 8.0	6 4.1	6 3.6	5 10.0	6 2.6	0 4

^{*} Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†‡	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
									TOTAL STATE OF THE	Average we	ekly earnings
£ s. 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10 19 9 20 16 21 9 22 3 21 17 23 7	£ s. 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17 23 18 24 15 26 2 26 19 27 15 29 2	£ s. 19 0 19 17 20 14 20 7 21 0 21 17 22 17 23 12 24 9 25 6	£ s. 19 9 20 3 20 19 20 16 21 3 21 18 22 17 23 12 24 13 25 11	f. s. 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19 21 5 21 14 22 14 23 10 24 17	£ s. 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11 20 12 21 14 22 6 22 17 23 10 24 9	£ s. 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2 19 6 19 18 20 4 20 14 20 14 21 19	£ s. 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18 20 19 21 13 22 19 24 4 24 16 25 18	£ s. 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8 17 15 18 5 19 2 19 8 20 6 21 1	£ s. 14 7 15 14 15 13 16 3 16 15 17 7 17 9 18 9 18 9	f s. 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 22 5 23 18 24 16	April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1969 Oct.
23		N. P. F.	OFFE FE							Average	hours worked
46·0 46·5 45·2 45·3 44·8 45·9 45·6 45·9 44·2 45·7	46·4 46·5 46·3 45·5 45·5 45·8 46·0 46·2 45·9 46·1	47·0 47·0 46·5 45·1 45·7 45·9 46·5 46·7 46·4	46·7 46·1 46·0 45·0 45·2 45·3 45·6 45·8 45·7	51·8 50·8 50·8 51·5 50·9 51·0 51·1 51·3 51·9	49·5 49·8 47·7 48·5 48·2 48·3 47·6 47·8 47·7 48·2	46·3 43·8 43·7 43·8 43·9 43·7 43·4 43·9 44·4 44·5	50·7 50·6 50·3 50·3 50·1 50·0 49·6 50·4 50·5 50·7	45.9 45.4 45.0 44.7 44.7 44.5 44.8 44.6 44.7 44.6	45·1 44·9 44·0 43·7 43·9 43·7 43·8 43·7 44·1 43·8	47·5 47·0 46·4 46·0 46·1 46·2 46·2 46·4 46·4	April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct.
	77200	william box		1 s. d.	ı s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	ourly earning
s. d. 7 9.0 8 2.0 8 5.4 8 7.3 8 8.2 9 0.8 9 5.0 9 7.8 9 10.6 10 2.5	s. d. 9 4·5 9 9·8 10 3·8 10 5·8 10 6·1 10 9·7 11 4·2 11 8·0 12 1·1 12 7·6	s. d. 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9 9 0.2 9 2.3 9 6.2 9 9.9 10 1.2 10 6.5 10 11.6	s. d. 8 3.9 8 9.0 9 1.4 9 2.8 9 4.2 9 8.0 10 0.1 10 3.8 10 9.3 11 2.1	s. d. 7 1·1 7 6·1 7 7·6 7 10·6 8 1·6 8 4·2 8 6·2 8 10·5 9 2·0 9 6·9	7 8.7 7 11.3 8 4.6 8 5.7 8 6.6 8 11.7 9 4.5 9 10.1 10 1.6	7 7·2 8 4·8 8 7·6 8 8·7 8 9·4 9 1·2 9 3·6 9 5·1 9 10·6 10 1·9	7 4·7 7 9·8 8 0·9 8 3·6 8 4·4 8 8·0 9 2·9 9 7·2 9 9·9 10 2·7	6 10·6 7 3·2 7 7·9 7 9·4 7 11·4 8 2·5 8 6·4 9 8·3 9 1·1 9 5·2	6 4·5 6 8·3 7 1·6 7 1·9 7 4·2 7 8·1 7 11·0 7 11·9 8 4·3 8 5·2	7 11·5 8 4·0 8 8·7 8 9·9 8 11·1 9 3·0 9 7·6 9 10·9 10 3·7 10 8·1	April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	All industries covered	Public administra- tion	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Transport and communi- cation†	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	All manufacturing industries	Other manufac- turing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.
eekly earning		arpings dent desperator	response of the second	Contract Contract	4 14 6 16 1	gaiteimpies	nesse samme nesses saraine	E Production	man or early	UDG CONSTANTS	13 01 05 24
April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct.	£ s. 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19 11 6 11 15	£ s. 9 14 9 13 10 3 10 2 10 7 10 10 11 4 11 4 11 15 11 17	£ s. 8 2 8 6 8 11 8 15 8 16 9 3 9 7 9 12 10 1	£ s. 12 14 13 7 14 0 14 0 13 18 14 11 14 11 15 12 15 17 16 17	£ s. 10 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11 11 18 11 18 12 5 12 8	£ s. 8 9 8 8 17 8 19 8 17 9 17 10 4 10 1 11 11 8	£ s. 8 12 9 1 9 15 9 15 9 18 9 18 11 1 10 11	£ s. 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19 11 6 11 15	£ s. 8 17 9 6 9 13 9 14 9 17 10 4 10 12 10 18 11 8	£ s. 9 13 10 3 10 11 10 15 10 16 10 19 11 11 11 14 12 2 12 11	£ s. 9 18 10 7 10 8 10 13 10 19 11 10 12 1 12 4 12 8 12 17
hours worke	Average										10.1 年度基础的
April 190 Oct. April 190 Oct. April 190 Oct. April 190 Oct. April 190 Oct.	39·1 38·7 38·5 38·1 38·2 38·2 38·4 38·3 38·3 38·1	41·5 40·3 40·2 39·8 40·0 40·1 39·8 39·8 40·0 40·2	40·0 39·2 39·3 39·1 38·9 39·1 39·0 38·9 39·2 39·2	43·9 43·7 43·0 43·0 42·4 42·7 42·7 43·1 44·2	38.0 37.6 37.1 37.2 37.4 37.4 36.8 37.2 38.1 37.7	37-9 37-7 37-0 37-4 37-4 39-0 38-4 39-0 38-0 38-0	39·5 38·9 39·2 39·3 37·3 39·0 37·4 40·4 36·7 37·8	38·9 38·6 38·3 38·0 38·0 38·3 38·3 38·2 38·1 37·9	39·0 39·0 38·7 38·2 38·3 38·3 38·5 38·5 38·3 38·3	39·5 39·4 39·3 39·0 39·0 39·1 39·2 39·3 39·1 39·3	38·6 38·4 37·5 37·4 37·5 38·1 36·2 37·9 37·4 37·4
hourly earnin	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	011	2 2 3 3	120 5			
April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct.	4 8.5 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1 5 6.3 5 8.4 5 10.8 6 1.5 6 4.3	4 8·2 4 9·5 5 0·4 5 1·0 5 2·0 5 2·7 5 7·7 5 10·5 5 10·8	4 0.6 4 2.8 4 4.3 4 5.8 4 6.3 4 8.2 4 9.6 4 11.2 5 1.4 5 3.7	5 9.4 6 1.3 6 6.2 6 6.2 6 6.7 6 9.7 7 1.6 7 4.3 7 7.6	s. d. 5 3·2 5 9·3 6 0·3 6 1·5 6 2·1 6 3·2 6 4·6 6 5·1 6 7·1	s. d. 4 5.6 4 5.6 4 9.5 4 9.4 4 8.9 5 0.7 5 3.9 5 1.9 5 11.9	s. d. 4 4·3 4 7·7 4 11·6 4 11·5 4 11·0 5 1·0 5 2·0 5 5·6 5 8·9 5 9·1	s. d. 4 8.8 4 11.7 5 2.5 5 3.6 5 4.5 5 6.6 5 8.7 5 11.1 6 2.0 6 4.8	s. d. 4 6·4 4 9·1 4 11·7 5 0·9 5 1·9 5 6·1 5 7·8 5 11·4 6 1·7	s. d. 4 10·7 5 1·8 5 4·5 5 6·1 5 6·4 5 7·2 5 10·7 5 11·4 6 2·2 6 4·7	s. d. 5 1.5 5 4.8 5 6.5 5 8.3 5 10.0 6 0.5 6 3.8 6 5.3 6 7.6 6 10.5

[•] See footnote on previous page.

† Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services.

‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

[§] Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

Note: Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and mar- ine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males						1					
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	£ s. d. 22 17 0 24 4 4 25 15 2 27 10 8 28 18 5 30 8 0 32 12 11	£ s. d. 25 0 4 26 4 4 28 8 5 30 2 0 31 9 2 33 15 7 36 2 9	£ s. d. 20 19 6 22 11 2 24 10 6 25 14 11 26 10 8 28 7 4 30 13 8	£ s. d. 21 11 11 23 2 9 25 1 9 25 18 9 27 5 5 29 5 11 31 13 6	£ s. d. 20 5 8 21 11 4 24 0 4 25 6 3 26 17 4 28 2 9 30 17 8	£ s. d. 21 18 9 23 11 2 25 17 0 26 10 4 27 17 3 29 15 7 32 10 2	£ s. d. 22 6 10 23 10 3 25 4 5 26 9 5 27 15 7 29 12 5 31 12 7	£ s. d. 22 13 6 24 0 6 25 11 10 26 18 8 28 3 2 29 19 1 31 18 3	£ s. d. 22 II IO 23 I7 O 25 8 2 26 I2 8 27 I8 9 29 IO 4 31 3 9	£ s. d. 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8 27 4 7 28 12 7 30 12 8	£ s. d. 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3 27 18 9 29 7 11 31 8 11
Females											
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	8 19 7 9 10 4 10 2 9 10 17 2 11 7 10 12 5 6 13 3 3	9 15 10 10 8 5 11 8 7 12 3 2 12 11 11 13 14 5 14 17 1	8 18 7 9 12 2 10 7 1 11 2 0 11 9 9 12 4 6 13 0 11	8 15 11 9 8 8 10 3 8 10 17 8 11 13 3 12 4 2 13 2 9	7 17 5 8 8 4 9 5 1 9 15 11 10 14 1 11 9 10 12 2 1	8 15 5 9 11 1 10 7 4 10 16 8 11 13 0 12 9 7 13 14 8	8 14 4 9 3 5 9 15 1 10 6 9 10 18 5 11 10 4 12 11 2	8 9 10 8 18 6 9 10 8 10 2 8 10 14 6 11 8 5 12 5 7	9 2 6 9 12 10 10 10 1 10 15 2 11 7 0 12 6 5 12 18 4	8 15 8 9 4 4 9 19 3 10 10 11 11 3 7 11 16 1 12 8 1	8 12 1 9 1 0 9 13 7 10 5 8 10 16 10 11 8 2 12 4 3

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other- manu- facturing industries†	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industries and services covered;
Males			8 8 93 8	Ta Tra	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 5 F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 6 6 6	
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	£ s. d. 23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9 29 17 2 31 16 4 34 5 1	£ s. d. 22 2 4 23 5 25 0 8 27 0 3 27 4 30 7 8 32 6 2	£ s. d. 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5 30 0 9 32 7 7	£ s. d. 21 5 8 22 2 5 23 16 4 25 3 6 25 15 3 28 2 11 29 14 9	£ s. d. 21 8 1 23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2 28 3 4 30 1 6 32 3 8	£ s. d. 21 0 5 22 10 2 24 9 3 26 4 11 26 14 4 28 10 10 30 10 6	£ s. d. No. covered 22 2 2 1,375,000 23 11 7 1,373,000 25 8 11 1,424,000 26 14 1 1,486,000 27 18 7 1,504,000 29 17 11 1,553,000 32 3 7 1,548,000	£ s. d. 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 27 17 4 29 11 8 31 18 0	£ s. d. No. covered 22 5 1 2,267,000 23 10 7 2,283,000 25 10 8 2,341,000 27 18 1 2,501,000 29 15 5 2,571,000 32 1 4 2,576,000
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	9 18 6 10 11 11 11 4 11 12 1 2 12 12 2 13 7 10 14 10 2	8 16 3 9 8 1 10 0 8 10 14 5 11 6 3 12 0 11 13 1 2	8 19 9 9 11 10 10 6 7 10 19 9 11 12 5 12 7 2 13 6 3	10 15 2 11 8 9 12 2 11 12 11 3 12 19 8 14 3 4 15 2 5	8 14 7 9 7 4 9 19 5 10 13 4 11 4 2 11 16 2 12 14 11		9 2 9 636,000 9 14 7 630,000 10 9 1 650,000 11 2 7 670,000 11 14 9 661,000 12 9 5 682,000 13 8 5 679,000	13 18 1 14 10 0 15 17 3 16 5 4 16 16 6 17 15 0 19 3 6	11 19 4 1,562,000 12 11 11 1,576,000 13 14 3 1,635,000 14 4 11 1,705,000 14 18 0 1,747,000 15 15 2 1,809,000 17 0 11 1,835,000

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

to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings. Production industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

† Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."

‡ All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124

1959=100

		October	All employees	Males	Females			385
38-5 (April - 196	3-0E	39.3	37.5 (43.0)	3972 37.0	\$18E	3186	\$286	2778
		1956	85.0	THE STEE	0.85			
		1957	90.9	1 6/2 · · · · · ·	50.00			
		1958	93.9	1 0198 .1 0198	0.80			
		1959	100.0	100.0	100.0			
		1960	105.6	106.0	105-1			
		1961	110.8	111.2	110.6			
		1962	117.0	117-2	117.5			
		1963	123 · 4	123.5	123.9			
		1964	130.3	130-5	130.5			
		1965	141.3	141.7	142.0			
		1966	147.4	148-1	147.6			
		1967	154-2	154.8	154-3			
		1968	163.9	165.2	163-2			
		1969	176.5	177.9	176.6			

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

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

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

TABLE 125

SAME TO	CLI	ERICAL AND	ANALOG	OUS EMPLO	YEES ONL	Y	SEE Commency	ALI	"SALARIE	D" EMPLOY	EES	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Males		1 200	Females		ctolicute / med	Males		l bes	Females	
October	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1959	300,000	£ s. d.	100.0	321,000	£ s. d. 9 5 8	100.0	913,000	£ s. d. 17 15 8	100.0	854,000	£ s. d.	100.0
960	298,000	13 2 3	106-1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
961	301,000	13 10 11	109-6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111-1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
962	301,000	14 2 5	114-3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118-4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131-2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
965	278,000	16 3 1	130-7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143 · 4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
966	279,000	16 18 1	136-8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
967	276,000	17 5 7	139-8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155-8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150-5
968	272,000	18 12 5	150-7	472,000	14 8 0	155-1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165.6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158-8
1969	270,000	20 9 2	165-6	480,000	15 9 6	166.7	1,153,000	31 14 5	178-4	1,208,000	18 19 11	171.5

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

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

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

	N 1 8-801	8 Andr') 0 Andr')	1-60-1 1-60-1 1-60-1	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
			1-901	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956	April October		5 991 A	+ 8·6 + 7·3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8.3 + 7.6	+ 1.0
1957	April October			+ 3·5 + 5·8	+ 3·6 + 6·5	+ 3.8 + 6.6	+ 2·5 + 5·6	+ 1.0
1958	April October			+ 4·6 + 2·3	+ 5·5 + 3·1	+ 5·9 + 3·4	+ 4·8 + 3·7	+ 1.1
1959	April October			+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3·6 + 3·6	+ 3·5 + 2·9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	- 0·0 + 1·5
1960	April October			+ 6·5 + 6·6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2.0
1961	April October			+ 6·6 + 5·4	+ 7.3 + 7.0	+ 6.5	+ 6·2 + 6·4	+ 0.3
1962	April October			+ 4·0 + 3·2	+ 5:1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4.1 + 4.2	+ 1.1 + 0.2
1963	April October			+ 3·0 + 5·3	+ 3.6 + 4.1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3·6 + 2·3	+ 0.4 + 1.3
1964	April October			+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6.5	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
1965	April October			+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 + 10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2.7 + 2.2
1966	April October			+ 7·4 + 4·2	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8·0 + 5·6	+ 1.7
1967	April October			+ 2·1 + 5·6	+ 2·8 + 5·3	+ 3·0 + 5·0	+ 2·7 + 5·3	+ 0.3
1968	April October			+ 8·5 + 7·8	+ 8.1 + 7.2	+ 7·7 + 7·0	+ 8·6 + 6·7	- 0·9† + 0·3
1969	April October			+ 7·6 + 8·1	+ 7·1 + 8·0	+ 6·9 + 7·9	+ 5·5 + 5·4	+ 1.4 + 2.5

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

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

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

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
1 965	April	95·1	94·4	96·5	93·2	90·5	94·9	93·7	91·9	94·3	94·1	94·9	95·2
	May	96·6	96·4	98·3	97·7	94·4	99·8	97·8	96·4	96·2	95·3	98·6	98·7
	June	97·8	98·5	99·1	97·1	98·0	99·3	98·0	96·7	98·3	95·3	98·2	101·2
	July	96·8	97·0	99·2	96·2	101·0	98·9	99·5	97·7	102·4	98·7	98·1	98·7
	August	96·4	93·8	98·1	93·8	93·3	96·6	97·7	95·7	100·8	94·6	96·0	98·7
	September	96·6	95·1	99·7	95·5	96·2	97·4	98·1	95·9	99·1	97·5	97·3	101·3
	October	97·3	96·4	100·8	98·2	96·6	99·8	100·1	98·3	100·5	98·9	100·3	102·1
	November	99·4	96·5	101·3	98·9	97·7	99·8	98·7	99·3	100·4	98·0	99·0	101·3
	December	103·4	98·5	98·6	96·8	93·0	98·9	98·6	94·6	98·2	94·7	95·3	94·7
1966	January	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	February	100·6	108·3	101·7	100·0	99·2	102·7	101·6	100·8	101·4	101·0	100·4	100·0
	March	109·4	101·5	103·5	102·2	103·3	111·9	103·9	102·5	102·9	103·0	101·7	102·8
	April	103·3	101·7	102·9	102·3	104·6	106·2	103·0	102·4	101·7	102·7	103·1	103·0
	May	103·8	101·6	103·3	103·0	104·1	106·6	103·4	101·9	103·6	102·5	104·4	10 3 ·8
	June	105·5	105·1	105·3	103·1	103·8	107·5	104·7	103·9	102·8	104·3	105·5	107·3
	July	104·7	102·7	104·8	103·2	107·8	106·0	104·3	104·2	102·5	106·3	103·4	107·1
	August	102·4	100·3	103·5	100·7	100·9	102·4	102·8	102·8	98·7	103·4	102·5	101·4
	September	103·3	101·1	103·6	101·0	103·7	99·6	101·4	101·9	101·1	103·3	103·9	104·3
	October	103·2	101·3	103·2	102·3	103·2	99·2	102·7	102·7	103·3	104·1	105·1	105·1
	November	104·5	104·0	102·4	101·6	103·8	98·1	103·3	103·5	103·3	103·8	104·8	103·5
	December	108·4	102·7	101·1	99·9	98·8	97·1	98·5	100·9	101·7	100·9	99·7	97·0
1967	January	103·7	102·5	102·6	102·3	103·8	101·3	102·0	102·6	100·0	103·3	103·4	102·8
	February	104·5	110·6	104·3	103·0	103·0	101·6	102·8	104·4	100·5	103·8	104·2	104·4
	March	111·8	101·8	103·2	100·9	98·5	100·0	101·0	97·9	99·2	103·4	102·1	101·3
	April	105·5	103·6	104·6	103·8	104·4	104·9	105·0	105·1	103·2	104·8	106·6	107·3
	May	106·1	103·5	104·9	104·8	105·4	106·0	105·4	105·5	102·0	104·1	107·1	107·6
	June	110·7	105·7	106·7	105·2	105·3	106·3	107·3	107·5	103·4	106·5	109·4	111·3
	July	111·1	107·8	109·2	106·3	108·4	106·0	109·0	109·7	105·6	106·5	107·4	112·9
	August	109·0	104·4	107·6	104·2	102·8	104·2	105·7	106·9	101·5	103·9	105·2	109·2
	September	109·1	106·1	108·4	105·9	105·2	103·8	108·1	107·9	107·1	105·6	108·8	114·1
	October	109·7	107·5	108·5	107·3	104·4	109·5	108·6	110·2	108·7	107·9	109·1	113·4
	November	110·8	112·8	109·0	108·2	106·1	111·7	111·7	110·8	107·3	109·0	110·0	115·2
	December	117·8	111·0	106·9	105·7	100·3	107·5	105·6	106·1	100·1	109·9	108·2	105·1
1968	January February March		112·5 119·6 113·5	110·0 111·6 113·1	109·1 110·0 112·3	109·8 107·8 110·8	112·2 113·8 115·8	111·5 111·7 113·9	112·9 114·0 115·4	106·3 108·2 111·8	110·1 111·3 114·6	111·8 111·6 113·5	113·7 115·6 117·4
	April May June	114·3 115·6 120·4	112·2 112·8 115·8	113·1 113·9 115·8	110·8 112·3 114·3	111·9 115·1 114·7	114·1 116·6 117·0	111·8 114·4 115·6	112·8 116·5 118·0		109·9 112·5 115·0	113·7 115·6 116·4	116·4 118·0 118·4
	July	119·5	113·5	117·1	113·8	118·0	117·6	115·2	118·7	114·2	115·6	115·0	119·0
	August	117·4	112·8	115·9	111·6	111·8	115·9	113·2	116·4	111·3	112·8	115·4	116·5
	September	118·3	113·5	117·2	113·3	115·7	115·0	114·0	117·0	114·5	114·3	117·0	118·8
	October November December	117·5 119·5 127·2	114·5 117·9 118·3	117·0 117·8 117·8	113·5 116·0 117·0	113·7 118·8 117·8	117·6 120·3 117·9	116·8 120·1* 115·6		115·7 118·2 113·9	115·9 117·0 117·8	116·7 119·3 118·2	119·8 120·6 111·6
1969	January	120·7	120·3	121·3	118·9	119·8	122·8	119·0	121·4	113·8	117·5	122·0	119·3
	February	120·3	128·3	120·9	117·6	122·0	120·8	120·1	121·0	113·7	117·0	119·0	117·1
	March	129·7	121·7	123·2	120·4	122·5	125·8	122·0	122·1	116·7	120·1	122·3	120·5
	April	123·6	121·3	122·9	121·6	125·6	126·2	123·6	123·3	122·0	119·4	122·6	122·8
	May	124·2	121·0	122·3	120·3	124·3	125·7	124·3	122·8	115·7	118·1	121·1	118·1
	June	129·1	124·9	126·2	123·1	132·4	127·3	126·6	125·0	119·6	121·6	124·4	124·7
	July	127·5	126·0	125·2	122·8	127·9	127·9	125·3	126·8	122·4	119·9	123·8	127·1
	August	126·7	123·4	126·3	120·3	123·7	125·1	124·0	125·3	116·9	119·3	122·1	123·6
	September	127·0	124·7	128·0	123·3	128·2	125·7	125·0	125·4	119·3	119·3	124·1	126·3
	October	126·9	125·4	128·2	125·2	132·8	127·3	126·5	127·3	125·0	121·4	126·5	125·8
	November	129·9	131·0	129·0	126·5	134·9	129·2	130·4	127·7	122·6	122·0	127·3	127·0
	December	135·5	130·5	127·9	129·0	128·9	129·4	127·5	125·0	114·6	120·4	125·3	122·3
1970	January* February*	129.8	130·2 137·3	132·3 135·6	129·6 131·5	137·5 139·2	134·9 134·9	132·6 133·9	127·9 129·3	119.6	125·1 126·9	129·7 131·0	127·2 130·8

Note: This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of the GAZETTE. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

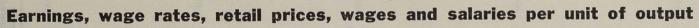
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

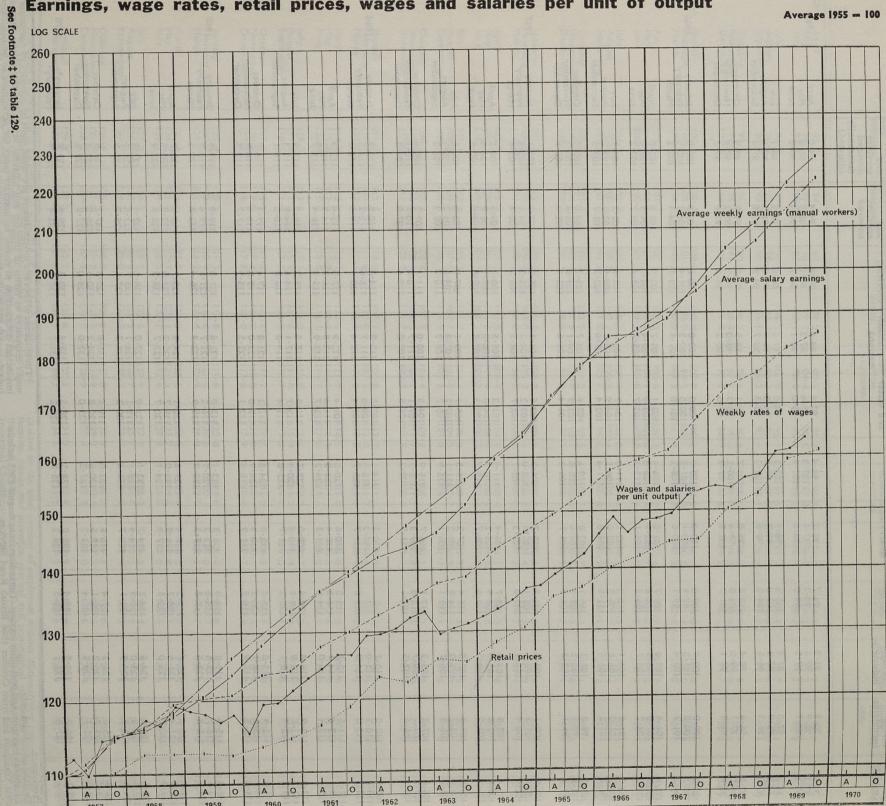
TABLE 127 (continued) JANUARY 1966=100 Other manufac-All manufac-Mining and Construc-tion Gas, electricity and water Transport Miscellaneous communi- services§ All industries and Agri-culture† Paper, printing and publishing industries turing industries turing industries quarrying and services covered covered (seasonall adjusted) 94·7 98·3 99·8 April May June 96·1 97·6 96·5 94·8 97·1 95·3 1965 97·3 97·5 103·3 102·6 95·6 95·0 97·2 98·1 98·1 96·7 98-1 96·6 95·8 97·0 95·0 96·2 105·5 103·0 104·0 98·1 99·2 98·8 96·1 96·5 97·6 July August 96·0 94·2 97·3 102-3 96·0 94·0 94·9 95·2 96·6 99·5 103·0 96·9 98·7 94·0 95·3 96·2 97·8 September 96·6 97·1 95·9 110·8 104·0 101·3 98·5 99·0 100·2 98·9 98·8 99·3 October November 99.6 100·2 97·8 98·2 95·8 99·2 97·8 99·0 97·1 98·3 97·6 December 100·0 100·7 104·2 1966 January 101·3 103·4 97·9 99·1 101.9 100·5 101·0 101·4 103·5 101 · 1 104 · 1 100·5 102·2 February March 103·0 103·5 104·7 102·9 102·7 103·4 102·9 103·7 104·1 106·4 108·8 112·3 102·1 103·9 103·7 103·7 103·4 105·2 103·5 104·1 105·7 April May June 104·6 106·5 102.6 102·0 100·7 101·8 105·2 102·9 103·7 102.6 105.3 101·0 101·2 101.8 108·8 111·5 106.5 104·9 102·4 100.4 103 - 2 August September 102·2 102·2 100·3 103·7 104·6 103·4 101·8 102·3 99·8 116·1 109·3 106·5 103·8 104·6 106·9 102·6 102·9 101·4 104·7 104·1 104·6 104·0 103·6 102·0 110.6 October 108.6 103 - 2 November December 106·5 108·0 102·1 101·9 102·1 102·4 102·2 103·5 101·8 102·7 102·1 103·0 105·3 105·4 107·3 104·1 104·2 104·3 105·9 105·2 106·3 103·1 104·1 102·4 103·1 103·5 103·4 1967 January 103·2 102·7 February March 103·4 108·8 106·1 104·4 105·0 106·5 108·7 109·9 110·6 103·2 104·0 105·3 106·5 106·9 109·4 108·1 107·1 107·4 105·6 105·9 108·0 104·3 104·4 105·4 April 110·9 115·7 May June 107·5 105·0 106·7 115·4 114·8 118·1 106·6 106·5 108·0 104·5 102·8 106·2 116.5 107.9 111-1 106·2 105·7 107·8 108·3 104·6 110·8 106.2 September 106·8 107·8 108·1 107·2 107·7 106·6 108·2 109·7 107·5 108·6 110·1 109·5 106·7 109·3 111·9 111·1 110·4 110·4 109·2 110·6 107·8 October 112.8 116·3 108·2 107 - 1 111.7 December 114·4 115·6 120·1 110·0 110·2 113·0 110.4 112.0 116.9 111.7 112.2 111.5 February March 109.6 111·9 113·3 116·7 115·2 116·2 114·6 110·6 110·4 111·3 120·5 122·8 124·2 117·5 116·2 115·8 112·9 113·2 113·7 114-1 114.9 111.6 May June 113·9 112·7 115·2 120·6 119·9 120·2 123·7 120·9 123·8 115·2 114·6 116·8 113·9 115·3 116·1 113.8 112.7 114.9 August September 125·8 120·2 115·8 124·8 124·9 118·8 116·7 118·5 119·5 117·4 119·8 115·9 October 118-1 112.0 118.9 November December 121·3 121·6 126·4 119·9 118·7 120·5 123·1 120·9 128·9 January February March 1969 119.4 119.6 125·7 121·8 126·5 122·7 120·5 122·9 121·7 120·5 125·2 122·6 121·8 125·0 129·6 126·0 134·1 April 121.4 128·7 123·5 118.7 125·2 127·7 122·3 125·8 June 122·8 123·9 125·5 124·6 123·0 124·8 132·1 128·3 132·3 126·6 123·7 127·6 134·3 129·9 132·1 120.5 127.0 120·3 123·2 114.9 119.1 126·1 128·3 123·5 125·7 August September 126·5 127·9 129·8 October 128.2 130·6 127·2 130·6 129·0 128·5 127·8 127·7 125·1 135·1 121·4 119.5 134·3 133·0 November December 120·8 123·0 129·8 132·4 129·8 131·9 130·3 130·5 126·7 127·5 130·5 132·1 126·0 124·2 133·4 136·2 123·4 133·3 128·5 135·8 128·5 128·2 1970 February*

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

‡ Except sea transport and post office services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services.

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





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

TALL TO SERVICE STATE OF THE S	Avera	ge weekly	earnings in	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium	Avera	ge hourly	earnings ex	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium
Industry Group	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969
ENGINEERING*		refores comp	Secretaria Secretaria								Service and	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	117·5 112·8 116·3 116·1		127·1 126·0 127·0 127·3	133·5 132·4 131·0 133·7	139·7 138·9 137·6 140·0	s. d. 544 8 480 0 385 4 501 0	122 · 8 118 · 1 120 · 7 121 · 2	129·2 126·3 126·5 128·3	132·1 127·8 130·6 130·8	138·8 134·4 136·7 137·7	143·8 141·8 141·8 143·7	d. 134·3 116·1 93·0 122·4
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All labourers All workers covered	118-6 114-1 114-9 116-3 117-9 113-3 116-1 116-1	120·4 116·9 118·8 118·6 120·6 118·0 119·4	127·9 124·7 123·3 126·1 127·4 125·1 126·2 126·5	133·3 129·7 127·8 131·2 133·2 130·8 130·3 132·3	140·0 133·9 135·3 136·8 139·7 136·1 137·2 138·2	562 6 498 3 402 1 524 4 552 9 489 4 389 4 511 10	125·0 119·9 118·6 122·2 123·5 118·7 120·5 121·6	129·8 124·9 126·1 127·2 129·0 125·1 126·5 127·4	133·6 129·3 128·6 131·2 132·4 128·1 130·3 130·7	139·1 134·1 133·0 136·2 138·4 133·9 136·1 136·9	145·0 139·7 139·2 142·1 143·9 140·2 141·4 142·7	148-8 133-6 98-7 139-3 140-7 124-8 94-3 130-0
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	AIRING											
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	131·3 130·5 122·9 130·8	127·5 137·2 122·8 129·8	130·2 141·3 129·0 133·4	138·9 139·5 138·9 141·3	149·9 154·9 152·8 154·7	s. d. 508 11 431 10 406 9 469 2		134·7 133·5 131·3 135·6	138·5 133·6 135·2 138·2	150·4 142·0 150·3 151·7	159·6 155·0 160·9 163·0	125 · 9 100 · 0 95 · 1 113 · 1
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All labourers All workers covered	131·0 127·2 114·2 128·9 130·9 128·0 118·2 129·4	130·9 128·0 118·0 129·6 130·2 130·3 120·8 129·7	140·8 138·9 131·9 140·1 139·4 139·5 132·7 139·5	145·8 145·3 138·1 145·3 144·1 143·3 139·8 144·1	156·4 159·0 139·9 155·0 155·0 157·8 146·6 155·1	574 8 466 8 439 7 536 7 561 6 457 7 428 1 520 9	130·9 126·6 120·2 129·7 131·0 126·8 121·9 130·2	135·7 130·5 124·8 134·6 135·2 130·9 128·3 134·8	140·9 140·8 129·2 140·6 141·0 139·1 133·1 141·0	149·0 147·4 139·6 148·3 148·5 145·4 144·9	158·1 155·3 143·0 155·9 157·9 155·2 151·1 157·7	145.6 108.1 98.5 131.7 141.6 106.0 97.3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE;												
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	124·2 124·5 124·3	130·7 132·7 131·2	133·5 135·3 133·9	139·5 140·6 139·7	145·8 146·5 145·9	s. d. 494 3 551 1 507 1	127·6 124·6 127·2	137·2 134·8 136·8	139·2 138·4 139·3	149·6 143·1 148·2	155·0 150·8 154·2	d. 123· 136· 126·
Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers All general workers All graftsmen All craftsmen All workers covered	122·0 122·0 121·6 123·4 123·4 123·2	127·7 129·6 128·1 129·5 131·5 129·9	131·7 132·0 131·8 132·9 134·1 133·2	135·5 136·6 135·8 138·0 139·2 138·2	142·6 144·7 143·6 144·6 146·2 145·1	507 578 4 524 10 499 1 563 1 515 0	123·8 120·4 122·5 126·6 122·6 125·4	129·6 125·2 128·3 134·3 130·6 133·3	130·7 126·9 129·5 136·1 133·5 135·4	135·2 133·3 134·5 143·7 139·1 142·5	142·8 141·1 142·5 150·0 147·1 149·4	131- 144- 134- 126- 140- 130-
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACT	URE§											
Timeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All timeworkers		119·4 120·9 126·2 116·8 120·6 121·6	124·8 133·1 134·5 125·2 126·3 130·6	128·9 135·6 137·0 130·5 128·6 134·8	135·4 147·5 146·7 139·9 141·8 146·8	s. d. 477 5 588 10 500 2 467 9 419 3 498 11	116·0 122·3 113·3 118·4 118·9 119·8	124·3 127·0 126·5 118·8 123·1 125·3	123·0 144·0 130·5 125·0 124·7 131·7	125·9 147·1 130·8 129·3 126·2 135·3	131·1 155·5 145·4 137·6 136·8 145·8	d. 111- 140- 114- 109- 93- 116-
Payment-by-result workers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All payment-by-result workers All process workers All process workers All process workers	110·7 115·6 110·7 114·9 118·4 112·4	115-9 118-5 113-9 119-5 121-6 117-0 116-4	123·3 124·2 119·3 126·7 126·1 123·6	129·4 130·4 126·0 129·7 136·5 129·9 129·8	136·1 143·3 132·1 140·8 144·6 137·6	542 8 614 6 502 3 506 6 458 3 537 10 536 8	115·8 119·6 115·0 118·4 118·5 116·7 116·1 120·2	122·3 123·3 118·6 122·6 123·1 122·3 122·9 123·9	126·9 127·3 121·5 127·7 128·7 126·7 126·7	130·7 130·0 127·3 130·6 132·8 130·4 130·9	136·4 141·4 131·8 137·5 140·0 136·9 136·5	138- 149- 122- 122- 105- 134- 136- 146-
All maintenance workers (skilled) All maintenance workers (semi-skilled) All service workers All labourers All workers covered	116·1 112·6 114·5 118·2 113·7	118·9 116·2 118·4 122·1 118·2	125·9 121·9 126·0 127·0 125·1	131·2 128·3 130·0 135·1 131·3	143·1 134·9 140·5 144·5 139·5	605 0 502 0 492 I 443 7 530 I	120·2 116·6 118·6 120·0 118·2	123.9 120.8 121.0 124.2 123.6	130·2 123·9 126·4 128·2 128·0	133·1 129·2 130·0 132·3 132·3	134·7 137·4 140·1 139·0	121 117 100 130

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:

* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† 370.1.

‡ 271-272; 276. § 311-312.

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

		sent seeman		ALL MANUA	AL WORKERS*			AVERAGE SALARY
		Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	EARNINGS
950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957		73·1 79·3 85·8 89·8 93·7 100·0 107·9	73·0 79·2 85·7 89·7 93·6 100·0 108·0 113·6 117·9	100·2 100·1 100·1 100·1 100·1 1100·0(44·6) 100·0 99·9 99·7	97·7 98·4 97·7 98·5 99·3 100·0(47·0) 99·5 99·0 98·3	68·1 75·0 80·9 85·9 91·5 100·0 108·0 113·0 116·9	69·7 76·1 82·8 87·1 92·2 100·0 108·4 114·0 116·9	
958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968		117·5 120·6 123·7 128·8 133·6 138·4 144·9 151·2 158·3 164·2 175·1 184·3	121 · 1 126 · 3 134 · 3 140 · 5 145 · 7 153 · 2 162 · 9 173 · 7 180 · 8 193 · 1 203 · 6	99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9 90·7 90·6	99.1 98.3 97.2 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3 94.3 94.3 94.3	122·2 130·1 138·0 142·9 148·9 161·8 174·8 185·0 192·3 208·1 224·4	123·2 132·5 141·9 148·4 154·3 166·1 181·6 196·2 204·1 219·8 236·5	126-3 133-4 139-9 147-7 155-8 164-5 178-4 186-1 194-7 206-9 222-9
63	April October	137·8 138·9	145·0 146·2	95·1 95·0	96·0 97·0	146·4 151·3	152·6 155·9	155-8
964	January April July October	142·5 143·7 145·6 146·2	150·3 151·6 153·9 154·7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94·6	97·7 97·2	159·8 163·8	163·7 168·5	
965	January April July October	148·4 149·4 152·2 153·1	158·2 160·1 164·5 166·1	93·8 93·3 92·5 92·2	96·8 95·7	171 · 8 	177·5 185·7	178-4
66	January April July October	155·9 157·6 159·3 159·4	170·2 173·0 175·1 175·2	91·6 91·1 91·0 91·0	94·7 ————————————————————————————————————	184·7 185·2	194·9 197·4	186-1
67	January April July October	160·4 161·4 165·4 167·5	176·3 177·5 182·2 184·5	91·0 91·0 90·8 90·8	94·0 94·3	188·5 196·0	200·4 207·9	
68	January April July October	172·3 173·5 174·9 176·5	190·0 191·4 192·9 194·7	90·7 90·7 90·7 90·7	94·5 94·9	205·0 211·2	216·9 222·6	206-9
969	January February March	181·4 182·0 182·3	200·2 200·8 201·1	90·6 90·6 90·6		第三	= 21514	Ξ
	April May June	182·4 182·6 183·1	201·3 201·6 202·2	90·6 90·6 90·6	94.9	220·5 	232.4	770 9 5 - 1 2 2300 -
	July August September	183·8 184·3 185·6	203·1 203·7 205·1	90·5 90·5 90·5		量製	(Landing Arrest) are	212 / 102
	October November December	185·8 187·3 191·2	205·3 207·0 211·3	90·5 90·5 90·5	94.9	228·3	240·6 —	222.9
970	January February March	192·6 195·1 196·4	212·9 215·9 217·4	90·5 90·4 90·4	to egoli—ii said	and Manager	oth promoto to	10.1 00. =

Note:
These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.

* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

† See footnotes to table 130.

‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

§ Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.

|| Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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

Display 1	BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NO	RMAL WE	EKLY HOL	JRS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
Seals to the	Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All
Il industries and se	rvices	,								4,899	est (de product)	disease anni
956	104.8	104-2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0 (45.2)	100.0	100.0	104-8	104-2	105.5	104.7
957 958 959 960 961 Monthly 962 averages 964 965 966 966	110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6 139·8 145·7 152·2 157·9	109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5	111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·6 155·1 164·1 170·3	110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·6 146·7 153·5 159·3	99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8 91.1 90.9	99.9 99.6 99.5 98.3 95.8 95.1 95.0 94.8 93.1 91.2 91.0	99.9 99.8 99.8 98.1 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.5 92.7 91.1 90.9	99.9 99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 91.1 90.9	110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6 147·8 156·9 167·0 173·8 185·9	109-8 114-4 117-7 122-8 130-7 137-0 142-8 150-4 160-5 172-6 179-7 190-8	111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4 156·1 167·5 180·1 187·4	110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3 148·6 157·9 168·5 175·3 187·3
969]	177-6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196-0	199-9	213.3	197.4
69 March April	175.6	179-2	190.6	176-8	90.6	90.7	90.6	90·7 90·7	193.7	197.7	210.3	195-1
May June	175·9 176·4	179·3 179·8	191.6	177·1 177·6	90·6 90·6	90·6 90·5	90.6	90.6	194·1 194·7	198-6	210.8	195.5
July August September	176·9 177·5 178·8	181·3 181·5 182·4	192·3 192·6 193·5	178·3 178·8 180·1	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·5 90·5 90·5	195·3 196·0 197·4	200·6 200·8 201·8	212·4 212·6 213·7	197·0 197·5 198·9
October November December	179·0 180·6 184·4	182·7 183·5 184·6	193·7 195·5 207·2	180·2 181·7 185·5	90·6 90·6 90·5	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·5 90·5 90·5	197·6 199·3 203·6	202·1 203·0 204·2	213·9 215·9 229·0	199·1 200·8 205·0
70 January February March	185·8 188·5 189·5	185·4 186·2 188·8	208·3 211·7 213·8	186·8 189·3 190·5	90·5 90·4 90·4	90·4 90·3 90·3	90·5 90·3 90·3	90·5 90·4 90·4	205·2 208·5 209·6	205·2 206·2 209·1	230·2 234·4 236·7	206·5 209·4 210·8
lanufacturing Indust	104·9	103-9	104-9	104.7	1 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104-9	103-9	104-9	104-7
957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 966 966 966 966 966	110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0 137·0 141·9 148·1 155·8 175·3	109-6 113-6 116-4 120-0 124-3 129-0 133-6 141-0 147-5 156-1 162-1 173-3 180-4	110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0 191·6	110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·7 176·9	(44·1) 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0 90·8 90·7	(44·5) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7 90·3 90·1	(44·3) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·8 90·5 90·4	(44·2) 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6	110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0 162·2 169·2 182·7 193·3	109-6 113-7 116-7 122-7 130-6 136-0 141-0 149-1 159-1 171-2 178-8 191-9 200-2	110-7 114-7 117-7 125-9 135-7 141-1 145-6 152-9 164-4 177-1 184-6 197-7 212-0	110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6 154·5 164·4 171·6 185·0 195·5
969 March	173 - 4	178.8	188-2	175 · 0	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	191-1	198-1	208 · 0	193.2
April May June	173·6 173·9 174·5	178·9 178·9 179·0	188·4 188·7 189·1	175·2 175·4 175·9	90·7 90·6 90·6	90·2 90·1 90·1	90·5 90·4 90·4	90·6 90·5 90·5	191·4 191·8 192·5	198·2 198·6 198·8	208·2 208·8 209·2	193·4 193·9 194·4
July August September	175·0 175·4 175·6	181·2 181·4 181·7	190·2 190·6 190·9	176·7 177·1 177·3	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·4 90·4 90·4	193·1 193·5 193·7	201·3 201·5 201·9	210·5 210·9 211·2	195·4 195·8 196·1
October November December	175·9 176·1 183·6	182·0 182·2 184·0	191·2 191·3 215·1	177·6 177·8 185·1	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·4 90·4 90·4	194·1 194·4 202·6	202·2 202·4 204·4	211·6 211·8 238·1	196·4 196·6 204·7
70 January February	184·5 184·8	185·3 186·1	216.2	186·1 186·5	90·6 90·6	90.0	90·4 90·4	90·4 90·4	203·6 203·9	205·8 206·7	239·3 240·0	205·7 206·2

90.6

187.3

218.0

187.9

186.2

205 · 5

207.7

241.3

208.0

90.4

90.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

number.

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

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

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, e
Basic weekly rates of wages					44	- 1		70 toolyses a	ne paidle a
959 960 961 962 963 964 Monthly averages 965 966 967 968	117 120 127 132 138 143 152 158 163 173	118 119 126 129 135 139 145 152 156 163	119 123 128 132 138 144 150 156 161	112 115 118 124 131 139 144 149 152 158	117 119 125 127 130 136 140 147 155	112 116 121 124 128 133 139 145 148 152	118 121 122 126 131 135 142 148 150	118 123 124 132 135 144 151 157 161	115 120 126 131 138 146 155 161
969 J 969 June	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
July August September	187 187 187	170 170 170	178 180 180	166 166 166	181 181 181	158 158 158	164 164 164	171 171 172	183 184 184
October November	187 187 187	170 184 184	181 183 185	166 167 167	181 181 193	158 158 158	164 164 168	172 172 172	184 185 189
December 970 January February March	187 199 199	184 184 184	186 187 187	167 168 179	193 194 194	160 160 160	170 170 170	172 172 175	191 193 193
lormal weekly hours*							12 12 3	The last	The San
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	(47·5) 99·9 98·0 97·8 97·8 97·5 95·6 95·5 93·4 93·4 93·3 93·0	(39·1) 100·0 100·0 96·7 96·6 95·0 94·1 94·0 93·8 93·7	(45·0) 99·1 97·5 94·8 94·4 94·1 93·0 91·1 89·3 89·2 89·2	(43.6) 100.0 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8 91.8	(44·0) 99·6 96·4 95·6 95·4 95·3 92·4 91·3 91·1 90·9 90·9	(45·0) 100·0 99·7 94·8 94·6 94·6 94·5 93·8 92·2 91·4 90·0 89·2	(45·0) 100·0 96·3 95·6 95·6 95·0 93·3 92·4 91·0 89·9	(44·2) 100·0 98·7 95·8 95·4 95·3 95·3 91·2 90·5 90·5	98.7 98.7 95.5 95.3 95.3 95.3 95.3 94.7 92.9 91.5 91.0
969 June	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.0	89.9	90.5	90.6
July August September	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
October November December	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·1	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
970 January February March	93·0 91·1 91·1	93·1 93·1 93·1	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
sasic hourly rates of wages	(117	118	1 120	112	118	112	1118	1 118	1 115
960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 967 968 969	122 130 135 142 150 159 170 174 186 199	119 130 134 140 147 155 161 166 174 184	126 135 140 147 155 165 174 181 190 199	118 123 130 137 145 154 163 165 172 181	124 130 133 136 142 151 161 170 187 200	116 127 131 135 141 148 157 162 169 175	121 127 132 137 142 152 161 165 175 183	118 125 130 138 142 152 161 172 178 184 189	121 132 137 145 154 163 174 181 189 200
969 June	201	181	195	181	199	174	182	189	197
July August	201 201 201	181 181 181	200 202 202	181 181 181	199 199 199	177 177 177	184 184 184	189 189 190	202 203 203
September October November December	201 201 201 201	181 197 198	203 205 207	181 182 182	199 199 212	177 177 178	184 184 189	190 190 190	203 204 209
	201	100	208	182	213	180	191	190	210

182 183 195

January February March

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

WAGES AND HOURS

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

imber, urniture, itc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscellan- eous services		
	88033 -	4 30000000	ele)	PERMIT PROPERTY	med females	* 1 **********************************			Basic weekly rate	
118 122 126 134 138 143 149 156 160 171 178	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162 170	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151 155 177 183	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154 161 172 176	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164 169 175 188	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164 177 188	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158 164 171	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162 170 179	118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159 161 172	Monthly av	rerages { 195 196 19
178	175	183	176	186	186	179	185	175 176	June July	19
178 178 178	175 175 176	183 183 183	176 176 177	186 186 195	187 190 193	179 179 180	187 187 199	176 176 180	August September	
178 179 179	179 179 186	183 183 184	177 177 177	195 195 198	193 193 193	180 181 181	199 203 203	181 181 181	October November December	
190 190 191	186 186 186	184 184 194	177 195 195	207 207 207	200 200 201	181 181 185	203 203 203	181 181 183	January February March	19
			01-0-101 E-10	- F- F- 1 T-GE-9	96 0 286 0 39	40 4 40 9 21	. 445.10	(45.0)	Normal w	reekly hou
(44·0) 100·0 98·0 96·1 95·5 95·5 94·5 92·8 91·4 90·9 90·9	(43·2) 99·1 96·9 95·8 94·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 91·7 91·7	(45·0) 98·6 96·2 94·5 94·2 94·1 93·9 91·9 89·5 89·1 88·9	(45·1) 100·0 99·0 96·1 93·5 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1 88·8 88·8	(44·2) 100·0 96·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 93·2 90·6 90·6 90·6	(45·6) 98·9 97·4 95·6 93·6 93·2 92·1 89·4 89·1 88·9 88·8	(45·6) 100·0 99·8 96·9 95·5 95·5 92·9 91·2 91·1 91·1	(45·1) 97·7 97·4 93·5 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·0 88·9 88·8 88·8	(45.9) 99.9 99.2 97.9 96.7 96.6 96.5 94.4 92.8 92.7 92.7	Monthly a	verages {
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91-1	88.8	92·2 91·6	June July	1
90·9 90·9 90·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8	91.6	August September	
90·9 90·9 90·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·6 91·6 91·6	October November December	
90·9 90·9 90·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·3 91·3 91·3	January February March	iones i
						1993	121021	100-101	Basic hourly	
118 125 132 141 144 152 161 170 176 188 196	119 126 131 141 147 154 163 173 176 185	114 120 127 136 144 151 159 169 174 199 206	120 123 130 143 147 156 163 173 182 194 199	112 119 126 132 139 149 168 181 187 193 208	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 177 184 199 212	117 122 132 138 145 150 162 173 180 187 196	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182 192 202 215	118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171 174 185	Continue Con	averages {
195	191	206	199	206	209	197	208	190	July	
195 195 196	191 191 192	206 206 206	199	206 206 216	211 214 217	197	211 211 224	192	August September	
196 197 197	195 195 202	206 206 207	199 199 199	216 216 219	217 217 217	197 199 199	224 228 228	197 197 198	October November December	
209 209 210	202 202 203	207 207 218	199 219 220	229 229 229	225 225 226	199 199 203	228 228 228	198 198 201	January February March	

^{*} See footnote on previous page.

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

prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according Industrial Classification 1968.

^{2.} Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

BULL SAST ABSCORD	ALL			5 (10 mm) (2 mm) (4 d 5 mm)	FO	OD†			- Carlotte	MI SA
organia to Sugar White	ITEMS TENDENCE TO THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items main the United Primarily from home produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All item except food
17th JANUARY IS	956=100	14	. 191	1 188					1	1
Weights	1,000	350		980		1 1				650
1956 1957 1958 Monthly 1959 averages 1960 1961 January 16	{ 102.0 105.8 109.0 109.6 110.7 114.5	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1		5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900					102·0 106·3 110·4 112·5 117·5
16th JANUARY IS	762=100	92.5		201	283	1	l .	1	1	1
Weights 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63·0-65·3 62·0-63·8 55·8-57·7 52·1-53·8 53·2-54·5 53·9-54·9	253·7-256·0 255·2-257·0 256·3-258·2 257·2-258·9 243·5-244·8 238·1-239·1	45·0-46·3 45·8-46·9 45·3-46·5 47·3-48·4 45·3-46·1 43·0-43·6	81·4-82·4 84·0-84·7 82·4-83·1 78·2-78·8 74·3-74·8 75·7-76·1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	50·7 50·4 51·7 55·2 53·9 51·9	76·6 75·0 76·9 76·5 70·0 67·5	681 681 686 689 702 707 711
1968 1969 1970	1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·8 (provisional)	215·0-216·6 208·5-210·0 207·2-209·0 (provisional)	39·6-40·7 38·8-39·9 38·3-39·5 (provisional)	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7 64·5-65·1 (provisional)	104·0-105·6 103·1-104·6 102·8-104·6 (provisional)	53·4 51·4 48·7	57·6 54·0 55·7	737 746 745
1962 1963 1964 1965 Monthly 1966 1967 1968 1969	17th	102·3 104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6 118·5 123·2 131·0	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7 136·2	102·1 104·4 110·0 113·1 116·0 118·4 123·8 130·1	102·0 103·0 106·5 109·3 112·0 114·6 118·9 126·0	104·2 F08·1 112·3 115·0 116·8 120·4 126·1 133·0	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5 130·5	101·0 101·7 110·1 115·2 119·4 121·2 130·2 136·8	100·5 103·2 109·3 111·7 114·7 116·5 119·0 123·8	101·2 103·1 106·6 112·3 116·9 119·8 125·7 132·2
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102-2	104-2	102.7	107-3	105.7	103 · 4	102.3	102-2
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107-1	105.0	111-2	108-9	103.6	106.5	104-
1965 January 12 1966 January 18	109.5	113.0	99.9	113.9	109.8	115-3	113-3	117-3	112.3	114-
1967 January 17	118-5	117.6	118-5	117-6	113.9	119-6	117-6	119-1	116.5	119-
1968 January 16	121.6	121-1	121-0	121-3	115.9	120-9	119-2	128-2	119-3	121
April 23 May 21 June 18	124·8 124·9 125·4	123·5 123·6 124·1	125·7 126·0 127·4	123·3 123·4 123·7	118·8 119·2 119·2	125·8 126·1 126·5	123·2 123·6 123·8	129·0 129·0 129·3	118·4 118·0 118·6	125· 125· 125·
July 16 August 20 September 17	125·5 125·7 125·8	123·8 123·2 122·6	122·5 117·5 113·9	124·4 124·7 124·8	119·3 120·6 120·3	126·8 127·1 127·1	124·1 124·8 124·7	131·7 131·5 132·0	118·7 118·8 119·0	126· 126· 127·
October 15 November 12 December 10	126·4 126·7 128·4	123·4 123·9 125·4	117·4 119·0 125·7	125·0 125·2 125·6	120·2 120·3 120·5	127·5 127·9 128·3	124·9 125·1 125·5		119·2 119·6 120·0	127-129-
969 January 14 February 18 March 18	129·1 129·8 130·3	126·1 128·2 129·4	124·6 132·2 138·4	126·7 127·6 127·7	121·7 122·1 122·2	129·6 131·5 132·0	126·7 128·1 128·4	133·4 133·4 133·4	121·1 121·6 121·4	130-
April 22 May 20 June 17	131·7 131·5 132·1	132·1 131·6 133·3	152·4 147·5 148·4	128·0 128·5 130·3	122·6 123·7 126·5	132·3 132·5 132·9	128·7 129·3 130·6	134·2 134·7 137·5	121·4 121·6 123·6	131
July 22 August 19 September 16	132·1 131·8 132·2	132·0 130·5 131·3	138·3 131·7 129·0	130·9 130·5 132·1	127·8 128·5 128·6	133·3 133·7 133·8	131·4 131·9 132·0	137·7 134·8 140·3	124·2 124·4 125·1	132
October 21 November 18 December 16	133·2 133·5 134·4	131·8 132·0 133·4	129·2 128·4 134·4	132·6 133·0 133·4	128·9 129·5 129·7	134·6 134·7 134·6	132·6 132·9 132·9	140.7	126·7 127·8	134
1970 January 20 February 17 March 17	135·5 136·2 137·0	134·7 136·3 137·6	136·8 142·7 147·7	134·5 135·1 135·7	130·6 131·0 131·5	137·6 138·9 139·6	135·1 136·1 136·7	140·6 140·3 140·8	128·2 128·9 129·4	136 136
									The second second second	100

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

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

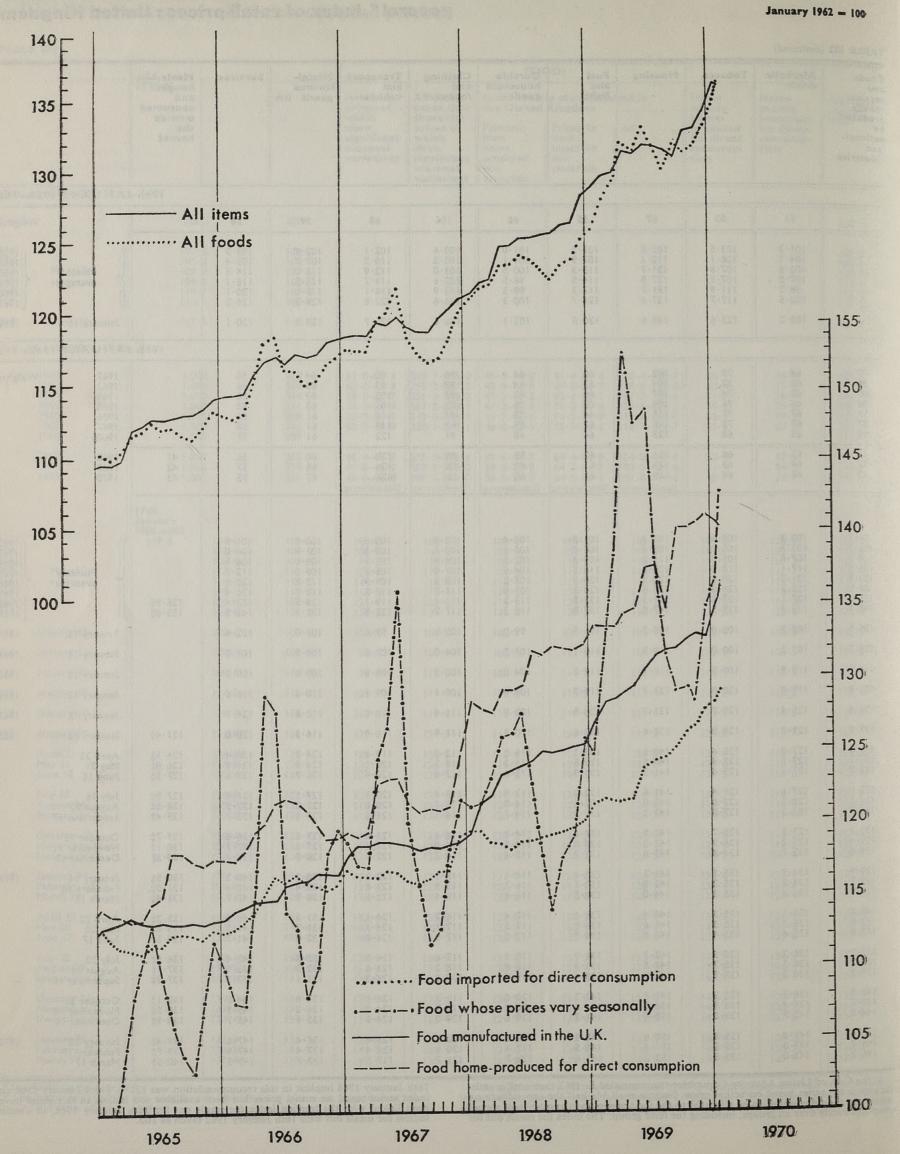
Goods	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel	Durable	Clothing	Transport	Miscel-	Services	Meals	
oods and prvices aninly roduced y ational- ed dustries	drink		New York	and light	household goods	and footwear	and vehicles	laneous goods	Control of the Contro	bought and consumed outside the home‡	Verandoren den statenten en de
				1					1	17th	JANUARY 1956=100
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	PA	Weights
	101·3 104·3	103·5 106·1	102·8 110·1	101.3	101.0	100.6	102·1 110·2	102·4 107·7	103-5	A 13261-113	1956
	105·8 100·0 98·2 102·5	107·8 107·9 111·9 117·7	121·7 127·8 131·7 137·6	113·3 114·5 117·3 124·7	98·5 98·3 100·3	103·0 102·6 103·9 105·6	112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	114·5 116·1 120·1 126·2		Monthly 1958 1959 1960 1961
	108-2	123 · 6	140-6	130-6	102-1	106-6	126.7	128-2	130-1		January 16 1962
								1	ı	l6th	JANUARY 1962=100
97 98 100	64 63 63 65	79 77 74	102 104 107	62 63 66 65 64	64 64 62 59	98 98 95 92	92 93 100	64 63 63 63	56 56 56		1962 Weights 1963 1964 1965
98 99 97 98	65 67 67 65	76 77 72 68	109 113 118 123	65 64 62 64	57 59 60	91 91 92 91	105 116 118 122	61 61 61	55 56 58 57	1	1966 1967 1968§
95 93 92	63 64 66	66 68 64	121 118 119	62 61 61	59 60 60	89 86 86	120 124 126	60 66 65	56 57 55	41 42 43	1968 1969 1970
03.6								100 (101.0		(196
101.7 106.1 110.2 116.2 123.3 126.8 135.0 140.1	100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3 127·1 136·2	100·0 100·0 105·8 118·0 120·8 120·8 125·5 135·5	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5 141·3	101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8 137·8	100·4 100·1 102·3 104·8 107·2 109·0 113·2 118·3	102·0 103·5 104·9 107·0 109·9 111·7 113·4	100·5 100·5 102·1 106·7 109·9 112·2 119·1 123·9	100·6 101·9 105·0 109·0 112·5 113·7 124·5 132·3	101·9 104·0 106·9 112·7 120·5 126·4 132·4 142·5	126·9‡ 135·0‡	Monthly
105-9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4		January 15 196
109.7	103 · 2	100.0	110-9	110-1	101-2	104.0	100-6	102.9	105.0		January 14 196 January 12 196
114-9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103 · 9	109.0	116.6		January 18 196
126-8	125.4	120 7	131.3	124.9	108-8	111-4	110.9	113.8	124.7		January 17 196
433.0	125.0	120.8	138-6	132-6	110-2	111-9	113-9	116-3	128.0	121-4‡	January 16 196
133·8 132·2 132·9	127·0 127·1 127·1	125·4 125·4 125·4	140·6 140·9 141·3	133·3 130·8 131·9	113·6	113·0 113·2 113·4	119·4 120·1 120·4	124·2 124·8 126·7	130·4 131·1 131·3	126·3‡ 126·8‡ 127·5‡	April 23 May 21 June 18
133·0 134·2 135·7	127·1 127·2 127·2	125·4 127·8 127·8	141·6 142·0 142·2	132·0 132·6 133·2	113·9 114·0 114·1	113·4 113·7 114·1	120·3 120·6 121·0	127·1 127·2 127·3	131·8 132·3 133·7	127·9‡ 128·6‡ 129·4‡	July 16 August 20 September 17
139·1 139·4 139·6	127·3 127·2 132·7	125·7 125·9 13 4 ·8	142·9 143·3 143·6	137·6 138·0 138·2	114·9 114·9 115·4	114·4 114·6 114·7	121·0 121·1 122·5	127·6 127·6 128·0	136·8 137·3 137·7	129·7‡ 130·1‡ 130·3‡	October 15 November 12 December 10
139·9 139·9 139·9	134·7 134·8 134·8	135·1 135·2 135·2	143·7 143·9 144·0	138·4 138·5 138·5	116·1 116·3 116·4	115·1 115·9 116·4	122·2 122·6 122·8	130·2 130·4 130·3	140·2 140·4 140·7	130·5‡ 131·0‡ 131·4‡	January 14 196 February 18 March 18
140·2 137·8 137·8	135·1 135·5 135·6	135·3 135·3 135·4	146·4 146·6 146·8	138·6 134·8 134·8	117·4 117·5 117·9	116·7 117·1 117·5	124·1 124·7 124·6	131·3 131·7 132·0	140·9 141·3 141·7	133·2‡ 133·6‡ 134·5‡	April 22 May 20 June 17
137·9 138·2 139·1	136·2 136·2 136·2	135·5 135·7 135·8	147·1 147·5 147·6	134·9 135·3 135·4	118·5 118·6 119·0	117·6 118·2 118·8	124·3 123·8 124·3	132·5 132·8 133·1	142·4 142·9 143·3	136·0‡ 137·1‡ 137·2‡	July 22 August 19 September 16
143·0 143·3 144·0	136·5 136·4 142·7	135·8 135·8 135·8	149·5 150·0 150·4	141 · 3 141 · 6 141 · 7	120·6 120·7 120·8	119·2 119·7 120·0	124·1 124·5 124·9	133·9 134·3 135·1	144·8 145·5 145·7	138·1; 138·5; 138·9;	October 21 November 18 December 16
146·4 146·7 146·7	143·0 143·0 143·0	135·8 135·8 135·8	150·6 151·4 152·2	145·3 145·5 145·6	122·2 122·4 122·7	120·5 120·9 121·7	125·4 126·4 127·5	136·4 137·4 137·7	147·6 147·9 149·5	139·4‡ 139·7‡ 140·5‡	January 20 19 February 17 March 17
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	AND PARTY OF THE P	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	STATE STATE STATE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE		C 1370 1 1993		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	

[†] The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for

16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

^{*} See footnote on page 329.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

Index of retail prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

	at 1 saviety	NUMBER		NUMBER WORKERS INVOLVE STOPPAG	DIN	WORKING	G DAYS LOS	T IN ALL S	TOPPAGES	IN PROGRES	SS IN PERIO	D‡
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and yehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
	I DESTRU	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	125-51 12	2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,021	2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,051	(000's) 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871§ 869 530§ 732 2,256§ 1,609	(000's) 1,359 524 646 819 779 4,423 593 883 876 544 734 2,258 1,620	(000's) 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,772	(000's) 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041	(000's) 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,729	(000's) 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 139	(000's) 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 269	(000's) 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 718	(000's) 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 874
1966	April May June	171 206 152	204 233 185	51 83 48	55 85 88	121 391 790	7 7 14	77 110 134	1 5 2	13 17 11	10 214 588	13 38 40
	July August September	100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18	='	7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6
	October November December	176 155 72	192 185 91	58 37 23	61 42 28	163 135 57	15 12 3	39 68 32	=	18 19 1	76 25 9	15 10 11
1967	January February March	176 199 154	193 233 189	49 47 44	51 42 48	133 171 155	7 8 9	89 130 106	5 I I	13 12 25	8 7 3	10 12 12
	April May June	180 188 182	205 224 205	79 81 56	82 104 57	184 227 195	5 15 16	111 145 105	5 4 1	34 27 18	6 15 46	24 20 9
	July August September	141 179 179	168 207 218	60 50 104	70 57 113	164 142 379	24 5 7	86 81 199	17	14 12 11	21 17 153	18 21 7
	October November December	246 206 86	281 258 128	79 52 31	106 70 38	600 321 115	8 2 I	198 137 33	1 2	13 18 4	338 143 66	42 19 9
1968	January February March	170 168 180	182 205 218	54 53 52	56 63 71	157 268 289	6 2	112 205 126	3 3	20 14 12	4 5 117	17 35 31
	April May June	199 239 178	231 286 216	64 1,589 73	77 1,607 82	257 1,861 277	5 3 8	110 1,650 188	3 11 3	13 36 27	114 100 39	13 60 13
	July August September	211 194 221	263 223 266	71 62 66	81 68 82	179 217 403	4 5 4	115 124 251	1 1 3	8 11 41	21 29 36	30 47 68
	October November December	255 253 110	317 324 160	74 75 23	91 94 30	377 289 115	10 7 2	208 200 75	5 5 2	28 14 11	51 30 12	77 33 13
1969	January February March	216 241 260	246 288 299	144 143 96	154 154 145	364 432 751	10 2 7	197 336 675	3 5 5	9 25 21	122 26 18	23 38 24
	April May June	252 264 255	295 314 308	105 108 96	122 122 112	311 397 405	10 9 3	177 265 273	1 13 13	21 23 21	50 35 39	51 52 56
	July August September	229 242 276	282 284 338	170 133 88	182 142 118	427 558 394	2 5 22	111 450 284	44 12 1	22 20 24	190 32 20	58 38 42
	October November December	367 303 116	433 377 177	280 196 50	320 215 73	1,849 520 364	966 6 1	467 266 228	20 18 3	49 26 8	45 70 68	302 134 56
1970	January February March	336 427 371	373 486 464	144 185 146	151 200 177	445 866 815	1 2 3	230 462 441	45 149 13	19 24 15	63 50 182	87 179 161

^{*}The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1969 and 1970 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

[‡] Loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

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

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

BLE	134									(1963 = 10
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†	1969-
18-2160	AND FECONOMY CONTROL OF CONTROL O									
-	WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and output per person employed		was division	N	1			1	1	1
la lb lc	Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	95·5 99·5 96·0	96·8 99·9 96·9	100·0 100·0	106·0 101·3 104·6	108·8 102·2 106·4	110·6 102·4 108·0	112·4 101·0 111·3	116·7 100·3 116·4	119-0
ld le lf	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	94·7 95·6 95·1	97·9 99·5 99·2	100·0 100·0	102·6 102·5 102·5	106·7 106·7 107·2	110·5 112·3 114·6	114·7 115·2 117·5	117·5 118·4 121·8	
1	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
2a 2b 2c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	95·7 101·4 94·4	96·7 101·1 95·6	100·0 100·0	108·3 101·7 106·5	111·7 102·8 108·7	113·2 102·5 110·4	113·9 99·7 114·2	119·8 (98·0) (122·2)	122.
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	98·0 97·3	100.5	100.0	101.1	106·1 106·5	110.6	111.5	112.7	
1	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	95·7 101·9 93·9	96·1 101·2 95·0	100·0 100·0	108·7 101·4 107·2	112·4 102·6 109·6	114·2 102·6 111·3	114·2 99·7 114·5	121·4 (98·8) (122·9)	125
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99·0 98·3	101.2	100.0	100.6	106·1 106·5	110.8	112.4	113·9 113·7	
\$ 1	MINING AND QUARRYING									
4a 4b 4c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	97·5 107·3 90·9	100·1 104·2 96·1	100·0 100·0	99·8 96·2 103·7	95·8 91·2 105·0	90·1 84·6 106·5	89·1 80·2 111·1	84·8 (71·5) (118·6)	80
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	102·2 101·7	100.3	100.0	100.8	103·6 104·6	108.1	108.7	108·1 114·5	
	METAL MANUFACTURE									
5a 5b 5c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	101·1 105·7 95·6	95·6 100·9 94·7	100·0 100·0	113·3 104·5 108·4	118·2 106·3 111·2	111·3 104·0 107·0	104·7 98·9 105·9	(97·2) (114·3)	114
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	98·9 98·1	102·0 101·7	100.0	101.0	106.1	114.7	119.6	119.7	
	ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS							Dist		
6a 6b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	96·1 99·4 96·7	97·7 100·8 96·9	100·0 100·0	108·9 102·6 106·1	112·9 105·9 106·6	121·7 108·0 112·7	125·5 106·8 117·5	130·9 (105·1) (124·5)	137
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	98·2 97·5	100.4	100.0	101.3	108.9	108.9	109·0 107·5	110.8	
	VEHICLES		. 375		1 1		1	100	1 553	1
7a 7b 7c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	90·7 102·6 88·4	92·3 101·1 91·3	100·0 100·0	108·1 100·2 107·9	113·8 99·4 114·5	111·7 97·9 114·1	106·3 94·5 112·5	(117·2 (93·7) (125·1)	117
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	104·2 103·4	103.4	100.0	101 · 3	102·0 102·4	105·8 108·2	111.6	110.4	
3827	TEXTILES		No.	521	1 633	1		F. 100	1	1
8a 8b 8c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	97·3 106·5 91·4	95·4 102·3 93·3	100·0 100·0	105·7 99·7 106·0	108·3 98·1 110·4	107·6 96·3 111·7	105·0 89·7 117·1	(119·2 (88·2) (135·1)	123
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	101.2	101.9	100.0	100.9	103·7 104·3	110.4	109.8	104.4	land to the second
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER		100		, , %			TEE	1	1
9a 9b 9c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	86·9 95·5 91·0	93·8 97·3 96·4	100·0 100·0	105·1 101·5 103·5	112·3 103·2 108·8	116·9 106·3 110·0	121·2 106·5 113·8	128·2 (103·3) (124·1)	136
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99·1 98·2	99·4 98·4	100.0	103·3 102·8	108·5 108·5	111.6	110.8	107·1 108·8	

^{*} Civil employment and HM Forces.

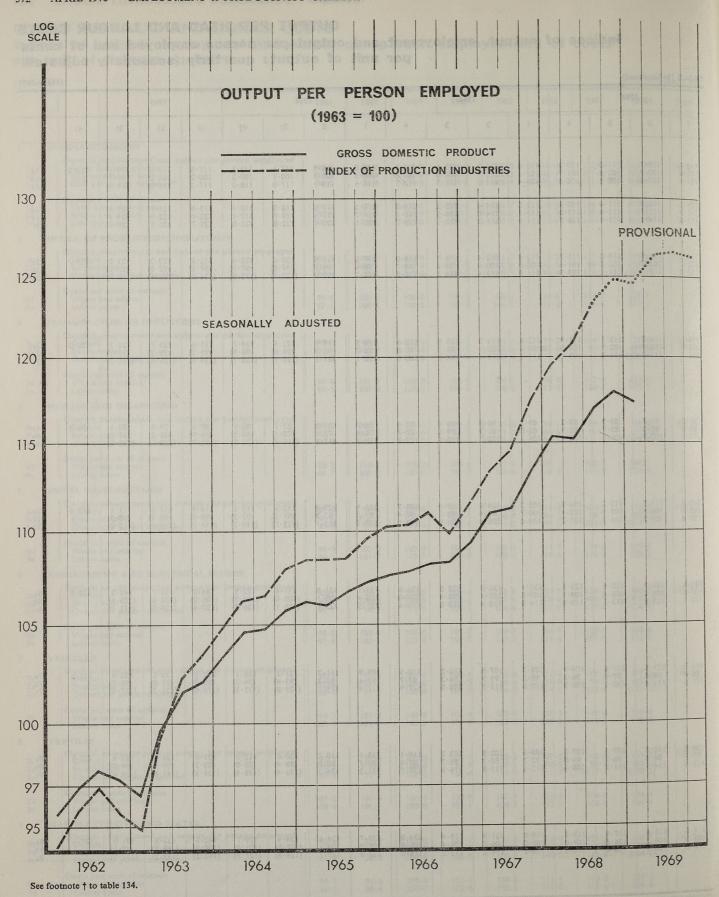
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

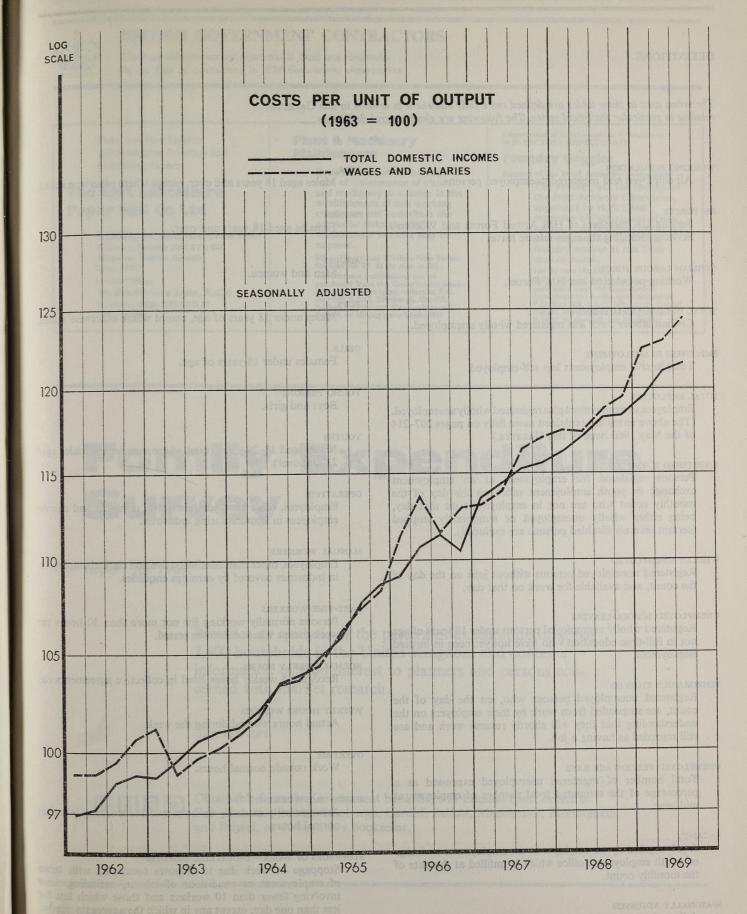
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

63=100	(196	1968 1969													4 (continued)	ABLE 13
			1969			1968			1967						1966	
	4†	3†	2†	1†	4†	3†	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
la lb lc	120·2	119·1 99·7 119·4	119·2 100·0 119·2	117·5 100·2 117·3	118·3 100·2 118·0	117·1 100·1 117·0	115·4 100·3 115·1	116·0 100·5 115·4	114·2 100·7 113·5	112·6 101·0 111·5	112·2 101·1 111·0	110·6 101·1 109·4	110·2 101·7 108·4	111·0 102·5 108·3	110·7 102·7 107·8	110·6 102·8 107·6
ld le lf	1	121·6 124·4 129·6	121·1 122·9 126·7	119·6 122·4 125·7	118·4 119·4 123·8	118·3 118·9 122·8	117·2 117·6 120·4	116·3 117·7 120·1	115·5 117·1 119·7	115·2 116·5 119·1	114·4 114·0 116·2	113·6 113·1 114·9	110·5 113·0 118·7	-4 -4 3-4	110·8 113·7 114·4	109·2 111·3 112·0
2a 2b 2c	123.7	123·0 (97·1) (126·7)	123·2 (97·5) (126·4)	121·8 (97·8) (124·5)	122·4 (97·9) (125·0)	120·6 (97·8) (123·3)	118·6 98·1 120·9	117·8 98·4 119·7	116·0 98·7 117·5	113·7 99·3 114·5	113·4 100·0 113·4	112·4 100·8 111·5	111·7 101·6 109·9	114·0 102·6 111·1	113·5 102·9 110·3	13·5 03·0 10·2
3a 3b 3c	127.0	126·2 (99·1) (127·3)	125·7 (99·3) (126·6)	123·6 (99·2) (124·6)	124·7 (98·9) (126·1)	122·4 (98·8) (123·9)	119·9 98·7 121·5	118·5 98·7 120·1	116·6 98·8 118·0	113·8 99·3 114·6	113·5 100·1 113·4	112·6 100·8 111·7	111·9 101·8 109·9	15. 102.9 11.9	114·8 102·9 111·6	115·1 103·0 111·7
4a 4b 4c	76.4	80·1 (65·3) (122·7)	79·9 (66·2) (120·7)	80·9 (66·9) (120·9)	83·7 (68·3) (122·5)	83·7 (70·1) (119·4)	85·0 72·4 117·4	86·7 75·4 115·0	88·4 77·7 113·8	88·4 79·9 110·6	90·0 81·3 110·7	89·5 82·0 109·1	88·2 82·9 106·4	89·2 83·7 106·6	91·7 85·0 107·9	91·2 86·8 105·1
5a 5b 5c	114-6	[111·1 (98·3) (113·0)	117·0 (98·5) (118·8)	114·4 (98·0) (116·7)	115·1 (97·3) (118·3)	112·6 (97·3) (115·7)	109·9 97·2 113·1	106·9 97·3 109·9	105·7 97·4 108·5	103·0 98·2 104·9	104·8 99·4 105·4	105·3 100·7 104·6	106·3 102·4 103·8	110·2 103·9 106·1	113·5 104·4 108·7	115·2 105·3 109·4
6a 6b	139·2	140·2 (105·6) (132·8)	136·7 (105·6) (129·5)	134·0 (105·2) (127·4)	132·5 (104·9) (126·3)	(131·4 (105·0) (125·1)	131·5 105·1 125·1		126·6 106·0 119·4	125·5 106·4 118·0	126·8 107·1 118·4	123·1 107·5 114·5	123·1 108·1 113·9	122·6 108·4 113·1	120·7 108·0 111·8	120·6 107·6 112·1
72	117.8	122·4 (95·7) (127·9)	120·0 (95·8) (125·3)	(112·5 (95·3) (118·0)	125·7 (94·3) (133·3)	121·2 (93·4) (129·8)	111·7 93·3 119·7	109·9 93·6 117·4	110·5 93·7 117·9	102·2 94·2 108·5	107·5 94·9 113·3	105·3 95·2 110·6	104·9 96·3 108·9	117·6 97·9 120·1	109·6 98·4 111·4	114·3 98·9 115·6
8 8 8	122.5	121·6 (89·0) (136·6)	126·6 (89·4) (141·6)	121·8 (89·2) (136·5)	122·9 (88·8) (138·4)	120·6 (88·4) (136·4)	118·2 88·0 134·3	115·1 87·7 131·2	110·1 87·6 125·7	103·7 88·7 116·9	102·5 90·3 113·5	103·6 92·2 112·4	103·0 94·8 108·6	107·5 96·7 111·2	110·8 96·8 114·5	109·2 97·1 112·5
9999	137-1	131·0 (99·1) (132·2)	132·8 (99·7) (133·2)	142·6 (100·2) (142·3)	129·1 (101·4) (127·3)	128·4 (102·9) (124·8)	124·6 104·1 119·7	129·7 105·0 123·5	124·8 105·8 118·0	119·4 106·4 112·2	121·9 106·7 114·2	118·0 107·0 110·3	119·3 107·0 111·5	117·9 106·6 110·6	115·6 106·2 108·9	114·6 105·5 108·6

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional. It has not been possible, except for the whole economy, to include in this table the employment figures derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards.

Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE and revised in September 1969 using 1963 as the base year.





DEFINITIONS

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

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

Females aged 18 years and over.

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

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

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

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

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

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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