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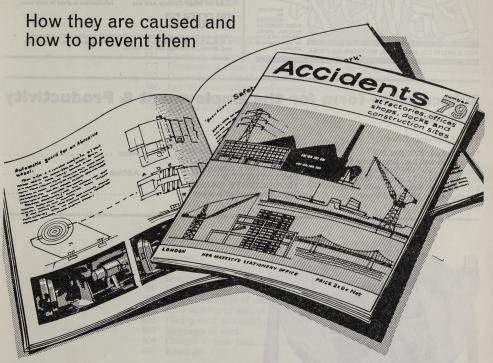
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# Company manpower planning: a progress report

An article in the October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE set out eight key points for successful manpower planning included in a booklet on the subject produced by the Manpower Research Unit of the Department of Employment and Productivity (Manpower Papers No. 1 (New Series) HMSO or through any bookseller, price

Since its publication interest in manpower planning at company level has become more widespread. The British Institute of Management, the Institute of Personnel Management and the Industrial Society have held seminars on the subject, and some industrial training boards and economic development committees are conducting studies and promoting further interest. The literature has continued to grow.

A number of conferences has been held both in this country and abroad. At a recent seminar held by OECD at Lisbon a DEP consultant submitted a paper on the availability of consultancy services for manpower planning for small enterprises.

In preparing this paper, an approach was made to a small number of firms (all with less than 1,000 employees) and information requested on the nature and extent of their manpower planning practices. Although some of these firms had practised manpower forecasting on a limited scale (for example, for single events, such as expanding a factory, or for particular categories of employees) no example was found of comprehensive planning, with consideration given to the future demand and supply of manpower. The main difficulties appeared to be focussed on the following factors:

-a lack of clearly defined company objectives and of marketing, sales and production forecasts and plans:

—a preoccupation of directors and chief executives with short-term problems often caused by unsatisfactory organisation and inadequate support from junior management:

—an ineffective utilisation of existing manpower resources, resulting in the need to carry out current improvements before the future could be considered:

-a lack of financial, and statistical information about manpower and of effective management controls:

-a misconception about the essential nature and purpose of manpower planning itself. There was a tendency to consider it as a technique, or set of techniques which could be assigned to a specialist in isolation rather than the realisation that planning is in fact management in action and the taking of a wide spectrum of decisions. These

decisions influence, and are influenced by all the major variables in a company's operations including sales, technology, productivity and the availability of capital.

Notwithstanding these problems, it was evident from recruitment advertisements in 1969 that interest was growing. Larger companies were seeking manpower planning officers and co-ordinators, others were placing increasing emphasis on the "manpower resourcing" aspect when seeking to fill personnel positions.

The DEP, therefore, decided to undertake another survey, this time enlisting the help of 25 firms of varying size and industrial classification, and selecting those who were known to be practising manpower planning to some extent. (In some instances approach was made to units of multi-plant companies). Industrially, the 25 companies ranged from food processing, pharmaceutical products and footwear to chemicals, oil refining, glass and metal manufacture.

The size of the labour force varied from 7,200 to 330, with the majority in the 1,500/3,000 range. The survey was conducted with the help of the DEP's manpower advisers, and all areas of the country, including Scotland and Wales, were represented.

It was thought that the experience of these companies would be useful in assessing the current position in manpower planning practices, and the department is most grateful for their help.

#### Findings of survey

The DEP booklet on company manpower planning quoted eight "key points for successful planning", and the results of this current survey are presented under these headings. It should, however, again be emphasised that all the firms visited were known to be practising company manpower planning in some form or other, and the findings, therefore, illustrate rather the methods they are using to this end than the extent of company manpower planning in industry generally.

I. Manpower planning must be recognised as an integral part of overall business planning. The manpower planner needs to know the company's objectives in terms of sales markets and growth—The findings of this survey show that nearly all the firms contacted had a corporate business plan. Only three out of the total (25) were, at present, working with limited planning arrangements (one with a marketing plan), but these had more comprehensive proposals in mind, dependent on such factors as the recruitment of qualified personnel and the introduction of computer installations.

Of the majority already using a corporate business plan, most allowed for such factors as sales forecasting, capital expenditure, labour estimates, production volumes, technical developments, and the need for installing, or extending plant or premises. One company summarised its corporate plan as "giving the general direction in which it is intended to operate". For subsidiary companies, the plan was usually drafted with the guidance of the parent company.

Three-quarters of the replies showed that all categories of staff and operatives were covered by manpower planning, although supervisory and managerial grades were sometimes covered in more detail: the remaining companies limited planning to these (and technical) categories. In only one instance were senior staff matters excluded from the undertaking's general plan, with responsibility for them reserved to the headquarters office of the group.

#### II. Top management backing for manpower planning is essential.

III. Manpower planning responsibilities should be centralised to co-ordinate consultation between management levels—The replies on these aspects of planning were encouraging, and showed that each of the firms visited entrusted responsibility to a senior executive (usually the personnel manager) or to the board of directors. In most cases decisions were taken after committee sessions with other executives concerned, such as plant, production and training managers, and the importance of discussion and mutual agreement was stressed.

Interesting appointments were recorded in two of the largest firms in the sample: both had recently allocated manpower planning specialists. As mentioned earlier, parent companies often took overall responsibility. Considerable attention was also paid to departmental establishments and the majority of firms reported that these subsidiary budgets were "detailed", "tightly controlled", and subject to regular review, usually every few months. One personnel superintendent had evolved a simple dictum now generally accepted in the company: "Know what you've got: know where you want to go: plan how to get there".

IV. Personnel and other statistical records must be complete, up-to-date, and readily accessible-All the firms surveyed were keeping detailed and comprehensive individual records for their personnel: some companies had plans for the introduction or extension of computer systems. Records included information not only on the obvious items, such as age, experience, etc., but also, to a varying extent, provided job descriptions and specifications.

Thus, one large undertaking prepared "profiles" for all hourly paid factory jobs, "job specifications" for technical staff and "statements of responsibility" for senior staff employees. Some firms provided job specifications/descriptions for all personnel, a few for manual operators only. The survey illustrated the increasingly widespread use of job specifications, whether for individuals, or groups of employees. They are now frequently used in job evaluation exercises, and for coverage of clerical, as well as manual categories.

Organisation charts were prepared by most firms, but in a few instances the circulation was limited to senior staff, who were also kept informed on such subjects as labour turnover, absenteeism, efficiency, staff suggestions. etc. Productivity measurement was being attempted in all but two of these firms and proved a useful aid to manpower planning.

The use of work study was widespread, including synthetic data systems in three instances (Universal Maintenance Standards (UMS) in two firms and Clerical Work Improvement Programme (CWIP) in another). Two firms stated that they were not satisfied with their measurement of productivity and were attempting to improve its reliability.

Comments were invited about the use of manpower inventories and the extent to which they recorded not only numbers of staff but also their available skills and knowledge, details of age structure and transferability. Staff appraisal schemes also came under this heading. All but one firm were using some form of inventory, although in varying degrees of detail, and, usually, with more attention paid to supervisory grades and above; "performance of manual workers is measured, that of staff is appraised". The groupings within inventories varied considerably, with mention of breakdown by jobs, skills and age. There is some evidence that firms are becoming aware of the need for more consideration of skills analysis.

V. The forecast period should be long enough to allow remedial action to be taken-When asked how long ahead they usually made their manpower plans, firms often made some distinction between short term, detailed, planning and long-term assessments. Thus one (medium-sized) firm worked on a five years' corporate plan, a three years' interim plan, and two more specific plans, covering periods of one year and six months-the last being very detailed. Another company operated a "five-year strategic plan, a three-year operating plan and a six-monthly detailed plan", all three applying to every category of worker and staff.

Other firms differentiated between categories of employees, thus estimates of graduate recruitment was made for as much as ten or fifteen years ahead, and timespans of between one and five years were used in considering other senior staff. On the other hand, as little as three or six months sometimes operated for the hourly paid. One large undertaking was operating an "age structure project", with planning ten years ahead "in order to ensure a properly balanced staff".

Such distinction in time-span is essential in view of the variety of factors which may affect the supply of labour. Some, such as good working conditions, fringe benefits and questions of motivation and communications (including "management by objectives") are continuing considerations, and the survey showed that, to a varying degree, the firms visited had these points in mind. It was especially interesting to note the increasing use of informal meetings between management and workers.

On the other hand, some aspects of planning, such as career and succession planning, are set further in the future. The findings of this survey showed that the majority of firms (20) were practising career planning/ counselling, a few on only an ad hoc basis, but others more intensively, and with the help of detailed staff memoranda. Succession planning was less practised (15 firms), and in some instances, not surprisingly, it was limited to senior staff.

Finally, considerable emphasis was placed on training. both internal and external. The majority of firms had comprehensive and well-developed arrangements, including special courses for apprentices and shop stewards.

# VI. The forecasting technique selected should be that best suited to the data available and the degree of accuracy

VII. Forecasts should be prepared by skill levels rather than by aggregates of workers of different skill levels-The replies showed considerable variations in the selection of forecasting techniques, both in estimating future manpower requirements and in assessing likely sources of labour. All firms, to a varying extent, had drawn up detailed forecasts of their manpower requirements, and most were considering the dual questions of estimating not only the number and type of future jobs but also the manpower required to keep existing and future ones filled. One firm differentiated between staff, for whom they forecasted only on jobs, and hourly-paid workers, for whom estimates were based on manpower needed to keep jobs filled.

Mention was made not only of skills and knowledge needed for jobs of the present, or the immediate future. but also those which might be involved in changing technological patterns. One large firm made its forecasts "down to precise skill mix" for three years ahead adding that it "is a reality for one year at a time". The company was "at all times aware of the age structure and skill content of its labour force, both overall and by departments".

In discussions about manpower supply forecasting, firms were asked about their use of such techniques as stability indices, survival rates, and cohort analyses. Half the replies showed that no such systems were in use, and that firms were either operating no internal supply forecast as such, or working on relatively informal lines. A further four companies were considering the introduction of the techniques, or their extension, at a later date. Ten firms were already using them: five all three measures, and the others either survival rates or stability

There was in all cases a marked interest in labour turnover: thus, one company was "constantly looking at turnover and wastage and analysing the causes". Detailed records on these subjects were kept by more than half the firms, and account taken of all aspects of wastage and accretions including normal and early retirement, resignations, dismissals, death, incapacity and transfers both in and out. "Reasons for leaving" were sometimes analysed in detail.

A variety of factors, both external and internal, can, of course, affect the supply and demand of labour, the main external factors being Government legislation. local population and social trends, changes in the educational system and the activities of the firm's competitors. Educational changes were seen as particularly significant: a number of respondents mentioned

difficulties which arose from the raising of the schoolleaving age. Increasing demands for "O" level leavers meant that CSE qualifications had to be accepted as a result.

But Government legislation was receiving the most attention, in particular the implications of equal pay, with its possible repercussions on the factory, and arrangements for shift working. These, and other factors were given differing degrees of attention in the various firms: some "took them into account as the need arose". others gave them regular consideration at management meetings.

A manager in one firm made particular mention of his membership of the DEP's local employment committee: he found this most useful in keeping the firm in touch with employment, social and population trends.

The replies also touched on a wide range of internal factors likely to affect manpower supply and demand technological changes, "de-skilling" and "up-skilling", and possibilities of job re-structuring and enlargement. Changes in the length of the working week, overtime and shift-working patterns, holiday allowances, absenteeism, and retirement/recruitment ages can also make their effects felt on the numbers, age and quality of the

About half the firms make some explicit reference to these factors in preparing their consumer plans, but although there were some mentions of "up-skilling" there does not, as yet, seem to have been many opportunities for job re-structuring and job enlargement. Finally, an intriguing postscript from an engineering firm, who reported that "technology is changing all the timeinstrumentation is getting smaller, so different types of girls are now required!"

VIII. Both the forecasting techniques, and the forecasts themselves, need to be constantly revised and improved in the light of experience—The replies on this point were most encouraging and showed that all the firms kept their plans under review: for over half of them it was a "constant" or "continuing" process. The importance of flexibility was stressed, also the need to revise shortterm plans at frequent intervals (incidences of three and six months were quoted) even if the main plan was not due for up-dating so often.

The results of this survey are encouraging. While it cannot be claimed that the sample was fully representative. the findings appear to indicate that manpower planning programmes are becoming more widespread and comprehensive. This is particularly true in staff development. where there was marked interest in management by objectives and career planning. Even in those firms where the approach to company manpower planning was less formal, there was evidence of progress in some directions: thus, some firms were already planning on a short-term basis, but with growing realisation of the need to look further ahead.

Although a number of companies were making use of more sophisticated techniques (such as cohort analysis in relation to manpower supply forecasting) it must be emphasised that effective planning does not, for each and every firm, depend on their use. The key points of the booklet (quoted above) include the advice to select "the forecasting technique . . . best suited to . . . the degree of accuracy required". Worthwhile planning is possible in some circumstances without necessarily having recourse to advanced statistical techniques. The choice of these systems must depend on the size and nature of the company and, not least, on the numbers and experience of the staff who can be allocated for planning work.

The benefits of manpower planning are being increasingly recognised. As the booklet stated . . . "all companies can benefit from a thorough examination of existing manpower resources and future manpower needs, in the context of present and future company

objectives . . . For the company, the returns from manpower planning can be measured in terms of higher efficiency and productivity as a result of better utilisation of its labour force, and the elimination of waste in recruitment, training and other personnel schemes. The benefits to the individual employee and to the country are not less important".

As some companies have reported, manpower is a particularly scarce commodity in certain areas, but even where these pressures are not so acute, there is still a real need for a firm to look beyond the immediate position towards the more speculative, but most important, issues of the future. The Manpower and Productivity Service of the DEP is willing to assist any firms in the discussion of these and related questions.

# **Employees in Great Britain mid-1969** analysis by age, sex, region and industry

Estimated total numbers of employees in Great Britain at June 1969, analysed by sex and industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968), were published in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 205 to 212), and a regional analysis by industry (1968 SIC) appeared in the April 1970 issue (pages 288 to 299).

This article provides additional information about the age distributions of employees at June 1969, separately for males, married females and other females, and also provides some estimates of the age distribution of employees by industry (SIC Order Groups) and by region.

The estimates relate to employees, as redefined in this GAZETTE for March 1966 (page 111) and for May 1966 (page 208). They do not cover other groups of the working population, namely employers and self-employed persons and members of HM Armed Forces.

The present analyses of these totals are based mainly on

- (i) from a 1 per cent, sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Department of Health and Social Security;
- (ii) about civil servants and Post Office employees who do not hold national insurance cards; and
- (iii) about the group of 44,000 wholly unemployed who were registered in June 1969 but had not been in recent employment and so were not covered by the counts of national insurance cards exchanged.

Being based on samples, the estimates are inevitably subject to sampling errors and these may become relatively important, particularly for estimates involving small numbers of employees. Consequently, some of the detailed age analyses for certain SIC Orders are not given.

The article in the April 1970 issue showed that between mid-1968 and mid-1969 the total estimated number of employees fell by about 69,000 (a decrease of about 139,000 males and an increase of about 70,000 females), and that within this total the number aged 18 and over fell by about 13,000 (a decrease of about 112,000 men and an increase of about 99,000 women) and the number aged under 18 fell by about 56,000 (27,000 boys and 29,000 girls). The fall of about 69,000 between 1968 and 1969 indicates a slowing of the downward trend since 1966 (falls of about 261,000 between 1966 and 1967 and about 141,000 between 1967 and 1968).

#### Age distributions

Table 1 of this article shows, by single years of age and by sex. the estimated numbers of employees in 1968 and 1969. Table 2 shows, by age group and by sex, the estimated numbers at June 1969 and the annual changes in numbers of employees in these age groups between 1966 and 1969. Similar information about female employees classified by marital status is given in table 3.

Table 2 shows that the fall of about 69,000 in the total number of employees between 1968 and 1969 was concentrated mainly in the age groups 15 to 19 (142,000, including 95,000 males) and

50-59 (94,000, where the male fall was slightly bigger than the female fall). These losses were partly offset by an increase in the age group 40-49 (88,000, mainly females). The changes in the four remaining age groups were rather smaller. Table 3 shows that the rise of about 65,000 females in the age group 40-49 occurred mainly among married females (about 57,000).

Changes between 1968 and 1969 in the numbers of employees in each age group are partly related to changes in the mid-year total population estimates, published by the Registrars General for England and Wales and Scotland. Close agreement between changes in the age/sex structure of the population and changes in the age/sex structure of employees can be expected only for those groups where the great majority of the population work as employees, for example adult males aged under 65.

In other age/sex groups the effects of demographic changes would be expected to give rise to smaller corresponding changes in the numbers of employees, although generally in the same direction as the population changes (unless the numbers of employees have been affected by other factors such as those mentioned below). This effect is most noticeable in the age group 65 and over where the changes among employees are much less

Table 1 Numbers of employees in Great Britain classified by age and sex, 1968 and 1969.

THOUSANDS

Age	Ma	les	Ferr	ales	Age	Ma	ales	Fen	nales
at June in the year	1968	1969	1968	1969	at June in the year	1968	1969	1968	1969
15 16 17 18 19	100 211 281 314 353	97 204 264 285 314	109 230 283 311 308	106 214 274 296 304	45 46 47 48 49	303 328 340 332 236	295 303 321 344 329	191 206 209 225 151	191 193 208 215 223
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	376 414 313 318 327 311 285 270 285 285	343 362 401 304 314 326 305 278 262 280	322 326 232 209 183 160 132 111 111	288 295 298 210 191 171 151 121 111	50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	228 254 275 289 301 283 275 262 277 273	234 226 249 273 286 300 283 281 259 272	143 158 171 188 175 178 163 159 150 146	153 141 160 167 183 167 172 156 152 140
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	289 279 278 278 268 277 276 280 280 287	279 283 274 275 276 262 271 272 281 277	117 120 118 128 123 129 140 147 153 166	124 123 123 129 135 132 137 150 154 166	60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68	260 247 233 223 205 93 69 59 47	264 251 237 224 208 101 72 59 52	103 84 78 62 56 49 31 26 24	107 90 74 71 55 43 42 28 21
40 41 42 43 44	289 297 295 306 299	282 286 294 294 302	166 175 175 182 185	175 173 179 185 186	70 and over Total aged 15 and over	37 131 14,580	14,442	19 58 8,572	20 58 8,642

Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may

Table 2 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by age group and sex. Totals at June 1969 and annual changes, 1966 to 1969.

THOUSANDS

		Annual changes					
	Total at June 1969	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69			
Age 15–19 Males Females	1,164	-124 -123	-101 - 94	- 95 - 47			
Total	2,358	-247	-195	-142			
Age 20–29 Males Females	3,175 1,947	+ 89 + 79	+ 40 + 50	- 9 + 43			
Total	5,122	+ 168	+ 90	+ 34			
Age 30–39 Males Females	2,750 1,373	- 70 - 27	- 34 - 1	- 42 + 32			
Total	4,123	- 97	- 35	- 10			
Age 40–49 Males Females	3,050 1,928	- 6 + 8	+ 46 + 52	+ 25 + 63			
Total	4,978	+ 2	+ 98	+ 88			
Age 50–59 Males Females	2,663 1,591	- 64 - 29	- 85 + 5	- 54 - 40			
Total	4,254	- 93	- 80	- 94			
Age 60–64 Males Females	1,184 397	+ 11 + 2	+ 7 - 4	+ 16 + 14			
Total	1,581	+ 13	+ 3	+ 30			
Age 65 and over Males Females	453 212	- 6 - 1	- 26 + 6	+ 17 + 5			
Total	665	- 7	- 20	+ 22			
All ages (15 and over) Males Females	14,442 8,642	- 167 - 93	-156 + 14	- 138 + 70			
Total	23,083	-260	-142	- 69			

See footnote to table 1.

than the changes in population because of the relatively small percentage of persons in this age group who work as employees.

For males there is a reasonably close correspondence between population changes and changes in the numbers of employees in the 40-64 age groups, namely, from 40 to normal retirement age, but poor agreement in the younger age groups. For females there is reasonable agreement, except in the 30-49 age groups where the large increases among employees contrast with relatively small changes in the total population.

In addition to changes in the age/sex structure of the population, a variety of other factors can affect changes in the numbers of employees in any given period; these include changes in the pressure of demand for labour, changes in the numbers of working age who remain in full time education (mainly affecting the younger aged groups below age 25), changes between employee and self-employed status, changes in the age of retirement, and for females, changes in the ages at marriage and child bearing together with other factors affecting the participation of married women in the labour force. Not all of these factors necessarily operate in any one year, but many of them have significantly affected the age/sex distribution of employees, and of the working population generally, in recent years. (See the article on the fall in the working population since 1966 published in the June 1970 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 492-495).

#### Age distributions by industry and sex

Tables 4 and 5 show the estimated percentage age distributions by broad age groups within certain Orders (1968 SIC) and also the number of employees in each SIC Order as a percentage of employees in all industries and services. Percentage distributions are not given for those SIC Orders with small numbers (less than 75,000 employees).

The tables show how age distributions differ among SIC Orders. Some Orders, particularly Mining and quarrying, Gas. electricity and water, and Public administration, show markedly high percentages of males in the age groups 40 and over. As expected, the percentages of females aged under 20 are higher

Table 3 Numbers of female employees in Great Britain, classified by age group and marital status. Totals at June 1969 and annual changes, 1966 to 1969.

THOUSANDS

	Total at	Annual changes						
	June 1969	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69				
Age 15-19 Married Other	58 1,135	+ 3 -126	- 16 - 77	+ 6 - 55				
Age 20–29 Married Other	874 1,073	+ 4 + 75	+ 27 + 24	+ 60 - 18				
Age 30–39 Married Other	1,111 262	- 6 - 22	+ 7 - 9	+ 38 - 5				
Age 40-49 Married Other	1,577	+ 22 - 15	+ 60 - 10	+ 57 + 8				
Age 50-59 Married Other	1,138 454	- 6 - 22	+ 20 - 16	- 8 - 30				
Age 60 and over Married Other	362 248	+ 15 - 14	+ 13	+ 18 + 2				
All ages (15 and over) Married Other	5,119 3,522	+ 31 -124	+110	+ 171 - 102				

See footnote to table 1.

Table 4 Percentage age distributions within industries (SIC Orders) of male employees in Great Britain, June 1969.

	amivis	Age	group	9 103 1	Percentage of total
Industry or service (1968 SIC Orders)	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	in all industries and services
Total—All industries and services	8	41	48	3	100
Index of Production industries	8	42	48	2	58
Manufacturing industries	8	42	48	2	42
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10	37	46	6	2
Mining and quarrying	5	31	63	1	3
Food, drink and tobacco	9	43	46	3	3
Coal and petroleum products	*	197 87	13000	00083	3 3 † 2 4
Chemicals and allied industries	5	42	51		2
Metal manufacture	6	39	54	2	
Mechanical engineering	8	42	47	2	7
Instrument engineering	8	44	44	4	
Electrical engineering	6	46	46	2 2 4 2 3	4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8	35	53		Barrier Bridge
Vehicles	5	41	53	1	5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10	41	45	4	3
Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur	10	39	47	4	1 +
Clothing and footwear	13	35	48	5	i
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8	42	48	2	2
Timber, furniture, etc.	13	41	43	3	2 2 3
Paper, printing and publishing	8	45	45	5 2 3 3 3 2	3
Other manufacturing industries	7	47	43	3	Bridge Bridge
Construction	10	48	40	2	10
Gas, electricity and water	5	37	57	100	2
Transport and communication	4	40	54	2 5	9
Distributive trades Insurance, banking, finance and	14	39	42	5	9
business services	6	45	44	4	3
Professional and scientific services	4	44	48	5	6
Miscellaneous services	13	40	40	7	6
Public administration	4	35	58	4	7

\*Age distribution not shown because of the small total in the Order.

than the corresponding figures for males in most Orders, whereas in the older age groups, below pensionable age, the position is generally reversed. Above the pensionable ages the tables show higher percentages of females. The percentage of females aged 40 and over in Insurance, banking and finance and business services, is markedly low (under 30 per cent.).

More detailed information about the numbers of employees by age and sex within certain SIC Orders is given in tables 10 and

Table 6 shows the estimated percentages of married female employees at June 1969 in total and by industry. In 1969 about 59 per cent. of the total female employees were married, an increase of more than one per cent., since 1968 and a continuation of an increasing trend since 1964. The corresponding percentages in individual SIC Orders ranged from 46 per cent, in Insurance, banking and finance and business services to well over 60 per cent. in a number of SIC Orders.

Table 5 Percentage age distributions within industries (SIC Orders) of female employees in Great Britain, June 1969.

Industry or service			Percentage of total		
(1968 SIC Orders)	15-19	20-39	40-59	60 and over	in all industries and services
Total—All industries and services	14	38	41	7	100
Index of Production industries	15	39	41	6	34
Manufacturing industries	15	39	41	6	32
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10	35	47	8	1
Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco	14	37	45	5	4
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries	14	42	40	3	† 2
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	13	42	40	4	2
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	9	44	43	4	4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	12	43	41	4	22 1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12	36	45	7	2 2
Textiles	17	36	39	8	4
Leather, leather goods and fur	*	38.8			1-85 1
Clothing and footwear	21	35	38	6	4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	13	36	45	6	1
Paper, printing and publishing	18	42	35	5	3
Other manufacturing industries	14	37	42	6 7	2
Construction	16	42	36	7	
Gas, electricity and water	*			-	
Transport and communication	11	42	41	5	3
Distributive trades	21	32	39	7	18
Insurance, banking, finance and	1	10	000	- San - 45	- 11
business services	22	49	24	5	5
Professional and scientific services	6	40	46	8	22
Miscellaneous services	12	35	42	12	12
Public administration	8	39	46	1	5

See footnotes to table 4.

JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 579 Regional distribution by age and sex

Table 7 shows the estimated numbers of male and female employees by standard regions and age groups. Totals by age groups for Great Britain are also given, together with an additional line showing the female totals expressed as a percentage of the total employees within each age group.

In table 8 these estimates are expressed as percentage regional distributions within age groups, and in table 9 as percentage age distributions within regions.

The percentage distributions of employees by age, seem to be fairly evenly distributed between regions, the most noticeable departure being in the South East region for which lower than average percentages of employees aged 15 to 19 are combined with higher than average percentages in the 20-39 age groups, and in the pensionable age groups.

Table 6 Numbers of married female employees in Great Britain, classified by industry (SIC Orders), June 1969.

Industry or service (1968 SIC Orders)	Number of married female employees (thousands)	Percentage of total female employees
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46	61
Mining and quarrying	12	61
Food, drink and tobacco	232	64
Coal and petroleum products	3	48
Chemicals and allied industries	81	57
Metal manufacture	44	61
Mechanical engineering	125	
Instrument engineering	235	63
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7	57
Vehicles	67	60
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	133	65
Textiles	205	60
Leather, leather goods and fur	13	56
Clothing and footwear	205	55
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	49	64
Timber, furniture, etc.	36	61
Paper, printing and publishing	114	52
Other manufacturing industries	90	66
Construction	52	58
Gas, electricity and water	35 old a	59
Transport and communication	145	53
Distributive trades	866	57
Insurance, banking, finance and business servi-	ces 212	46
Professional and scientific services	1,206	64
Miscellaneous services	644	61
Public administration	253	3/3/3/
All industries and services	5,119	59

Notes (1) The total includes a small number of married females not classified to

2,663 1,516 1,112

106 170

279 202 76

1,841

110

Table 7 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by region and age, June 1969

Region	15–19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total II
Males	nela ou nale tol	Britain G	or Kircel	il langit			A AVERTAGE (A)	per cen	under 30	wot vib	as marke	JOHN C
South East	339	595	511	458	459	489	516	416	486	404	180	4,853
East Anglia	34	50	37	37	38	39	48	40	41	32	15	412
South Western	70	99	82	76	76	88	95	70	86	74	25	843
West Midlands	121	172	151	147	151	153	166	132	130	105	42	1,470
East Midlands	73	112	91	86	81	93	106	82	85	70	28	905
Yorkshire and Humberside	112	158	130	122	122	134	146	111	126	103	40	1,302
North Western	153	212	178	179	167	182	200	0 161 o	172	160	018 53	1,817
Northern	75	96	78	82	82	84	98	80	86	67	18	847
Wales	54	75	62	62	62	66	75	60	63	57	15	649
Scotland	130	156	130	129	125	130	141	117	126	109	41	1,335
Great Britain	1,164	1,724	1,451	1,387	1,363	1,458	1,592	1,268	1,395	1,184	453	14,442
Females				017	252	Inspect   Corns to less ni	350	205	287	148	86	3,04
South East	366	494	252	217	253	308	350	285	19	10	5	23
East Anglia	36	34	16	18	21	22	28	21	46	23	13	49
South Western	73	73	35	32	40	50	63	44	91	36	20	84
West Midlands	115	120	67	62	70	93	104	81	75	22	authori soni s	51
East Midlands	79	71	36	41	44	53	65	48	43	d fishing	forestry as	74
Yorkshire and Humberside	108	102	52	57	69	76	91	68	66	38	17	Iniab Se
North Western	151	154	88	88	97	120	E 141	108	116	49	29	1,14
Northern	80	69	33	35	42	52	53	39	38	18	8 8 120	46
Wales	51	48	25	25	29	35	40	30	25	14	5	32
	135	114	61	59	73	89	95	82	71	37	19	83
Scotland				-			STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE					
Scotland Great Britain	1,194	1,282	665	634	739	898	1,030	804 38·8	787 36·1	397 25·1	212 34·5	8,642

See footnote to table 1.

Table 8 Percentage regional distributions of employees within

age groups, Jun	e 1969			PER	CENT
Region	15–19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Males				1000	15 300
South East	29	34	34	40	34
East Anglia South Western	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 5	5
West Midlands	10	10	10	9	10
East Midlands	6	6	6	5 9 6 9	6
Yorkshire and Humberside	10	9	9	9	9
North Western	13	12	13	12	13
Northern Wales	6 5	6 4	6	4	0
Scotland	ıı	9	5 9	3 9	3 6 10 6 9 13 6 4
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100
Region	15-19	20-39	40-59	60 and over	Total 15 and over
Females					
South East	31	37	35	40	35
East Anglia South Western	3	3	3	2	3 6
West Midlands	6	5	10	6 9	10
East Midlands	7	6	6	5	6
Yorkshire and Humberside	9	8	9	8	6 9
North Western	13	13	14	13	13 5 4
Northern	7	5	5	4	5
Wales Scotland	11	4 9	10	3 9	10
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100

See footnote to table 1.

Percentage age distributions of employees within Table 9 Standard Regions, June 1969

Region	15–19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Males South East East Anglia South Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	7 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8	42 39 40 42 41 41 41 40 40 40	48 49 49 47 48 48 48 49 49	4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 3	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Great Britain	8	41	48	3	100
Region	15-19	20-39	40-59	60 and over	Total 15 and over
Females South East East Anglia South Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	12 16 15 14 15 15 13 17 17 15	40 39 37 38 37 38 37 38 37 38 37 37	45 44 46 46 45 46 47 43 44 45	3 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Great Britain	14	38	45	2	100

See footnote to table 1.

Table 10 Numbers of male employees in Great Britain, analysed by industry and age group, June 1969

660 474

3,175 1,832 1,320

68 61 110

2,750 1,681 1,239

103

Notes (1) The total includes a small number not classified to specific industries.

(2)\*Indicates that age distribution is not shown because of the small number of employees in the Order.

(3) See footnote to table 1.

Industry or service (1968 SIC Orders)

Total—All Industries and services Index of Production industries

Manufacturing industries

Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco

Coal and petroleum products
Chemicals and allied industries

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

Insurance, banking, finance and business services Professional and scientific services

Construction
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication

Distributive trades

Miscellaneous services Public administration

Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering

Table 11 Numbers of female employees in Great Britain, analysed by industry and age group, June 1969

THOUS	AN	DS
-------	----	----

Industry or service (1968 SIC Orders)	15-19	20-29	30–39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Total 15 and
Total—All industries and services Index of Production industries Manufacturing industries	1,194 425 402	1,947 676 632	1,373 466 439	1,928 661 622	1,591 533 505	609 161 153	8,642 2,922 2,753
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8	12	14	19	17	6	76
Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products	natidit was o	75	58	89	74	17	363
Chemicals and allied industries  Metal manufacture	20 288	10 S10038 HIT	21	34	23	5 244	140
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	27	54	32	49	32	8	72 203
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering	31	91	68	85	68	14	56 358
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	ad 201 13	30	18	26	19	15	13
Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur	oxe 1056 ob	one sofe	54	66	42 68	27	204
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	79	76	: 153 izivo	79	62	24	24 372
Timber, furniture, etc.	ploy olg	me elais io	ang 12 mo la	20	oaul 114 oec	orcidable as the	76 59
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction	40 20 14	60	31 23 13	34	35 24 13	to diamer in	218
Gas, electricity and water	ravian as fur	24	nt topiches	19 01 1	(130 0)	Colduia 6	90
Transport and communication Distributive trades	30 324	70 289	44 202	66	47 267	15	1,520
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Professional and scientific services	103	170 389	55 370	62 473	48 396	21	460 1,882
Miscellaneous services Public administration.	124 36	204 105	161	228 107	212	128	1,057

See footnotes to table 10.

## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th June 1970, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18	Girls over 16 but under 18	Total
	years	years	
28,536 39,848 8,401	1,375 3,108 418	2,471 3,151 742	32,382 46,107 9,561
20,063	1,417		21,480
5,796	304	281	20,687
26,177 3,190	905 401	780 154	27,862 3,745
152,674	7,940	7,591	168,205
	28,536 39,848 8,401 20,063 20,663 5,796 26,177 3,190	18 years and over l6 but under l8 years  28,536	18 years and over         16 but under 18 years         16 but under 18 years           28,536 39,848 3,108 8,401 418 20,063 1,417 20,663 12 12 5,796 304 26,177 905 780 3,190 401 154         2,471 3,190 401 154

\* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 15,659 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

# Quarterly statistics of total employment December 1969

#### **Great Britain**

The estimated numbers in the working population in December 1969 were 16,215,000 males and 8,993,000 females, a total of 25,209,000. Between September 1969 and December 1969 there was a decrease in the working population of about 71,000 (21,000 males and 51,000 females). There was a decrease in civil employment of about 96,000 (48,000 males and 48,000 females). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was a decrease of about 29,000 in the working population, a decrease of 38,000 males was partially offset by an increase of 9,000 females. The number in civil employment fell by 10,000 (a decrease of 23,000 males but an increase of 13,000 females).

In the twelve months from December 1968 to December 1969 the working population decreased by about 81,000, a fall of 139,000 males was partially offset by an increase of 57,000 females. The number in civil employment fell by about 93,000; there were 151,000 fewer males but 59,000 more females.

The numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures and the corresponding changes since December 1968 and September 1969 are given in table 1.

#### Standard regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in December 1969 are given in table 2, and the changes since September 1969 and December 1968 in tables 3 and 4.

The regional estimates for December 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 this GAZETTE, when the June 1970 figures are available. The regional estimates for December 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 December 1968 and December 1969 have been obtained by taking the difference between the estimates for December 1968 and for June 1969 excluding the improved information together with the change between the June 1969 estimate including the improved information and the December 1969 estimate. Between September and December 1969 civil employment decreased by 35,000 in Scotland and by 27,000 in West Midlands Region; there was a small increase (6,000) in East Midlands. In the twelve months from December 1968 to December 1969, there were decreases in civil employment of 32,000 in the South East, 19,000 in West Midlands Region and 17,000 in the North Western Region. There was a small increase of 8,000 in East Anglia.

#### Detailed analyses

Estimates of the change between June 1968 and June 1969 in the number of male employers and self-employed are now available and have been incorporated in tables 1-4 below.

The information was obtained from sample based estimates of numbers of class II national insurance cards exchanged, provided by the Department of Health and Social Security. It is not possible to obtain similar estimates of the change in the number of female employers and self-employed persons because many self-employed females have opted out of the national insurance scheme and do not exchange national insurance cards. It is currently assumed that there has been no change in the numbers of male employers and self-employed since June 1969, and in female employers and self-employed since June 1966. The estimated numbers of employers and self-employed persons will be subject to review as further information becomes available and finally after the results of the 1971 Census of Population have been examined.

Consequential revisions have been made to the time series given in table 101.

Working Population: Great Britain

***************************************	areas			December	1969		Changes September	1969 to December 1969	Changes December 1968 to December 1969			
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females Total	Males   Females	Total		
Unadjusted	for seasonal v	ariations	20,063 20,063		attività dil Salata ve amilia	NET D	or State to	toles the secretary subject to certain or	tones Act 1961 en			
Working por H.M. Force Employers Employees Wholly une Total in civ	opulation s and self-employ	ed		16,215 362 1,383 14,470 483 15,370 13,987	8,993 14 361 8,618 82 8,897 8,536	25,209 376 1,744 23,089 566 24,267 22,523	- 21 - 1 - 20 + 28 - 48 - 48	- 51   - 71 sumed no change - 51   - 70 - 3   + 26 - 48   - 96 - 48   - 96	- 139 + 57 - 14	- 81 - 14 + 31 - 98 + 26 - 93 - 124		
Adjusted for	r normal seaso	onal variatio	ns									
	opulation il employment in employment			16,161 15,337 13,954	9,013 8,921 8,560	25,174 24,258 22,514	- 38 - 23 - 23	+ 9   - 29 + 13   - 10 + 13   - 10	- 134 + 56 - 148 + 58 - 178 + 58	- 78 - 90 - 121		

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

Civilian Labour Force, December 1969: By Standard Region THOUSANDS **Employees in employment** 1,278 812 2,091 Total in civil emple Wholly unemployed Total employees

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in emplo Total in civil emplo	yment }†	3.5	onic component using equipmen uters	sound reprod	11	9-1 D-E	2.1 3.	1 2 2 4 4	9:1 ms	Signal box marks	Second Check
Males Females Total	- 3 + 3 - 1	+11	+ 2 - 10 - 8	- 16 - 11 - 27	+ 5 + 6	- 6 + 4 - 2	- 9 - 2 - 10	- 12 + 4 - 8	- 9 - 10	- 3 - 33 - 35	- 48 - 48 - 96
Wholly unemployed									200	anyaria ton re-	vischni boo
Males Females Total	+ 8	+ 3 + 2	+ 5 + 1 + 6	- 2	+ 2 + 2	+ 4 - 1 + 3	+ 2	+ 1 - 2 -	+ !	+ 5 + 1 + 6	+ 28 - 3 + 26
otal employees otal civilian labou	r force}†										
Males Females Total	+ 4 + 3 + 8	+ 3 - + 2	+ 7 - 8 - 2	- 18 - 12 - 30	+ 2 + 5 + 8	- 2 + 3 + 1	- 7   - 3   - 10	- II + 2 - 9	- 10 - 9	+ 3 - 32 - 28	- 20 - 51 - 70

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in emplo	pyment	1 2 5	not elsewhere	an stanbur tare	id.	26 34	1.5 8	3-5	7:5	Slave age 3	15900 (40)
Males Females Total	- 58 + 12 - 46	+ 2 + 6 + 7	- 5 - 8 - 13	- 18 - 4 - 23	- 7 + 9 + 2	- 20 + 5 - 16	- 37 + 16 - 21	- 23 + 11 - 13	-     + 4 + 1	- 14 + 10 - 4	-182 + 59 -124
Total in civil emplo	yment					1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	0 5 1 1-		9-2	315230	n' arand mariat
Males Females Total	- 44 + 12 - 32	+ 3 + 6 + 8	- 8 - 8	- 14 - 4 - 19	- 6 + 9 + 3	- 17 + 5 - 13	- 33 + 16 - 17	- 23 + 11 - 13	- 3   + 4   - 1	- 14 + 10 - 4	-151 + 59 - 93
Wholly unemploye	d			harman and a second		A-E T FEE			The Control of the Control	car soliforen ge Givenser zoo	
Males Females Total	+ 3 - 1 + 2	+ 2   -   + 1	+ 4 + 4	10 00 - 1930 - 930 - 1800	+ 1 + 1 + 2	+ 4 + 1 + 4	+ 6 + 5	=	+ - 1	+ 6 - 1 + 5	+ 26 - 1 + 26
Total employees						2.5			200	maluna sa Iban	im malape
Males Females Total	- 55 + 12 - 44	+ 4 + 6 + 9	- I   - 8   - 9	- 19 - 5 - 23	- 5 + 9 + 3	- 16 + 5 - 11	- 32 + 16 - 15	- 21 + 11 - 12	+ 4 + 2	- 8 + 9 + 1	-156 + 57 - 98
Total civilian labou	r force	1-2	Attended the state of the state			第月日日本第日	S. S. D.	CHARLES THE		State of the last	Contract of the last
Males Females Total	- 41 + 12 - 30	+ 5 + 6 + 10	+ 4 - 8 - 4	- I5 - 5 - I9	- 4 + 9 + 4	- 13 + 5 - 8	- 28 + 16	- 21 + 11 - 12	- 2 + 4	- 8 + 9 + 1	-125 + 57 - 67

(139769)

Total civilian labor

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 December 1969 are not so reliable as for June 1969. They are, therefore, provisional, and subject to revision when June 1970 estimates are available.

<sup>†</sup> The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to be unchanged.

## LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 16th MAY, 1970

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the four weeks ended 16th May 1970, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

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

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	ments ployed of per		em- nning	charge losses ployed of per		ther em- nning	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	ments ploye of per		em- nning	charge losses ployer of per		ther em- nning
Accessed at \$1,000 males	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	CLOUD of the feeting care	Males	Females	lotal	Males	Females	lotal
Food, drink and tobacco	3.0	4.8	3.8	3.2	4.5	3.7	Electrical engineering	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.3	4-1	3.0
Grain milling	2.7	3.9	2.9	4.1	4.6	4.2	Electrical machinery	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.8
Bread and flour confectionery	3.7	5.4	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.3	Insulated wires and cables	1.9	7.3	1043	2.0	3.0	23
Biscuits	3.6	6.8	5.6	3.0	5.5	4.5	Telegraph and telephone	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	3.7	2.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish	40	5.1	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.9	apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components		3.8	3.0	2.2	4.6	3.5
products	4.0	6.8	5.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	Broadcasting receiving and					-	-
Milk and milk products	1.0	3.4	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.9	sound reproducing equipment	3.5	4.5	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.9
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar							Electronic computers	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.7
confectionery	2.8	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.4	Radio, radar and electronic		2.5	1.7	1.8	3.8	2.4
Fruit and vegetables products	2.6	4.2	3.4	3.4	5.4	4.4	capital goods	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2 7
Animal and poultry toods	1.4	3.6	1.8	3.3	4.3	3.5	Electric appliances primarily for	3.3	4.9	3.9	2.3	3.6	2.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	2.5	8.4	3.7	3.6	6.3	4.2	Other electrical goods	2.8	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.5
Food industries not elsewhere	2.6	4.5	3.5	2.7	4.5	3.5	Other electrical goods		Maria de la		parte	S COUNTY	11198
specified	2.2	3.6	2.5	1.9	4.0	2.3		1.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.0
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	6.7	8.4	2·5 7·3	6.0	5.5	5.8	Marine engineering	1.2	1.0	10000	13000	1000	1000
Other drink industries	3.2	5.2	4.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	the state of the s			Thousand		100	1.8
Tobacco	1.0	2.7	1.9	1.2	2.5	1.9	Vehicles	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
				1			Wheeled tractor manufacturing	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.4	2.8	1.9
Coal and petroleum products	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal			2016	No.		100
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	cycle manufacturing	2.0	3.4	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.2
Mineral oil refining	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.2	Aerospace equipment manu-	Contract of	8				TO TO
Lubricating oils and greases	1.0	7.7	2.0	1	1 -		facturing and repairing	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.5	3.0	1.8
Chemicals and allied industries	1.8	3.3	2.2	2.0	3.7	2.5	Locomotives and railway track						0.9
General chemicals	1.4	3.1	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.6	equipment	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and							Railway carriages and wagons	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.2
preparations	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.8	and trams	1.7	2.0	1.7	12	1 20	1
Toilet preparations	2.7	4.6	4.0	4.6	7.5	6.5	Metal goods not elsewhere						
Paint	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	specified	3.3	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.7
Soap and detergents	3.0	1.7	2.5	3.4	4.0	3.0	Engineers' small tools and gauge	2.4	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.3	Hand tools and implements	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	Cutlery, spoons, forks and plater	-	-	1.0	2.2	4.2	2.
Fertilizers	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	3.9	2.9	tableware, etc.	3.3	5.1	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.8
Other chemical industries	1.9	3.4	2.4	2.2	4.0	2.9	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.2	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.8	2.9
						1000	Wire and wire manufacturers Cans and metal boxes	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	4.4	3.7
Metal manufacture	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.7	3.1	1.8	Jewellery and precious metals	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.6	3.0
Iron and steel (general)	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.1	Metal industries not elsewhere						
Steel tubes Iron castings, etc.	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.1	specified	3.6	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.9	4.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.3	3.9	2.5	7 1 81 7	2 4	1 . 88	-			1 .
Copper, brass and other copper				1	2	-	Textiles	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.0	1.6
alloys	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.7	Production of man-made fibres	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.2	2.6	100
Other base metals	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.0	4.1	3.2	Spinning and doubling on the	4.6	3.8	4.2	6.3	5.2	5-7
			2 -	2.6	3.5	2.7	cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and						635
Mechanical engineering	2.4	3.1	2.5	7.0	3.5		man-made fibres	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.3	3 -:
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	3.6	2.0	Woollen and worsted	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.
Metal-working machine tools	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.3	3.4	2.4	Jute	5.7	5.4	5.6	8.5	6.7	7.
Pumps, valves and compressors	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.8	2·6 2·2 3·0	Rope, twine and net	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.
Industrial engines	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	Hosiery and other knitted good	s 2.5 0.9	3.0	2.8	1.3	2.4	1.
Textile machinery and accessories	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.7	4.9	3.0	Lace Carpets	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.
Construction and earth moving		3.1	2.0	2.3	4.0	2.5	Narrow fabrics (not more than	2 1	- 1		-		
equipment	1.8	3.1	2.2	2.9	4.3	3.1	30 cm wide)	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	2.0	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.2	Made-up textiles	6.8	4.8	5.5	4.8	4.5	4.
Other machinery	2.4	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.8	2.8	Textile finishing	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.
Industrial (including process)		1 50		1			Other textile industries	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.
plant and steelwork	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.9		2.1	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.
Ordnance and small arms	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.4	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.0	and the same
Other mechanical engineering	-	2.3	20	2.8	3.4	2.9	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.
not elsewhere specified	2.6	3.3	2.8	7.8	3.4	7.7	Leather goods	3.4	3.0	3.2	4.0	4.5	4.
Instrument engineering	2.3	3.9	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.3	Fur	3.2		3.7	4.2	2.2	3.
Instrument engineering Photographic and document		Name and Address of the Owner, where	-	-	-	a page a service of the		-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	- Control of the last	63	all grand	
copying equipment	2.7	4.0	3.2	3.2	4.6	3.7	Clothing and footwear	2.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.1	3.
Watches and clocks	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.1	3.7	3.0	Weatherproof outerwear	3.8	3.2	3.3	6.6	4.5	3.
Surgical instruments and	I HOLDIE	Day Limb	20	1	2314	2.9	Men's and boys' tailored	2.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.
appliances	2.2	4.3	3.2	2.4	3.4	7.4	outerwear Women's and girls' tailored	sto bere	lq milbe	108 250	grigma)	io monto	图 中国共
Scientific and industrial	2.2	3.8	2.8	2.9	4.1	3.3	outerwear	3.1	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: four weeks ended 16th May, 1970 (continued)

DIVI Pera him saprenha					212011			THE PARTY NAMED IN	N. D. C. B. L. B. L.			A BALLEY	
ndustry Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	ment	ber of en s per 100 d at begi riod	em-	charg	ber of dis es and ot per 100 d d at begin iod	her em-	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engage- ments per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period		
elesated ment is	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Lates to	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear (contd.) Overalls and men's shirts,	The Street	1		030	beed		Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	1.9	3.6	2.4	2.1	3.9	2.7
underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants'	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	2.6	4.8	3.6	2.9	5.1	3.9
wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.1	5·0 3·1	Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board	2.7	4.4	3.5	2.8	4.7	3.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	5-1	4.6	not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.2
Footwear	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.6	3.4	3.0	newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	1.0	3.8	1.4	1.9	3.4	1.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	Other printing, publishing bookbinding, engraving, etc.	1.8	3.0	2.2	1.8	3.2	2.3
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.9	3.5	4·7 3·3	Other manufacturing industries	3.2	4.4	3.6	3.1	4.6	3.7
Glass Cement	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.7	3.4	2.8	Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.6
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms	2.9	6.7	4.8	2.6	4.4	3.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.5
Timber Furniture and upholstery	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastic products not elsewhere	4.4	5.2	4.7	4.3	5.6	4.8
Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	specified Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	4.4	3.5
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork	4.4	3.9	4.3	5.4	3.8	5.0	industries	2.8	3.2		2.7	7:7	10000
manufacturers	4.3	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.2	5.0	All the above industries	2.3	3.6	2.7	2.6	4.0	3.0

# UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO

Of the 578,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 11th May 1970, it is estimated that about 238,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 65,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance\*. About 141,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance\* only, and 134,000 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**

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment	200	18	14	6	238
benefit and supple- mentary allowance*	59	3	. 1	2	65
Total receiving unemploy- ment benefit Receiving supplementary	260	21	15	7	303
allowance only*	123	12	3	4	141
Others registered for work	96	11	13	13	134
Total	479	44	30	25	578

\* Formerly termed national assistance.

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

#### ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Details of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers, and of operatives, in manufacturing industries at October 1969 were published in the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. These estimates were analysed according to the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

The estimates for October 1969 have been recalculated using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and are shown below together with figures for April 1970.

At April 1970, about 26 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year, in April and October, on returns made by certain

employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers in each industry group and the percentage that they formed of all employees in the group. Employees who are not classed as administrative, technical or clerical are regarded as operatives.

The figures are provisional and subject to minor revisions when the results of the mid-1970 exchange of national insurance cards become available.

(139769)

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technica and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males	35 50	(Thousands)	des of paper, ed materials scionery	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	378	115	494	23.4
Coal and petroleum pro- ducts	34	17	51	33.5
Chemicals and allied industries	212	123	335	36.8
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	415 727	101 268	516 995	19.6
Instrument engineering Electrical Engineering	331	34 222	94 554	35·8 40·1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	146	32	178	18.0
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	537	184	720	25.5
specified Textiles	350 292	86 67	436 359	19.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	26	6	32	17.2
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	101	30	131	22.6
cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	218 211	49 39	268 250	18·4 15·5
Paper, printing and pub-	320	108	428	25 · 2
Other manufacturing in-	160	52	212	24.4
Total, all manufacturing				
industries	4,520	1,531	6,051	25.3
Females			Marroll I	vit description 7450 or
Food, drink and tobacco	293	82	375	21.9
Coal and petroleum pro-	2	5	7	75.0
Chemicals and allied industries	81	64	145	44.3
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	35 94	38	72 205	52·1 54·1
Instrument engineering	39	17	56	29·6 25·6
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	265	92	357	72.2
engineering Vehicles	56	9 55	13	49.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	153	51	204	25.0
Textiles Leather, leather goods and	291	44	335	13.1
fur Clothing and footwear	20 335	33	24 369	16·5 9·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	52	24 23	76	31.0
Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and pub-	35		58	39.0
lishing Other manufacturing in-	143	78	221	35.3
dustries	108	31	139	23.0
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,005	759	2,764	27.5
Total males and females				
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum pro-	671	198	869	22.7
ducts Chemicals and allied	36	23	59	38.6
industries Metal manufacture	292 450	187	480 588	39-1
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	821	379 50	1,200	31·6 33·5
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	597	314	910	34.5
engineering Vehicles	149 592	41 239	190 831	21.6
Metal goods not elsewhere	503	136	639	21.3
specified Textiles	583	111	694	16.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	46	9	56	16.9
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	437	63	499	12.6
cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	271 246	73	343 308	21.1
Paper, printing and pub- lishing	463	186	648	28.7
Other manufacturing in- dustries	268	83	351	23.7
Total, all manufacturing	COLUMN ESSO	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	T CONTRACTOR

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technica and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males	0 + 0 +	(Thousands)	o, infanta'	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	371	114	486	23.5
Coal and petroleum pro- ducts	34	17	52	33.2
Chemicals and allied industries	212	124	335	36.9
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	415 724	102 272	517 996	19.8
Instrument engineering	59	35 226	94 551	37·0 41·0
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	325	ALC: NO.		eusta
engineering Vehicles	145 531	32 185	176 716	17·9 25·8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	351	88	438	20.0
Textiles Leather, leather goods and	284	67	3510 .01	19.2
fur Clothing and footwear	26 98	5 30	31 127	17·3 23·3
Bricks, pottery, glass,	2.6			SS HIS DIE CONTO
cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	212 202	48 38	260 240	18·4 16·0
Paper, printing and pub-	319	108	427	25.2
Other manufacturing in- dustries	160	52	212	24.6
Total, all manufacturing			34195	
industries	4,467	1,542	6,009	25.7
Females 674 177.41	MHITTEN	ETER: E	ED BEGI	MIMPLOY
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum pro-	275	81	356	22.8
ducts Chemicals and allied	2	5	r spoking (	74.6
industries Metal manufacture	79 33	63	141	44·3 53·2
Mechanical engineering	92	113	205	54.9
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	39 264	17	56 357	30·4 25·9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	nerstary a	plaque 10	igiasaja ni	72.0
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	54	54	108	50.0
specified Textiles	150 278	51	201	25.5
Leather, leather goods and	19	yeise whic	1 0 23 10	17.6
fur Clothing and footwear	326	34	359	0 9.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	stob stod	23	0280 74	31.0
Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and pub-	els office	ain 23	56	40.2
lishing Other manufacturing in-	140	78	217:00	35.6
dustries	103	adua 31	Won listor	23 · 1
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,943	758	2,701	28⋅1
Total males and females				
Food, drink and tobacco	646	195	842	23.2
Coal and petroleum pro- ducts	36	22	59	38.2
Chemicals and allied industries	290	186	476	39.1
Metal manufacture	448 816	140	588 1,200	23.8
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	98	52	150	34.5
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	589	319	908	35.1
engineering Vehicles	148	239	189 824	21.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	500	139	639	21.7
Textiles OTAL	562	le ni iiiiz	672	16.4
Leather, leather goods and	45	10	55	17.4
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	423	63	487	13.0
cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	263 236	71	334 297	21.2
Paper, printing and pub-		185	644	28.8
Other manufacturing in-	263	83	346	24.0
dustries Tassl all manufacturing	263	10 10/1 03	to control comme	2,0
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,409	2,300	8,709	26.4

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

### AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 19th May 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

interm schemetalistical statis medical statis designated and schemes in addition to ordinary work should receive	Number of quotations 19th May 1970	Average price 19th May 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beaf: Home-killed	aafton en	and, oligo	d
Chuck Sirloin (without bone)	845	76-1	68 - 84
Silverside (without bone)*	847 885	98.1	90 -120
Back ribs (with bone)*	724	67.2	56 - 78
Fore ribs (with bone)	750	66.0	56 - 78
Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	758 890	42·9 134·4	34 - 60 108 -156
Beef: Imported, chilled	industrial		ere reference
Chuck	83	62:8	56 - 72
Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak*	53 101	79·3 105·7	66 - 90 88 -138
Lamb: Home-killed	tion at		ns boar in
Loin (with bone)	617	86.4	72 -102
Best end of neck	601 568	27·4 66·9	18 - 36
Shoulder (with bone)	596	62.7	50 - 78
Leg (with bone)	616	84.2	72 - 96
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone)	schenic w	balleild	or poster
Breast*	668	61·7 15·3	54 - 70
Best end of neck	643	49.9	36 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	663	44.2	40 - 48
Leg (with bone)	665	66.6	60 - 72
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off)	862	66.6	1000
Belly*	863	43.4	54 - 78 36 - 48
Loin (with bone)	895	79.8	72 - 88
Pork sausages Beef sausages	868	44-4	40 - 50
ut considered that it had become	777	36.6	30 - 42
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven	673	38.0	34 - 44
ready	343	46.0	38 - 54
Fresh and smoked fish  Cod fillets	605	50.7	42 - 57
Haddock fillets	607	60.9	52 - 70
Haddock, smoked, whole	551	55.3	44 - 66
Plaice fillets Halibut cuts	561 330	77.8	60 - 96
Herrings	438	27.5	22 - 32
Kippers, with bone	630	35.8	30 - 40
Bread White, 13 lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	treat a	21.7	20 25
White, 13 lb. unwrapped loaf	836 713	21.7	20 - 23
White, 14 oz. loaf	757	12.3	11 - 13
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	705	14.5	14 - 15
Flour			27 SE3 (III
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	23 · 1	

<sup>\*</sup> Or Scottish equivalent.

you to tenns the types of case of the set of	Number of quotations 19th May 1970	Average price 19th May 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. or quotations fell
Harden dress user 65	Later Tests	d.	d.
Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old, loose White Red Potatoes, new, loose Tomatoes Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower or broccoli Brussels sprouts	597 375 709 857 723 377 738	6·7 7·3 13·3 47·9 9·6 9·0 14·9	6 - 8 6 - 8 12 - 15 42 - 54 7 - 12 6 - 12 9 - 21
Peas Carrots	821	8.8	6 - 12
Runner beans Onions	855	18.6	16 - 21
Mushrooms, per ‡ lb.	766	14-1	12 - 18
Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert Oranges Bananas	812 862 771 826 847	16·0 23·3 21·3 15·1 18·6	14 - 18 20 - 27 18 - 24 12 - 20 16 - 21
Bacon Collar* Gammon* Middle cut*, smoked Back, smoked Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	698 740 513 467 463 441	55·1 79·5 72·5 79·1 76·3 52·1	48 - 62 72 - 88 62 - 84 72 - 86 70 - 84 46 - 60
Ham (not shoulder)	798	127-6	116 -144
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	771	32.3	25 - 37
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	884	66-1	60 - 72
Milk, ordinary, per pint	1 16 VING	11.0	a Reign model
Butter, New Zealand Butter, Danish	823 863	40·2 48·1	38 - 42 44 - 52
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb. Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	168 157	12·2 9·9	11 - 13 9 - 10
Lard	894	20.4	18 - 24
Cheese, cheddar type	879	42.9	36 - 48
Eggs, large, per dozen Eggs, standard, per dozen Eggs, medium, per dozen	771 789 417	53·5 45·5 39·2	50 - 60 42 - 52 36 - 46
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	907	17.8	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	842	58.8	52 - 69
Tea, per 1 lb.  Higher priced  Medium priced  Lower priced	357 1930 747	23·9 18·6 17·3	24 17 - 21 16 - 18

# **News and Notes**

In the 12 months ended 31st March 1970 the Race Relations Board and its regional conciliation committees investigated 500 complaints concerned with employment according to its annual report published recently (HC 309, HMSO or through any bookseller price 7s. 0d. (35p) net.)

Of these complaints 202 related to recruitment, 176 to dismissals, 90 to terms and conditions of employment, 28 to promotion and four to training. The majority of complaints emanated from London, the South East and West Mid-

Of the 202 complaints about recruitment opinions of unlawful discrimination were formed in 21 cases: similar opinions were formed in six complaints about terms and conditions, training and in seven complaints about dismissals.

Discrimination in recruitment, the report states, is likely to be less subtle than when it relates to people already in employment, or to dismissal. Some recruitment cases have revealed blatant discrimination; for example, as in the case of a multi-plant company which excluded coloured workers in only one of its plants as a matter of policy, or that of a coloured schoolboy who was crudely refused part-time employment in a supermarket because the store manager thought his customers would not like it.

Several recruitment cases have been related to discriminatory situations of which higher management have been unaware, and have led to steps being taken to reduce the possibility of a repetition of discrimination, not only at the point at which it occurred, but also in other parts of the firm. "Here our activities can and do bring substantial gains in opening up new employment opportunities", the report

The proportion of opinions of unlawful discrimination formed in dismissals cases is the smallest in any category of employment complaints, and the report says that there are difficulties in dismissals cases in establishing what would have happened to the complainant but for his colour and

The Act does not deal with unfair dismissals generally, but only with dismissals which are unfair because they are discriminatory on grounds of colour, etc. There have been examples of dismissals policies that have operated harshly on all employees dismissed, so that the complainant, though treated unfairly, was treated equally. And it is not easy to explain to complainants that the Act does not protect them against unfair treatment. The report emphasises that coloured workers who are dismissed may believe

RACE RELATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT they will find it more difficult (and perhaps they may) to get a new job than their white counterparts. This may make them cling harder to any chances of retaining their

So far all employment cases in which discrimination has been found have been successfully settled by conciliation, and, therefore, no court proceedings have been found necessary. The settlements vary with the type of case, but have included apologies, offer of next available job opportunity and financial compensation. Assurances have been received in all cases.

Industry machinery dealt with just under 25 per cent, of all employment complaints received under the Act, a substantially lower proportion than had been anticipated. The board had received 36 complaints from persons aggrieved by decisions of industry machinery. In 28 cases, they decided not to entertain the complaint further, two complaints were referred back to the industry machinery for investigation, and six were investigated by the board. The board adds that it has been impressed with the fairness and thoroughness with which the investigations in many industries have been conducted, and so far it has not reversed an opinion of an industry machin-

In its annual report also published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 4s. 6d. (22½p) net), the Community Relations Commission states that it has set up an advisory committee on employment under its chairman Mr Frank Cousins, with representatives of the CBI and TUC.

This committee's terms of reference are broadly to advise the commission on all matters affecting community relations in employment. It also aims to encourage employers to adopt positive employment policies for the recruitment, training and promotion of coloured workers, and to persuade trade unions to provide their members with more information about race relations.

#### ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY DISPUTE INQUIRY REPORT

The Report of the Court of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Professor A. D. Campbell, into the dispute in the electricity supply industry between the Electrical Power Engineers' Association (EPEA) and the Electricity Boards which was published recently (Cmnd. 4410, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. (17½p) net) makes three principal recommendations:

That the long-term solution to the dispute lies in a new salary structure for EPEA staff, and that negotiations to bring this into existence and operation should begin at once and proceed as quickly as possible:

That until, but only until, a new salary structure is in operation an interim payment is justified to the National Joint Board (NJB) staff regularly involved in operating the incentive schemes introduced for industrial staff. This payment should be related to the degree of involvement, and the report suggests how this might be measured without delaying the implementation of an interim scheme:

Technical staff concerned with the preparation of schemes in addition to their ordinary work should receive ad hoc payments on the lines of an offer already made by the electricity boards.

The dispute concerned the contribution which members of the EPEA make to the preparation, implementation and operation of local productivity (incentive) payment schemes which are being introduced for industrial staff in the industry, and the extent to which this contribution would be reflected in additional payment.

In commenting on the causes of the dispute the court finds that the NJB for the industry failed to appreciate at an early stage the effects which the introduction of a local productivity (incentive) payment scheme would have on technical staff; that the electricity boards were mainly responsible for delay on the part of the committee (the "Impact Committee") which was set up by the NJB to consider the impact of the incentive schemes on technical staff; and that the salary structure for technical staff made it difficult for the parties to the dispute to find a solution within the existing frame-

The court considered that it had become clear that the industrial staff could not be regarded as a separate and independent group participating in incentive schemes to the exclusion of the technical staff. "Both types of staff play their parts and the full and efficient working of an incentive scheme depends upon the contributions of industrial staff (including foremen) and of technical engineering staff working together as a team". However, it accepted "without reservation" the contention of the electricity boards that any payment to technical staff involved in incentive schemes should not be in the form of a "lieu bonus".

The report concludes by remarking that although the EPEA refused to take the dispute to arbitration, the arbitration arrangements within the electricity supply industry appeared to be satisfactory to both parties. This being so it should have been possible to settle the dispute within the machinery available without resort to industrial action. The court expressed the hope that the arbitration procedure would be properly used on any future occasion.

#### TOXIC HAZARDS FROM WELDING AND FLAME CUTTING

The results of a survey by HM Factory Inspectorate into the toxic hazards from welding and flame cutting in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry in North-East England are given in a report published recently (Fumes from Welding AND FLAME CUTTING), (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 7s. 6d. (37½p) net).

In a foreword Mr. W. J. C. Plumbe, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, says that "insufficient attention has been paid to the dangers of toxic fumes emitted during various welding and flame cutting processes. It calls for greatly improved standards of fume control including, where necessary, efficient local exhaust ventilation. In some confined spaces, where this is not possible, the wearing of suitable breathing apparatus is considered essential".

Mr. Plumbe points out that although the investigation was limited to the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, the results and recommendations warrant circulation to industry in general, since they may have an application to any undertaking where welding or flame cutting is carried on. "Management", he adds, "would be well advised to study the results of the survey and where appropriate, put the recommendations of the report into effect immediately."

The report says that the investigation sought not only to establish what toxic hazards were produced, but also to indicate. in a practical fashion, how working conditions could be improved to meet the requirements laid down in the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations 1953, for the protection of workers against the risks of dust or fume

It points out that generally speaking there were no consistently significant hazards at open-air and open workshop sites. However, there was occasional evidence that high concentrations of zinc fume during open arc welding of zinc-coated steel plate, of ozone during argon arc welding of aluminium, and of copper fume during the use of copper-coated steel wire. This makes the provision of local exhaust ventilation desirable to provide entirely satisfactory working conditions at some of these sites.

The survey shows that conditions were generally not satisfactory in confined and semi-confined spaces. There is ample evidence, in a section evaluating the results, that much better control of zinc oxide fume, iron oxide fume, and nitrous fumes is necessary. The only way to achieve a satisfactory standard of control is to provide means for moving the exhaust inlet with the weld so that the welding fumes are immediately removed to the outside atmosphere instead of being allowed to enter the working space.

Many of the cabins below deck, which are classed as semi-confined spaces, in which welding was taking place, were poorly ventilated, and there was often a background of welding fume. Efficient local exhaust ventilation would eliminate the background of welding fume and provide the necessary improvement in general ventilation, although there was also a need

make-up for the air being exhausted from

In small confined spaces, such as some double bottom sites, the provision of local exhaust ventilation is virtually impossible because of the lack of space. In such wears suitable breathing apparatus, for example of the air-line type.

The report says it may be necessary on other occasions, to ensure that all persons involved in work in confined spaces should be protected by suitable breathing apparatus if the background of welding fume cannot be sufficiently controlled below the threshold limit value by forced general

There is no doubt that substitution of the zinc-rich coating on steel plate where it is used by a less toxic and less volatile coating, for example red oxide of iron if it is technically possible, would considerably decrease the fume hazard during welding. It would not, however, eliminate the need for local exhaust ventilation in confined and semi-confined spaces. It was noted in one shipyard that zinc-coated plate brought into the yard was uncoated for two to three inches along the edges, thus enabling welding to take place without copious emission of zinc oxide fume.

At most shipyards there was generally the need for better supervision to improve tive bargaining for clerical employees. the control of welding fumes in the working environment to the necessary higher standard. Full use was not always made of the exhaust fans available and there were difficulties in ensuring that they were always positioned to the best possible advantage. On other occasions sufficient exhaust fans were not available for welding sites where they were needed

There is obviously scope for much better industrial hygiene control to ensure safe and satisfactory working conditions, particularly in confined and semi-confined spaces. To implement this, the report recommends that a full-time industrial hygienist is employed by the industry in one area or alternatively by a large group of shipyards. He would be responsible for ensuring proper supervision of all the precautions including adequate ventilation and local exhaust ventilation, where necessary. He would also ensure the regular monitoring of working atmospheres and personal exposures so that an adequate record could be built up.

#### CIR RECOMMENDS UNION RECOGNITION

The Commission on Industrial Relations has recommended that Frederick Parker Limited of Leicester, manufacturer of cement mixers and machinery for the construction industry, should recognise the right of the Clerical and Administrative Workers Union (CAWU) to represent its members

The commission was asked to enquire into industrial relations at the company following a complaint from the union that it was being denied recognition (see this GAZETTE, December 1969, page 1115).

In its report published recently (Cmnd. 4374, HMSO or through any bookseller,

for fresh-air inlets to provide the necessary price 2s. 3d. net), the commission draws attention to what it regards as an inconsistency in the company's policy-its willingness to deal with the manual workers' union but not the clerical workers' union. The commission recommends that both should be treated alike with the company situations it is essential that the welder accepting the recognition clauses in the agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the CAWU.

The company is not a member of the local engineering employers' association, and does not formally recognise any trade union. In practice it applies the result of engineering industry negotiations to clerical and manual workers but only deals with the manual workers' unions.

The report points out that the engineering agreements provide for employers to recognise unions, and that recognition of the CAWU does not require a test of union membership. It recommends that the company should consider the advantages of joining the East Midlands Engineering Employers' Association, since membership of the association could help the company develop its industrial relations policy.

The commission also recommends that the company and union should discuss arrangements for union representation on a joint management and staff committee already existing in the company. This would assist in the development of collec-

#### TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. Robert Carr. Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, has reconstituted three of the industrial training boards. The first is the Water Supply Industry Training Board, which has been reconstituted for a further three years from 24th June. It is the board's third term of office. It was established in June 1965.

The Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board has been reconstituted for a further three years from 29th June. The board, which was originally established as the Wool Industry Training Board in June 1964 was renamed the Wool. Jute and Flax Industry Training Board in April 1966, covers approximately 175,000 workers.

The Iron and Steel Industry Training Board has been reconstituted for a further three years from 3rd July. This is the board's third term of office. It was set up in July 1964, and covers about 300,000 employees.

#### Water supply industry levy

From 15th July employers within the scope of the Water Supply Industry Training Board will have to pay a levy equal to 1.6 per cent. of their pay roll in the year ended 5th April 1970.

This is the effect of proposals by the board which have been approved by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1970 No. 942, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 9d. net).

The levy will be used to make grants to employers releasing staff to attend courses of training acceptable to the board, and courses of further education; and to meet the costs of providing training at the board's training centres.

The Water Supply Industry Training Board was set up in 1965, and covers approximately 230 employers.

#### Construction industry board chairman

Mr. Desmond Misselbrook, chairman of the Economic Development Committees for Building and for Civil Engineering has been appointed chairman of the Construction Industry Training Board from 21st July. He succeeds Sir Norman Longley, C.B.E., who, for personal reasons did not wish to continue as chairman after 20th July, when his present appointment expired.

Mr. Misselbrook was until recently a deputy chairman of British American Tobacco Co. Ltd. and Wiggins Teape Ltd., and chairman of Mardon Packaging International Ltd. He is vice-chairman of the British Institute of Management and his present directorships include the Standard Life Assurance Co. and the Charterhouse

He is also a part-time Senior Research Fellow of Edinburgh University in Business Studies.

The Construction Industry Training Board was set up in July 1964. About 1,600,000 workers are within its scope.

#### **IMMINGHAM COAL TRIMMERS** DISPUTE REPORT

Three principal recommendations on employment questions arising in connection with the loading of coal in the port of Immingham and the new jetty at South Killingholme are made in the report of an inquiry by Sir Jack Scamp published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. (10p) net). The inquiry was set up on 28th May jointly by the then Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity and the Minister of Transport following an industrial dispute whether coal trimmers should be employed at the new jetty at South Killingholme.

Sir Jack's three principal recommendations are:

(a) the new terminal should, in his view, be regarded as part of the port of Immingham for the purposes of the Dock Labour Scheme, if necessary by revision of the existing definition; he describes it as unrealistic to maintain that terms and conditions of employment should differ from the rest of the port in this fundamental respect simply because the terminal is a few yards beyond a boundary line which is now only of historical interest; but he points out that this does not necessarily mean that coal trimmers must be employed there, nor that all operations other than trimming should be "dock work":

(b) the question whether coal trimmers should be employed, and if so how many, should be the subject of negotiation between all the parties concerned, i.e. the NCB and the shipowners as well as the BTDB and the TGWU: this is not, in his view, a matter that can be decided (as the NCB contended) simply by a study of physical requirements; the shipowners had drawn attention to other cases where trimmers were in their view not required but nonetheless employed: the TGWU and BTDB are already negotiating reductions in manning scales for the port generally; Sir Jack is encouraged by this to think the present issue could be settled by negotiation:

(c) consideration should be given to the possibility of immediate extension of the National Dock Labour Board's Voluntary Severance Scheme to coal trimmers in the port; this might assist the progress of negotiations.

#### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In June, 61 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 40 in May. This total included 31 arising from factory processes, 27 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 11 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 27th June, the same number as in the five weeks ended 30th May. These 11 included 7 underground coal mineworkers and 4 in quarries, compared with eight and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were four fatal accidents in June and six in the previous month.

In June, 20 seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were lost or fatally injured, compared with two in

In June, 14 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised four of chrome ulceration, six of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, one of chronic benzene poisoning and two of epitheliomatous

#### 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 15 April,

There were 71,847 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 11th May, 1970, of whom 64,421 were males and 7,426 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 61,660, (55,402 males and 6,258 females), while there were 10.187 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in this GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 6th May 1970, 5,946 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,999 men, 839 women and 108 young persons. In addition 196 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

At 8th June 1970, there were 69,956 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 62,809 were males and 7,147 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 59,937, (53,937 males and 6,000 females), while there were 10,019 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the four weeks ended 3rd June 1970, 5,849 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,995 men, 760 women and 94 young persons. In addition, 206 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

#### FIRST REPORT OF HEATHROW INOUIRY

The terms of employment and shift earnings of firemen employed by the British Airports Authority (BAA) at Heathrow are not out of line with those of other employees of the authority, says the First Report of the Committee of Inquiry on disputes at Heathrow Airport (Cmnd. 4405, HMSO or through any bookseller price 2s. 3d. net) published recently. It recommends that the firemen should accept the authority's offer of a "super airport" allowance of 12s. 6d.

The report also censures the firemen's unconstitutional strike action in March, and finds that both the authority and the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) were guilty of breaches of procedure in dealing with the firemen's

The committee of inquiry was appointed March under the chairmanship of Professor D. J. Robertson, to inquire into the causes of current and threatened disruption of operations at Heathrow. It was asked to examine three specific issues: (i) the dispute about terms and conditions of work of members of the BAA's fire service; (ii) the agreement between BAA and General Aviation Services (UK) on ground handling services; and (iii) the steps needed to improve industrial relations within the authority.

The committee found that the issues were interrelated, but because the committee is to reconvene to hear evidence from the unions on the GAS dispute it was decided to publish its findings on the firemen's dispute as a separate report.

The report notes that in September 1969 a "package deal" was concluded within the British Airports Authority joint negotiating machinery which covered all the authority's employees. It made provision for increases both in basic rates and in shift allowances. The firemen expressed dissatisfaction with the new rates of shift allowance which came into force on 1st January 1970, and their union, the TGWU, entered into discussions with the authority about this.

These discussions failed to produce anything acceptable to the firemen, and on 2nd March the firemen went on strike. They returned to work on 9th March, but thereafter imposed restrictions on their working, and on 12th March the authority withdrew their clock cards until they were prepared to work normally. The firemen

resumed normal working on 20th March after the decision to appoint an inquiry had been announced.

The committee says at the outset that the general terms and conditions of employment of BAA firemen are in line with those of other BAA employees, and should not give grounds for dissatisfaction when compared with those of municipal firemen. In view of this, the committee says, the firemen might reasonably have been expected to pursue their grievance with a fair degree of patience.

The committee can see no strong case for the firemen's claim that their shift allowances should be increased by altering the current method of calculation to that used for BAA's other industrial employees, and it does not accept the argument put forward by the TGWU that shift allowances should be equal for all grades in the fire service. It says the shift pay earnings of BAA firemen do not seem out of line either with those of BAA's other industrial grades or those of the fire officers. The committee does, however, consider that the authority, which is in the process of rationalising the complex pay structure it took over in 1966, should work towards a single common method of calculating shift allowances for all its employees.

pay the firemen a "super airport" allowance of 12s. 6d. a week since its airports are capable of handling the latest generation of aircraft which, it was suggested, would present special new problems because of their size and increase the responsibilities of the firemen. The authority has stated that this offer is still open and the committee recommends that the firemen should accept it.

Commenting on the procedural aspects of the dispute the report says that the firemen acted unconstitutionally. Their industrial action caused loss and inconvenience to the travelling public, their fellow employees at the airport and to the authority and deserves censure.

The report also finds that both BAA and the TGWU were guilty of considerable breaches of accepted procedures in dealing with the fire service dispute. The dispute was allowed to move through informal negotiations to unofficial industrial action without reference at any stage to the formal joint negotiating machinery which existed within the authority.

It adds that there were other failures by the BAA and the unions in implementing closing months of 1969.

During discussions about the firemen's the procedures they had all agreed to pay claim, the authority itself offered to institute, thus causing confusion which added fuel to the dispute.

> First, there was a failure to record formally the terms of the "package deal" concluded in September 1969. Secondly, the process of establishing an integrated fire service with officers, leading firemen and firemen in one negotiating body, was allowed to get out of phase, the firemen being "integrated" some months before the

> Finally, the report records that in seeking to re-negotiate the firemen's shift allowances the TGWU claimed that it had reserved its position on this point in the course of the negotiations leading to the September 1969 "package deal". But the authority maintained that no such reservation had been made, and that it was not prepared to go back on what had been agreed.

> The committee says it is satisfied that no such reservation was made with the strength or clarity that would have been expected in the circumstances, and that, while a genuine sense of grievance existed among the firemen, the TGWU did not follow it up with any great urgency in the

#### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

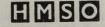
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# **Monthly Statistics**

#### SUMMARY

NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. With the exception of table 121 in the statistical series, all statistics of employment and unemployment, given in this GAZETTE, are now available on the new edition. Table 121 will be revised in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE.

#### **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 10,832,900 in May (7,970,600 males, 2,862,300 females). The total included 8,682,200 (5,990,500 males, 2,691,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,342,300 (1,253,200 males, 89,100 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 23,000 lower than that for April 1970 and 193,000 lower than in June 1969. The total in manufacturing industry was 27,000 lower than in April 1970 and 59,000 lower than in June 1969. The number in construction was 7,000 higher than in April 1970 and 104,000 lower than in June 1969.

#### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers on 8th June 1970 in Great Britain was 521,045. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 561,100 representing 2.4 per cent. of employees, compared with about 559,600 in May.

In addition, there were 2,593 unemployed school-leavers and 22,939 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 546,577, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 31,228 less than in May, when the percentage rate was 2.5.

Among those wholly unemployed in June, 198,223 (38.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks, compared with 213.073 (38.7 per cent.) in May; 85,553 (16.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 86,888 (15·8 per cent.) in May.

Between May and June the number temporarily stopped fell by 1,555 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by

A special review has recently been made of the cases of disabled long-term claimants for supplementary allowances who were subject to the wage-stop restrictions and required to register for work. This review has resulted in these restrictions being lifted on 587 men and 28 women between November 1969 and June 1970, and the removal of these people from the unemployment register.

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 3rd June 1970, was 203,826: 7,697 more than on 6th May. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 186,900, compared with about 186,800 in May. Including 91,675 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 3rd June was 295,501; 15,882 more than on 6th May.

#### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 16th May 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 just over 2 million. This is about 35 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was about 40,000, or about 0.7 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 12½ hours on average.

#### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th June 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 194.5 and 215.3 compared with 193.6 and 214.3 (revised figures) at 31st May.

#### **Index of Retail Prices**

At 16th June the official retail prices index was 139.9 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 139.5 at 19th May and 132.1 at 17th June 1969. The index for food was 141.6 compared with 141.0 at 19th May.

#### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 317, involving approximately 175,600 workers. During the month, approximately 214,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month and 980,000 working days were lost, including 284,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous

#### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-May 1970, and for the two preceding months and for June 1969.

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment. Great Britain

Industry	June 196	9		March I	970*		April 197	70*		May 1970*		
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,125 · 3	2,900 · 2	11,025 · 5	7,994 - 5	2,871 · 8	10,866 - 3	7,984-8	2,870 · 9	10,855 7	7,970 - 6	2,862 · 3	10,832 · 9
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,008 · 6	2,732 · 2	8,740 · 8	6,007 · 9	2,701 · 6	8,709 · 5	6,008 · 6	2,700 · 5	8,709 · 1	5,990 · 5	2,691 · 7	8,682 · 2
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	<b>423 · 0</b> 369 · 3	19·2 13·8	442·2 383·1	405·9 352·2	19·2 13·8	425·1 366·0	404·2 350·5	19·2 13·8	423·4 364·3	402·1 348·4	19.2	421·3 362·2
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	489·8 27·6 89·6 19·4 56·9 34·5 11·0 38·2	359·8 7·9 67·9 32·0 50·5 18·2 3·7 50·4 39·1	849·6 35·5 157·5 51·4 107·4 52·7 14·7 88·6 72·8	484·6 27·7 87·7 18·8 56·7 32·1 10·9 37·5 35·2	355·5 7·9 67·5 30·8 50·7 16·8 3·6 47·6 41·8	840·I 35·6 155·2 49·6 107·4 48·9 14·5 85·I 77·0	485 · 5 27 · 6 87 · 7 18 · 6 56 · 9 33 · 6 10 · 8 37 · 2 34 · 7 21 · 1	356·2 7·7 67·9 31·0 50·9 17·4 3·5 47·6 40·4 5·3	841·7 35·3 155·6 49·6 107·8 51·0 14·3 84·8 75·1 26·4	484·4 27·2 87·4 18·7 56·5 34·2 10·7 37·1 34·4 20·7	357·8 7·6 68·3 31·4 50·8 18·0 3·6 47·6 40·0 5·3	842·2 34·8 155·7 50·1 107·3 52·2 14·3 84·7 74·4
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	20·1 7·0 25·5 69·3 20·5 19·8 16·7	5·3 1·8 19·9 17·8 11·5 13·6 20·2	25·4 8·8 45·4 87·1 32·0 33·4 36·9	20·9 6·9 25·6 68·7 19·7 19·6 16·6	5·3 1·7 19·6 17·8 10·4 13·4 20·6	26·2 8·6 45·2 86·5 30·1 33·0 37·2	6.9 25.5 68.8 20.0 19.4 16.7	1·7 19·9 17·8 11·2 13·2 20·7	8·6 45·4 86·6 31·2 32·6 37·4	6·8 25·5 69·0 20·1 19·5 16·6	1·8 19·9 17·8 11·5 13·4 20·8	86.8 45.4 86.8 31.6 32.9 37.4
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	51·0 16·3 27·3 7·4	7·0 § 4·1 2·2	58·0 17·0 31·4 9·6	51·4 16·6 27·7 7·1	7·2 § 4·4 2·1	58·6 17·3 32·1 9·2	51·5 16·6 27·7 7·2	7·1 § 4·4 2·0	58·6 17·3 32·1 9·2	51·6 16·6 27·9 7·1	7·1 § 4·4 2·0	58-7 17-3 32-3 9-1
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	330·9 118·4 38·0 8·7 24·3 15·5	139·5 24·9 31·4 16·7 10·8 9·0	470·4 143·3 69·4 25·4 35·1 24·5	334·7 119·1 39·6 8·8 23·4 15·5	141·2 25·4 32·3 17·3 10·4 9·3	475·9 144·5 71·9 26·1 33·8 24·8	335·1 119·3 39·5 8·6 23·4 15·8	141·2 25·5 32·0 17·3 10·4 9·1	476·3 144·8 71·5 25·9 33·8 24·9	334·2 119·2 39·5 8·4 23·3 15·7	140·6 25·8 31·9 16·8 10·5 8·9	474-1 145-0 71-4 25-2 33-8 24-6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	47·9 20·9 10·4 46·8	9·3 4·1 2·8 30·5	57·2 25·0 13·2 77·3	49·3 21·7 10·6 46·7	9·4 4·3 3·1 29·7	58·7 26·0 13·7 76·4	49·4 21·8 10·5 46·8	9·4 4·2 3·0 30·3	58·8 26·0 13·5 77·1		9·3 4·3 3·0 30·1	58 · 6 26 · 13 · 76 · 7
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	512·9 253·3 44·1 97·9 45·8 47·3 24·5	71·7 23·2 8·0 12·4 10·1 12·2 5·8	584·6 276·5 52·1 110·3 55·9 59·5 30·3	517·0 255·0 44·9 99·3 45·6 47·5 24·7	71·5 23·9 8·2 12·1 9·9 12·1 5·3	588·5 278·9 53·1 111·4 55·5 59·6 30·0	517·1 255·5 44·8 99·2 45·4 47·4 24·8	71·3 24·0 8·2 12·0 9·9 12·0 5·2	588·4 279·5 53·0 111·2 55·3 59·4 30·0	255·4 44·6 98·6 45·3 47·4	71·2 24·0 8·3 11·9 9·8 12·0 5·2	587: 279: 52: 110: 55: 59: 30:
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	979·1 28·9 82·3 56·9 27·9 39·2 38·0 56·8 37·5 236·2 165·9 18·1	201·5 4·8 14·3 13·0 4·8 7·5 5·0 8·5 15·5 49·0 20·1 5·6	1180 · 6 33 · 7 96 · 6 69 · 9 32 · 7 46 · 7 43 · 0 65 · 3 53 · 0 285 · 2 186 · 0 23 · 7	994·8 28·9 85·1 59·8 27·3 39·3 38·0 59·8 39·9 237·3 166·7 18·0	205·3 4·9 14·7 13·9 4·9 7·5 5·0 9·0 16·4 49·1 20·3 5·5	1,200·1 33·8 99·8 73·7 32·2 46·8 43·0 68·8 56·3 286·4 187·0 23·5	995 · 6 29 · 1 85 · 3 59 · 9 27 · 0 39 · 4 37 · 9 60 · 4 39 · 9 237 · 1 166 · 8 17 · 9	204·8 4·9 14·9 14·0 4·9 7·4 5·0 8·9 16·4 49·2 20·2 5·4	1,200 · 4 34·0 100·2 73·9 31·9 46·8 42·9 69·3 56·3 286·3 187·0 23·3	29·0 85·1 59·8 26·9 39·0 37·7 59·9 39·9 236·8 167·1	4·9 7·2 5·0 8·8 16·4 49·0 20·1	1,197 - 33 - 31 - 46 - 42 - 68 - 56 - 285 - 187 - 23 -
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	191 - 4	53 · 4	244.8	194.7	54-1	248 · 8	194.9	53.6	248 - 5	194-6	53.6	248
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	94·3 9·1 6·1 15·7 63·4	55·3 5·1 8·4 11·7 30·1	149 · 6 14 · 2 14 · 5 27 · 4 93 · 5	94·0 8·9 6·4 16·0 62·7	55·7 4·9 8·0 12·0 30·8	149·7 13·8 14·4 28·0 93·5	94·1 8·8 6·6 16·1 62·6	56·0 4·8 8·0 12·1 31·1	150·1 13·6 14·6 28·2 93·7	8·8 6·6 16·1	4·7 8·0 12·2	149 · 13 · 14 · 28 · 93 ·
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	548·7 144·6 36·8 47·7 67·7	354·7 52·1 16·6 37·5 74·7	903·4 196·7 53·4 85·2 142·4	551·2 140·6 36·5 49·7 69·9	358·2 51·7 15·9 38·6 79·2	909·4 192·3 52·4 88·3 149·1	551·1 140·2 36·5 49·5 70·0	356·9 51·4 15·9 38·5 79·2	908·0 191·6 52·4 88·0 149·2	139·4 36·5 49·4	50·9 15·9 38·1	904 190 52 87 148
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	25.4	30.6	56.0	25.9	31.3	57.2	10000	31.3	57.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	108 755	56-

‡ Order III-XIX. § Under, 1,000.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued) THOUSANDS March 1970\* April 1970\* May 1970\* Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) Males | Females Total Males | Females | Total Males | Females | Total Males | Females | Total Electrical Engineering (continued) 50·8 100·6 61·7 156·4 51·0 99·9 62·4 155·9 34·4 70·7 37·9 83·5 13·6 31·8 23·3 74·5 48·0 102·5 61·2 158·0 36·0 69·6 39·0 84·0 50·2 101·7 61·7 156·5 36·5 69·1 39·1 84·2 36·7 68·8 39·5 84·0 Electronic computers
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods 14·3 31·1 22·9 71·9 32·1 22·7 72·5 31·5 22·6 72·2 Electric appliances primarily for do Other electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Shipbuilding and ship repairing
Marine engineering 176·9 144·0 32·9 12·6 9·2 3·4 189·5 153·2 36·3 9·2 3·4 176·0 143·3 32·7 174·5 142·1 32·4 187·0 151·3 35·7 176·4 144·1 32·3 189·0 153·3 35·7 9·1 3·4 188·5 152·4 36·1 12.5 9.2 825·2 22·4 498·2 20·6 232·6 18·6 32·8 715·6 20·9 432·0 15·0 199·4 17·1 31·2 823 · 6 22 · 6 497 · 9 20 · 5 231 · 7 18 · 1 32 · 8 716·6 20·7 432·0 15·1 200·1 17·5 31·2 713 · 6 20 · 8 431 · 1 15 · 0 198 · 4 17 · 1 31 · 2 107·3 1·7 65·6 5·5 31·9 1·0 1·6 820·9 22·5 496·7 20·5 230·3 18·1 32·8 717·2 19·4 427·4 110.0 827 - 2 108-6 108-0 Vehicles
Wheeled tractor manufacturing 21·1 493·0 22·2 238·2 19·4 33·3 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 16·4 204·1 18·3 31·6 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 430·2 52·2 14·4 9·2 28·1 33·6 16·3 13·8 262·6 202·3 15·8 8·1 8·5 15·5 10·0 18·9 8·2 117·3 632·5 68·0 22·5 17·7 43·6 43·6 35·2 22·0 379·9 436·8 54·5 14·5 9·1 29·1 34·1 16·6 14·1 264·8 200·4 16·7 7·8 8·6 15·2 10·3 18·1 8·0 115·7 637·2 71·2 22·3 17·7 44·3 44·4 34·7 22·1 380·5 438·4 55·0 14·6 9·2 29·3 34·2 16·8 14·2 265·1 200·9 16·8 7·8 8·6 15·2 10·2 18·2 8·3 115·8 639·3 71·8 22·4 17·8 44·5 44·4 35·0 22·5 380·9 438·0 54·9 14·6 9·2 29·4 34·2 17·0 14·1 264·6 201·2 17·0 7·9 8·7 15·4 10·3 18·0 8·2 115·7 639·2 71·9 22·5 17·9 44·8 44·5 35·0 22·3 380·3 676·3 45·8 672 · 4 45 · 4 319·1 7·0 337·1 7·0 352·7 38·7 321·3 7·0 323 - 6 349 - 3 Textiles 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 83·5 64·7 146·2 13·8 8·1 130·3 7·3 45·3 19·8 25·1 58·3 28·1 81·7 64·4 144·0 13·3 8·2 129·2 7·3 44·6 19·5 25·3 57·7 27·8 40·0 33·9 80·3 8·5 3·7 44·8 3·7 27·8 8·5 9·5 40·9 19·9 44·1 32·0 74·3 6·9 4·6 89·0 4·0 18·0 12·0 17·8 20·1 7·3 84·1 65·9 154·6 15·4 8·3 133·8 7·7 45·8 20·5 27·3 61·0 27·2 43·2 31·0 68·9 6·0 4·5 87·1 3·9 17·6 11·3 16·1 19·4 7·5 40·3 33·7 76·9 7·7 3·6 42·8 3·4 27·6 8·5 9·1 38·7 20·4 83·0 64·6 145·0 13·6 8·2 129·7 7·3 44·9 19·7 25·1 58·0 27·9 39·6 33·6 76·6 7·5 3·6 42·7 3·4 27·4 8·4 9·2 38·5 20·4 42·I 30·8 67·4 5·8 4·6 86·5 3·9 17·2 11·1 16·1 19·2 7·4 40·3 33·7 77·3 7·8 3·6 43·2 3·4 27·7 8·5 9·0 38·9 20·6 42·7 30·9 68·1 5·9 4·6 86·9 3·9 17·3 11·2 16·0 19·3 7·5 Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)
Made-up textiles 24·1 5·5 14·7 3·9 32·6 19·3 9·1 4·2 31·1 18·2 8·7 4·2 23·1 5·2 14·1 3·8 54·2 23·4 22·8 8·0 31·3 18·2 8·8 4·3 23·3 5·2 14·3 3·8 54·6 23·4 23·1 8·1 31·0 18·0 8·8 4·2 23·2 5·2 14·1 3·9 54·2 23·2 22·9 8·1 56·7 24·8 23·8 8·1 Leather, leather goods and fur
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
Leather goods 126·0 6·1 30·8 16·0 6·0 13·9 2·6 7·4 43·2 131·8 6·2 31·5 17·2 6·1 14·6 2·8 7·9 45·5 369·5 19·5 78·7 43·5 34·3 99·6 6·1 31·6 56·2 126·9 6·1 30·9 16·1 6·0 14·1 2·6 7·5 43·6 127·4 6·3 31·0 16·2 6·0 14·0 2·6 7·5 43·8 356·3 19·2 78·0 42·4 33·6 93·9 6·1 30·2 52·9 482·3 25·3 108·8 58·4 39·6 107·8 8·7 37·6 96·1 501·3 25·7 110·2 60·7 40·4 114·2 8·9 39·5 101·7 483·5 25·3 108·4 58·4 39·5 108·1 8·6 38·2 97·0 359·1 19·5 78·0 42·5 33·7 94·8 6·2 30·8 53·6 356·6 19·2 77·5 42·3 33·5 94·0 6·0 30·7 53·4 Clothing and footwear 486·5 25·8 109·0 58·7 39·7 108·8 8·8 38·3 97·4 Weatherproof outerwear
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear
Momen's and girls' 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 334·5 58·4 59·6 81·4 18·4 332·2 57·1 59·9 80·8 18·1 269·3 55·5 28·5 60·9 17·8 344·9 61·9 60·4 81·0 19·5 260·0 51·9 28·4 61·3 16·8 259·8 51·6 28·7 61·2 16·7 258·0 50·7 28·7 60·7 16·5 75·6 6·4 31·9 20·1 1·7 74·5 6·5 31·2 20·1 1·6 334·1 58·0 59·9 81·3 18·3 74·2 6·4 31·2 20·1 1·6 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified 106-6 15.5 122-1 101-6 15-1 116-7 101.6 15.0 116.6 101-4 14.9 116.3 238 · 8 92 · 1 71 · 2 10 · 9 32 · 0 18 · 0 14 · 6 296·5 105·9 89·8 20·4 37·2 23·4 19·8 294·8 105·2 89·2 20·5 37·0 23·3 19·6 249·9 97·8 74·3 11·3 33·0 18·3 15·2 241 · 1 92 · 5 72 · 4 10 · 9 32 · 3 18 · 1 14 · 9 297·5 105·7 90·9 20·4 37·2 23·4 19·9 240·3 92·7 71·7 10·8 32·2 18·1 14·8 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 56·2 13·2 18·1 9·6 5·0 5·3 5·0 56·0 13·1 18·0 9·6 5·0 5·3 5·0 56·4 13·2 18·5 9·5 4·9 5·3 5·0 Timber, furniture, etc. Furniture and upholstery
Bedding, etc.
Shop and office fitting
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers Paper, printing and publishing
Paper and board
Packaging products of paper, board and associated 424·5 73·2 216·8 18·4 426·7 74·4 217-2 643·9 92·8 426·6 74·2 217·4 18·3 644·0 92·5 425·7 73·7 216-9 642·6 92·0 Packaging products of paper, board and associate 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. 42·1 15·9 36·7 15·8 78·8 31·7 42·0 16·3 35·2 15·2 77·2 31·5 42·0 16·4 35·4 15·3 41.9 35·4 15·3 77·3 31·7 27·5 98·2 55·9 15·7 75·2 37·7 11·3 19·7 18·7 27·0 94·9 56·4 11·5 20·9 19·3 27·6 97·6 56·5 16·0 77·3 37·1 27·6 98·3 56·2 16·0 77·3 36·9 11·5 20·9 19·0 164.7 260.7 163-6 260-3 163.5 96.5 260.0 96.2 260.9 164-0 96.7 96.7 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 212·3 92·9 10·8 6·0 133 · 6 32 · 7 3 · 0 6 · 5 345·9 125·5 13·9 12·2 212·1 92·9 10·7 6·0 210·4 92·5 10·9 5·8 136·7 32·7 3·3 6·3 211·9 92·6 10·8 5·9 134·0 32·9 3·1 6·3 134·0 32·7 3·1 6·3 346 · 1 125 · 6 13 · 8 12 · 3 345·9 125·6 13·8 12·5 347 · I 125 · 2 14 · 2 12 · I 47·9 11·6 106·4 28·1 47·4 11·9 106·7 28·3 18·5 5·9 61·7 15·1 29·2 6·0 43·0 13·5 18·1 5·8 63·9 14·7 29·8 5·9 42·7 13·5 18·2 5·8 63·9 14·7 29·7 5·8 42·5 13·4 31.0 49.5 18-2 47.9 6·4 43·2 13·8 104.9 106.6 89-1 1,342.3 1,245 - 8 89-1 1,334.9 1,253 - 2 89-1 1,342 - 3 1,356.7 89-1 1,445 - 8 1,253.2 387 · I 123 · I 220 · 6 43 · 4 388·3 123·5 221·3 43·5 327·5 100·2 187·7 39·6 326·2 99·9 186·9 39·4 337·0 100·7 195·9 40·4 59·7 22·1 33·5 4·1 396·7 122·8 229·4 44·5 389·4 123·6 222·1 43·7 324-8 Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply 99·4 186·1 39·3

See footnote \* on page 595.
 † Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

#### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 16th May 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 2,079,900 or about 35.4 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 39,600 or 0.7 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 12½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 628.

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 40 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 16th May 1970

	OP	ERATIVES		ING	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	1 2	OVER	Hours	of over- worked	Stood whole		Worki	ng part of	a week		To	tal	
Industry	Number	Percent- age of all	Total	Average	Number	Total number	Number	Hours lo	st	Number	Percent-	Hours lo	st
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	operatives (000's)	opera- tives		opera- tive working over- time	opera- tives	of hours lost	opera- tives	Total	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	opera- tives	opera- tives	Total	Average per operative on short-time
THE LAND BEING THE	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	11.81	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	todace.
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	193·7 37·8	33·5 34·0	1,845 356	9·5 9·4	0.2	7·7 0·1	0.1	18·9 0·4	17·5 5·4	1.3	0·2 0·1	26·6 0·5	20·9 6·3
Coal and petroleum products	5.3	16.5	45	8.5	30-9	E 0 1	7 87 -	2-1E-	-	YESWIT OF THE PERSON NAMED	dored oute	to boys' to	s a nell
Chemicals and allied industries	73.3	27.5	714	9.7	0.5_	0.2	0.1	1.7	29.0	0.1	nu danidah	1.9	29.6
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	137·9 37·9 39·5	32·3 18·8 45·3	1,309 399 354	9·5 10·5 9·0	0·5  0·5	18.8	2·6 0·7 1·3	23·7 5·1 12·4	9·2 7·7 9·8	3·0 0·7 1·7	0·7 0·3 2·0	42·5 5·1 31·2	14·0 7·7 18·0
Mechanical engineering (inc. marine engineering)	433 · 1	54.2	3,762	8.7	0.5	19.8	0.3	3.2	10.2	0.8	0.1	23.0	28.5
Instrument engineering	39.3	41 · 2	279	7.1	0.3	12.3	0.3	1.7	6.3	0.6	0.6	14.0	24.0
Electrical engineering	187 - 8	34.0	1,440	7.7	0.1	5.0	0.9	6.6	7.3	1.0	0.2	11.7	11.3
Vehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Aerospace equipment manufacturing	226·8 153·9	39·2 39·9	1,658 1,134	7·3 7·4	0·2 0·2	7·4 6·0	6.9	96·7 93·3	13·9 14·0	7·1 6·8	I · 2 I · 8	104·1 99·3	14.6
and repairing	50.3	40.9	338	6.7	e-6=	E-10-	0.1	1-1	9.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	9.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	197·4 30·1	<b>42·3</b> 61·7	1,655 237	8·4 7·9	188-1	1.6	1.6	15.1	9.3	1.7	0.4	16.7	10.1
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	127·3 22·5 36·1 13·0	23·2 17·4 30·5 12·0	1,068 184 319 78	8·4 8·2 8·8 6·0	0·1 0·1 1·1	44·6 2·5 5·2 30·0	8·6 1·0 1·1 4·7	88·1 8·9 10·5 51·0	10·3 8·9 9·5 10·8	9·7 1·1 1·2 5·5	1·8 0·9 1·1 5·0	132·7 11·4 15·7 81·1	13·7 10·4 12·7 14·8
Leather, leather goods and fur	13-1	32.2	110	8.4	£-814	THE	8-21_	8-5	_	_	30800	izara <u>ko</u> nu	nstun <u>ebl</u>
Clothing and footwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Footwear	36·7 4·2 8·9	9·4 8·9 II·I	187 21 42	5·1 5·0 4·7	0·2 0·1 0·1	9·2 4·4 2·9	10·6 1·3 7·5	77·9 18·1 44·6	7·3 14·3 6·0	10·8 1·4 7·6	2·8 2·9 9·4	87·0 22·4 47·5	8·0 16·4 6·3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	80.6	33.4	821	10.2	0-1-0	1.2	1.1	8.7	8.0	1.1	0.5	9.8	8.9
Fimber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery	79·4 30·3 21·5	40·0 43·5 33·4	656 237 153	8·3 7·8 7·1	0·1 	4·5 - 2·8	1·3 0·1 1·0	13·7 0·3 11·4	10·3 4·8 10·9	1·4 0·1 1·1	0·7 0·1 1·7	18·2 0·3 14·2	12·6 4·8 12·7
Paper, printing and publishing Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	169·0 75·5	40·2 43·7	1,474 643	8·7 8·5	0 110.2	0.3	0.3	4.0	13.2	0.3	0.1	4.3	13.8
Other manufacturing industries Plastics products not elsewhere specified	<b>79·2</b> 30·2	32·8 38·4	<b>743</b> 303	9·4 10·0	8-64_	0.5	0·6 0·1	5·1 1·2	9·0 8·1	0·6 0·1	0·2 0·2	5·6 1·2	9·7 8·1
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,079 · 9	35 · 4	17,766	8.5	3.3	133 · 1	36.2	365 · 3	10.1	39.6	0.7	498 - 4	12.6

Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

## **UNEMPLOYMENT ON 8th JUNE 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 8th June 1970 was 521,045; 448,477 males and 72,568 females, and was 28,847 lower than on 11th May 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure was 561,100 or 2.4 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.4 per cent. in May and 2.2 per cent. in June 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 1,500 in the four weeks between the May and June counts, and decreased by about 2,000 per month on average between March and June.

Between 11th May and 8th June, the number of schoolleavers registered as unemployed fell by 826 to 2,593, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 1,555 to 22,939. The total registered unemployed fell by 31,228 to 546,577, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with 2.5 per cent. in May. The total registered included 27,612 married women and 2,433 casual workers.

Of the 521,205 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 85,553 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 43,914 from 2 to 4 weeks, 68,756 from 4 to 8 weeks and 322,982 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 24.8 per cent, of the total of 521,205, compared with 25.6 per cent. in May, and those

registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 38.0 per cent., compared with 38.7 per cent. in May.

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: 8th June, 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	32,459	3,572	6,761	1,846	44,638
Over I, up to 2	31,307	2,665	5,512	1,431	40,915
Up to 2	63,766	6,237	12,273	3,277	85,553
Over 2, up to 3	15,380	1,311	2,856	677	20,224
Over 3, up to 4	18,591	1,118	3,356	625	23,690
Over 2, up to 4	33,971	2,429	6,212	1,302	43,914
Over 4, up to 5	15,992	854	2,904	450	20,200
Over 5, up to 8	38,732	1,650	7,374	800	48,556
Over 4, up to 8	54,724	2,504	10,278	1,250	68,756
Over 8	280,807	3,521	36,753	1,901	322,982
Total	433,268	14,691	65,516	7,730	521,205
Up to 8—per cent.	35.2	76.0	43.9	75.4	38.0

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 8th June, 1970

22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	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 Total Men Boys Women Married Women* Girls	loyed   114,724   97,884   3,004   12,424   4,017   1,412	57,425 49,491 1,370 6,012 1,797 552	11,871 10,081 350 1,278 441 162	32,008 26,620 611 4,338 1,738 439	55,746 47,628 1,012 6,516 2,375 590	31,515 26,546 694 3,890 1,507 385	53,253 45,288 1,435 5,692 2,289 838	73,494 61,832 2,152 8,465 3,484 1,045	56,810 47,029 2,121 6,606 2,927 1,054	33,025 26,619 1,059 4,597 1,955 750	84,131 66,153 2,428 14,343 6,879 1,207	546,577 455,680 14,866 68,149 27,612 7,882	32,174 23,798 1,064 6,954 4,398 358	578,751 479,478 15,930 75,103 32,010 8,240	79,626 68,370 2,045 8,316 2,546 895	46,969 39,595 1,309 5,386 1,912 679
Percentage rates† Total Males Females	1·4 2·0 0·5	1·3 1·8 0·4	1·9 2·6 0·7	2·4 3·2 1·0	2·4 3·3 0·9	2·2 3·0 0·8	2·6 3·6 0·9	2·5 3·5 0·8	4·3 5·7 1·7	3·4 4·2 1·6	3·9 5·1 1·9	2·4 3·2 0·9	6·2 7·7 3·8	=	1·4 2·0 0·4	1·7 2·3 0·6
Temporarily stopp Total Males Females	500 385 115	281 248 33	167 134 33	103 92	15,313 14,360 953	1,773 1,429 344	649 482 167	1,362 899 463	467 416 51	160 94 66	2,445 2,023 422	22,939 20,314 2,625	475 248 227	23,414 20,562 2,852	338 298 40	329 221 108
Wholly unemploy Total Males Females	COLE .	57,144 50,613 6,531	11,704 10,297 1,407	31,905 27,139 4,766	40,433 34,280 6,153	29,742 25,811 3,931	52,604 46,241 6,363	72,132 63,085 9,047	<b>56,343</b> 48,734 7,609	32,865 27,584 5,281	81,686 66,558 15,128	523,638 450,232 73,406	31,699 24,614 7,085	555,337 474,846 80,491	<b>79,288</b> 70,117	46,640 40,683 5,957
Males wholly uner Total Men Total Boys Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks		49,244 1,369 1,062 11,124 5,070 8,123 25,234	9,947 350 89 1,448 835 1,263 6,662	26,528 611 162 3,898 1,958 3,230 17,891	33,321 959 4 5,487 2,836 4,546 21,407	25,117 694 29 3,198 1,763 2,873 17,948	44,814 1,427 128 6,849 3,477 5,743 30,044	60,945   2,140   203   10,361   5,409   8,777   38,335	46,626 2,108 90 5,736 3,087 5,021 34,800	26,529 1,055 14 3,414 1,850 2,931 19,375	64,197 2,361 223 8,857 5,705 8,251 43,522	435,525 14,707 2,273 70,003 36,400 57,228 284,328	23,552 1,062 626 2,319 1,928 3,130 16,611	459,077 15,769 2,899 7,2322 38,328 60,358 300,939	9,171 68,073 2,044 1,206 14,555 6,644 10,753 36,959	39,375 1,308 214 7,648 3,671 5,103 24,047
Females wholly un Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks			1,245 162 7 273 151 225 751	4,327 439 16 988 469 763 2,530	5,594 559 — 1,337 638 1,073 3,105	3,563 368 2 719 374 590 2,246	5,556 807 14 1,582 668 1,091 3,008	8,022 1,025 7 2,286 998 1,505 4,251	6,568 1,041 	4,531 750 2 797 469 751 3,262	13,945 1,183 22 2,081 1,399 2,019 9,607	65,675 7,731 160 15,550 7,514 11,528 38,654	6,739 346 29 883 617 1,122 4,434	72,414 8,077 189 16,433 8,131 12,650 43,088	8,277 894 76 2,962 1,095 1,573 3,465	5,292 665 21 1,475 644 981 2,836
School-leavers une Boys Girls		110	34	67	74	88	237	175	395 152	164	258 96	1,755	329	2,084	183	114
Wholly unemploye	d excludi		I-leavers	882.01		7.00	52,252	71,877	55,796	32,613	81,332	521,045	31,210	552,255	79,016	46,465
Wholly unemployed (seasonally adjusted)§			CINC SECTION OF THE PARTY OF TH	36,500	41,700	31,500	55,400	75,300	58,200	35,200	85,300	561,100	31,800	-	85,100	51,900

<sup>•</sup> 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.

<sup>‡</sup> Casual workers are included in the totals but are now excluded from the duration

figures.

§ See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 8th June 1970

ted with 5% T per court in May.	egn SV		GRE	AT BRIT	AIN			UNITED KINGDOM			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLI	Y LOYED*	STOPPI	RARILY ED Females	Males	TOTAL	Total	Males	TOTAL	Total	
Total, all industries and services* Total, Index of Production industries	450,232 258,274	73,406 24,823	20,314	2,625	470,546 277,126	76,031 27,338	546,577 304,464	495,408 290,750	83,343 30,337	578,75 321,08	
Total, manufacturing industries	133,804	23,793	18,690	2,514	152,494	26,307	178,801	157,199	1,045	186,39	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	7,957 398 2,135	904 21 13	1,203	47	8,012 398 3,338	951 21 13	8,963 419 3,351	9,838 521 3,483	1,010 22 13	10,84 54 3,49	
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	24,154 22,937 503 275 103 336	157 126 9 10 2	sorbe 1	mber o	24,155 22,938 503 275 103 336	157 126 9 10 2	24,312 23,064 512 285 105 346	24,311 22,946 627 287 104 347	161 127 11 11 2 10	24,4 23,0 6 2 1 3	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	14,213 677 2,914 678 1,739 804 521	3,697 62 552 243 628 161 58	77 52	81 6 48	14,290 677 2,914 678 1,791 804 521	3,778 62 552 249 676 161 58	18,068 739 3,466 927 2,467 965 579	15,103 729 3,106 692 1,931 876 527	4,293 67 598 253 724 213 58	19,3 7' 3,7' 9 2,6 1,0	
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	985 1,023 893 259 550 1,294 624 642 610	418 625 81 27 160 140 174 222 146	22 1 2	25	985 1,045 894 261 550 1,294 624 642 610	418 650 81 27 162 140 174 222 146	1,403 1,695 975 288 712 1,434 798 864 756	1,015 1,157 953 262 557 1,313 657 666 662	446 773 98 27 169 142 183 223 319	1,44 1,9: 1,0: 2: 7: 1,4: 8: 8: 9:	
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,402 237 1,041 124	83 1 62 20	Dent C	100 mm	1,402 237 1,041 124	83 1 62 20	1,485 238 1,103 144	1,415 239 1,052 124	86 1 64 21	1,5	
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	6,544 2,649 606 244 747 383 740 238 245 692	1,083 218 250 117 76 63 95 16 20 228	17 1 1 15	abraholité pas Vi	6,561 2,649 607 244 748 383 755 238 245 692	1,083 218 250 117 76 63 95 16 20 228	7,644 2,867 857 361 824 446 850 254 265 920	6,696 2,690 618 253 755 386 775 239 277 703	1,097 221 251 118 77 64 95 16 21 234	7, 2,	
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	2,867 895 856	594 173 36 163 103 74 45	2,413 86 97 1,891 262 28 49	153 1 98 20 33	13,663 5,333 1,010 4,758 1,157 884 521	747 174 37 261 123 74 78	14,410 5,507 1,047 5,019 1,280 958 599	13,796 5,378 1,016 4,807 1,169 896 530	752 174 37 266 123 74 78	14, 5, 1, 5, 1,	
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	18,021 530 1,281 845 712 582 385 935 525 5,311 3,379 285 3,251	1,510 40 90 74 43 48 32 61 118 495 129 37 343	259 10 7 9 65 3 1 164	48 I 39 8	18,280 530 1,291 845 712 589 385 935 5374 3,382 286 3,415	1,558 40 90 74 43 49 32 61 118 495 168 37 351	19,838 570 1,381 919 755 638 417 996 652 5,871 3,550 323 3,766	553 1,307 865 715 755 393 943 542 5,504 3,428 287	1,614 40 90 76 43 64 32 61 129 508 173 38 360	1, 6, 3,	
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,334 288 183 188 675	394 56 129 47 162		25   155 959 5 70A	1,335 289 183 188 675	394 56 129 47 162	1,729 345 312 235 837	294 185 202	436 63 130 78 165	5 0 T	
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 computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	10,143 2,650 987 1,094 1,455 586 238 562 896 1,675	407 124 413 665 227 93 119 284	327 3 11	334 46 24 7	10,470 2,653 987 1,094 1,466 586 238 562 898 1,986	3,255 407 124 459 689 227 100 119 285 845	13,725 3,060 1,111 1,553 2,155 813 338 681 1,183 2,831	2,699 1,013 1,146 1,501 627 241 568 919	567 700 252 118 120 300	3, 1, 1, 2,	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	8.099 7,514 585	111 93 18	15 14 1	6	8,114 7,528 586	93 18	8,225 7,621 604	7,753	104	7,	
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	10,975 186 6,149 516 3,088 601 435	5 471 72 311 22		348	19,568 214 10,785 516 7,017 601 435	72 354 22	20,858 219 11,604 588 7,371 623 453	217 10,871 522 7,277 603	7 829 73 398 22	11,	

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on page 601.

Table 2 (continued)

The Property of the Park of th			GREA	T BRITAI	N			TINU	ED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL	Y LOYED*	TEMPO		nog so s re bns	TOTAL	nieut ex	ana sata empiay	TOTAL	igroecus Igroecus
be incorporated in attacher area designated by place name, or (b) be construct entirely. Similarly, a to-	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	11,398 587 444 252 468 695 453 242	1,798 86 57 97 111 86 183 59	1,320 4 2	276     	12,718 587 448 254 468 695 453 249	2,074 86 57 98 111 87 183 60	14,792 673 505 352 579 782 636 309	12,864 600 460 260 470 702 466 250	2,115 87 57 106 111 87 188 61	14,979 687 517 366 581 789 654 311
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,785	1,119 3,319	1,307	273 768	9,564	1,392	10,956	9,656	1,418	11,074
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	9,785 443 1,293 861 2,313 777 202 989 96 552 235 322 1,263 439	3,319 51 353 300 697 210 120 735 19 196 113 234 231 60	1,030 1 310 130 52 237 4 123 4 1 166 2	7 164 65 62 11 368 3 66 1 7	10,813 444 1,293 1,171 2,443 829 202 1,226 100 675 239 323 3,429 441	3,067 51 360 464 762 272 131 1,103 22 262 114 241 245 60	14,702 495 1,653 1,635 3,205 1,101 333 2,329 122 937 353 564 1,674	1,530 1,534 1,338 2,484 836 276 1,341 106 732 264 381 1,592 448	83 530 632 812 273 153 1,256 41 288 127 387 334 60	10,836 2,064 1,970 3,296 1,109 429 2,597 147 1,020 391 768 1,926
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	1,151 722 322 107	239 72 144 23	7 1 3 3 3	7 6 1	1,158 723 325 110	246 78 145 23	1,404 801 470 133	1,205 751 341 113	255 81 151 23	1,460 832 492 136
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	2,870 185 533 490 149 416 68 181 848	3,196 175 679 288 359 934 46 296 419	195 10 9 74 3 9 22	209 4 27 20 33 19 24 1	3,065 195 542 564 152 425 90 181 916	3,405 179 706 308 392 953 70 297 500	6,470 374 1,248 872 544 1,378 160 478 1,416	93	4,190 203 803 322 772 1,040 98 392 560	191
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	7,693 2,249 854 1,807 346 2,437	630 94 233 200 12 91	168 4 158 2		1,809	200	8,580 2,347 1,332 2,009 358 2,534	2,373 1,030 1,828 358	95 326 202 14	2,46 1,35 2,03 37
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	6,834 2,401 2,717 290 557 496 373	514 121 167 81 37 57	272 25 219 16 1	4	2,426	121 171 82 37 57	595 562	2,498 3,000 316 570 514	126 180 84 38 59	2,62 3,18 40 60 57
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.	6,437 1,530 939 267 326 687 897 1,791	350 108	176 19	23 6 1		267 356 109 110 95	1,973 1,314 376 436 794 1,039	1,723 1,004 5 269 6 332 727 920	3 274 401 9 109 2 111 7 106 0 137	1,99 1,40 9 37 1 4-6 6 83 7 1,09
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5,655 1,908 439 137 607 136 1,991 437	241 46 62 305 60 382	3,753	113	5,661 440 137 607 137	354 62 7 306 7 60 6 391	6,015 486 199 5 915 197 2,399	5,819 6 448 9 149 3 641 7 13 7 2,04	9 38- 9 65 5 34! 7 66 2 43	4 6,20 6 49 7 2 5 99 0 19 2 2,4
Construction	93,100	618	157	7	93,25		2.90			
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	7,216 3,314 3,379 523	102	3	1	7,220 3,310 3,380 52	0 136	3,41	8 3,39 6 3,50	3 10	7 3,50
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	31,233 5,391 3,564 6,049 1,262 4,164 3,762 1,137 4,116 1,788	222 4 466 9 116 2 39 4 7 2 43 7 87 5 375	2 2 3 3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2 5	31,32 5,39 2 3,56 6,07 1,26 4,17 3,79 1,13 4,11 1,79	4 222 6 468 4 116 4 39 7 6 4: 7 8: 6 37.	5,61 8 4,03 6 6,19 9 1,30 1 4,25 3 3,83 7 1,22 5 4,49	6 5,51 4 3,87 0 6,25 3 1,33 0 4,52 9 4,27 4 1,18	7 22 8 48 5 12 8 4 2 7 9 4 8 9 7 40	7 5,7 2 4,3 7 6,3 0 1,3 6 4,5 1,5 4,3 1,2 1,2 1,2
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	38,58 6,88 599 3,23 10,60 8,50 4,17 4,57	979 8 56 9 66 3 5,12 2 5,39 9 22	9 I 8 9 6 I 8 I	9 4 1 5	38,63 7 6,90 59 8 3,24 10,61 2 8,50 6 4,19 1 4,57	6 98 8 5 3 67 4 5,13 7 5,40 4 22	6 7,89 8 65 7 3,92 2 15,74 0 13,90 7 4,42	7,37 66 61 90 3,37 96 11,12 97 8,77 91 4,51	74 74 75 76 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 79 78 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79	00 8,4 60 6 11 4,1 96 16,8 90 14,6

<sup>•</sup> See footnote on page 601.

(continued on page 601)

#### 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.

001.1 TXC 000.000.000.000.1 TXC 000.000.1 TX	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centag rate	000 and	STE	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centag rate
DEVELOPMENT AREA	S*							LOCAL AREAS (by Region	on)—con	tinued				
South Western	4,256	687	148	5,091	2	3.8		West Midlands †Birmingham	15,029	1,981	492	17,502	5,534	2.6
Merseyside	25,496	3,053	1,815	30,364	76	3.7		Burton-on-Trent Cannock	457 490	50 59	27 33	534 582	19	2·6 1·7 2·6
Northern	47,609	6,833	3,216	57,658	467	4.3		†Coventry	6,773	794	164	7,731	3,852	3.8
Scottish	60,522	13,688	3,421	77,631	2,285	4.0		Dudley Hereford	890 527	139	56	1,036	-	2.2
Welsh	19,246	3,603	1,319	24,168	155	3.8		†Kidderminster Leamington	626 2,356	205 137	58 37	889 2,530	1,806	5.9
Total all Developmen Areas		27,864	9,919	194,912	2,985	4.0	988	Nuneaton †Oakengates Redditch Rugby	1,125 998 427 770	138 322 49 79	62 79 7 18	1,325 1,399 483 867	494 173 5 434	3·8 2·4 2·2 2·4 5·9 4·6 3·5 2·0 3·2 1·4 2·2
Northern Ireland	23,798	6,954	1,422	32,174	475	6.2	802. 8141	Shrewsbury †Stafford †Stoke-on-Trent	636 540 3,818	57 108 527	28 33 133	721 681 4,478	27 174	2·1 1·4 2·2
LOCAL AREAS (by Re	gion)	94 94 94 700	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ta	0.4.00	81	658 662 662 600	Stourbridge †Walsall †Warley †West Bromwich †Wolverhampton	509 1,798 1,367 1,560	74 314 106 124	6 68 10 27 81	589 2,180 1,483 1,711 3,037	9 104 787 642 289	1.6
South East	2.534	1 1		1	1			Worcester	2,462 692	494 80	31	803	207	2.1
Greater London †Aldershot	49,491	6,012	1,922	57,425 403	281	1.3		East Midlands †Chesterfield	2,708	367	84	3,159	6	4-1
Aylesbury Basingstoke	209 226	16 77	17	242 310	_ 3	0.8		Coalville Corby	282 400	104	7 46	358 550	3	2.1
Bedford	689	110	30 44	829 3,246		1.6		†Derby	2,099	339 45	51	2,489 396	42	2.0
†Bournemouth †Braintree	2,819 356	383 82	22	460		1.6		Kettering Leicester	2,634	444	73	3,151	675	1.6
Brentwood †Brighton	287 2,757	30 323	112	329 3,192	_ 4	2.7		Lincoln Loughborough	1,541	277 68	86	1,904	228	3.6
Chatham †Chelmsford	1,482	253 90	124	1,859	=	2.5	\$000,1	†Mansfield †Northampton	1,193 730	205	107 32	1,505	3 8	2.6
†Chichester	549	73	32	654	- 0	1.6		†Nottingham	6,079	604	215	6,898	229	2.5
†Colchester †Crawley	726 747	157	55 49	938 896	_ '	2.1		Sutton-in-Ashfield Yorkshire and Humberside	887	47	17	951	10 22 22	3.0
†Eastbourne †Gravesend	796 1,260	50 127	9	855 1,448	- 8	2.3		†Barnsley	2,815	258	154	3,227	22	4.6
†Guildford	431	98	34	563	- 3	1.1		†Bradford †Castleford	3,229	388	165	3,782 2,259	66	4·6 2·3 4·0
†Harlow †Hastings	598	87 100	46 23	731 1,234	3 6	1.2	BVE,I	†Dewsbury †Doncaster	1,420 3,666	219 455	290	1,680	46	2.4
†High Wycombe †Letchworth	633 280	116	35	784 335	41	0.8		Grimsby	2,223	127	99	2,449	-	3.5
†Luton	1,012	179	68	1,259	67	1.1		†Halifax Harrogate	552 513	84 80	33 20 25	669	_ 7	2.3
Maidstone Newport, I.O.W.	728 688	87	54 13	869 761	_14	2.1		Huddersfield †Huil	838 6,150	171 589	25 223	1,034	35 27	1.1
†Oxford †Portsmouth	1,936 3,448	267 454	108	2,311 4,166	_11	1.6		Keighley	475	118	9	602	75 72	
†Ramsgate †Reading	906	119	65 58	1,090		4.4		†Leeds †Mexborough	5,779 1,321	508 272	250 100	6,537 1,693	6 9	2·1 2·2 5·4 3·6
†St. Albans	1,237	158 73	15	771		0.9		Rotherham †Scunthorpe	1,667	261 395	107 92	2,035 1,580	9 6	3.0
†Slough †Southampton	797 3,422	141	43 175	981	1 = 8	0.9		†Sheffield	4,340	551	119	5,010	48	1.8
†Southend-on-Sea Stevenage	4,061	429 44	168	4,658	_19	2.9		Wakefleld York	1,328	152	59	1,539	3	2.2
†Tunbridge Wells	861	84	42	987	-	1.5		North Western	252	(0	10	439	2	1.5
†Watford †Weybridge	894 596	105	69 36	1,068 723	_ 2	0.9		†Accrington †Ashton-under-Lyne	352 1,429	239	18 53	1,721	198	2.2
†Worthing	1,025	99	19	1,143	- 8	2.6		• †Barrow-in-Furness †Blackburn	454 896	197 249	38	689	5	2.1
ast Anglia	400	47	20	F00		00		• †Blackpool	2,410	377 205	66 49	2,853 1,786	100	3.1
Cambridge Great Yarmouth	483 870	73	30 25	580 968	98	3.0		†Bolton †Burnley	539	170	27	736	121	1.5
†Ipswich Lowestoft	1,298	192	80	1,570	=	1.9		†Bury Chester	753 695	125	11 28	975 848	66	1.7
†Norwich Peterborough	2,067	175	108	2,350 741	_ 3	2.2		†Crewe †Lancaster	789 1,144	185	47 26	1,021	2 2	2.3
0,554   14,033   54,587	641	01	37	DE 00	177	1.3		†Leigh	745	133	31	909	75	2.2
outh Western Bath	586	132	29	747	_ 9	2.1		*†Liverpool †Manchester	23,526 13,326	2,696 1,155	1,696	27,918 15,017	133	2.1
†Bristol	5,401 889	622	137	6,160	_ 5	2.2		†Nelson †Northwich	454 718	152	12 29	618 847	28	2.5
Cheltenham †Exeter	1,401	229	43	1,673		3.0		Oldham	1,249	215	22	1,486	24	1.7
Gloucester †Plymouth	916 2,636	272 483	67 148	1,255	_ 3	2.2		†Preston †Rochdale	2,175	311	100	2,586 840	38 28	1.6
Salisbury	458 823	147	47 49	652	-	2.1		St. Helens Southport	1,133	207	62	1,402	-	2.5

†Warrington †Widnes †Wigan

Women Boys and Girls

			The state of		total				,			total)	
OCAL AREAS (by R	egion)—conti	nued	da da er mederi	orner I	tree pare	roleven	LOCAL AREAS (by Rep	gion)—conti	nued	A SAM		13 TON 181	6/0 4/02
Northern	on beauty 1	nor only	3115007	101 01 1	balance	tomob	Scotland		evians	atozui		nom s	0 50
†Bishop Auckland †Carlisle †Chester-le-Street †Consett †Darlington Durham †Hartlepool †Peterlee †Sunderland †Teesside †Tyneside †Workington	2,388 754 1,651 1,375 1,154 947 1,799 1,281 5,437 5,341 16,046 937	166 142 176 156 276 134 319 124 447 1,134 2,000 379	147 20 77 54 53 66 211 83 315 512 1,162 72	2,701 916 1,904 1,585 1,483 1,147 2,329 1,488 6,199 6,987 19,208 1,388	- 3 - 7 - 1 - 16 - 2 20 - 12 - 199 - 2	6·1 2·2 5·1 5·0 2·8 4·2 6·0 6·1 5·3 3·5 4·9 5·0	†Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries †Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands †Irvine †Kilmarnock †Kirkcaldy †North Lanarkshire	2,033 903 969 965 825 3,052 1,462 7,252 1,368 21,973 1,703 4,185 984 750 2,126 5,276	319 240 200 116 189 729 453 963 664 2,876 876 798 404 172 499 2,244	84 58 37 72 35 265 87 320 55 983 182 312 81 40 88 402	2,436 1,201 1,206 1,153 1,049 4,046 2,002 8,535 2,087 25,832 2,761 5,295 1,469 962 2,713 7,922	7 45 16 2 131 2 170 288 267 38 467 106 17 45 74	2.4 3.2 3.5 4.1 3.7 4.5 4.5 6.7 6.3 4.6 4.6
†Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale †Llanelli	1,300 3,657 896 467	215 374 220 138	134 239 125 13	1,649 4,270 1,241 618	- 2 - 130	6·5 2·7 3·9 2·0	†Paisley †Perth †Stirling	2,052 636 944	357 105 225	96 26 48	2,505 767 1,217	226 3 22	2.6
†Neath †Newport †Pontypool †Pontypridd †Port Talbot †Shotton †Swansea †Wrexham	494 1,849 1,146 2,246 1,622 574 1,819 1,526	154 272 295 442 533 145 294 155	67 174 97 153 172 46 82 57	715 2,295 1,538 2,841 2,327 765 2,195 1,738	- 2 2 2 1 - 6	2·5 3·0 3·8 4·6 3·3 2·0 2·8 4·9	Northern Ireland  Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	468 8,067 752 2,497 1,762	164 1,880 323 395 550	16 321 33 194 111	648 10,268 1,108 3,086 2,423	154 44 30	3.5 4.6 3.5 11.5

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).

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

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

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

# Industrial analysis of unemployment: 8th June, 1970 (continued from page 599)

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 8th June, 1970 (continued)

Table 2 (continued)

as beliffing ant Flames spinosses to a	Nanabar	-		100	GR	EAT BRIT	AIN	and to see		UNIT	TED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classific	nant bat		WHOLI	LOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY	Weget	TOTAL	not see	bashna bashna 1960	TOTAL	A risen per A risen per
under (8 and ) under ol			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and busine	ss services		10,835	1,674	2	1	10,837	1,675	12,512	11,080	1,811	12,891
Insurance	2000 6000		4,840	552	10 200	12.05	4,841	552	5,393	4,950	599	5,549
Banking and bill discounting	PROFESSION NOT SHEET		3,290	298		1000	3,290	298	3,588	3,343	330	3,673
Other financial institutions			536 707	142			536 707	142	678 846	547 748	166	713
Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research			470	99	CRUSAN .	25.400	471	99	570	477	103	580
Other business services			911	422		1	911	423	1.334	933	441	1,374
Central offices not allocable elsewhere			81	22			81	22	1,334	82	22	104
Contrat offices not anotable elsewhold						1 C1 OC   1	35,75	12,63	18,02	02	0.00	Now bett
Professional and scientific services	03941 /4 1000		9,021	5,629	9	5	9,030	5,634	14,664	9,346	6,337	15,683
Accountancy services			400	126			400	126	526	408	137	545
Educational services	李老章(1)		3,774	1,673	3	2	3,777	1,675	5,452	3,916	1,871	5,787
Legal services			299	225			299	225	524	312	276	588
Medical and dental services			3,194	3,325	3	3	3,197	3,328	6,525	3,315	3,750	7,065
Religious organisations			160	46	120.20	SEE L	160	46	206	175	52 50	227 340
Research and development services Other professional and scientific service	Le converted for this	Second St.	288 906	186	3		288	186	336	290 930	201	
Other professional and scientific service	1 550.1		706	100	3	30	909	100	1,095	730	201	1,131
Miscellaneous services			33,889	11.899	39	20	33,928	11,919	45,847	35,378	12,978	48,356
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.			3,809	1,051	10		3,819	1.054	4.873	3,927	1,082	5,009
Sport and other recreations			1,614	261	4			263	1,881	1,669	274	1,943
Betting and gambling			1,650	385	3		1,653	386	2.039	1,801	392	2,193
Hotels and other residential establishme	ents		8.057	3.140	7		8,064	3.142	11,206	8,387	3,355	11,742
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars			1,688	1,281			1,688	1,281	2,969	1,733	1,364	3,097
Public houses			1,186	426	16'07		1,187	426	1,613	1,296	458	1,754
Clubs			1,981	250			1,981	250	2,231	2,075	258	2,333
Catering contractors			475	281			475	281	756	493	293	786
Hairdressing and manicure			745	758	2	3 5	747	761	1,508	782	843	1,625
Private domestic service			728	1,415	2	5	730	1,420	2,150	786	1,728	2,514
	Mary Mary		866	620			866	620	1,486	899 278	668	1,567
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating Motor repairers, distributors, garages a	, etc.		262 5,711	225	NY 3	1 2	5,711	226 682	488	5,938	729	6,667
Repair of boots and shoes	nd ming stations		231	20	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	1	231	20	6,393	241	22	263
Other services			4,886	1,106	10	NEE I	4,896	1,107	6,003	5,073	1,269	6,342
3 676 25 011 6 569 5 40,757			7,000	1,100			1,070	1,107	0,003	3,075	1,20	0,512
Public administration and defence†			22,487	2,856	10	5	22,497	2,861	25,358	23,818	3,128	26,946
National government service	4-8883		8,881	1,493	2		8,883	1,494	10,377	9,384	1,649	11,033
Local government service	1 000 I com gains		13,606	1,363	8	4	13,614	1,367	14,981	14,434	1,479	15,913
Ex-service personnel not classified by	industry		1,489	72			1,489	72	1,561	1,542	73	1,615
Other			LA SECTION OF				22.000	11.001	45 125	25.075	11 000	47.07
Other persons not classified by indust	ry were		33,933	11,204	and the second	The same	33,933	11,204	45,137	35,977	11,893	47,870
Aged 18 and over			32,178	10,366	Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, whic	and the same of the same	32,178	10,366	42,544 2,593	33,893 2,084	10,895	44,788
Aged under 18			1,755	838			1,755	838	2,593	2,084	778	3,082

The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2,526 males and 175 females in Great Britain and 3,008 males and 210 females in the United Kingdom).
 † Excluding members of H.M. Forces.

#### 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 pages 436 and 437 of the May 1970 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 3rd June 1970, 295,501 vacancies remained unfilled, 15,882 more than at 6th May 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 186,900 in June, compared with 186,800 in May and 188,000 in March 1970 (see table 119 on page 627).

At 3rd June 1970, 91,675 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 8,185 more than at 6th May.

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 3rd June 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 3rd June 1970									
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total					
South East Greater London East Anglia South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	48,309 20,579 3,033 6,561 15,753 7,869 10,825 5,271 4,359 5,804	16,072 8,446 1,119 3,138 9,894 4,048 3,435 1,497 1,166 2,969	40,434 21,477 2,726 8,128 11,148 8,195 12,843 3,807 2,891 5,870	17,588 9,033 1,292 3,412 8,770 4,772 4,806 2,365 1,346 3,986	122,403 59,533 8,170 21,239 45,565 24,884 31,909 12,940 9,762					
Great Britain	107,784	43,338	96,042	48,337	295,50					
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern	29,188 22,154	11,544 5,647	28,266 14,894	12,688 6,192	81,686 48,887					

Table 1

Industry group (Standard	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd June 1970									
Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total					
Total, all industries and services	107,784	43,338	96,042	48,337	295,501					
Total, Index of Production industries	64,297	22,658	36,754	21,109	144,818					
Total, all manufacturing industries	50,686	17,695	35,708	20,121	124,210					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,127	1,327	501	330	3,285					
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	3,035 2,753	<b>726</b> 676	81 29	100 72	3,942 3,530					
Food, drink and tobacco	2,444	957	4,472	1,737	9,610					
Coal and petroleum products	215	32	63	38	348					
Chemicals and allied industries	1,938	620	1,576	650	4,784					
Metal manufacture	4,003	1,397	702	394	6,496					
Mechanical engineering	12,580	3,075	2,392	927	18,974					
Instrument engineering	1,263	451	708	305	2,727					
Electrical engineering	6,113	1,704	3,937	1,475	13,229					
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,395	260	79	30	1,764					
Vehicles	5,289	1,180	1,274	337	8,080					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,093	2,364	2,559	1,257	11,273					
Textiles	2,222	1,069	4,137	3,130	10,558					
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and Worsted	788 367	237 273	1,272 860	615 750	2,912 2,250					
		MANAGER PROPERTY OF STREET	The second secon	PROPERTY OF STREET	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH					

Industry group (Standard	Number 3rd June		cies rema	ining unfi	lled at
Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	178	279	479	435	1,371
Clothing and footwear	873	711	7,843	5,676	15,103
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,685	471	986	452	3,594
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,860	1,186	722	524	4,292
Paper, printing and publishing	1,694	1,214	1,927	1,957	6,792
Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	849 727	417 720	885 996	638 1,252	- 2,789 3,699
Other manufacturing industries	1,841	725	1,852	797	5,21
Construction	9,694	3,503	696	587	14,48
Gas, electricity and water	882	734	269	301	2,18
Transport and communication	11,203	1,591	1,760	925	15,47
Distributive trades	8,071	8,499	14,170	12,883	43,62
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,620	2,065	2,172	2,494	9,35
Professional and scientific services	6,005	2,163	16,440	2,927	27,53
Miscellaneous services	9,501	3,676	21,011	6,569	40,75
Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering (MLH 884-888)	554 3,638	935	11,943	1,195	17,71
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	289	219	1,317	707	2,53
Public administration	4,960	1,359	3,234	1,100	10,65
National government service Local government service	2,423 2,537	531 828	1,891	539	5,40

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Department, was 317. In addition 75 stoppages which began before June 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 214,000. consisting of 175,600 involved in stoppages which began in June and 38,800 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. In addition 8,000 workers became involved for the first time in June in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 175,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 139,300 were directly involved and 36,300 indirectly involved, that is, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred although not themselves parties to the disputes. These statistics exclude workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred.

The aggregate of 980,000 working days lost in June includes 284,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month. These statistics exclude loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred.

#### Prominent stoppages of work during June

The four-day stoppage of work by printing and allied workers for a 25 per cent. increase in pay ended with a partial return to work on Saturday evening, 13th June, and a full resumption took place the following day. This stoppage was declared official and involved about 25,000 workers. Work was resumed on the basis of a 10 per cent. pay increase and an extra week's paid holiday.

On 11th June about 7,000 insurance agents began a national official stoppage of work in support of a claim for a £3 a week expense allowance. The dispute was not supported by an estimated 700 members of a breakaway union, and was still in progress at the end of the month.

About 650 workers at two Birmingham factories where vital electrical parts are made for the motor car industry, withdrew their labour on 4th June. They were demanding an increase of £9 a week, and the stoppage made more than 14,000 workers idle at other plants and car factories, seriously affecting the production of vehicles. Work was resumed on 8th July following a mutually agreed settlement.

The risk of a health hazard ended on 19th June with the return to work of 500 maintenance fitters employed at various sewage installations in the Greater London area. The stoppage, which began on 1st June over the request for an increase in pay for doing higher skilled work, ended with the acceptance of a 1s. an hour merit pay award to everyone except new entrants.

A stoppage by 2,100 craftsmen at a Corby steel plant began on 16th June following a week's work-to-rule. This action was in support of a demand for a £5 8s. a week bonus without conditions. Some 4,500 other workers were laid off as a result and the dispute was still unresolved at the end of the month.

A work-to-rule and subsequent lock-out stoppage involving 86 maintenance workers commenced at a Birmingham metal manufacturing factory on 18th June. The dispute was over job evaluation for which the employers made an interim payment earlier in the year hoping to complete the exercise by the end of May. This was not possible and the men commenced to workto-rule saying they would not resume normal work unless they

received a further interim payment. When the men refused to resume normal working they were laid-off, and approximately 550 other workers had to be sent home. The stoppage was still in progress at the end of the month.

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

ndustry group 1968 Standard ndustrial Classification	Januai June I	970		January to June 1969			
Anatolia da anottana	No. of stop- pages	Stoppage: progress	s in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages progress	in	
	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry, fish-			Walter a				
ing	4	1,400	33,000	3	1,300	14,000	
Coal mining	86	11,300	25,000	110	16,700	40,000	
All other mining and					10,700	10,000	
quarrying	5	200	1,000	4	100	+	
Food, drink and tobacco	83	30,000	168,000	48	13,400	45,000	
Coal and petroleum pro-	A CONTRACTOR				15,100	13,000	
ducts	5	2,600	8,000	10000 10	100	1,000	
Chemicals and allied indus-			0,000		100	1,000	
tries	56	25,200	72,000	21	5,200	15,000	
Metal manufacture	191	48,700	301,000	115	38,100	158,000	
Engineering	513	185,000	1,033,000	312	127,500	422,000	
Shipbuilding and marine		100,000	1,000,000	312	127,500	722,000	
engineering	65	19,100	283,000	41	21,100	129,000	
Motor vehicles	202	156,300	535,000	134	168,600	1.131.000	
Aerospace equipment	39	30,300	204,000	38	20,800	40,000	
All other vehicles	28	14,300	77,000	5	5,100	5,000	
Metal goods not elsewhere	COLUMN TO SEC.	Carrier of the	77,000		3,100	3,000	
specified	114	23,400	194,000	53	10,100	45,000	
Textiles	69	23,700	88,000	33	7,800	36,000	
Clothing and footwear	18	27,300	190,000	9	2,600	6,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass,		2,,500	170,000	California in	2,000	0,000	
cement, etc.	47	20,600	400,000	21	3,900	14,000	
Timber, furniture, etc.	29	2,200	8,000	14	1,400	6,000	
Paper and printing	57	35,200	148,000	20	9,500	48,000	
All other manufacturing	3,	33,200	1 10,000	20	7,500	40,000	
industries	60	38,100	284,000	44	12,300	46,000	
Construction	161	24,900	114,000	142	25,900	120,000	
Gas, electricity and water	13	1,400	4,000	13	2,600	6,000	
Port and inland water		1,100	1,000	13	2,000	0,000	
transport	141	90,000	159,000	182	101,200	167,000	
All other transport and		70,000	137,000	102	101,200	107,000	
communication	192	92,400	343,000	71	83,400	124,000	
Distributive trades	48	5,600	18,000	14	1,800	6,000	
Financial, administrative,	70	3,000	10,000	17	1,000	0,000	
professional services	52	53,400	305,000	34	24,800	41,000	
Miscellaneous services	18	2,200	14,000	7	800	2,000	
		2,200	14,000	-	000	2,000	
Total	2,296	964,800	5,008,000	1,489	706,000	2,668,000	

#### Causes of stoppages

	Beginning June 1970	r in Hawbai gai	Beginning in the first six 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	176 23	63,500 10,600	1,356	482,200 49,500		
Hours of work Employment of particular classes or	3	200	12	1,400		
persons Other working arrangements, rules	48	41,000	266	92,600		
and discipline	44	17,000	338	77,600		
Trade union status	15	3,200	107	26,500		
Sympathetic action	8	3,700	48	13,700		
Total	317	139,300	2,296	743,400		

#### Duration of stoppages-ending in June

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
eddam" Blief oddie da nii mwig ayo nbaodi o	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days	71 51	53,200 9,400	52,000 17,000
3 days	43	14.200	44,000
4-6 days	63	41,300	203,000
Over 6 days	72	21,300	611,000
Total	300	139,400	926,000

<sup>\*</sup> 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 shown.

† Less than 500 working days.

#### 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 30th June 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:

CODE COLUMN	All indu	stries and		Manufacturing industries only				
Date a google	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates		
1969 June	177-6	90.6	196-1	175.9	90.5	194-4		
1970 May	193-6	90.4	214-3	191.7	90.4	211.9		
1970 June	194-5	90.4	215-3	192.7	90.4	213.		

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

The May figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective

#### Principal changes reported in June

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

Food manufacturing industry—Great Britain—Increases of 26s. for men, of 27s. for women, with proportional amounts for young workers. Minimum earnings levels abolished (1st June).

Wool textile industry—Yorkshire—Increases of varying amounts according to class of worker. Introduction of minimum earnings levels (9th May).

Pottery manufacture—Great Britain—Increases of varying amounts (6th April).

Road passenger transport—(London Transport Executive)—Drivers and conductors. Increase of 46s. 6d. in basic weekly rates; consolidation into basic rate of 28s. of special payments; additional rates paid to one-man operated vehicles increased to 100s. for single and 120s. for double-deck vehicles (11th April).

Wholesale grocery and provision trade—England and Wales—Increases, at age 21 and over; men 42s., women 42s. 6d. a week. Proportional amounts for young workers (11th April).

Retail food trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales—Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 15s. a week for shop managers and 17s. for manageresses (22nd June).

Retail distribution—Co-operative societies—Great Britain—Increases of varying amounts (pay day in week commencing 18th May).

Retail bread and flour confectionery trade—(Wages Council)—England and Wales—Increases of 16s. a week for managers and 18s. for manageresses (1st June). Industrial and staff canteens (Wages Council)—Great Britain—Weekly hours

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, and needle, fish-hook and 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 June indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 985,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,625,000 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 June with operative effect from earlier months

(395,000 workers, £1,040,000 in weekly rates of wages). During June about 75,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1 hour. Of the total increase of £1.625,000 about £950,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £400,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £265,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments.

#### 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 June, 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

		(a)
10	IDIE	191

	Basic week rates of war or minimum entitlement	ages	Normal w hours of w	
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
January and any are said of	245.000	£	225 000	225 000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	260,000	325,000	325,000
Mining and quarrying	6,000	13,000	25,000	27,000
Food, drink and tobacco	275,000	425,000	25,000	37,000
Coal and petroleum products	6,000	1,000	DERREGUES !	(15 Million)
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	205,000	440,000	7	
Instrument engineering	d Ka xxa	M 10 DER	dons Am	3001 50
Electrical engineering	100000	415 000	100000-100	25 0 00
Shipbuilding and marine engineer- ing Vehicles	420,000	645,000	Saturday	no ano
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	a stoppa	Cay, Ini	BUTACHOT	havene
Textiles	185,000	415,000	5,000	5,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	18,000	16,000	SCI JELON	bo U Tall
Clothing and footwear	200,000	345,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	130,000	225,000	in simil n	
Timber, furniture, etc.	155,000	170,000	a same	See Towns
Paper, printing and publishing	120,000	185,000	to safe-file	10 1D-111
Other manufacturing industries	100,000	105,000	sonswoll.	92.0007
Construction	1,270,000	1,815,000	200	C. Carrier
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	135,000	5,000	20.000
Transport and communication	900,000	1,180,000	3,000	3.000
Distributive trades	1,040,000	1,3/5,000	3,000	3,000
Public administration and pro- fessional services	40,000	70,000	Prince 523	STORE STORES
Miscellaneous services	220,000	160,000	140,000	140,000
Totals—January-June 1970	5,720,000	7,980,000	504,000	531,000
Totals-January-June 1969	2,040,000	1,240,000	315,000	370,000

#### Table (b)

Month	Basic weel	kly rates of w entitlements	ages or	Normal we	ekly hours
	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)
June July August September October November December	575 1,325 395 1,390 415 790 3,265		315 985 345 1,350 360 855 2,885	75 205 3 — 7 135	75 315 3 — 7 180
January February March April* May* June	1,265 1,800 1,090 645 740 590		1,345 2,245 1,475 845 1,495 585	70 325 5 — 30 75	70 325 20 — 40 75

<sup>\*</sup> Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

#### **RETAIL PRICES 16th JUNE 1970**

At 16th June 1970 the general\* retail prices index was 139.9 (prices at 19th January 1962 = 100), compared with 139.5 at 19th May and with 132.1 at 17th June 1969.

The rise in the index during the month was due to rises in the average levels of prices of many goods and services which were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of potatoes and some other vegetables.

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 156.9 and that for all other items of food was 138.6.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and onions were more than offset by increases in the average prices of many other items, particularly meat, bacon, carrots, cauliflower and ice cream. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 141.6, compared with 141.0 in May. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal fluctuations fell by nearly 1½ per cent. to 156.9, compared with 159.2 in May.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing and footwear and the index for the group taken as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 123.1, compared with 122.6 in May.

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 about one-half of one per cent. to 131.0, compared with 130.2 in May.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index rose to 145.0, compared with 144.3 in May.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	oled has sunder second his	Index figu
I Food: Total	different basis, and are no	141.6
Bread, flour, cer	eals, biscuits and cakes	144
Meat and bacon		150
Fish	OF-BODGEOT ROOT SYRE 85	148
Butter, margarin	ne, lard and cooking fat	118
Milk, cheese and	d eggs	127
lea, coffee, coco	oa, soft drinks, etc.	113
Sugar, preserves	and confectionery	152
Vegetables, fresh	n, dried and canned	179
Fruit, fresh, drie	ed and canned	121
Other food		136

Group and sub-group Index figure II Alcoholic drink 143.2 III Tobacco 135.8 IV Housing: Total 158.6 Rent 164 Rates and water charges 161 Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations 135 Fuel and light: Total (including oil) 142.1 Coal and coke

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152 Gas 126 Electricity 145 VI Durable household goods: Total 125.1 Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings 137 Radio, television and other household appliances 111 Pottery, glassware and hardware 129 VII Clothing and footwear: Total 123.1 Men's outer clothing 130 Men's underclothing 129 Women's outer clothing 120 Women's underclothing 121 Children's clothing 123 Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials 116 Footwear 127 VIII Transport and vehicles: Total 131.0 Motoring and cycling 122 Fares 150 IX Miscellaneous goods: Total 141.7 Books, newspapers and periodicals 187 Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods 120

Services: Total 151.6 Postage and telephones Entertainment 150 Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning 157

XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home

All Items

Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.

145.0+

139.9

\*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 service careers 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 service careers 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 selected industries.

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

not available

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

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

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 in the table

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

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

**EMPLOYMENT** working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101 THOUSANDS

Quart	er	Employees	Employers and self	Civil employment*	Wholly	Total	H.M. Forces	Working population*	Of which	
		employment	employed*	employment	unemployed	labour force*	unall -outers and feeta	population	Males*	Females
Numb	ers unadjusted for se	easonal variations						1 4 18	FILE	
1964	September December	23,050 23,078	1,632 1,629	24,682 24,706	335 340	25,017 25,046	423 425	25,440 25,471	16,599 16,646	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 1,697 1,713	24,242 24,326 24,398 24,360	572 506 535 540	24,814 24,833 24,932 24,900	407 400 395 390	25,221 25,233 25,327 25,290	16,268 16,285 16,342 16,354	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
1969	March June September December	22,515 22,600 22,619 22,523	1,728 1,744 1,744 1,744	24,243 24,344 24,363 24,267	566 483 540 566	24,809 24,827 24,903 24,833	384 380 377 376	25,193 25,207 25,280 25,209	16,241 16,191 16,236 16,215	8,952 9,016 9,044 8,993
Numb	ers adjusted for seas	onal variations†								
1964	September December	22,990 23,067		24,622 24,695	204 7 204 7 202 7	5 101 - 7	101 7 9.007 101 2 8.961 100-9 8.921	25,391 25,433	16,590	8,800 8,839
1965	March June September December	23,121 23,131 23,139 23,262		24,747 24,753 24,759 24,879	0 282 T 282 B 202	1-101 e 3-001 A 3-001 1	0.6.0 a.001 100.3 c.001 0.00 0.770	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		24,922 24,904 24,863 24,646	2 055 9 D	1 99 4 1 99 4 1 99 4	SET 8 2-02 007 8 6-00	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		24,508 24,506 24,484 24,403	5 958 3 6 513 6 828 2 1 828 2	0 98 0 8 89 6 5 90 6	98-6 8,705 98-2 8,705 98-2 8,705	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		24,363 24,321 24,292 24,348	100 P	98.6 7 98.7 1 98.6	12.8 8.78 87.8 8.513 87.8 8.513	25,308 25,265 25,246 25,252	16,343 16,304 16,307 16,295	8,965 8,961 8,939 8,957
1969	March June September December	22,636 22,597 22,524 22,514		24,364 24,340 24,268 24,258	0-904 0-535 9-206 (6-2)	2-S9 2 3-98 3 7-58 1	97.5 8.617 87.6 8.617 87.6 8.617	25,281 25,238 25,203 25,174	16,315 16,211 16,199 16,161	8,966 9,027 9,004 9,013

<sup>\*</sup> From July 1970 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) are been included in the appropriate series from September 1968 to date.

# 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†
Stand	ard Regions	1 1991	3634 1 1 355	C-80F 1 5	20 0 Lux	2000	9 40	6.16(3)	6-86 (6-80	2.61. 1818.5		Septe
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* December*	7,791 7,753 7,752	632 632 632	1,304 1,286 1,278	2,278 2,275 2,248	1,395 1,398 1,404	2,001 2,010 2,008	2,892 2,910 2,900	1,258 1,262 1,254	942 957 947	2,098 2,126 2,091	22,619 22,523

Note: The regional estimates from June 1969 (b) include improved information the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades,

<sup>†</sup> A seasonal adjustment procedure designed to take account of the changing magnitude 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.

<sup>†</sup> The sum of the estimates for the regions does not agree with the estimate for Great

## **EMPLOYMENT**

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis (See Note below)

			P	Index of p		Manufa indus		fal (				(bayes)	200	S L	Bu			
		6.54 6.54 6.53 6.53 6.53	Total all industries and services*	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963 = 100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June June (a)	32.61 (5,5) (5,6)	22,036 22,373 22,572 22,603	11,222·5 11,384·2 11,328·5 11,201·4 11,375·9	101·7 101·3 100·2	8,662·9 8,793·5 8,718·4 8,581·5 8,704·2	100·8 102·2 101·4 99·8	620·8 590·7 566·5 553·7 526·5	766·0 733·4 711·0 682·4 655·2	788·1 803·4 813·1 804·9 801·9	528 529 516 511 506	2	616·6 632·6 595·5 591·4 620·2		2,029·2 2,120·5 2,155·6 2,125·1 2,181·5	econsc econsc	253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	911 · 8 890 · 8 875 · 8 865 · 9 869 · 5
1965 1966	(b)§ June June (a)**	16,26	22,892 23,147 23,301	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	102.6	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	102.6	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507 514 524	.9	621·8 631·9 618·8		2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	ad dia	203·8 204·5 200·5	871 · 4 861 · 8 852 · 6
1967 1968 1969	(b)** June June (a)	25.q1	22,828 22,645 22,600	11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3 11,009·4	99·3 97·5	8,976·4 8,700·5 8,613·1 8,728·8	\$102.9 99.7 98.7	464·1 432·6 413·3 392·2	574·2 550·5 485·9 441·1	832·1 824·2 806·9 817·9	524 515 497 516	.2	622·6 591·4 579·7 582·0	SPASS NO	2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0 2,318·6		200·1 196·8 188·1 183·7	845·2 815·5 802·8 821·9
	(b)			11,025 · 5	97.4	8,740 · 8	}100.0	390.9	442.2	849 · 6	58.0	470.4	584-6	1,180-6	149.6	903 · 4	189-5	827 - 2
1966	October November December	16,59	23,016	11,587·2 11,529·2 11,480·7	101·7 101·2 100·9	9.007·7 8,961·5 8,921·6	102·3 101·7 101·3		564·9 564·2 562·7	847·5 846·9 841·3	528 527 524	.0	620·3 616·5 612·9	placed 1 22,990 23,067	2,374·1 2,369·9 2,367·3	od for an	201·2 202·2 203·5	840 · 9 825 · 9 822 · 6
1967	January February March	16,59 16,61 16,55	22,728	11,363·9 11,320·9 11,287·2	100·6 100·3 100·0	8,840·9 8,801·4 8,770·1	101·1 100·6 100·4		561·0 559·7 557·8	825·4 818·9 817·8	520 519 518	.7	607·3 603·7 600·3	23,131 23,131 23,131	2,353·3 2,347·2 2,339·9		202·9 201·2 200·4	819-4 818-5 818-5
	April May June	16,59	22,828	11,276·3 11,256·4 11,220·7	99·9 99·5 99·3	8,762·1 8,732·5 8,700·5	100·3 99·9 99·7	432-6	556·1 553·9 550·5	818·0 820·0 824·2	517 515 515	.7	597·4 594·3 591·4	23,310 23,310 23,292	2,335·8 2,328·6 2,319·6		200·8 198·9 196·8	817·9 817·3 815·9
	July August September	16,30	22,905	11,212·0 11,226·2 11,220·7	99·0 98·8 98·6	8,698·4 8,708·1 8,706·9	99·4 99·2 99·0	to post	545·7 542·2 538·5	840·7 842·1 833·4	514 515 512	.1	589·4 588·8 589·8	23,234	2,314·6 2,317·1 2,326·5		196·3 194·8 193·8	812·5 809·7 809·7
40 40	October November December	16,42	22,733	11,196·6 11,191·4 11,159·7	98·3 98·2 98·0	8,701 · 8 8,705 · 9 8,696 · 3	98·8 98·8 98·7	24.00	533 · 6 528 · 2 524 · 1	835·1 835·5 830·2	509 509 508	.3	587·3 586·7 586·3	12,825	2,327·3 2,326·8 2,321·5	134 13	193·6 194·3 193·6	807 · 8 806 · 8 807 · 9
1968	January February March	96.41 06.41 06.01 06.01	22,561	11,049·2 11,043·4 11,032·2	97·8 97·8 97·8	8,623·6 8,625·7 8,613·1	98·6 98·7 98·6	e leste	520·2 515·7 508·7	809·7 804·0 802·9	504 503 501	.6	583·6 583·2 582·1	22,681 22,641 12,595 12,595	2,304·3 2,301·6 2,295·0		191·5 191·6 190·9	804 · 2 804 · 2 805 · 2
	April May June	16.31 16.21 16.10	22,645	11,006·8 11,038·0 11,017·3	97·5 97·6 97·5	8,602·5 8,617·6 8,613·1	98·5 98·6 98·7	413-3	499·0 493·0 485·9	799:2 802:7 806:9	500 499 497	.6	581 · 8 580 · 8 579 · 7	22,636 22,597 22,597	2,287·0 2,283·4 2,281·0		191·2 190·9 188·1	804 · 3 803 · 9 802 · 8
C.10	July August September	01,01 1000	22,701	11,027·8 11,076·0 11,086·9	97·4 97·5 97·4	8,644·8 8,691·4 8,700·8	98·8 99·0 99·0	25 A T	480·6 474·6 469·5	826·1 832·1 822·1	500 506 505	.4	581·3 582·9 583·6	12,32 (13 '0' e)	2,285·0 2,292·8 2,300·8	vorqeu 07	188·0 187·5 188·0	802 · 2 801 · 9 807 · 4
	October November December	970	22,647	11,096·1 11,120·2 11,118·6	97·5 97·6 97·7	8,723 · 8 8,744 · I 8,763 · I	99·1 99·2 99·5	60, 6000 end thes	464·8 461·4 457·6	826·2 828·8 829·0	506 508 509	1.1	582·4 583·0 584·1		2,305·6 2,310·7 2,317·4		185·3 184·1 185·1	810·4 811·4 814·
1969	January February March		22,515	11,037·1 11,026·5 11,013·5	97·7 97·7 97·6	8,712·8 8,723·6 8,725·4	99·6 99·8 99·9	ANGELON G. SKOT	454·6 452·2 450·5	813·9 809·3 807·7	508 510 511	1.4	582·9 583·6 584·4	1 12 11	2,307·8 2,314·1 2,317·7		184·0 184·1 185·3	814-1 820-1 823-
	April May June (a)	500	22,600	11,030·2 11,031·9 11,009·3	97·7 97·5	8,745·7 8,739·9 8,728·8	100.0	392.2	447·5 444·2 441·1	812·7 814·1 817·9	514 515 516	.6	584·4 583·1 582·0	State St	2,322·3 2,319·7 2,318·6	thois ar	184·5 184·9 183·7	825 · 6 823 · 6 821 · 9
	(b)	W12.	100	11,025-5	97.4	8,740 · 8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849 · 6	58.0	470.4	584-6	1,180.6	149-6	903 · 4	189.5	827
	July   August   September		22,619	11,054·8 11,055·7 11,036·9	97·5 97·1 96·9	8,770 · 4 8,788 · 0 8,791 · 3	100·1 99·9 99·9	ebie	439·6 436·9 435·6	871 · 8 874 · 1 862 · 8	58·1 58·3 58·2	475·1 477·9 476·9	586·1 586·1 587·4	1,185·5 1,189·5 1,197·1	149·6 149·4 150·0	901·2 902·0 906·3	188·6 188·3 189·2	825 · 825 · 829 ·
	October   November   December		22,523	11,052·1 11,050·8 11,018·9	96·9 96·8 96·6	8,815·2 8,822·8 8,821·3	100·0 100·0		433·1 431·2 430·1	868·6 869·6 866·8	58·6 58·7 58·9	479·5 479·8 479·5	588·1 589·1 590·1	1,200·4 1,205·2 1,207·9	150·1 149·6 150·0	910·3 914·5 916·8	190·1 191·5 191·8	831 · 831 ·
1970	January   February   March		1 11 11 11	10,908·0 10,885·4 10,866·3		8,741 · 3 8,727 · 5 8,709 · 5	99·8 99·7 99·6		428·7 427·2 425·1	846·4 840·8 840·1	58·7 58·7 58·6	475·1 474·9 475·9	587·4 588·0 588·5	1,203·7 1,204·0 1,200·1	149·9 149·8 149·7	912·2 909·7 909·4	189·3 190·3 189·0	828 · 828 · 825 ·
	April   May		950	10,855.7	96·0 95·6	8,709·1 8,682·2	99·5 99·2		423·4 421·3	841·7 842·2	58·6 58·7	476·3 474·8	588·4 587·3	1,200 · 4	150·1 149·6	908·0 904·5	188·5 187·0	823· 820·

Note: The Order Groups of the Standard Industrial Classification are presented in the format of the SIC (1968). However, estimates for June 1969 (a) and earlier months are classified according to the SIC (1958) and are not fully comparable therefore with the estimates for June 1969 (b) and later months which are classified on the basis of the SIC (1968).

\* 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.

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

	*GBYC	Jaman.	JYJJO	HW	100		MET	esvou	rmaisu	YJJ201	W	nat	iosa i	ATOT			
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, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence¶		
544·7 558·0 549·2 545·8 566·2	840·9 835·6 796·9 776·4 776·6	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	538·1 556·4 575·9 602·5 621·3	1,973·0 2,052·3 2,146·0 2,214·3 2,301·5	1,965·1 1,978·5 2,051·7 2,064·2 2,150·7	1,242·9 1,262·8 1,291·8 1,339·1 1,270·8	June June June June June June June	1960 1960 1960 1960 1960
568·3 588·1 593·3	780·7 767·4 756·6	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	623·0 636·3 639·0	2,312·7 2,408·4 2,516·8	2,159·7 2,185·5 2,207·0	1,285·7 1,302·9 1,346·1	(b)§ June June (a)**	1965
596·0 565·8 565·5 573·3	757·3 702·0 689·8 704·2	59·2 56·1 55·6 56·0	527·6 498·9 492·0 496·0	361·0 348·5 350·8 349·1	314·1 301·1 321·2 308·2	644·1 633·4 634·9 641·5	344·9 332·0 347·6 360·3	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8 1,443·0	422·9 424·1 412·5 396·5	1,609·3 1,602·6 1,584·1 1,545·5	2,925-6 2,798-4 2,773-8 2,714-1	638·8 647·7 665·0 690·7	2,512·5 2,620·4 2,689·5 2,762·0	2,196·0 2,113·8 2,100·1 2,102·1	1,344·3 1,390·6 1,402·2 1,382·8	June June June (a)	1968 1968
632 · 5	696-2	56-7	501 · 3	344-9	307.9	641.3	347 · 1	1,445 · 8	396.7	1,552.4	2,701 · 5	892.7	2,774 · 0	1,884.8	1,378 · 0	(b) 13 Mark	
593·8 589·0 586·6	752·8 747·3 741·4	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	374-5 374-6 438-9				436.2		October November December	1966
580·2 575·6 573·4	731·0 723·9 716·3	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	402.23		3.5		566.2		January February March	196
572·9 569·6 565·8	713·1 706·8 702·0	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	254-9	2,798 · 4	647.7	2,620 · 4	2,113.8	1,390 · 6	April May June	
563·6 564·0 564·5	697·8 697·0 692·1	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	496-8	2,770 1		2,020 4	1 794	1,570 0	July August September	
564·4 566·1 566·9	689·5 689·6 691·1	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	472-1 533-0 525-7				555 A		October November December	
562·9 564·7 564·1	686·4 689·5 687·5	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	338·1 340·6 342·6	1,483·7 1,481·1 1,490·5	421·7 420·9 419·9	\$1925 \$1925 \$1925				202 102 102 102		January February March	196
564·1 565·4 565·5	687·5 689·6 689·8	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	665.0	2,689 · 5	2,100-1	1,402.2	April May June	
566·7 569·6 571·4	690·1 695·1 696·7	55·6 56·3 56·5	489·8 494·4 497·4	352·7 355·7 353·8	320·8 323·2 323·5	636·8 642·3 641·7	349·0 351·2 352·5	1,492·6 1,500·4 1,508·1	409·8 409·6 408·5	1,364-1	2,773.0	663.0	2,669*3	2,100-1	1,402.2	July August September	
575·0 577·5 579·0	698·8 702·9 705·1	56·5 57·0 56·9	499·4 500·0 501·5	354·3 354·7 354·4	324·4 323·9	643·0 643·9	356·1 358·1 358·7	1,499.9	407·6 406·0	2:402 2:402 2:402 2:402		2:2		2 A12		October November	
574·3 575·8 575·3	702·7 704·7 704·4	56·7 56·8 56·4	498·2 498·9 496·8	351·6 351·8 351·3	323·2 319·0 315·3	642·9 641·8	355·2 356·3	1,493·5 1,466·3 1,448·1	404·4 403·4 402·6	B-883 8-343 0-043		15		5 - Ca 2 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6		January February	1969
575·7 574·3 573·3	705·7 706·1 704·2	56·6 56·3 56·0	500·8 498·7 496·0	351·4 350·5 349·1	312·5 311·5 310·6 308·2	641·9 642·1 642·3 641·5	356·7 358·4 360·0 360·3	1,435·9 1,436·6 1,449·3 1,443·0	400·4 398·5 396·5	1545.5	2,714-1	690.7	2,762.0	2,102 · 1	1,382.8	March April May June (a)	
632.5	696.2	56.7	501 · 3	344.9	307.9	641.3	347 · 1	1,445 · 8	396.7	1,552.4	2,701 · 5	892.7	2,774.0	1,884.8	1,378 · 0	(b)	
633·0 634·7 635·9	694·7 696·4 695·4	56·6 56·4 55·7	497·6 499·5 500·7	345·9 346·0 343·5	307·4 308·4 308·0	645·3 647·5 647·1	348·5 348·2 348·1	1,448·8 1,434·8 1,414·8	396·0 396·0 395·2	\$ -502 \$ -502		\$15 \$15		1-518	3	July   August   September	
639·0 640·5 640·7	694·3 693·7 691·2	55·6 55·2 55·2	499·3 497·9 495·1	343·3 342·5 342·2	307·6 306·0 304·7	648·3 647·6 648·4	351·0 350·9 350·4	1,409·8 1,404·8 1,376·8	394·0 392·0 390·7	9-286		18.5		Co see		October   November   December	
637·7 637·9 637·2	683 · 6 680 · 6 676 · 3	54·6 54·2 54·2	487·3 485·6 483·5	337·2 336·0 334·5	299·8 298·2 297·5	643·8 644·8	346·4 345·5	1,347·8 1,340·8	390·2 389·9	2 500		14		25.578		January    February	1970
639·3 639·2	672·4 668·4	54·2 54·6 54·2	486·5 482·3	334·1 332·2	296·5 294·8	643·9 644·0 642·6	345·9 346·1 345·9	1,342·3 1,334·9 1,342·3	389·4 388·3 387·1	8-310 4-803 8-108		122				March   April   May	

<sup>§</sup> 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 1969 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1970.

|| Excluding members of HM Forces.

<sup>†</sup> The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XVIII of the SIC (1958) and Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).

‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production and manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. With effect from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated using 1963 as the base year. Additional data has resulted in revised seasonally adjusted indices which were published for the first time in the May 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.

<sup>\*\*</sup> 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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WI	HOLLY UNEMP	PLOYED*
			12 1	1 1 1 1	12 30	1000		Seasona	lly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	-Monthly averages	284·8 232·2 257·0 312·5 457·4 475·2 360·4 340·7 463·2 573·2 380·6 328·8 359·7 559·5 564·1 559·3	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·4 2·1 2·2 1·6 1·5 2·5 1·6 1·4 1·5 2·4 2·4 2·4	271 · 6 213 · 2 229 · 6 294 · 5 410 · 1 444 · 5 345 · 8 312 · 1 431 · 9 520 · 6 372 · 2 317 · 0 330 · 9 521 · 0 549 · 4 543 · 8	5·7 4·2 3·7 5·2 8·3 11·7 8·6 7·1 13·1 18·3 10·4 8·6 7·4 9·1 8·6 8·6	13·2 19·1 27·4 18·0 47·2 30·7 14·6 28·6 31·3 52·7 8·4 11·8 28·8 38·5 14·7 15·5	265.9 208.9 225.9 289.4 401.9 432.8 337.2 304.9 418.8 502.3 361.7 308.4 323.4 511.8 540.9 535.1	62 9 58 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.2 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.2 2.3 2.3
966	July 11 August 8 September 12	264·2 317·0 340·2	-1  -3  -4	258·2 309·9 324·2	5·9 36·2 16·8	5·9 7·1 16·0	252·3 273·7 307·4	301·1 312·7 341·0	1.3
	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	29·1	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
68	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
69	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
70	January 12	628·3	2·7	611·8	4·!	16·5	607·7	558·1	2·4
	February 9	624·2	2·7	606·4	3·!	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
	April 13	616·7	2·7	593·5	7·5	23·2	586·0	566·9	2·5
	May 11	577·8	2·5	553·3	3·4	24·5	549·9	559·6	2·4
	June 8	546·6	2·4	523·6	2·6	22·9	521·0	561·1	2·4

TABLE 105

		ТОТАІ	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY U	JNEMPLOYED*	ENGRA
		The estimate to the	Peroxusias	27 V 27 Santani	of wishels	John St.	of anciena.	Seasonall	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(a'000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	Monthly 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	2·9 2·3 3·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 11·1 6·4 5·1 4·5 5·5	7.9 9.3 17.8 12.3 27.6 21.2 11.5 23.3 22.9 46.2 6.6 9.7 32.5 30.5 13.1	173 · 6 135 · 1 148 · 9 201 · 3 288 · 8 315 · 1 242 · 9 222 · 0 314 · 0 382 · 8 273 · 2 235 · 5 255 · 1 415 · 1 456 · 2	******	1.2 1.0 1.1 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.8 1.6 7.7 2.8 3.1
1966	July II	209·1	1·4	204·1	3·4	5·0	200·6	237·7	1·6
	August 8	245·5	1·6	239·5	21·9	6·0	217·7	246·1	1·7
	September I2	266·4	1·8	253·2	10·2	13·3	243·0	271·1	1·8
	October 10	348·7	2·3	292·2	4·5	56·5	287·7	296·5	2·0
	November 14	435·8	2·9	345·8	2·0	90·0	343·8	333·3	2·2
	December 12	460·3	3·1	373·4	1·5	86·9	372·0	354·8	2·4
1967	January 9	487 · 4	3·3	425·2	2·6	62·2	422·7	362·1	2·5
	February 13	483 · 2	3·3	430·8	1·7	52·4	429·1	370·7	2·5
	March 13	453 · 4	3·1	420·8	1·3	32·6	419·5	379·1	2·6
	April 10	452·5	3·1	421·2	5·5	31·3	415·7	394·7	2·7
	May 8	433·3	2·9	398·9	2·3	34·4	396·6	412·0	2·8
	June 12	403·6	2·7	377·9	1·4	25·8	376·4	417·3	2·8
	July 10	401·2	2·7	383·3	4·7	17·9	378·5	426·7	2·9
	August 14	443·1	3·0	426·1	24·3	17·0	401·8	434·3	2·9
	September 11	447·8	3·0	424·0	13·8	23·7	410·3	438·2	3·0
	October 9 November 13 December 11	452 · 5 474 · 7 481 · 8	3·1 3·2 3·3	429·3 450·0 461·2	5·8 2·6 1·8	23·2 24·7 20·6	423·5 447·5 459·3	436·2 444·0 446·2	3·0 3·0
968	January 8	526·4	3·6	499·2	2·8	27·2	496·4	455·5	3·1
	February 12	516·5	3·5	496·4	2·0	20·1	494·4	457·0	3·1
	March II	492·9	3·4	477·0	1·5	15·9	475·5	451·2	3·1
	April 8	483 · 5	3·3	473 · 7	5·4	9·8	468·3	456·5	3·1
	May 13	461 · 5	3·2	449 · 9	2·8	11·6	447·1	454·1	3·1
	June 10	438 · 7	3·0	429 · 4	1·7	9·3	427·7	454·5	3·1
	July 8	437 · 4	3·0	428·8	4·9	8·6	423·9	458·4	3·1
	August 12	468 · 4	3·2	461·6	23·2	6·9	438·4	464·8	3·2
	September 9	459 · 7	3·2	448·1	13·5	II·6	434·6	459·2	3·1
	October 14 November 11 December 9	459 · 6 472 · 7 467 · 7	3·2 3·2 3·2	450·1 457·2 456·8	4·8 2·4 1·6	9·5 15·4 10·9	445 · 4 454 · 8 455 · 2	456·6 452·0 445·0	3.1
1969	January 13	506·6	3·5	497·1	2·4	10·5	494·6	453 · 9	3·1
	February 10	504·6	3·5	490·8	1·7	13·8	489·1	452 · 1	3·1
	March 10	505·5	3·5	483·8	1·2	21·8	482·6	457 · 8	3·2
	April 14	475·8	3·3	469·3	5·8	6·5	463·5	451·9	3·1
	May 12	447·6	3·1	434·9	2·3	12·7	432·6	439·3	3·0
	June 9	428·5	3·0	414·9	1·6	13·6	413·3	439·6	3·0
	July 14	435·3	3·0	428·2	6·2	7·1	422·0	456·4	3·2
	August 11	476·9	3·3	463·2	23·0	13·7	440·3	466·9	3·2
	September 8	472·2	3·3	454·7	13·6	17·5	441·1	466·2	3·2
1	October 13	483 · 8	3·4	456·0	5·0	27·8	451·0	462·6	3·2
	November 10	484 · 3	3·4	466·5	2·8	17·9	463·7	461·1	3·2
	December 8	489 · 5	3·4	483·0	1·9	6·5	481·1	470·1	3·3
970	January 12	541 · 2	3·7	526·5	2·6	14·7	523·9	480·6	3·3
	February 9	535 · 5	3·7	520·2	2·0	15·3	518·2	478·6	3·3
	March 9	536 · 9	3·7	517·0	1·4	19·8	515·6	488·5	3·4
	April 13	528·2	3·7	508·3	5·1	20·0	503·1	490·0	3·4
	May 11	495·0	3·4	473·3	2·4	21·7	471·0	478·3	3·3
	June 8	470·5	3·2	450·0	1·8	20·3	448·5	476·3	3·3

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285–287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

(14,442,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

	decour	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding sch	EMPLOYED®	L COMMON TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE SERVICE A
		1						Seasonall	y adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentag of total employees
	and the control of th	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 967 968 969	Monthly averages	100·4 85·5 88·2 95·9 136·0 131·4 100·6 91·1 118·3 133·1 94·4 78·5 74·6 108·3 90·4 83·4	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 2·8 5·2 7·2 4·1 3·5 2·9 3·0 3·0	5·3 9·8 9·6 5·7 19·7 9·3 5·3 8·3 6·4 1·8 2·1 3·4 8·0 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	9032	1.3   1.0   1.2   1.5   1.5   1.2   1.0   1.3   1.5   1.1   0.9   0.8   1.1   1.0   0.9
966	July II August 8 September I2	55·1 71·5 73·8	0·6 0·8 0·9	54·2 70·4 71·0	2·5 14·3 6·6	0·9 1·2 2·8	51·7 56·0 64·4	66·1 67·3 70·3	0·8 0·8 0·8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	87·5 106·8 103·9	1.0   1.2   1.2	82·4 93·1 93·8	3·0 1·4 0·9	5·1 13·7 10·1	79·4 91·7 92·9	76·0 84·8 88·4	0·9 1·0 1·0
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	112·7 119·7 115·6	1·3 1·4 1·4	102·1 106·9 104·0	1·6 1·0	10·6 12·8 11·5	100·5 105·9 103·3	90·6 93·2 94·1	Service 1
	April 10 May 8 June 12	114·9 108·1 96·2	1·3 1·3 1·1	104·2 97·8 88·0	2·8 1·2 0·8	10·7 10·3 8·2	101·5 96·6 87·2	96·5 96·9 98·8	1.1
	July 10 August 14 September 11	95·9 112·5 107·6	1.1	88·9 106·9 101·7	3·2 15·6 8·6	7·0 5·6 5·9	85·7 91·3 93·1	100·7 102·4 99·9	1.2
	October 9 November 13 December 11	108·2 106·9 100·9	·3   ·2   ·2	102·4 102·3 97·7	3·6 1·5 1·1	5·9 4·6 3·2	98·8 100·8 96·6	95·3 93·7	Occepted December
968	January 8 February 12 March 11	104·5 102·7 97·0	1·2   1·2   1·1	101·2 99·6 95·0	1·6 1·1 0·8	3·3 3·1 2·0	99·6 98·5 94·2	93·1 90·8 89·1	1.1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	94·9 87·4 78·0	1·1 1·0 0·9	93·2 85·7 77·1	3·3 1·2 0·8	1·7   1·7   1·0	90·0 84·5 76·3	87·7 85·7 84·8	1.0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	77·2 93·0 87·7	0·9 1·1 1·0	76·1 91·6 86·5	2·8 13·0 7·3	1.1	73·2 78·6 79·2 86·2	83·6 86·0 83·0	1.0
	October 14 November 11 December 9	89·7 88·2 84·0	1.0	88·7 87·3 83·2	2·4 1·2 0·9	0·9 0·8	86·0 82·4	80·7 79·3	0.9
69	January 13 February 10 March 10	87·9 86·6 83·9	1.0	87·0 85·3 82·3	1·3 0·8 0·6	0·9 1·3 1·6	85·7 84·5 81·7	79·3 77·7 77·6	0.9 0.9 0.9
	April 14 May 12 June 9	81 · 9 75 · 6 70 · 1	0·9 0·9 0·8	80·6 74·2 68·4	2·5 0·9 0·7	1·3 1·4 1·8	78·1 73·3 67·7	77·0 75·6 76·3	0.9 0.9 0.9
	July 14 August 11 September 8	76·8 91·1 86·8	0·9 1·1 1·0	75·3 89·2 85·2	3·6 12·8 7·6	1.5 1.9 1.6	71·7 76·4 77·6 83·9	82·0 83·6 81·2 80·8	0.9
	October 13 November 10 December 8	88·5 87·6 83·8	1.0	86·6 86·1 82·5	2·7 1·4 0·9	1.9 1.5 1.3	84·7 81·5	79·3 78·4	0.9
70	January 12 February 9 March 9	87·1 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	77·5 78·2 79·7	0·9 0·9
	April 13 May 11 June 8	88·4 82·8 76·0	1·0 1·0 0·9	85·2 80·0 73·4	2·4 1·1 0·8	3·2 2·8 2·6	82·9 78·9 72·6	81·3 80·7 81·1	0.9

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available 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 estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL	
			~				Seasonal	ly adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(e'000) per cent	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	68·3 50·9 58·7 74·8 97·7 94·4 73·2 75·0 98·3 118·6 77·2 69·5 80·1 131·9 130·5 124·9	0.9 1.0 1.7 1.6 1.6	66·3 48·1 54·0 71·6 95·2 92·8 71·3 71·4 96·8 109·9 76·7 68·1 75·6 127·8 128·6 122·4	1 · 1 0 · 8 0 · 7 1 · 0 1 · 5 1 · 8 1 · 5 1 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 6 1 · 6 1 · 4 1 · 2 1 · 4 1 · 3	2·1 2·8 4·8 3·2 2·4 1·5 1·9 3·6 1·6 8·7 0·6 1·4 4·5 4·2 2·0 2·4	65·2 47·3 53·3 70·6 93·7 91·0 69·8 70·0 94·4 107·3 75·1 66·7 74·3 126·4 127·2 121·1	2572	            
966 July II	56·6	0·7	55·8	0·1	0·8	55·6	69·0	0.9
August 8	67·2	0·8	66·6	6·6	0·6	60·0	70·9	
September 12	73·0	0·9	71·8	3·0	1·2	68·8	78·8	
October 10	102·2	1·3	87·8	1·5	14·4	86·3	86·9	1.1
November 14	125·9	1·6	108·7	0·5	17·2	108·2	103·9	diaevol 1.3
December 12	132·7	1·7	115·8	0·3	16·8	115·5	111·0	diaevol 1.4
January 9	145·0	1·8	133·2	0·6	11·8	132·6	112·3	1.4
February 13	146·9	1·8	138·5	0·4	8·5	138·1	114·9	
March 13	137·1	1·7	132·4	0·3	4·7	132·1	116·6	
April 10	133·8	1.7	131·3	1·3	2·5	130·0	119·2	01 119A 1.5
May 8	128·6	1.6	123·3	0·5	5·3	122·8	126·2	1.6
June 12	117·5	1.5	114·2	0·3	3·3	113·9	131·0	1.6
July 10	114·3	1.4	112·7	0·3	1·5	112·4	134·4	01 vist 1.7
August 14	126·0	1.6	124·4	6·9	1·7	117·5	132·5	
September 11	126·0	1.6	124·3	3·9	1·7	120·4	132·5	
October 9	130·5	1.6	128·6	1·6	1·9	127·0	129·6	1.6
November 13	138·8	1.7	134·8	0·6	3·9	134·2	131·7	
December 11	138·8	1.7	135·7	0·4	3·0	135·4	131·5	
January 8	148·2	1.9	146·4	0·5	1·8	145·8	130·9	1.6
February 12	148·1	1.9	146·5	0·4	1·6	146·1	131·3	
March 11	142·2	1.8	139·2	0·4	3·1	138·8	129·7	
April 8	137·2	1·7	136·0	1·4	1.1	134·7	129·1	1.6
May 13	128·4	1·6	126·9	0·6	1.5	126·2	127·9	
June 10	118·9	1·5	117·9	0·4	1.1	117·5	127·4	
July 8 August 12 September 9	116·2 124·6 123·3	1.5   1.6   1.5	114·9 123·4 119·5	0·5 6·5 3·8	1·3 1·2 3·8	114·4 116·8 115·7	128·6 127·7 125·2	1·6 1·6
October 14 November 11 December 9	123·9 126·5 128·7	1·6 1·6	122·8 125·2 124·2	1·4 0·6 0·4	1·1 1·3 4·6	121·5 124·6 123·8	123·4 122·4 120·8	1.5
69 January 13	137·2	1·7	135·9	0·5	1·3	135·4	121·7	1·5
February 10	137·9	1·7	135·4	0·4	2·5	135·0	121·6	1·5
March 10	138·7	1·8	132·4	0·3	6·3	132·1	123·6	1·6
April 14	128·6	1·6	127·6	1·6	1·1	126·0	121·0	1.5
May 12	117·5	1·5	115·4	0·5	2·0	114·9	116·8	
June 9	111·1	1·4	108·0	0·3	3·0	107·7	116·8	
July 14	108·3	1·4	107·5	0·4	0·8	107·1	120·2	1·5
August 11	119·0	1·5	118·5	5·6	0·5	112·9	123·3	1·6
September 8	118·9	1·5	117·7	3·4	1·2	114·3	123·7	1·6
October 13	130·5	1·7	121·8	1·3	8·7	120·6	122·5	1·6
November 10	124·0	1·6	123·3	0·7	0·8	122·6	120·4	1·5
December 8	126·5	1·6	125·7	0·4	0·8	125·3	122·2	1·5
January 12	141·3	1·8	138·5	0·6	2·8	137·9	123·9	1·6
February 9	142·4	1·8	138·9	0·4	3·5	138·5	124·6	1·6
March 9	144·8	1·8	138·3	0·3	6·5	138·0	129·0	1·6
April 13 May 11 June 8	138·4 123·8 114·7	1·8 1·6 1·4	132·8 121·5 114·2	1·3 0·5 0·4	5·6 2·3 0·5	131·5 121·0 113·8	126·2 122·8 123·4	1.6 1.6

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (7,899,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rate for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for this series have been revised from April 1964.

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

Tables 107 and 108, which have formerly referred to the Department of Employment and Productivity administrative regions, London and South Eastern, and Eastern and Southern, have been replaced by tables for the standard regions South East and East Anglia.

## UNEMPLOYMENT East Anglia Region: males and females

	*GBACTANESICO A		REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	
	Secondly adjusted							Seasonal	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	3 7643 (#10005)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	onthly averages	7·1 5·6 6·4 9·1 11·6 10·2 8·0 7·4 9·8 12·8 8·7 7·9 8·8 12·7 12·3 12·5	         	6·8 5·4 6·0 8·9 11·1 9·9 7·3 9·6 11·0 8·5 7·8 8·6 12·4 12·2 12·3	0·3 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·4 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·4 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·2 1·8 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·1	6·5 5·3 8·7 10·9 9·6 7·6 7·1 9·2 10·5 8·3 7·6 8·4 12·2 11·9 12·1	toge	         
	July II August 8 September I2	5·8 8·0 8·3	1·0 1·3 1·4	5·8 7·9 8·2	1·4 0·5	0.1	5·7 6·5 7·8	7·3 7·9 9·3	1.3
	October 10 November 14 December 12	9·9 11·7 12·9	1·6 1·9 2·1	9·8 11·5 12·6	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·1 0·2 0·3	9·6 11·4 12·5	10·6 11·8 11·9	redeno 1.7 dmavol 1.9 ndenos 1.9
2.1	January 9 February 13 March 13	14·6 15·1 14·7	2·4 2·4 2·4	14·1 14·7 14·2	0·1 ss 0·1 ss — 3a	0·5 0·3 0·5	14·0 14·7 14·2	11·4 11·5 11·8	1.9
	April 10 May 8 June 12	14·2 13·3 10·7	2·3 2·2 1·7	13·7 12·9 10·5	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·5 0·2	13·5 12·8 10·4	11·7 12·6 12·0	1·9 2·0 1·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11	10·0 11·7 11·1	1·6 1·9 1·8	9·8 11·4 10·8	0·9 0·4	0·3 0·4 0·2	9·7 10·5 10·4	11·7 12·3 11·7	1·9 2·0 1·9
	October 9 November 13 December 11	11·6 12·2 12·9	1·9 2·0 2·1	11·5 12·1 12·7	0·2 0·1	0·1 0·1 0·2	11·3 12·0 12·6	12·0 12·1 12·3	1·9 2·0 2·0
	January 8 February 12 March 11	13·9 14·3 13·5	2·3 2·3 2·2	13·6 14·2 13·3	0.1	0·3 0·2 0·2	13·6 14·1 13·3	12·0 12·2 11·8	1·9 2·0 1·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	13·6 12·4 11·2	2·2 2·0 1·8	13·5 12·2 11·1	0·6 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	12·9 12·1 11·1	11·8 12·0 12·3	1.9
4.2	July 8 August 12 September 9	10·4 11·8 11·1	1·7 1·9 1·8	10·3 11·6 11·0	0·1 1·0 0·4	0.1	10·3 10·7 10·6	12·0 12·3 12·0	1·9 2·0 1·9
	October 14 November 11 December 9	11·5 11·6 12·0	1.9 1.9 1.9	11·5 11·6 11·9	0·1 0·1 —	三	11:4 11:5 11:9	12·1 11·6 11·6	2.0
	January 13 February 10 March 10	13·8 14·3 14·4	2·2 2·2 2·3	13·6 13·9 14·1	75 SE1	0·2 0·4 0·3	13·6 13·9 14·1	12·0 12·0 12·6	1·9 1·9 2·0
	April 14 May 12 June 9	13·5 12·1 10·7	2·1 1·9 1·7	13·4 12·0 10·6	0·3 0·1	0·1 0·1 0·1	13·2 11·9 10·6	12·1 11·8 11·7	1·9 1·8 1·8
20.50	July 14 August 11 September 8	10·4 11·8 11·4	1·6 1·8 1·8	10·4 11·7 11·2	0·3 1·3 0·6	<u>-</u>	10·1 10·5 10·6	11·8 12·1 12·0	1.8
9.1	October 13 November 10 December 8	11·5 12·3 13·4	1·8 1·9 2·1	11·5 12·3 13·3	0·2 0·1	0·1 0·1	11·3 12·2 13·2	12·0 12·3 12·8	1·9 1·9 2·0
5.5	January 12 February 9 March 9	14·7 15·2 15·5	2·3 2·4 2·4	14·4 15·1 15·3	0·1se	0·3 0·1 0·2	14·4 15·0 15·3	12·7 12·9 13·6	2·0 2·0 2·1
	April 13 May 11 June 8	14·7 13·5 11·9	2·3 2·1 1·9	14·4 13·2 11·7	0·2 0·1	0·4 0·2 0·2	14·2 13·2 11·7	13·0 13·0 12·9	2·0 2·0 2·0

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (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 estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	C UNEMPLOYED*	TOTAL	. REGISTER	WHOLLY	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLO	
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted   As percentage
		Tabanashan Inter	rate	of them styling	school- leavers	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	number	The same	of total employees
1954)	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	Monthly averages	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 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 8 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 7 1 · 4 1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 8 2 · 5 2 · 5 2 · 7	13·2 14·7 20·9 26·3 25·7 20·3 17·5 22·2 25·3 20·4 20·6 23·6 33·2 33·2 35·5	0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	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	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	4034	1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 7 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 3 1 · 7 1 · 9 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 5 2 · 5 2 · 6
1966	July 11 August 8 September 12	16·5 19·1 22·1	1·2 1·4 1·6	16·4 18·9 21·9	0·1 1·2 0·7	0·1 0·2 0·2	16·3 17·7 21·2	22·0 22·6 25·2	1.6
0.54	October 10	31·7	2·3	28·4	0·3	3·3	28·1	27·5	2·0
	November 14	36·6	2·7	33·8	0·2	2·8	33·6	30·3	2·2
	December 12	38·1	2·8	35·8	0·1	2·3	35·7	32·0	2·4
1967	January 9	41·0	3·1	38·8	0·2	2·2	38·6	31·5	2·3
	February 13	39·5	2·9	38·3	0·1	1·1	38·2	31·3	2·3
	March 13	36·8	2·7	36·4	0·1	0·3	36·3	31·4	2·3
	April 10	34·6	2·6	34·3	0·3	0·4	34·0	32·1	2·4
	May 8	31·9	2·4	31·5	0·1	0·4	31·4	33·9	2·5
	June 12	27·5	2·0	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	33·1	2·5
2000	July 10	27·1	2·0	26·8	0·2	0·2	26·6	33·6	2·5
	August 14	29·7	2·2	29·5	1·2	0·2	28·3	33·5	2·5
	September 11	30·3	2·3	30·0	0·8	0·3	29·2	33·0	2·5
	October 9	33·1	2·5	32·8	0·4	0·3	32·5	32·3	2·4
	November 13	36·7	2·7	36·4	0·2	0·3	36·2	33·5	2·5
	December 11	37·0	2·8	36·6	0·2	0·4	36·4	33·2	2·5
968	January 8	39·5	2·9	38·4	0·1	1·1	38·3	33·2	2·5
	February 12	37·9	2·8	37·7	0·1	0·2	37·6	33·2	2·5
	March 11	35·6	2·7	35·5	0·1	0·2	35·4	32·6	2·4
000	April 8	34·6	2·6	34·4	0·3	0·2	34·1	33·0	2·5
	May 13	31·4	2·3	31·2	0·1	0·2	31·1	32·6	2·4
	June 10	28·4	2·1	28·3	0·1	0·1	28·2	32·4	2·4
9 0 0	July 8 August 12 September 9	27·8 30·5 30·4	2·1 2·3 2·3	27·6 30·4 30·3	0.8	0·1 0·1 0·1	27·5 29·3 29·5	32·8 33·8 33·0	2·4 2·5 2·5
	October 14	33·8	2·5	33·7	0·3	0·2	33·4	33·2	2·5
	November 11	36·0	2·7	35·6	0·2	0·4	35·4	32·9	2·5
	December 9	35·8	2·7	35·7	0·1	0·1	35·6	32·7	2·4
1969	January 13	38·2	2·9	38·0	0·2	0·2	37·8	32·8	2·5
	February 10	38·6	2·9	38·0	0·1	0·6	37·9	33·4	2·5
	March 10	38·0	2·9	37·6	0·1	0·4	37·5	34·5	2·6
1000	April 14	35·9	2·7	35·7	0·3	0·2	35·4	34·2	2·6
	May 12	33·6	2·5	33·2	0·1	0·4	33·1	34·7	2·6
	June 9	30·2	2·3	29·7	0·1	0·5	29·6	34·0	2·5
	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 	30·3 32·2 33·2	36·2 37·2 37·3	2·7 2·8 2·8
	October 13	37·2	2·8	37·0	0·3	0·2	36·6	36·5	2·7
	November 10	39·8	3·0	39·2	0·2	0·5	39·1	36·4	2·7
	December 8	40·0	3·0	39·8	0·1	0·1	39·7	36·5	2·7
1970	January 12	42·6	3·2	42·2	0·2	0·3	42·1	36·5	2·7
	February 9	42·4	3·2	42·1	0·1	0·4	41·9	36·9	2·8
	March 9	41·8	3·1	40·8	0·1	1·0	40·7	37·4	2·8
	April 13	39·1	2·9	38·9	0·3	0·2	38·6	37·2	2·8
	May 11	36·5	2·7	35·6	0·1	0·9	35·4	37·0	2·8
	June 8	32·0	2·4	31·9	0·1	0·1	31·8	36·5	2·7

(1,334,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for this series have been revised from April 1964.

Tables 107 and 108, which formerly referred to the Department of Employment and Productivity administrative regions, London and South Eastern, and Eastern and Southern, have been replaced by tables for the standard regions South East and East Anglia.

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Including Dorset other than Poole.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLO	
								Seasonall	y adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
20.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 1955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 967 968 969	thly averages	12·3 10·2 23·0 27·0 33·8 31·5 21·4 31·4 40·5 46·9 21·6 20·4 31·7 57·8 51·8 46·2	0·6 0·5 1·1 1·3 1·6 1·5 1·0 1·4 1·8 2·0 0·9 0·9 0·9 1·3 2·5 2·2 2·0	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9 45.8 40.8	0·4 0·2 0·2 0·5 0·8 0·9 1·0 1·6 0·8 1·3 0·8 1·1 0·9 0·8	0·7 0·6 8·3 3·9 4·4 3·0 3·6 10·3 6·3 8·6 1·3 4·1 12·4 14·9 6·0 5·4	11·3 9·4 14·5 22·5 28·7 27·6 16·8 20·4 33·2 36·8 19·4 15·1 18·5 41·8 44·9 40·0	60381	0·5 0·4 0·7 1·0 1·4 1·3 0·8 0·9 1·5 1·6 0·8 0·8 1·8 1·9 1·7
Au	y II gust 8 ptember 12	14·8 21·1 25·0	0·6 0·9 1·0	13·6 20·7 19·9	0·2 5·3 2·0	1·1 0·4 5·0	13·5 15·4 17·9	16·1 16·8 18·3	0·7 0·7 0·8
No	ovember 14 ecember 12	49·7 84·6 87·8	2·1 3·5 3·7	23·4 30·6 33·9	0·7 0·2 0·2	26·2 54·0 53·9	22·7 30·4 33·8	22·9 30·7 34·3	1.0
Feb	nuary 9 bruary 13 irch 13	70·3 68·0 54·9	3·0 2·9 2·3	38·7 41·0 40·7	0·2 0·2 0·2	31·6 27·0 14·2	38·4 40·8 40·6	32·5 34·4 36·7	1·4 1·5 1·6
Ma	ril 10 y 8 ne 12	54·3 54·5 50·5	2·3 2·3 2·2	41·6 39·8 39·1	0·8 0·3 0·2	12·6 14·7 11·4	40·9 39·5 38·9	38·8 42·0 44·4	1.8
Au Sep	y 10 gust 14 otember 11	49·0 57·7 61·9	2·1 2·5 2·6	39·2 48·7 47·8	0·3 6·0 3·1	9·8 9·0 14·1	39·0 42·7 44·6	45·4 44·8 46·5	1.9 1.9 2.0
No	tober 9 ovember 13 cember 11	60·3 57·3 55·3	2·6 2·4 2·4	46·3 45·9 46·2	1·2 0·4 0·3	14·0 11·4 9·1	45·2 45·5 45·9	46·7 47·0	2.0
Feb	oruary 8 oruary 12 rch 11	64·3 61·8 55·4	2·8 2·7 2·4	48·9 50·3 48·4	0·3 0·2 0·2	15·4 11·4 7·0	48·6 50·1 48·2	45·5 47·5 47·0	2·0 2·1 2·0
Ma: Jun	ril 8 y 13 ne 10	52·0 50·3 46·6	2·2 2·2 2·0	48·3 45·7 44·1	1·4 0·4 0·2	3·7 4·6 2·5	46·9 45·3 43·9	46·5 46·0 45·4	2·0 2·0 2·0
Sep	gust 12 otember 9	46·6 52·3 49·4	2·0 2·3 2·1	42·5 49·1 45·9	0·2 4·5 2·3	4·1 3·2 3·5	42·2 44·5 43·6 42·8	43·8 45·0 44·1	1.9
No	tober 14 evember 11 cember 9	47·5 51·9 43·7	2·1 2·2 1·9	43·3 42·4 40·6	0·5 0·2 0·1	4·2 9·5 3·1	42·2 40·5	42·5 40·8	1.8 1.8
Feb	uary 13 pruary 10 rch 10	43·8 45·5 46·0	1·9 2·0 2·0	42·7 41·6 41·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	1·1 3·9 4·9	42·5 41·5 41·0	40·4 39·6 40·0	1.7
May Jun	ril 14 y 12 ie 9	41·6 42·1 42·2	1·8 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	39·3 37·9 37·8	1.6
Sep	y 14 gust 11 otember 8	42·7 49·5 54·5	1·8 2·1 2·4	39·1 45·4 43·1	0·3 4·3 2·5	3·5 4·0 11·5	38·8 41·2 40·6	40·3 41·7 41·0	1·7   1·8   1·8
No	tober 13 vember 10 cember 8	53·0 50·7 42·6	2·3 2·2 1·8	40·8 40·3 40·8	0·5 0·2 0·1	12·2 10·4 1·9	40·3 40·0 40·6	40·7 40·2 40·9	1·8 1·7 1·8
Feb	uary 12 oruary 9 rch 9	47·9 50·0 51·0	2·1 2·2 2·2	44·6 44·2 44·3	0·2 0·1 0·1	3·3 5·8 6·7	44·4 44·0 44·2	42·2 42·0 43·1	1·8 1·8 1·9
May	ril 13 y 11 ie 8	48·5 50·8 55·7	2·1 2·2 2·4	44·4 41·2 40·4	0·7 0·2 0·1	4·1 9·6 15·3	43·8 41·0 40·3	43·5 41·7 41·7	1.8

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

	icakota hroAsba	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL luding school-lea	
		- toma		45				Seasonal	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual	Number	As percentag of total employees
	(\$000) her (\$000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	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 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3	0.7 0.9 1.0 1.6 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.9 1.2 2.3 0.7 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	5031	0.8 1.0 1.6 1.8 1.9
966	July 11 August 8 September 12	11·8 14·8 15·9	0·8 1·0	11·4 14·5 15·2	0·1 1·9 0·9	0·4 0·3 0·8	11·3 12·6 14·3	13·0 13·9 15·6	0.9
	October 10 November 14 December 12	18·9 23·3 24·9	1·3 1·6 1·7	17·4 19·6 21·3	0·4 0·1 0·1	1·5 3·7 3·6	17·0 19·5 21·2	18·1 19·7 20·4	0 sedes 0   · 3   · 4   · 4
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	28·0 28·3 27·8	1·9 2·0 1·9	23·7 24·4 23·8	0·1 0·1 0·1	4·3 3·9 4·0	23·6 24·3 23·7	20·0 20·7 21·6	7 7 8 8 8 1 · 4 1 1 · 4 1 · 5
	April 10 May 8 June 12	27·4 25·1 23·2	1·9 1·7 1·6	24·1 22·3 21·4	0·4 0·2 0·1	3·3 2·8 1·9	23·7 22·2 21·3	22·5 23·1 23·6	01 Had A 1 · 6 5 var 1 · 6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	23·1 25·5 25·1	1·6 1·8 1·7	21·4 24·5 24·1	0·2 1·6 1·0	1·8 1·0 1·1	21·2 22·9 23·1	24·5 24·4 24·4	1.7
	October 9 November 13 December 11	24·8 26·5 26·8	1·7 1·8 1·9	23·8 25·0 25·4	0·5 0·2 0·1	1·0 1·5 1·4	23·3 24·9 25·3	24·3 24·5 24·7	1·7 1·7 1·7
68	January 8 February 12 March 11	29·5 29·0 27·6	2·1 2·0 1·9	27·5 27·5 26·6	0·1 0·1 0·1	1·9 1·5 0·9	27·4 27·3 26·5	25·1 24·9 25·1	1.8
	April 8 May 13 June 10	27·2 26·3 24·7	1·9 1·8 1·7	26·4 25·4 24·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·8 0·9 0·5	26·1 25·3 24·1	25·4 25·9 25·7	1.8
	July 8 August 12 September 9	24·2 26·8 26·4	1·7 1·9 1·9	23·8 26·5 26·2	0·2 1·3 1·0	0·3 0·2 0·3	23·6 25·2 25·2	26·1 26·5 26·4	1.8
	October 14 November 11 December 9	26·8 27·6 27·5	1.9 1.9 1.9	26·5 27·2 27·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·4 0·4	26·2 27·0 27·0	27·1 26·6 26·4	1.9
69	January 13 February 10 March 10	29·8 30·3 30·2	2·1 2·1 2·1	29·0 29·3 29·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·8 1·0 1·0	28·9 29·2 29·2	26·5 26·7 27·6	1.9
	April 14 May 12 June 9	28·2 26·2 25·3	2·0 1·8 1·8	27·6 25·7 24·9	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·6 0·5 0·4	27·3 25·5 24·8	26·6 26·1 26·4	1.9
	July 14 August 11 September 8	25·5 27·4 27·2	1·8 1·9 1·9	25·2 27·1 26·8	0·3 1·1 0·8	0·3 0·3 0·4	24·9 26·0 26·0	27·6 27·3 27·2	1.9
	October 13 November 10 December 8	27·8 30·1 29·7	2·0 2·1 2·1	26·7 28·1 28·9	0·3 0·2 0·1	1·1 2·0 0·8	26·4 27·9 28·8	27·4 27·5 28·2	1·9 1·9 2·0
70	January 12 February 9 March 9	34·2 34·6 34·7	2·4 2·4 2·4	31·9 32·6 32·9	0·1 0·1 0·1	2·3 2·0 1·8	31·8 32·5 32·8	29·1 29·6 31·0	2·0 2·1 2·2
	April 13 May 11 June 8	35·1 33·3 31·5	2·5 2·3 2·2	33·1 30·9 29·7	0·4 0·2 0·1	2·1 2·4 1·8	32·7 30·7 29·6	31·8 31·4 31·5	2·2 2·2 2·2

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for this series have been revised from April 1964.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,314,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

	F UNEMPLOYED*	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding sch	IEMPLOYED®	
									y adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual	Number	As percentage of total employees
	163 705 (1/003)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	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		17·2 13·1 13·9 18·5 30·6 34·0 23·7 19·7 30·4 37·2 25·8 22·2 23·4 39·9 51·5 52·6	0·5 0·3 0·4 0·7 1·1 0·5 1·6 1·6 0·8 0·8 0·9	1.9 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1 4.5 1.4	16·7 12·8 13·5 18·1 29·9 32·9 23·0 19·2 29·2 35·5 24·8 21·4 22·6 39·0 50·4 51·5		1.0 1.1 1.9 2.5 2.5
1966	July II August 8 September I2	18·5 24·6 26·0	0·9 1·2 1·2	17·6 23·3 24·0	0·5 3·8 1·8	0·9 1·3 2·0	17·1 19·5 22·2	20·9 22·3 24·4	1.0
	October 10	30·3	1·4	27·3	0·8	3·0	26·5	27·0	1 · 3
	November 14	36·3	1·7	31·5	0·3	4·8	31·2	29·8	1 · 4
	December 12	38·0	1·8	33·1	0·2	5·0	32·8	30·6	1 · 4
1967	January 9	43·7	2·1	37·1	0·3	6·7	36·8	31·5	1·5
	February 13	43·6	2·1	37·8	0·2	5·8	37·6	33·2	1·6
	March 13	41·9	2·0	37·7	0·2	4·2	37·5	34·6	1·7
	April 10 May 8 June 12	44·7 42·2 39·6	2·2 2·0 1·9	38·6 36·2 34·4	0·8 0·3 0·2	6·2 5·9 5·2	37·8 35·9 34·1	36·5 37·1 38·2	1.8
	July 10	38·4	1·9	35·1	0·7	3·3	34·4	39·9	1·9
	August 14	45·0	2·2	42·5	4·2	2·5	38·3	41·9	2·0
	September 11	46·1	2·2	42·8	2·3	3·3	40·5	42·9	2·1
	October 9	46·8	2·3	43·2	1·0	3·6	42·2	43·0	2·1
	November 13	49·5	2·4	45·4	0·4	4·1	45·0	44·3	2·1
	December 11	51·4	2·5	47·7	0·3	3·7	47·4	45·5	2·2
1968	January 8	55·2	2·7	51·9	0·3	3·3	51·6	47·5	2·3
	February 12	55·4	2·7	53·2	0·2	2·2	52·9	49·4	2·4
	March 11	53·5	2·6	51·6	0·2	1·9	51·4	48·8	2·4
	April 8	53·1	2·6	51·5	0·5	1·6	51·0	49·7	2·4
	May 13	52·3	2·5	50·2	0·5	2·1	49·7	50·3	2·5
	June 10	49·1	2·4	48·3	0·3	0·8	47·9	50·8	2·5
	July 8	48·5	2·4	47·6	0·7	0·9	46·9	51·4	2·5
	August 12	55·4	2·7	55·0	5·3	0·4	49·6	52·8	2·6
	September 9	53·4	2·6	52·6	3·1	0·7	49·5	51·7	2·5
	October 14	53·0	2·6	51·9	1·1	1·1	50·8	51·7	2·5
	November 11	53·0	2·6	52·0	0·5	1·0	51·5	51·0	2·5
	December 9	52·5	2·6	51·6	0·3	0·9	51·3	49·7	2·4
969	January 13	57·1	2·8	55·6	0·3	1·5	55·3	51·0	2·5
	February 10	56·2	2·7	54·8	0·2	1·4	54·6	51·0	2·5
	March 10	55·5	2·7	54·1	0·2	1·3	54·0	51·3	2·5
	April 14	54·3	2·7	53·4	1·1	1·0	52·2	50·8	2·5
	May 12	49·1	2·4	48·4	0·4	0·7	48·0	48·6	2·4
	June 9	46·5	2·3	45·9	0·3	0·6	45·6	48·4	2·4
	July 14	48·4	2·4	47·8	0·9	0·5	46·9	51·4	2·5
	August 11	55·0	2·7	54·4	5·0	0·6	49·4	52·6	2·6
	September 8	54·3	2·7	53·5	2·9	0·9	50·5	52·8	2·6
	October 13 November 10 December 8	54·3 55·3 57·2	2·7 2·7 2·8	53·3 54·3 56·2	1·2 0·5 0·4	1.0	52·1 53·7 55·9	53·0 53·2 54·2	2·6 2·6 2·6
1970	January 12	61·8	3·0	59·7	0·4	2·1	59·3	54·7	2·7
	February 9	61·0	3·0	59·6	0·3	1·4	59·4	55·5	2·7
	March 9	60·6	3·0	59·5	0·2	1·1	59·3	56·2	2·7
	April 13	61·0	3·0	59·7	1·0	1·3	58·7	57·1	2·8
	May 11	56·3	2·7	55·3	0·4	0·9	54·9	55·5	2·7
	June 8	53·3	2·6	52·6	0·3	0·6	52·3	55·4	2·7

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

(2,047,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLO	
		Number 1883	Percentage rate	Total deliber	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted  As percentag of total
	2022/02/2023 (6°000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	>Monthly averages	44·2 40·8 40·0 47·3 80·8 82·1 57·8 49·3 76·8 93·6 62·5 48·4 45·5 74·9 72·7 73·3	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 2.5 2.5	41.9 32.2 35.5 44.8 64.8 73.1 56.5 46.4 69.1 86.5 61.1 47.3 43.8 69.2 71.6	0·9 0·8 0·7 1·0 1·5 1·9 1·2 1·1 2·2 3·4 1·7 1·2 0·9 1·1 1·0 1·2	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·1 1·7 5·7 1·1	41·0 31·4 34·8 43·8 63·3 71·2 55·2 45·3 66·8 83·1 59·4 46·1 42·9 68·1 70·6 70·4	1,44,61	1·4 1·0 1·2 1·5 2·1 2·4 1·8 1·5 2·2 2·7 2·7 2·0 1·5
966	July II August 8 September I2	36·3 42·1 46·7	1·2 1·4 1·5	35·8 41·9 44·1	0·7 4·8 2·3	0·5 0·3 2·6	35·2 37·1 41·9	40·9 41·6 45·2	1·3 1·4 1·5
	October 10 November 14 December 12	52·7 60·0 62·6	1·7 2·0 2·1	49·4 55·0 57·2	0·8 0·3 0·2	3·3 5·0 5·5	48·6 54·7 57·0	49·0 53·1 56·5	1.6
967	January 9	73·7	2·5	66·4	0·2	7·3	66·2	59·8	2·0
	February 13	76·8	2·6	68·4	0·2	8·4	68·2	61·8	2·1
	March 13	76·9	2·6	68·4	0·1	8·4	68·3	63·3	2·1
	April 10	79·1	2·6	69·7	1·1	9·4	68·6	64·8	2·2
	May 8	74·8	2·5	66·9	0·3	7·9	66·6	67·6	2·3
	June 12	68·9	2·3	63·5	0·2	5·5	63·3	69·1	2·3
	July 10 August 14 September 11	68·3 77·5 77·3	2·3 2·6 2·6	65·3 73·1 72·3	0·7 5·5 2·9	3·0 4·4 5·0	64·6 67·6 69·4	71·9 72·4 73·1	2·4 2·4 2·4
	October 9	74·8	2·5	71·8	1·0	3·0	70·8	71·7	2·4
	November 13	76·4	2·6	72·8	0·3	3·5	72·5	71·4	2·4
	December 11	73·7	2·5	71·7	0·2	2·0	71·5	71·2	2·4
968	January 8	79·5	2·7	77·6	0·2	2·0	77·3	72·8	2·5
	February 12	79·4	2·7	77·5	0·2	1·9	77·3	73·1	2·5
	March 11	75·4	2·5	74·3	0·1	1·1	74·2	71·2	2·4
	April 8	75·8	2·6	74·6	1·3	1·2	73·3	71 · 4	2·4
	May 13	71·8	2·4	70·5	0·4	1·2	70·1	70 · 6	2·4
	June 10	67·4	2·3	66·6	0·2	0·8	66·4	69 · 6	2·3
	July 8 August 12 September 9	67·2 73·0 71·8	2·3 2·5 2·4	66·7 72·2 70·8	1·1 4·3 2·4	0·5 0·8 1·0	65·6 67·9 68·4	69·9 71·0 70·9	2·4 2·4 2·4
	October 14	71·1	2·4	70·1	0·7	0·9	69·4	70·0	2·4
	November 11	71·2	2·4	70·1	0·3	1·2	69·8	69·0	2·3
	December 9	68·7	2·3	67·8	0·2	0·9	67·6	67·3	2·3
69	January 13	74·9	2·5	73·8	0·2	1·0	73·6	69·4	2·3
	February 10	74·5	2·5	73·3	0·1	1·2	73·2	69·3	2·3
	March 10	77·8	2·6	72·7	0·1	5·1	72·6	69·7	2·4
	April 14	71·9	2·4	71·2	1·0	0·7	70·2	68·4	2·3
	May 12	68·5	2·3	67·8	0·3	0·7	67·5	68·0	2·3
	June 9	66·6	2·3	65·3	0·2	1·2	65·1	68·2	2·3
	July 14	69·0	2·3	68·3	1·1	0·7	67·2	71·5	2·4
	August 11	76·0	2·6	75·3	4·8	0·7	70·5	73·7	2·5
	September 8	74·0	2·5	72·8	2·7	1·3	70·1	72·7	2·5
	October 13	76·2	2·6	72·3	0·8	3·8	71·5	72·2	2·4
	November 10	75·4	2·6	73·3	0·4	2·2	72·9	72·1	2·4
	December 8	74·1	2·5	73·1	0·2	1·0	72·8	72·6	2·5
70	January 12	79·8	2·7	78·8	0·3	-1	78·5	74·0	2·5
	February 9	79·5	2·7	78·2	0·2	-3	78·0	73·8	2·5
	March 9	79·3	2·7	78·0	0·2	-4	77·8	74·6	2·5
	April 13	81·6	2·8	79·3	1·0	2·3	78·4	76·3	2·6
	May 11	78·0	2·6	75·7	0·4	2·3	75·3	75·8	2·6
	June 8	73·5	2·5	72·1	0·3	1·4	71·9	75·3	2·5

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

(2,958,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

PHEMPLOYED* echech-lasvers	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		NEMPLOYED*	
							Seasonall	y adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
200 000 1 10000	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	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 33·5 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	26·4 20·7 18·5 20·4 28·6 39·2 35·0 30·2 43·8 57·1 41·8 32·3 32·7 50·3 61·1	2038	2·1 1·6 1·4 1·6 2·2 3·0 2·7 2·3 3·3 4·3 3·2 2·4 2·4 3·8 4·5 4·6
966 July II	26·5	2·0	26·3	0·4	0·3	25·9	30·2	2·3
August 8	34·7	2·6	34·5	5·5	0·3	29·0	32·9	2·5
September 12	34·2	2·6	33·8	2·5	0·4	31·3	34·5	2·6
October 10	38·2	2·9	36·9	1·1	1·3	35·8	36·4	2·7
November 14	46·8	3·5	42·1	0·5	4·7	41·6	39·2	2·9
December 12	47·5	3·6	45·2	0·4	2·3	44·8	41·6	3·1
967 January 9	52·3	3·9	50·4	0·4	1·9	50·0	44·3	3·3
February 13	52·1	3·9	50·2	0·3	1·8	49·9	44·4	3·3
March 13	50·7	3·8	49·1	0·2	1·6	48·8	45·7	3·4
April 10	52·4	4·0	50·5	1·1	1·9	49·4	48·2	3·6
May 8	49·5	3·7	48·2	0·5	1·3	47·7	49·5	3·7
June 12	48·7	3·7	46·8	0·4	1·9	46·4	50·2	3·8
July 10	49·0	3·7	47·0	0·7 2	2·0	46·3	50·6	3·8
August 14	56·9	4·3	56·3	6·5	0·7	49·8	52·9	4·0
September 11	55·6	4·2	54·5	3·7	1·1	50·9	53·0	4·0
October 9 November 13 December 11	55·2 56·6 58·7	4·2 4·3 4·4	54-1 55-7 57-6	1·6 0·8 0·5	0-8 1-1	52·5 54·9 57·1	52·8 53·6 54·8	4·0 4·0 4·1
968 January 8 February 12 March 11	62·3	4·8	61·1	0·6	1·2	60·5	57·1	4·4
	60·8	4·6	59·6	0·4	1·2	59·2	56·5	4·3
	59·6	4·5	58·4	0·3	1·2	58·1	56·6	4·3
April 8	60·0	4·6	59·3	1·3	0·7	58·0	57·5	4.4
May 13	58·7	4·5	58·1	0·6	0·6	57·4	58·3	
June 10	56·4	4·3	55·9	0·5	0·5	55·4	57·8	
July 8	58·0	4·4	57·3	0·8	0·7	56·4	59·7	4·6
August 12	65·6	5·0	65·1	6·0	0·5	59·1	61·8	4·7
September 9	63·9	4·9	63·2	3·5	0·7	59·7	61·8	4·7
October 14 November 11 December 9	63·6 64·6 63·8	4.9 4.9 4.9	62·6 63·7 63·2	1·3 0·7 0·5	0.6 0.8 1.0	61·4 63·0 62·7	61·8 60·6	4·7 4·7 4·6
969 January 13	68·5	5·2	67·5	0·5	1·0	67·1	63·4	4·8
February 10	66·6	5·1	65·2	0·3	1·3	64·9	62·0	4·7
March 10	64·7	4·9	63·6	0·3	1·1	63·4	61·8	4·7
April 14	64·0	4·9	63·2	1·4	0·8	61·8	61·2	4·7
May 12	61·9	4·7	58·5	0·7	3·4	57·8	58·7	4·5
June 9	56·5	4·3	56·2	0·5	0·3	55·7	58·1	4·4
July 14	59·7	4·5	59·4	1·6	0·3	57·8		4·6
August 11	67·0	5·1	66·4	6·5	0·6	59·9		4·8
September 8	65·1	5·0	64·3	3·7	0·8	60·5		4·8
October 13	61·7	4·7	61·3	1·4	0·5	59·8	60·1	4·6
November 10	62·2	4·7	61·7	0·8	0·6	60·8	59·7	4·5
December 8	64·5	4·9	63·9	0·6	0·7	63·3	61·2	4·7
970 January I2	67·9	5·2	66·8	0·6	1.1	66·2	62·6	4·8
February 9	66·3	5·0	65·1	0·5		64·7	61·8	4·7
March 9	64·8	4·9	63·9	0·4		63·6	61·9	4·7
April 13 May 11 June 8	68·9 62·9 56·8	5·2 4·8 4·3	64·0 59·4 56·3	1·2 0·7 0·5	4·9 3·5 0·5	62·8 58·7 55·8	62·2 59·6 58·2	4·5 4·4

(1,314,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	PRESENT 1	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLO uding school-leave	
***	Scooboally adjusted	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			34-			Carlo suit su suit a su	y adjusted
	teroz to zospolacios producend co	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(e,000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 9968	•Monthly averages	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	22·1 16·9 18·2 23·4 33·3 34·2 25·0 21·9 29·4 33·2 24·6 25·6 28·4 39·5 39·1	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8	0·8 0·5 1·3 1·4 3·0 2·1 0·9 3·0 1·3 2·8 1·1 0·3 1·0 0·8 0·2 1·1	21 · 6 16 · 5 17 · 8 22 · 9 32 · 4 33 · 0 24 · 3 21 · 4 28 · 4 31 · 9 23 · 7 24 · 8 27 · 5 38 · 3 38 · 2 38 · 3	· Same	2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·4 2·5 2·7 3·9 3·9
966	July 11	22·4	2·2	22·2	0·8	0·2	21·4	25·5	2·5
	August 8	26·5	2·6	26·4	2·9	0·1	23·4	26·6	2·6
	September 12	28·4	2·8	28·2	1·9	0·2	26·3	29·1	2·9
	October 10 November 14 December 12	35·5 39·4 39·5	3·5 3·9 3·9	32·4 36·2 38·1	1·1 0·7 0·5	3·1 3·1	31·3 35·6 37·6	31·6 34·8 36·2	3·1 3·5 3·6
967	January 9	42·7	4:3	40·9	0·5	1·9	40·3	35·4	3·6
	February 13	42·6	4:3	40·9	0·4	1·6	40·5	35·0	3·5
	March 13	40·7	4:1	39·9	0·4	0·8	39·6	35·8	3·6
	April 10	41·2	4·2	40·4	1·2	0·8	39·2	37·0	3·7
	May 8	38·5	3·9	37·8	0·6	0·8	37·2	39·0	4·0
	June 12	36·2	3·7	34·9	0·4	1·2	34·6	39·0	4·0
	July 10 August 14 September 11 October 9	36·8 41·2 39·9	3·7 4·2 4·0	36·2 40·9 39·7	1·0 3·9 2·6	0·7 0·3 0·2	35·2 37·0 37·1	39·8 39·7 39·0	4·0 4·0 4·0
	November 13 December 11	39·8 41·7 41·9	4·0 4·2 4·2	39·6 40·9 41·4	1·2 0·7 0·5	0·3 0·8 0·5	38·4 40·2 40·9	38·4 39·0 39·2	3·9 4·0 4·0
68	January 8	43·2	4·4	42·8	0·5	0·4	42·3	39·0	4·0
	February 12	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	38·3	3·9
	March 11	40·1	4·1	39·9	0·3	0·2	39·6	38·1	3·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	39·8 37·7 35·6	4·0 3·8 3·6	39·7 37·5 35·4	0·4 0·5 0·4	0·2 0·1 0·1	39·2 37·0 35·1	38·6 38·0 37·8	3·9 3·8
	July 8	35·9	3·6	35·7	0·5	0·2	35·2	38·4	3·9
	August 12	39·9	4·0	39·8	3·4	0·1	36·4	38·5	3·9
	September 9	39·2	4·0	39·1	2·2	0·1	36·9	38·6	3·9
	October 14	38·9	3·9	38·6	0·8	0·2	37·8	37·8	3·8
	November 11	39·1	4·0	39·0	0·5	0·1	38·5	37·4	3·8
	December 9	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·1	39·3	37·8	3·8
69	January 13	41·6	4·3	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	37·8	3.9
	February 10	41·5	4·2	41·0	0·3	0·5	40·6	37·9	3.9
	March 10	40·8	4·2	40·0	0·3	0·7	39·8	38·3	3.9
	April 14	39·5	4·0	39·2	0·7	0·3	38·5	37·9	3·9
	May 12	37·2	3·8	37·0	0·4	0·2	36·6	37·6	3·8
	June 9	34·8	3·6	34·7	0·3	0·1	34·5	37·2	3·8
	July 14	36·6	3·7	36·3	1·1	0·4	35·2	38·4	3·9
	August 11	47·0	4·8	39·9	3·1	7·1	36·7	38·8	4·0
	September 8	42·0	4·3	40·0	2·1	2·0	37·9	39·6	4·1
	October 13	40·4	4:1	39·8	0·8	0·6	38·9	38·9	4·0
	November 10	40·2	4:1	39·9	0·5	0·4	39·4	38·3	3·9
	December 8	40·5	4:1	40·4	0·4	0·1	40·0	38·5	3·9
70	January 12	42·1	4·3	41·8	0·4	0·3	41·4	38·1	3·9
	February 9	41·2	4·2	40·9	0·3	0·3	40·6	37·9	3·9
	March 9	40·0	4·1	39·7	0·2	0·3	39·4	38·0	3·9
	April 13	39·9	4·1	39·7	0·7	0·2	38·9	38·3	3·9
	May 11	37·0	3·8	36·2	0·4	0·7	35·9	36·9	3·8
	June 8	33·0	3.4	32·9	0·3	0·2	32·6	35·2	3·6

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285–287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285–287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

	PRESENTATION OF STREET	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding school	EMPLOYED*	
								Seasonall	y adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	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 2·6 3·8 4·4 3·6 3·1 3·8 4·8 3·6 3·9 3·9	56·5 48·4 47·8 53·2 74·8 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 47·2 52·5 73·2 86·5 73·4 63·4 76·1 95·7 76·3 62·2 58·8 79·6 79·6 78·2	245.57	2·6 2·2 2·2 2·4 3·4 4·0 3·5 4·4 3·5 2·7 3·7 3·7
966	July II August 8 September I2	54·9 58·9 60·6	2·5 2·7 2·8	53·3 55·4 57·1	2·9 2·9 1·3	1·7 3·4 3·6	50·4 52·6 55·8	57·3 58·2 60·3	2·6 2·7 2·7
	October 10 November 14 December 12	67·3 78·1 80·2	3·1 3·6 3·7	61·8 69·9 74·2	0·7 0·5 0·4	5·5 8·2 6·0	61·1 69·4 73·8	63·9 68·4 70·9	2·9 3·1 3·2
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	88·9 90·1 87·7	4·1 4·1 4·0	84·3 83·4 82·2	1·6 0·8 0·5	4·6 6·7 5·5	82·7 82·6 81·6	72·9 73·5 75·6	3·4 3·4 3·5
	April 10 May 8 June 12	85·7 82·9 77·0	3·9 3·8 3·5	81·3 77·8 74·1	1·1 0·5 0·3	4·4 5·1 2·9	80·2 77·3 73·8	77·2 79·4 80·2	3·6 3·7 3·7
	July 10 August 14 September 11	81·0 84·1 82·1	3·7 3·9 3·8	78·6 81·7 79·4	3·9 3·2 1·7	2·4 2·5 2·7	74·8 78·5 77·8	81·4 83·4 82·1 81·5	3.8
	October 9 November 13 December 11	83·8 85·9 86·2	3·9 4·0 4·0	79·9 83·2 83·9	0·8 0·5 0·4	4·0 2·7 2·4	79·0 82·7 83·5	82·4 81·7	3.8
968	January 8 February 12 March II	95·3 90·9 87·0	4·4 4·2 4·0	92·1 88·2 84·7	1·6 0·9 0·5	3·2 2·6 2·3	90·5 87·3 84·2	84·2 81·8 80·6	3·9 3·8 3·7
	April 8 May 13 June 10	85·1 79·8 78·4	3·9 3·7 3·6	83·2 77·9 74·6	1·2 0·4 0·3	1.9 1.9 3.8	82·0 77·4 74·2	80·4 78·5 78·1	3·7 3·6 3·6
	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	75·0 77·4 74·7	79·5 81·0 78·0	3.6
	October 14 November 11 December 9	79·2 79·4 79·2	3·7 3·7 3·7	77·6 77·8 78·2	0·7 0·4 0·3	1·6 1·6 1·0	76·9 77·4 77·9	76·9 76·3	3.6
969	January 13 February 10 March 10	89·6 85·6 83·2	4·1 3·9 3·8	86·4 83·5 81·1	1·3 0·8 0·4	3·2 2·2 2·1	85·2 82·7 80·6	79·2 77·5 77·3	vanuna 3.
	April 14 May 12 June 9	80·0 75·1 74·7	3·7 3·5 3·4	78·3 73·8 71·3	0·9 0·4 0·3	1·7 1·4 3·4	77·5 73·4 71·0	76·2 74·7 74·9	3.
	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	79·9 81·0 78·3	3.
	October 13 November 10 December 8	79·7 81·7 84·7	3·7 3·8 3·9	78·1 80·3 83·4	0·8 0·6 0·4	1·6 1·5 1·3	77 · 2 79 · 7 83 · 0	79·1 79·3 81·5	3.
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	96·0 91·6 91·3	4·4 4·2 4·2	93·1 89·8 89·1	1·4 1·0 0·6	2·9 1·8 2·2	91·6 88·8 88·5	85·3 83·2 84·7	3.
	April 13 May 11 June 8	89·4 85·9 84·1	4·1 4·0 3·9	87·3 84·3 81·7	0·8 0·5 0·4	2·1 1·7 2·4	86·5 83·8 81·3	84·7 84·7 85·3	33

<sup>\*</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

(2,169,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the 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

	All industries	Index	of production in	dustries	Secretary of the second		Other industr	ries	
Cheer 25 Cheer 51 up to	OF STATE OF	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica-	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
i.l.C. Order	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	xx	1	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII
Actual numbers unadjusted for	or seasonal varia	tions							
957 958	289	131	86 133	40 55	12	22 28	30 42	22 28	72 92
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	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	65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10	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 August September	517 514	269 266	148	92 91	12	31	55 55	19 20	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 May	542 506	285 266	147	106	13	34 32	56 53	23 20	131
Junet	481	254	136	88	- 11	32	49	19	116
July† August† September†	494 517 519	254 266 267	138 146 144	86 89 90	10 12 11	31 32 33	49 53 53	20 21 21	130 133 134
October† November† December†	535 548 563	271 277 292	144 144 146	94 101 115	11 13 15	35 36 36	54 54 53	29 31 30	135 137 136
970 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
April† May† June†	586 550 521	315 296 283	167 162 158	115 102 94	14 01	36 34 33	58 55 51	25 22 19	138 130 124
lumber adjusted for normal		2		- 1					
968 August September	553 543	283	153	104	13	35 34	59 58	26 25	135
October November December	539 531 525	281 276 269	148 146 141	102 99 95	13 13 13	34 35 34	56 55 55	25 24 24	131 129 129
969 January February March	532 529 534	277 275 282	146 144 144	100 101 107	13 13 13	34 34 34	55 54 55	23 23 23	129 129 129
April May	525 515	276 270	143	101	13	34 33	54 53	23 23	129 125
Junet	517	267	139	96	13	34	52	25	124
July† August† September†	541 553 548		144 151 148	98 100 102	12 13 13	35 36 36	54 56 56	27 28 26	137 138 137
October† November† December†	543 538 550	282 279 287	147 145 146	103 102 108	13 13 13	35 35 35	54 54 54	26 25 25	133 133 133
970 January† February† March†	558 557 567	299 295 305	153 154 159		13 14 14	34 34 35	54 55 56	25 25 25 25	132 132 134
April† May† June†	567 560 561	305 300 297	163 161 161	109 106 103	13 13 13	35 36 36	56 55 55	25 25 25	136 132 132

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 SIC.

‡ See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for agriculture, forestry and fishing have been revised from April 1964. All the other seasonally adjusted series have been revised from July 1966 onwards.

<sup>\*</sup> 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 SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly

# UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

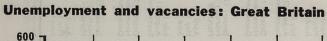
		and subserver				MALES AN	D FEMALES				
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two w up to 4 week		Over 4 weel up to 8 weel		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
5	ē 60	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966	Monthly averages	268·1 210·3 226·7 291·4 404·0 436·7 339·2 306·4 425·6 513·1 366·8 313·0 327·4 516·8 545·8 541·1	77·8 66·2 67·9 74·5 87·5 82·3 68·7 67·9 87·4 88·2 71·3 68·6 76·1 95·0 93·3	29·0 31·5 30·0 25·6 21·7 18·9 20·3 22·2 20·5 17·2 19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1 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	COP	edganines i	Cau A
966	April 18 May 16 June 13	295·5 268·1 250·8	63·5 57·3 55·5	21·5 21·4 22·1	35·7 28·5 22·3	12·1 10·6 8·9	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72.6	37.0	47.3
	July II August 8 September I2	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
1	October 10 November 14 December 12	371 · I 434 · 7 463 · I	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	January 9 February 13 March 13	522·7 533·3 521·1	112·6 93·4 84·7	21·5 17·5 16·3	51·6 60·1 52·6	9·9 11·3 10·1	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166.7	44.1	53 -
- 100	April 10 May 8 June 12	521·8 492·9 461·6	101·7 84·9 79·9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45·8 49·5 39·6	8·8 10·0 8·6	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167.3	71.9	58-
	July 10 August 14 September 11	468·5 529·5 521·8	93·0 96·1 99·8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48·6 73·2 49·1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62·5 77·2 79·3	13·3 14·6 15·2	127-8	74-8	61.
	October 9 November 13 December 11	526·7 548·1 553·8	109·1 96·5 87·9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60·1 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.
968	January 8 February 12 March 11	594·8 591·0 567·1	108·4 95·3 86·6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51·5 59·6 52·8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95·5 82·8 79·5	16·0 14·0 14·0	182.4	76.2	80.
	April 8 May 13 June 10	562·9 531·7 503·4	101·3 85·0 74·3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4	76·6 64·8 69·4	13·6 12·2 13·8	162.0	83.6	84
0.00	July 8 August 12 September 9	502·2 550·8 532·0	93·7 95·5 92·1	18·7 17·3 17·3	48·8 72·7 53·9	9·7 13·2 10·1	64·7 76·2 76·7	12·9 13·8 14·4	135.9	74.2	84.
	October 14 November 11 December 9	535·7 541·2 537·0	106·0 96·5 85·1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63·6 58·3 54·1	11·9 10·8 10·1	75·6 84·2 79·3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133-1	69·2	88
969	January 13 February 10 March 10	580·9 573·1 562·9	106·7 96·5 87·1	18·4 16·8 15·5	54·7 57·8 55·7	9·4 10·1 9·9	87·4 77·9 78·6	15·1 13·6 14·0	167.8	73.6	90
	April 14 May 12 June 9	547·2 506·6 480·9	90·2 82·7 81·4	16·5 16·3 16·9	59·0 49·7 40·3	10·8 9·8 8·4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13·6 12·4 13·1	152-2	79.4	92
	July 14 August 11 September 8	501·3 550·4 537·7	102·0 103·2 96·9	20·4 18·7 18·0	57·5 74·5 58·5	11·5 13·5 10·9	65·3 78·9 79·3	13·0 14·3 14·7	118.2	68.8	89
	October 13 November 10 December 8	540·1 549·5 562·7	109·0 101·0 93·2	20·2 18·4 16·6	64·7 61·2 61·3	12·0 11·1 10·9	76·8 86·2 85·1	14·2 15·7 15·1	132.4	61.7	73
970	January 12 February 9 March 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
	April 13 May 11 June 8	590·6 550·6 521·2	105·9 86·9 85·6	17·9 15·8 16·4	52·4 53·8 43·9	8·9 9·8 8·4	85·6 72·4 68·8	14·5 13·1 13·2	168.5	79.9	98

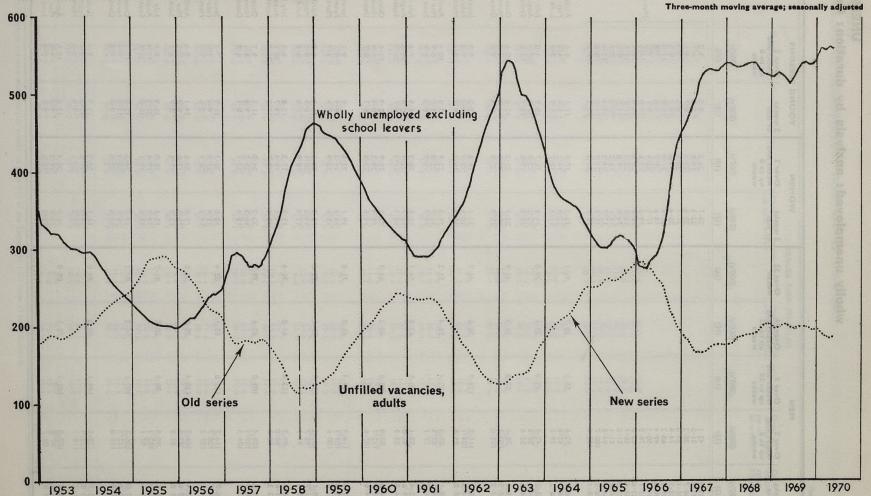
Note: Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

# UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

			EN			wo	MEN	YOUNG	PERSONS		
Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	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)	The state of the 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	42·5 35·9 38·7 45·1 53·3 49·8 40·6	42·1 31·5 38·2 54·0 74·9 68·2 49·4	2017			26·7 23·3 22·6 21·1 23·4 21·6 18·6 17·5	24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7	8·5 7·0 6·7 8·3 10·9 10·9 9·5 9·1	5·2 4·1 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2		1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961
209·6 295·3 358·5 257·2 223·1 242·3 397·3	41·3 53·7 53·6 43·6 42·8 50·2 64·9	50·3 76·5 83·8 56·1 51·0 61·1 94·8	OR WORK	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	103	19 · 8 18 · 6 16 · 0 14 · 5 15 · 1 17 · 7 15 · 5	23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3 19·0 18·2 24·3 21·7	13.9 16.0 11.7 11.2 10.8 12.4 11.6	14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3 8·5 12·4 10·8	Monthly averages	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967
439·2 440·5	66·2 68·4	100·7 102·6		3	-	15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	1	1969
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	1966
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 11 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	10·6 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	1967
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·I 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	11·9 9·9 8·4	9·2 8·5 7·7	January 8 February 12 March 11	1968
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	11·6 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	1969
449·0 419·1 400·1	62·4 60·6 60·8	104·7 87·9 81·5	<b>6 128⋅4</b>	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	11·3 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	1970
485·7 454·8 433·3	76·2 64·5 63·8	107·0 97·8 88·7	142.3	70.3	89.8	16·0 12·8 12·3	20·4 19·3 16·5	13·6 9·6 9·5	10·6 9·0 7·5	April 13 May 11 June 8	





# **VACANCIES** vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

		THE STATE OF THE ACT	30MAMTTH1	5.000 (25.000) (3.000)	ADU	I TS			THOUSANI
		TOTAL	Men Men	Actual Number	Total		easonally Adjusted Women	† Total	YOUNG PERSONS
959* 960* 961* 962* 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	7823-10	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	agray A make to make t		rotal	66·6 101·8 106·9 64·3 52·5 96·4 119·2 116·1 75·7 83·3 85·2
965	October 6	372·5	143·5	121·7	265·2	147·8	126·5	274·4	107·3
	November 3	355·5	138·0	115·4	253·4	149·4	128·6	278·1	102·1
	December I	346·6	134·9	111·5	246·3	152·1	129·8	282·3	100·3
966	January 5	346·3	132·1	113·1	245·2	152·0	129·2	281 · 0	101·1
	February 9	373·2	140·8	119·6	260·4	152·7	131·6	283 · 9	112·8
	March 9	405·4	148·6	125·8	274·4	151·3	131·4	282 · 2	131·0
	April 13	432·4	155·2	133·9	289·1	150·1	128·9	278·9	143·4
	May 11	438·6	158·7	136·9	295·5	146·4	125·5	271·6	143·1
	June 8	450·3	160·9	139·5	300·3	142·0	120·3	262·1	150·0
	July 6	455·0	158·3	137·9	296·2	141·4	118·0	259·2	158·8
	August 3	410·1	147·5	125·9	273·5	137·6	118·0	257·0	136·6
	September 7	351·0	132·5	114·7	247·1	128·6	109·7	238·3	103·9
	October 5	301·3	117·2	100·2	217·4	119·1	102·9	221·5	83·9
	November 9	253·1	101·5	84·1	185·6	109·9	93·2	203·8	67·5
	December 7	234·2	97·1	76·3	173·3	111·0	90·4	200·2	60·9
67	January 4	223 · 8	88·7	75·4	164·1	104·4	86·9	192·2	59·8
	February 8	235 · 6	91·5	76·1	167·6	103·5	85·5	188·9	68·0
	March 8	256 · 0	94·2	79·7	173·8	97·2	83·4	181·9	82·1
	April 5	258·5	95·8	81·7	177·5	92·7	80 · I	172·5	81·0
	May 3	261·8	96·9	83·2	180·1	89·7	78 · 0	167·3	81·7
	June 7	281·4	98·0	88·7	186·8	88·1	77 · 8	165·7	94·7
	July 5	284·3	95·4	88·1	183·5	87·7	77·9	165·8	100·8
	August 9	256·0	90·9	82·9	173·7	86·9	79·1	166·3	82·3
	September 6	246·2	90·0	86·6	176·6	87·9	83·1	171·7	69·6
	October 4	241 · 1	90·8	84·7	175·6	91·3	85·7	176·8	65·5
	November 8	227 · 7	85·9	79·6	165·5	89·8	85·5	174·7	62·2
	December 6	223 · 9	85·3	78·1	163·4	91·6	87·7	177·5	60·5
68	January 3	220·0	79·9	79·3	159·2	86·4	86·2	173·0	60·8
	February 7	232·4	81·7	82·9	164·6	86·7	88·6	175·3	67·8
	March 6	257·8	87·4	89·1	176·6	88·6	91·4	180·5	81·2
	April 3	278·3	90·4	95·3	185·7	88·9	93·5	182·1	92·7
	May 8	287·4	94·2	99·7	193·9	90·4	95·0	185·5	93·5
	June 5	303·2	97·7	105·2	202·9	91·4	95·7	187·4	100·4
	July 3	312·8	98·2	106·7	204·9	92·5	97·1	190·1	107·8
	August 7	286·4	94·6	98·3	192·9	91·3	94·6	186·2	93·5
	September 4	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	93·3	97·6	191·2	81·3
	October 9	267·8	93·9	97·5	191·4	94·4	99·1	193·0	76·4
	November 6	266·2	98·0	94·9	192·9	101·9	101·1	202·6	73·2
	December 4	266·8	100·3	95·0	195·3	106·6	104·7	210·4	71·5
69	January 8	252·3	89·7	91·3	180·9	96·6	99·3	196·1	71·3
	February 5	263·8	93·8	92·8	186·7	99·1	99·1	198·0	77·1
	March 5	283·9	98·2	97·1	195·3	99·4	99·6	199·3	88·5
	April 9	302·6	102·9	102·5	205·4	101·2	100·4	201·3	97·3
	May 7	306·3	106·9	104·1	211·0	102·6	99·1	201·8	95·4
	June 4	322·4	110·6	108·0	218·5	103·7	98·2	201·9	103·9
	July 9	318·5	108·2	103·3	211·5	102·1	94·0	196·4	107·0
	August 6	301·3	107·7	98·4	206·1	104·1	94·7	199·1	95·2
	September 3	289·9	108·2	100·1	208·3	106·3	97·2	203·8	81·6
	October 8	271·8	104·5	93·0	197·5	105·1	94·3	199·2	74·4
	November 5	255·7	101·2	86·6	187·8	105·2	92·2	197·3	67·9
	December 3	248·8	102·1	83·8	186·0	108·5	92·5	200·4	62·8
70	January 7	242·2	95·6	83·8	179·4	102·8	91·1	194·5	62·9
	February 4	250·1	97·1	84·0	181·1	102·5	89·8	192·3	69·0
	March 4	263·9	99·1	85·0	184·1	100·3	87·2	188·0	79·9
	April 8	273·9	103·9	88·7	192·6	102·2	87·1	188·4	81·3
	May 6	279·6	105·4	90·8	196·1	101·2	86·8	186·8	83·5
	June 3	295·5	107·8	96·0	203·8	101·0	87·4	186·9	91·7

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<sup>†</sup> See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

					aT.C	PERATIV		JDING MA						
			ORKING C			Stood of	f for whole	Worki	ON SI	HORT-TIN	1E TOT	Tota	1	
Veek	ended	Total	Wanter	Hours of o			reek†	The same of the						
	1-80 1-101 1-101 1-201 1-80 1-80 1-811	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all operatives	Total	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo Total	Average per operative working part of the	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all operatives	Total	Average per operative on short-time
17. 3	83-1	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	week	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	88
961 962 963 964 965 966	June 24 June 23 June 15 June 20 June 19 June 18 (a)	1,982 1,770 1,749 2,064 2,113 2,172	31·9 28·8 29·4 34·0 34·9 35·5	15,879 13,820 13,825 17,204 17,884 18,500	8 8 8 8 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 8	2 7 5 2 1	78 300 218 72 47 38	40 82 63 27 23 27	443 694 532 226 227 208	81 81 81 81 82 91 71	42 89 68 29 25 28	0·7 1·4 1·1 0·5 0·4 0·5	520 994 750 298 274 246	12½ 11 11 10½ 11 8½
967 968 969	(b) June 17 June 15 June 14 (a)	2,199 1,939 2,045 2,139	35·5 33·0 35·3 36·3	18,732 16,259 17,188 18,589	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	6 2 4	39 263 66 175	28 88 28 24	210 779 240 228	7½ 9 8½ 9½ 9½	29 94 30 28	0·5 1·6 0·5 0·5	1,041 305 403	8½ 11 10 14½
	(4)	2,171	36.5	18,909	81/2	4 000	169	25	233	91/2	165	2.7	1,841	11
967	January 14 February 18 March 18	1,799 1,860 1,920	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8 <del>1</del>	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	9½ 9 9	160	2.7	1,773	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	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	9½ 9½ 9	106 108 94	1 · 8 1 · 8 1 · 6	1,222 1,169 1,041	1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,884 1,759 1,911	32·0 29·9 32·5	16,201 14,917 16,178	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	8½ 9 10	75 79 87	1·3 1·3 1·5	727 861 1,074	9½ 11 12½
	October 14 November 18 December 16	1,986 2,041 2,050	33·7 34·7 34·9	16,805 17,204 17,452	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	72 64 43	1·2 1·1 0·7	758 627 428	10½ 10 10
968	January 13 February 17 March 16	1,894 2,000 2,043	32·5 34·3 35·1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 8½ 8½ 8½	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 9½ 9½ 9½	52 47 37	0·9 0·8 0·6	630 524 414	12   11   11
	April 6 May 18 June 15	2,075 2,073 2,045	35·9 35·7 35·3	17,595 17,363 17,188	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 1 2	86 50 66	32 34 28	256 297 240	8 8½ 8½ 8½	34 35 30	0·6 0·6 0·5	342 347 305	10
	July 13 August 17 September 14	2,044 1,884 2,072	34·8 31·9 35·1	17,786 16,036 17,848	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1 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	2,147 2,210 2,188	36·3 37·3 36·9	18,677 18,930 19,031	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	191 9 191 9 202 9	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
969	January 18 February 15 March 15	2,103 2,109 2,081	35·7 35·8 35·4	18,079 17,933 17,925	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 2 2 2	82 86 85	20 22 28	178 196 265	9 9 9 <sub>1</sub> 9 <sub>2</sub>	22 24 30	0·4 0·4 0·5	260 282 350	12   11   11
	April 19 May 17 June 14 (a)	2,124 2,171 2,139	35·9 36·8 36·3	18,337 18,869 18,589	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	3 4	55 107 175	24 27 24	222 223 228	9 8 9½	25 29 28	0·4 0·5 0·5	276 330 403	11 14
	(b)	2,171	36.5	18,909	81/2	4	169	25	233	91/2	29	0.5	403	14
	July 19‡ August 16‡ September 13‡	2,049 1,914 2,120	34·3 32·0 35·4	18,255 16,554 18,466	9 8½ 8½ 8½	8 4	40 310 164	19 22 25	171 199 217	9 9	29 29 29	0·5 0·5	509 380	10 17 13
	October 18‡ November 15‡ December 13‡	2,210	36·8 37·2 37·1	19,309 19,359 19,460	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	16 2 4	635 66 145	32 30 25	328 247 216	10½ 8 8½	48 32 29	0·8 0·5 0·5	963 312 361	20 10 12
970	January 17‡ February 14‡ March 14‡	2,060 2,085 2,068	34·6 35·1 34·9	17,802 18,018 17,754	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	6 3 4	251 133 162	30 35 39	270 321 416	9 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36 38 43	0·6 0·6 0·7	521 454 578	14 12 13
	April 18‡ May 16‡	2,076 2,080	35·3 35·4	17,885 17,766	8½ 8½ 8½	6 3	220 133	46 36	453 365	10	51 40	0.9	673 498	13

<sup>\*</sup> 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. Estimates prior to June 1969 are based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and since June 1969 on the 1968 edition. The figures for June 1969 are given on both bases, namely (a) the 1958 edition and (b) the 1968 edition.

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

TABLE 121 1962 AVERAGE = 100 INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES\* INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE All Engin-eering, electrical Vehicles Textiles, All Vehicles Other Other Engin-Textiles, drink, leather, drink, manueering, electrical leather, manu-facturing manumanufacturing industries facturing clothing tobacco clothing tobacco facturing goods, metal metal goods goods 100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6 95·2 92·8 90·4 90·7 103 · 7 103 · 5 102 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 7 101 · 3 100 · 0 99 · 6 100 · 7 98 · 8 97 · 4 96 · 6 96 · 8 97 · 3 104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 96·9 97·4 102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0 98·1 98·0 98·3 98·4 103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 1 99 · 0 98 · 9 98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9 96·8 94·6 96·2 106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2 91·5 86·1 87·0 119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6 91·7 82·7 83·3 103 · 6 103 · 1 99 · 6 100 · 5 104 · 9 103 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 9 102 · 8 103 · 0 99 · 6 95 · 1 95 · 3 95 · 5 104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8 97·3 92·4 91·5 92·3 103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4 97·8 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·3 97·1 97·9 98·0 98·3 97·7 88 . 1 83.6 97·9 98·3 97·9 102·3 102·6 102·5 98·2 98·1 97·5 100·4 100·5 100·3 103·7 104·0 103·6 98·2 97·6 96·6 98·4 98·6 98·4 98·9 99·1 99·1 98·3 98·5 98·5 99·1 99·3 99·2 95·5 97·2 95·0 95·3 95·9 96·7 1966 June 18 98·2 84·3 103·5 82·2 80·5 92·4 97.3 97.9 98·1 97·9 97·0 98·9 98·6 97·9 99·1 99·4 98·1 99.2 74·9 93·3 88·3 97·7 83·6 102·1 98·4 97·4 96·1 94·5 99·3 98·4 August 13 September 17 81·9 99·5 102·4 101·6 101·6 October 15 November 19 98·3 97·0 96·8 84·9 86·2 99·8 99·2 97.4 97·6 98·4 97·4 97·5 91·3 90·5 96·6 96·2 96·4 96·7 96.4 90.9 December 17 92·0 91·0 91·7 97·2 97·2 97·2 96·6 96·8 97·5 96·7 97·2 97·7 95·7 96·6 96·5 86·3 86·7 87·9 January 14 96·9 97·3 87·2 87·2 93·9 95·5 94·3 94·4 99.3 March 18 97·7 97·7 98·1 99·1 98·9 98·4 89·0 88·4 88·5 92·0 92·8 93·5 97·4 97·3 96·9 96·6 96·6 96·7 96·1 95·9 95·9 94·6 94·4 94·3 97·2 97·5 87·0 86·7 97·2 97·3 98·2 98·5 94·2 85·6 95·1 97·0 97·4 96·3 98·9 99·6 98·4 93·3 80·5 98·4 92·2 79·5 97·4 July 15 67·8 85·5 98·0 97·0 95·8 94·8 97·2 97·1 77·5 94·2 75·5 87·0 99·1 August 19 September 16 98·1 98·0 98·8 95·8 95·4 94·7 98·5 98·3 97·9 October 14 November 18 97·4 97·6 96·4 96·5 97·8 98·2 88·7 89·6 85·6 85·6 96·7 97·2 97·2 95·2 95·9 95·5 96·0 97·0 97·3 95·1 96·1 96·4 96·7 97·7 97·9 January 13 84·5 84·4 90·2 89·2 95·7 96·0 96·0 96·2 98·2 98·5 88·4 89·0 February 17 March 16 92·2 92·2 88·6 90·0 90·1 96·7 97·1 96·9 92·6 93·0 92·9 95·8 95·8 95·8 85·0 85·2 97·0 97·0 98·0 98·2 90·0 89·0 97·7 97·9 96·6 96·8 98·6 98·5 98.9 June 15 91 · 4 83 · 2 93 · 0 98·9 98·8 98·4 99·5 100·0 99·3 78 · 1 68 · 2 86 · 3 93·0 80·3 98·0 98·6 98·8 98·1 98·1 96·7 96·8 July 13 88·1 77·2 94·0 79.3 August 17 76·1 87·9 September 14 98·5 98·7 98·9 99.4 94·7 94·8 94·7 October 19 November 16 98·4 98·5 97·4 97·6 97·4 98·0 99.3 93·3 92·7 98·5 98·3 97·8 97·7 89·7 90·4 86·8 87·1 98·3 98·5 December 14 89·5 89·3 89·4 97·7 97·7 97·7 January 18 96·9 97·0 97·5 96·2 97.6 96·7 96·2 97·5 97·4 98·3 98·2 90·5 88·4 86·2 85·5 93·4 92·8 96·6 96·4 March 15 98·1 97·9 97·9 98·5 98·6 98·7 97·9 98·6 98·5 86·3 86·1 April 19 May 17 94·2 94·7 94·5 91.6 97·8 97·8 97·8 97·5 98·3 98·2 98·2 97·5 92·0 90·5 98.9 June 14 98·4 98·7 97·9 97·9 98·0 97·6 92·2 83·9 92·8 89·1 77·6 94·4 July 19\* 68·3 85·6 79·9 97·5 August 16\* September 13\* 80·4 98·5 90.4 97·9 97·8 99·1 99·1 98·6 96·7 97·1 97·1 97·6 97·6 97·1 93·0 93·0 85·2 85·2 98.0 97·2 97·3 97·0 94·3 94·7 98·6 99·1 October 18\* November 15\* 90.6 December 13<sup>3</sup> 80·3 82·3 82·0 90·3 92·5 92·5 86·3 87·7 88·7 January 17\* 98·5 98·6 95·6 95·9 February 14\* March 14\* 98·0 98·1

<sup>†</sup> Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June(a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June(b) and later months.

<sup>‡</sup> Figures for dates after June 1969 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1970.

<sup>\*</sup> The information shown in this table is analysed according to the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. Figures for dates after June 1969 will be recalculated on the basis of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification and will be published in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE. Information for April and May 1970 will be available on this new basis but cannot be calculated on the basis of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification and cannot be included in this issue. Figures for dates after June 1969 are also subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1970. The figures from November 1969 may be further revised when the results of the October 1970 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. of work of manual workers are available.

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 GAZETTE are not comparable with the figures for corresponding months in later years.

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

ABLE 122	488 VA 1681				18		1	1	I seeken	Clothing	Bricks,
	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	and footwear	pottery, glass, cement, etc.
gat samet	ekly earnings	kossass Sun Santa	20031111 2013 563	Topic grantscan one control	Tales Ton	A PARTY	Mark Contract	ion i	BOOK SOLESION	ores energie Hours	
	£ S.	£ s.	£ s. 20 7	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. 22 9	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	19 5
Oct.	17 15 18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17 18 10	17 7	17 5	20 1
66 April	19 11	21 7 21 5	21 10	20 11 20 12	21 13 21 6	23 15 21 19	20 8	18 10	17 13	17 16	20 17
Oct.	19 15 20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 19
Oct.	20 17	22 5 23 8	22 8 23 6	21 8	21 18	24 8 26 0	21 1 22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
968 April Oct.	21 5 22 2	23 13	24 8	23 2	23 19	26 9	22 19	21 7	20 8 20 14	20 5 20 12	23 8
969 April Oct.	23 2 24 3	24 19 25 13	25 12 26 11	24 2 25 I	25 7 26 3	28 6 28 13	23 18 24 16	21 18 22 17	21 9	21 9	24 18
verage ho	urs worked							0 113 91.5	10150 8-90		49.3
65 April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47·8 46·1	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	48.7
Oct.	47·7 47·5	46·0 46·1	46·0 45·5	46·0 45·9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48·3 47·8
966 April Oct.	47.3	45 · 1	44.9	45.2	45·9 45·9	41.3	45·4 45·3	45·7 45·4	44.1	41.5	48.2
967 April	47·1 47·5	45·5 45·4	44.7	45·1 45·0	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
Oct.	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45·8 46·1	46.1	45.5	41.9	47.7
Oct.	47.6	45.9	45·9 45·7	45·6 45·7	45·7 45·9	43.9	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0	47.8
969 April Oct.	47·5 47·6	46.2	45.7	45.5	45.3	43.6	46-1	45.9	45.1	41.9	47.9
verage ho	urly earnings	s. d.	s. d.	, s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	) s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
965 April	s. d. 7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6 7 7.8	7 2.0 7 6.4	7 6·4 8 0·2	8 2
Oct.	7 10·0 8 2·7	8 10.3	9 2.4	9 7.3	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10-6	8 4.0	8 6.
966 April Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 10.
967 April	8 5.8	9 5.5	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 7.7	11 3.0	9 4.1	8 7.2	8 4.4	8 11.7	9 1.
Oct. 968 April	9 0.1	10 2.0	10 3.3	9 10.0	10 1.7	11 10.0	9 8.5	8 10.0	8 7.2	9 2.5	9 5
Oct.	9 3.4	10 3.6	10 7.5	10 1.4	10 5.7	12 0.6	10 5.1	9 6.2	9 1.6	9 9.8	10 0
969 April Oct.	9 8.8	10 9.5	11 7.5	11 0.2	11 6.4	13 1.8	10 9.2	9 11.5	9 6.1	10 2.8	10 4

WOMEN	(18 )	YEARS	AND	OVER)*

100		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	ige wee	kly earnings	98 0- 9-88 0-	TO 3-30	1 19	1 £ s.	£ s.	1 a £ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. 8 17	f s. 9 0
1965	April Oct.	9 0 9 8	£ s. 9 0 9 7 9 13	£ s. 9 5 9 11 9 18	£ s. 9 13 9 18 10 7	£ s. 9 17 10 0	11 3 11 4 12 0	£ s. 8 18 9 5 9 12	9 0 9 9 9 15	8 13 9 3 9 7	9 7 9 14	9 5 9 14
	April Oct.	9 15 9 16	9 16	9 18 9 19	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13 9 16	9 19 9 19	9 10 9 10	9 18	9 15
	April Oct.	10 0	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6 13 0	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3 10 12 11 0	10 13
	April Oct.	10 19	11 0	11 4	11 17	10 15	13 7 14 6	10 19	11 3	10 8	11 5	11 7
1969	April Oct.	11 7	11 13	12 4	12 15	ii 10	14 13	11 18	11 18	1 10 17	11 10	11 18
Avera	ge hou	rs worked					89-4-05	100	20.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
1965	April Oct.	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	39.5	39.4	38·5 37·9	39·2 39·1 38·6	38·4 38·2	37·9 37·5	38·1 37·6
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37·8 37·4	38 · 3	39·2 38·4	38.8	37·8 37·3	38.4	37·6 37·9	37·0 37·0	37·7 37·9
1967	Oct. April	38.9	38·4 38·7	37·2 37·4	38·4 38·5	38·9 37·9	38 · 1	37·6 37·4	38·0 37·9	38-1	37·0 37·8	37·3 37·6
1968	Oct. April	38.8	38.9	37.5	38·6 38·4	38·4 38·0	38.6	38·0 37·9	38 · 1	37·5 37·9	37.3	37.4
1969	Oct. April	39.0	38·5 38·7	38·1 37·8	38.5	38.2	38·5 38·2	37·6 37·5	38.0	37·5 37·2	37·2 37·0	37·4 37·2
1-9	Oct.	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.2	37.2	38.7	3/ 3	8-08 11 14	94.5 11 99		
Avera	age hou	rly earnings	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 4 7·1	s. d. 4 6·2	s. d. 4 7.9	s. d. 4 7.9
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7 5 0.8	4 10.9	4 9.5 5 0.7	5 7.8 5 9.9	4 7.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	Oct. April	4 9.5 4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6 5 3.9	6 2.3	5 0.9 5 2.0	5 0.6 5 2.1	4 10·7 5 0·5	5 4.1	5 2.0
1967	Oct. April	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6 5 4.2	5 5·7 5 6·7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5 5.9	5 2.7 5 5.5	5 0·3 5 3·0	5 5.9	5 3.5 5 6.1
	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3 5.9	5 6.2 5 8.9	5 9.1	5 4.4 5 5.7	6 5.3	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 7·2 5 10·6	5 8.0
1968	April Oct.	5 7.4	5 8.6	5 10.4	6 2.0	5 7·6 5 10·5	6 10.9	5 9.3	5 10.4	5 6.8	6 0.5	6 0.9
1969	April Oct.	5 10.3	6 0.1	6 3.4	6 8.0	6 2.2	7 8.0	6 4.1	6 3.6	5 10.0	6 2.6	6 4.8

<sup>\*</sup> 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 manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†‡	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public adminis- tration	All industries covered	
£ 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	£ 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 21 19 22 12	£ 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 1 4 15 13 16 13 16 15 17 7 17 9 18 9 18 9	Average we £ s. 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 22 5 23 0 23 18 24 16	April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1969
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 46·1	46·7 46·1 45·0 45·0 45·2 45·3 45·6 45·8 45·7	51·8 50·8 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	50·7 50·6 50·3 50·3 50·1 50·0 49·6 50·4 50·5	45.9 45.4 45.0 44.7 44.5 44.8 44.6 44.7	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	hours worked  April 1969 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct.
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 l·l 7 6·l 7 7·6 8 l·6 8 4·2 8 6·2 8 10·5 9 2·0 9 6·9	s. d. 7 8·7 7 11·3 8 4·6 8 5·7 8 6·6 8 11·7 9 4·5 9 6·8 9 10·1 10 1·6	s. d. 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	s. d. 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	s. d. 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	s. d. 6 4·5 6 8·3 7 1·6 7 1·9 7 4·2 7 8·1 7 11·9 8 4·3 8 5·2	Average R s. d. 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 196 Oct. April 196

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

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc-	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public adminis- tration	All industries covered	Paris with a
£ s. 9 18 10 7	£ s. 9 13 10 3	£ s. 8 17 9 6	£ s. 9 4 9 12	£ s. 8 12 9 1	£ s. 8 9 8 8	£ s. 10 0 17 10 14	£ s. 12 14 13 7 14 0	£ s. 8 2 8 6 8 11	£ s. 9 14 9 13 10 3	Average we £ s. 9 4 9 12 9 19	April 1961 Oct. April 1961
10 8 10 13 10 19 11 10 12 1 12 4 12 8 12 17	10 11 10 15 10 16 10 19 11 11 11 14 12 2 12 11	9 13 9 14 9 17 10 4 10 12 10 18 11 8	9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19 11 6 11 15	9 15 9 15 9 3 9 18 9 13 11 1 10 11	8 17 8 19 8 17 9 17 10 4 10 1 10 11	10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11 11 18 12 5 12 8	14 0 14 18 14 11 14 11 15 12 15 17 16 17	8 15 8 16 9 3 9 7 9 12 10 1 10 7	10 3 10 7 10 7 10 10 11 4 11 4 11 15	10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19 11 6 11 15 12 2	Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct.
001 12 6664 **********************************										Average	hours worke
38·6 38·4 37·5 37·4 37·5 38·1 38·2 37·9 37·4	39·5 39·4 39·3 39·0 39·0 39·1 39·2 39·3 39·1 39·3	39·0 39·0 38·7 38·2 38·3 38·3 38·5 38·5 38·3	38·9 38·6 38·3 38·0 38·0 38·3 38·2 38·1 37·9	39·5 38·9 39·2 39·3 37·3 39·0 37·4 40·4 36·7 37·8	37·9 37·7 37·0 37·4 37·4 39·0 38·4 39·0 38·0	38·0 37·6 37·1 37·2 37·4 37·4 36·8 37·2 38·1 37·7	43·9 43·7 43·0 43·0 42·4 42·7 42·7 43·7 43·1 44·2	40·0 39·2 39·3 39·1 38·9 39·1 39·0 38·9 39·2 39·0	41·5 40·3 40·2 39·8 40·0 40·1 39·8 39·8 40·0 40·2	39·1 38·7 38·5 38·1 38·2 38·2 38·3 38·3 38·3	April 196 Oct. April 196
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	s. d. 4 10·7 5 1·8 5 4·5 5 6·1 5 7·2 5 10·7 5 11·4 6 2·2 6 4·7	s. d. 4 6·4 4 9·1 4 11·7 5 0·9 5 1·9 5 4·0 5 6·1 5 7·8 5 11·4 6 1·7	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 4·3 4 7·7 4 11·6 4 11·5 5 1·0 5 2·0 5 5·6 5 8·9 5 9·1	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	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. 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. 4 0.6 4 2.8 4 4.3 4 5.8 4 6.3 4 8.2 4 9.6 4 11.6 5 3.7	s. d. 4 8·2 4 9·5 5 0·4 5 1·0 5 2·7 5 7·5 7 7·5 5 10·5 5 10·8	Average h s. d. 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	April 196 Oct. April 196

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<sup>§</sup> 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)

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 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 Females	£ s. d. 22 17 0 24 4 4 25 15 2 27 10 8 28 18 5 30 8 0 32 12 11	f 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	£ s. d. 20 5 8 21 11 4 24 0 4 25 6 3 26 17 4 28 2 9 30 17 8	f 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 l3 6 24 0 6 25 l1 l0 26 l8 8 28 3 2 29 l9 l 31 l8 3	f s. d. 22 11 10 23 17 0 25 8 2 26 12 8 27 18 9 29 10 4 31 3 9	f s. d. 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8 27 4 7 28 12 7 30 12 8	f s. d. 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3 27 18 9 29 7 11 31 8 11
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 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	f s. d. 22 12 4 23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3 27 14 11 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	f. s. d. 21 5 8 22 2 5 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	f. 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 26 13 9 2,433,000 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	11 4 1   11 9 11   12 2 9   13 1 2   13 6 10   14 0 11   14 17 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

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

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

† 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†)

1959 = 100

	October	All employees	Males	Females	0.85	3.95	8 88
2 385 April 1966 6 381 April 1967 0 382 April 1967 1 382 Oct. 8 383 April 1968 8 383 Oct. 9 383 April 1968	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	85·0 90·9 93·9 100·0 105·6 110·8 117·0 123·4 130·3 141·3	  100·0 106·0 111·2 117·2 123·5 130·5	100·0 105·1 110·6 117·5 123·9 130·5 142·0	7.86 7.86 6.86 6.86 2.86 2.86 6.86 6.86	29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0	4-75 5-75 5-75 5-75 5-75 5-75 5-75 5-75
	1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	147·3 147·4 154·2 163·9 176·5	148·1 154·8 165·2 177·9	147.6 154.3 163.2 176.6	10 3 10 4 10 4 11 6 4		8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

<sup>†</sup> 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

	CLEF	RICAL AND	ANALOGO	US EMPLO	YEES ONLY		inconign3	ALL "S	ALARIED"	EMPLOYEE	Foodus		
	Brief 's	Males		1 900 0 900	Females		lasinosala	Males		brubal balilas	Females	es	
October	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	
		on weekly basis			on weekly basis			on weekly basis		Sextion 1850	on weekly basis	ani brashma	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1959	300,000	£ s. d. 12 7 2	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	
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5	
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111-6	953,000	19 15 0	111-1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3	
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114-3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118-4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6	
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119-2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125 · 5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4	
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6	
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143 · 4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7	
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5	
1967	276,000	17 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155 · 8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5	
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155 · 1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165-6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158.8	
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	
	and the same of the same of	A	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	D D 13.5	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	100000	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The state of the s	4-635	C. 898	Sin at 8	

<sup>†</sup> 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

TABLE 126

(22.0 (19.0 (22.0		113.0	0-0121-4 0-0121-0 0-0121-0	119-0	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))
5:501	9-911	0-251	E-2227-9	123.6	128-6 (I) 126-2 B	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956	April October				+ 8·6 + 7·3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0
1957	April October		158.4		+ 3·5 + 5·8	+ 3·6 + 6·5	+ 3·8 + 6·6	+ 2·5 + 5·6	+ 1.3
1958	April October			126-5	+ 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			and the same of the same of	+ 6·5 + 6·6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2·0 + 1·8
1961	April October				+ 6·6 + 5·4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6·5 + 6·9	+ 6·2 + 6·4	+ 0·3 + 0·5
1962	April October				+ 4·0 + 3·2	+ 5·1 + 4·1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ I·I + 0·2
1963	April October				+ 3·0 + 5·3	+ 3·6 + 4·1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3·6 + 2·3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
1964	April October				+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1·6 + 2·4
1965	April October				+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 +10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2·7 + 2·2
1966	April October				+ 7·4 + 4·2	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8·0 + 5·6	+ 1·7 + 0·9
1967	April October				+ 2·I + 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		tota carostr total significa torwines sibili		+ 7·5 + 8·1	+ 7·I + 8·0	+ 6·9 + 8·0	+ 5·4 + 5·5	+ 1·5 + 2·5

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

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

- 3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
  4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

  † The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from implementation of the later stages of the December 1964 long-term national agreement for the engineering industry.

# EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	reisa -girlina		Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery glass, cement etc.
Standard Indu	strial Class	201-	beniden vidense	02	bankimos con weekly		200.5	ed   567	ntámea ny no		
1966 November December	104·5 108·4	104·0 102·7	102-4	101.6	103.8	98·1 97·1	103·3 98·5	103.5	103·3 101·7	103.8	104·8 99·7
1967 January February March	103·7 104·5 111·8	102·5 110·6 101·8	102·6 104·3 103·2	102·3 103·0 100·9	103·8 103·0 98·5	101·3 101·6 100·0	102·0 102·8 101·0	102·6 104·4 97·9	100·0 100·5 99·2	103·3 103·8 103·4	103·4 104·2 102·1
April	105·5	103·6	104·6	103·8	104·4	104·9	105·0	105·1	103·2	104·8	106·6
May	106·1	103·5	104·9	104·8	105·4	106·0	105·4	105·5	102·0	104·1	107·1
June	110·7	105·7	106·7	105·2	105·3	106·3	107·3	107·5	103·4	106·5	109·4
July	111·1	107·8	109·2	106·3	108·4	106·0	109·0	109·7	105·6	106·5	107·4
August	109·0	104·4	107·6	104·2	102·8	104·2	105·7	106·9	101·5	103·9	105·2
September	109·1	106·1	108·4	105·9	105·2	103·8	108·1	107·9	107·1	105·6	108·8
October	109·7	107·5	108·5	107·3	104·4	109·5	108·6	110·2	108·7	107·9	109·1
November	110·8	112·8	109·0	108·2	106·1	111·7	111·7	110·8	107·3	109·0	110·0
December	117·8	111·0	106·9	105·7	100·3	107·5	105·6	106·1	100·1	109·9	108·2
1968 January February March	111·7 111·5 121·7	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
April	114·3	112·2	113·1	110·8	111·9	114·1	111·8	112·8	111·2	109·9	113·7
May	115·6	112·8	113·9	112·3	115·1	116·6	114·4	116·5	112·6	112·5	115·6
June	120·4	115·8	115·8	114·3	114·7	117·0	115·6	118·0	113·1	115·0	116·4
July	119·5	113·5	117·1	113·8	118·0	117·6	115·2	118·7	114·2	115·6	115·0
August	117·4	112·8	115·9	111·6	111·8	115·9	113·2	116·4	111·3	112·8	115·4
September	118·3	113·5	117·2	113·3	115·7	115·0	114·0	117·0	114·5	114·3	117·0
October	117·5	114·5	117·0	113·5	113·7	117·6	116·8	119·3	115·7	115·9	116·7
November	119·5	117·9	117·8	116·0	118·8	120·3	120·1	120·1	118·2	117·0	119·3
December	127·2	118·3	117·8	117·0	117·8	117·9	115·6	117·7	113·9	117·8	118·2
1969 January February March	120·7 120·3 129·7	120·3 128·3 121·7		118·9 117·6 120·4	119·8 122·0 122·5	122·8 120·8 125·8	119·0 120·1 122·0	121·4 121·0 122·1	113·8 113·7 116·7	117·5 117·0 120·1	122·0 119·0 122·3
April	123·6	121·3	122·9	121·6	125·6	126·2	123·6	123·3	122·0	119·4	122·6
May	124·2	121·0	122·3	120·3	124·3	125·7	124·3	122·8	115·7	118·1	121·1
June	129·1	124·9	126·2	123·1	132·4	127·3	126·6	125·0	119·6	121·6	124·4
July	127·5	126·0	125·2	122-8	127·9	127·9	125·3	126·8	122·4	119·9	123·8
August	126·7	123·4	126·3	120-3	123·7	125·1	124·0	125·3	116·9	119·3	122·1
September	127·0	124·7	128·0	123-3	128·2	125·7	125·0	125·4	119·3	119·3	124·1
October	126·9	125·4	128·2	125·2	132·8	127·3	126·5	127·3	125·0	121·4	126·5
November	129·9	131·0	129·0	126·5	134·9	129·2	130·4	127·7	122·6	122·0	127·3
December	135·5	130·5	127·9	129·0	128·9	129·4	127·5	125·0	117·1	120·4	125·3
1970 January	129.5	130-1	132.3	129-7	137.5	135-4	132-6	129-1	122.0	125.0	129.7

	Food, drink	Coal	Chemi- cals	Metal manu-	Mechani- cal engin-	Instru- ment engin-	Elec- trical engin-	Ship- building and	Vehicles	Metal goods not	Textiles	Leather, leather goods	Clothing and foot-	Bricks, pottery, glass,
	and tobacco	petro- leum pro- ducts	and allied indus- tries	facture	eering	eering	eering	marine engin- eering	e lacula	else- where specified		and fur	wear	cement, etc.
Standard Indu	strial Class	ification 19	68	9.8			8	A 6 8	74				fire Tarabas	
Standard Indus 1970 January February March	100·0 100·7 114·9	100·0 99·1 99·7	100·0 104·9 102·9	100·0 102·4 103·2	100·0 101·6 102·2	100·0 100·5 102·3	100·0 101·5 101·8	100·0 100·4 97·9	100·0 99·9 102·9	100·0 100·3 100·1	100·0 100·6 99·9	100·0 102·0 101·9	100·0 101·8 103·3	100·0 100·8 100·7

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

	All indus- tries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered†	Miscel- laneous services§	Trans- port and com- munica- tion‡	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Con- struc- tion	Mining and quarry- ing	Agri- culture *†	All manu- factur- ing indus- tries	Other manu- factur- ing indus- tries	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Timber, furni- ture etc
fication 195	strial Classi	andard Indu	St					4.	1 42 1				
1966 November December	103·5 103·4		103·6 101·9	104·6 103·4	104·1 104·6	102.9	108·6 106·2	104·6 106·9	108·8 104·9	102·2 100·3	99·6 98·1	102.8	103·5 97·0
January	103·1		103·1	105·9	104·1	103·5	106·5	105·3	104·3	102·2	100·1	101·9	102·8
February	103·7		104·2	105·2	104·2	103·2	108·0	105·4	105·2	103·5	101·3	102·1	104·4
March	103·5		102·5	106·3	104·3	102·7	102·1	107·3	111·0	101·8	100·4	102·4	101·3
April	104·4		105·7	108·1	106·5	103·2	111·4	106·4	112·2	104·4	102·9	103·4	107·3
May	104·6		105·8	107·1	106·9	104·0	110·9	105·2	112·9	105·0	102·8	103·8	107·6
June	105·5		108·1	107·4	109·4	105·3	115·7	106·7	117·8	106·5	103·9	106·1	111·7
July	106·9		108·8	107·9	109·1	105·1	116·5	107·2	117·2	107·5	107·6	104·5	112·9
August	106·7		106·2	104·6	107·8	106·2	111·1	105·2	120·6	105·0	102·7	102·8	109·2
Septembe	108·0		108·2	110·8	108·3	105·7	115·9	106·1	119·6	106·7	105·8	106·2	114·1
October November December	108·8 110·0 109·3		109·1 110·5 107·8	111·1 110·5 110·4	108·0 111·7 109·0	104·5 107·1 105·5	115·9 116·3 108·2	106·7 109·3 111·9	115·2 109·4	108·2 108·7 107·5	107·2 107·7 106·6	106·8 107·8 108·1	113·4 115·2 105·1
January	111·0		111·0	114·4	110·9	107·8	114·1	110·3	¶	110·7	110·0	109·9	113·7
February	111·9		112·3	115·6	111·7	108·8	116·9	110·3	112·0	112·0	110·2	110·4	115·6
March	112·6		114·7	120·1	112·4	109·4	120·7	111·7	117·7	114·3	113·0	113·7	117·4
April May June	112·6 113·5 113·8	The Air	113·4 114·8 116·5	117·5 116·2 115·8	112·9 113·5 113·9	109·4 111·6 112·7	120·5 122·8 124·2	110·6 110·4 111·3		112·3 114·1 116·0	111·5 112·6 113·4	111·9 113·3 116·7	116·4 118·0 118·4
July	114·0		116·1	115·2	115·5	111.9	123·7	109·0	122·5	115·8	113·9	113·9	119·0
August	115·4		114·9	114·6	117·1	112.7	120·9	110·8	122·8	113·8	111·8	112·7	116·5
Septembe	116·3		116·5	116·8	119·6	111.4	123·8	111·7	128·5	115·1	112·7	115·2	118·8
October	116·9		117·2	117·4	121·8	111·2	124·8	112·0	122·8	115·8	113·9	115·8	119·8
Novembe	118·3		118·9	119·8	123·0	112·0	124·9	113·3	118·3	118·1	115·5	118·1	120·6
December	119·4		117·7	115·9	122·5	112·1	118·8	111·9	118·4	117·9	116·5	116·4	111·6
January	119·7		119·7	121·3	122·6	113·0	123·1	116·3	117·4	119·8	115·9	118·5	119·3
February	119·0		119·4	121·6	121·7	116·2	120·9	113·3	120·3	119·6	116·7	118·6	117·1
March	120·5		122·8	126·4	122·9	115·9	128·9	117·3	121·7	122·5	118·8	124·0	120·5
April	122·6		23·4	125·7	124·5	120·1	129·6	117·4	131·5	122·6	120·6	121·7	122·8
May	120·8		22·1	121·8	125·2	117·8	126·0	116·9	126·1	121·8	121·4	120·5	118·1
June	123·2		126·1	126·5	127·7	120·7	134·1	117·8	137·2	125·0	120·9	125·2	124·7
July August Septembe	123·0 124·0 125·6		125·3 123·5 125·8	126·6 123·7 127·6	127·0 126·1 128·3	121·8 119·1 120·2		114·7 114·9 118·7	132·7 134·9 140·3	124·6 123·0 124·8	120·5 120·3 123·2	123·5 123·5 126·2	127·1 127·6 126·3
October	126·8		127·1	129·3	131·6	119·6	133·0	118·6	137·9	126·2	125·6	126·8	125·8
Novembe	127·7		128·2	130·6	134·3	120·8	130·6	119·5	124·0	128·2	127·7	129·7	127·0
December	129·6		127·8	129·0	133·0	123·0	127·2	123·2	123·8	128·2	125·1	128·0	122·3
1970 January	129.9		129.9	131.6	133.3	128-5	128.5	127-2	126-1	130-5	126-4	130-8	127-2
		70=100	UARY I	JAN			-3-			-46	1	1	1814
	January 1966 = 100	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered†	Miscel- laneous services§	Trans- port and com- munica- tion‡	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Con- struc- tion	Mining and quarry- ing	Agri- culture *†	All manu- factur- ing indus- tries	Other manu- factur- ing indus- tries	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Timber, furni- ture etc
		ation 1968	ial Classific	dard Industr	Stan				3031   50	SCHOOL SOF			
January	129·9	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	131·8	101·5	101·9	103·3	102·0	99·8	105·8	100·0	102·1	101·2	100·7	100·3	102·9
March	133·6‡‡	102·9‡‡	102·9	105·4	102·1	100·3	104·8	96·4	105·9	102·9	101·3	102·4	101·3
April	134·4‡‡	103·5‡‡	104·8	105·7	104·4	103·9	109·6	100·1	111.2	104·0	104·4	103·1	103·6
May**	135·5	104·3	105·5	106·9	107·0	103·9	109·1	99·1		104·9	103·7	103·4	102·4

Note (1): This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of this 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.

Note (2): The format of table 127 has been changed because of the introduction of the new Standard Industrial Classification (1968). The figures for the new industry groups are shown as Indices taking January 1970 as 100, but for convenience the "all industry" seasonally adjusted series is shown in the last two columns on both the old and new bases. At the same time the seasonal adjustments which were previously calculated from the data for 1963–68, have been recalculated to take account of the data for 1969.

<sup>\*</sup> England and Wales only.

† The indices for "agriculture" have been revised and in consequence some of the past indices for "all industries and services" have been slightly amended.

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

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

|| The seasonal adjustments have been revised to take account of the extra year's data.

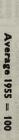
<sup>¶</sup> The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be calculated for this month but the best possible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

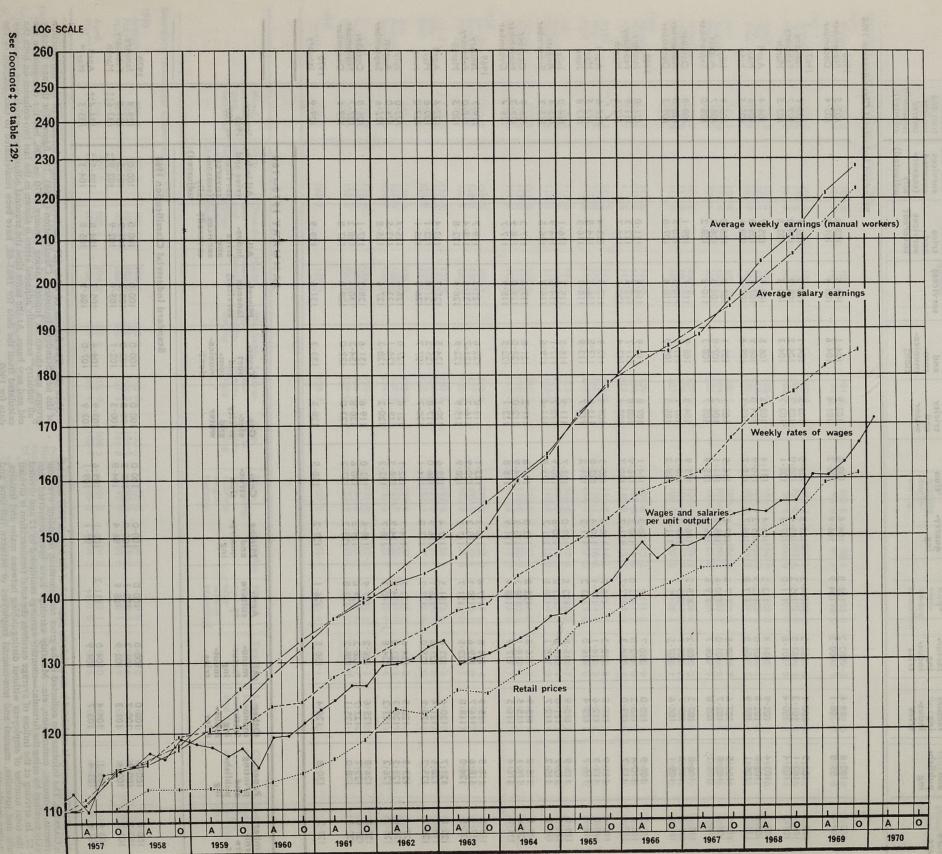
\*\* Provisional.

†† Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for "all industries and services".

‡‡ Because of the effect of Easter holidays on earnings, seasonal adjustments for March and April 1970 are tentative.

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

toto shanova esei	Average	weekly ea	rnings incl	uding over	ime premi	um	Averag	e hourly e	arnings ex	cluding ove	rtime pre	mium
Industry Group	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970
ENGINEERING*		Carming	2.3.48g	1 2 7 2 X	150	tog Issa	per to topic	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	TO ROTAT			
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	121·1 119·7 119·5 121·0	127·1 126·0 127·0 127·3	133·5 132·4 131·0 133·7	139·7 138·9 137·6 140·0	143·2 141·2 139·9 143·3	s. d. 558 5 488 0 391 8 512 9	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	153·0 149·5 150·6 152·6	d. 142·9 122·4 98·8 130·0
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	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	142·7 138·1 138·0 140·1 142·8 139·3 139·6 141·5	573 3 513 8 410 3 537 4 565 0 501 2 396 0 524 1	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	152·4 147·3 146·5 149·6 152·0 147·9 149·9 150·8	156·4 140·8 103·9 146·6 148·7 131·6 100·0 137·4
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	AIRING†						56,581 50,571 81081					
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	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	156·5 162·9 166·3 163·3	s. d. 531 4 454 2 442 10 495 5	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	169·7 161·6 176·5 173·9	d. 133·9 104·2 104·3 120·7
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	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	148·6 146·5 129·4 146·3 149·9 150·4 143·3 150·1	546 I 430 2 406 7 506 6 543 3 436 0 418 7 504 I	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	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	166·9 162·1 147·2 164·3 166·9 161·9 158·9	153·7 112·8 101·4 138·8 149·7 110·6 102·3 134·6
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE;					a.19		120-2		200	100		anut Add
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	130·7 132·7 131·2	133·5 135·3 133·9	139·5 140·6 139·7	145·8 146·5 145·9	150·8 148·7 150·4	s. d. 511 4 559 4 522 7	137·2 134·8 136·8	139·2 138·4 139·3	149·6 143·1 148·2	155·0 150·8 154·2	167·7 159·8 166·1	d. 133·5 144·3 136·0
General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	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	145·7 145·8 146·2 148·7 147·8 148·6	517 10 582 10 534 2 514 1 569 11 527 7	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	148 · 4 145 · 4 147 · 7 159 · 3 153 · 6 158 · 0	136·5 149·3 139·6 134·8 146·5 137·6
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACT	URE§		94-5									
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	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	142·3 150·9 152·6 152·6 154·9 154·4	s. d. 501 11 602 2 520 3 510 3 457 10 524 5	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	143·2 158·4 150·3 147·6 150·4 154·0	d. 121·4 143·5 118·7 116·9 102·9
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 maintenance workers (skilled)	115·9 118·5 113·9 119·5 121·6 117·0 116·4 118·9	123·3 124·2 119·3 126·7 126·1 123·6 123·6	129·4 130·4 126·0 129·7 136·5 129·9 129·8 131·2	136·1 143·3 132·1 140·8 144·6 137·6 136·5 143·1	144.9 149.1 145.1 152.2 150.9 147.0 145.0	577 10 639 4 551 8 547 6 478 5 574 4 569 11 624 9	122.3   123.3   118.6   122.6   123.1   122.3   122.9   123.9	126·9 127·3 121·5 127·7 128·7 126·7 126·7 130·2	130·7 130·0 127·3 130·6 132·8 130·4 130·9	136:4 141:4 131:8 137:5 140:0 136:9 136:5 142:8	145.0 148.4 140.3 145.0 151.7 146.2 145.3 147.9	147·5 157·3 130·6 128·9 113·8 143·3 144·7
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled) All service workers All labourers All workers covered	116·2 118·4 122·1 118·2	121·9 126·0 127·0 125·1	128·3 130·0 135·1 131·3	134·9 140·5 144·5 139·5	146·2 152·5 152·6 148·2	544 4 534 3 468 6 563 0	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	134.8 134.7 137.4 140.1 139.0	147.9 141.6 146.1 150.8 147.5	151·7 127·7 124·6 108·4 138·5

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

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

† See footnoies to table 1.10.

2 From and foctuding Ostober 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on delly of ball-delly engagements and (b) postmen.

3 Octopiled apparatly (October). For coverage, see footnote † so table 1.24.

3 Categories and the footnoies of the index base year (1933) is given to brackets.

These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 & 100) and electors should not be compared with indices or different bases.

\* The indices of rates of wages and or normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in a bit industries and services, but those for average weekly carnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included to the counter endury into carnings and nours of manual workers (table 122).

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

			lune January		ALL MANUA	L WORKERS*			AVERAGE
			Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	EARNINGS
0			73.1	73·0 79·2	100.2	97.7	68·1 75·0	69·7 76·1	- 21-300 -bell
1 2			79·3 85·8	85.7	100·2 100·1	98·4 97·7	80.9	82·8 87·1	ber-tue
3			89·8 93·7	89·7 93·6	100.1	98·5 99·3	85.9	92.2	2180/10 - N.J.
4			100.0	100.0	100.0(44.6)	100·0(47·0)   99·5	100.0	100.0	100.0
6			107.9	108.0	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114-8
3			117.5	117.9	99.7	98·3 99·1	116·9 122·2	123.2	126.3
9			123.7	126.3	98·0 95·9	98·3 97·2	130 · 1	132.5	133 · 4
2			128.8	134.3	95-1	96.3	142.9	148·4 154·3	147.7
3			138·4 144·9	145·7 153·2	95·0 94·6	96·5 97·4	148.9	166.1	164-5
4			151 - 2	162·9 173·7	92·9 91·1	96·3 94·3	174·8 185·0	181 · 6	178 · 4
6			158·3 164·2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192·3 208·1	204·1 219·8	194.7
8			175 · 1	193 · 1	90.7	94·7 94·9	224.4	236.5	222.9
461			133.6	1 137.5	S		0.951 0.051	-	2753700
4	January April		142·5 143·7	150.3	94·9 94·8	97.7	159.8	163.7	ow shear-
	July		145.6	153·9 154·7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
	October		3 851 1 5 85	7   24.0	9 (29-4 400	1.8E.1 2.21 E.20-1	1.091 9.601	sterliers sit	U101-45-20 0 7746
5	January		148-4	158-2	93·8 93·3	96.8	171.8	177.5	allow bell
	April July		149·4 152·2	160·1 164·5	92.5	139 0 144	177.8	185.7	178.4
	October		V-881 153-1 181	8 166.1	92.2	95.7	177 0		
6	January		155.9	170·2 173·0	91·6 91·1	94.7	184.7	194·9	
	April July		157·6 159·3	175.1	91.0	93.8	185-2 061	197.4	186-1
	October		159.4	175 · 2	150 4 512	0.01	132.3	13 -	teripen Amerikara
7	January		160.4	176-3	91.0			200 · 4	no er aluan ne en an
1055	April	142.6	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	_	104.7
	July October		167.5	184-5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207-9	2194-7194-7
- 10 P T	153.6	147-1	172.3	190.0	90.7	138.2 145	129.9 _ 133.2		rkinen rkins covered
8	January April		173.5	191 · 4	90·7 90·7	94.5	205 · 0	216.9	
	July October		174·9 176·5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	AUTOA 222.6	206.9
•	Tallacian St.		123-4-651	200.2	90.6	128.0	8-451 - 1 SI	(Lollida) a	\$1831100 <del>2.3</del> 78
9	January February		182.0	200·8 201·1	90.6	0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001	26-2 二 134-5	(belliseines)	
	March		182.3	8-811 1 6	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	2-00
	April May		182.4	201 · 3	90.6	四种 四种	8-061 - 8-120	_ = ====	TO WELL TO SERVE
	June		183 - 1	202.2	90.6	129-4 136-	115-9-3	(Applicate)	oza woorkors
	July		183.8	203·1 203·7	90·5 90·5	26.0	113-9 - 124-2	(Belli Limas)	Taktow sonamos
	August September		184-3	203.7	90.5	2001	119-5 - 26-7	h	218H10N-0
	October		185-8	205 · 3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
	November		187 - 3	207·0 211·3	90.5		P-201 - 9-915	(akilish) 27	and and an area
	December		191.2	8-057	14662 544	128-3 139-1	128 4 128 0	footing-mine) sa	shexhow abia
70	January		192.6	212.9	90.5	1 281	132 - 132 0		benevico and
- 66	February March		195.1	216.0	90.4				

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 regular 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** 

-	-	-	E	80	2	×
-	А	-	82		-51	ш

31st JANUARY 1956=100

		BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NC	RMAL WE	EKLY HOL	JRS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
		Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles	All
All inc	dustries and serv	vices	•								e#g)	old to teleplant	18250 518
956 957 958 959 960 961	Monthly averages	104·8   110·0   113·8   116·8   119·7   124·6   129·1   133·6   139·8   145·7   152·2   157·9   168·6	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5 173·1	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·6 155·1 164·1 170·3 181·5	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·6 146·7 153·5 159·3 169·9	100·0 (44·4) 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·8 91·1 90·9 90·7	100·0 (45·2) 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0 94·8 93·1 91·2 91·0 90·7	100·0 (44·7) 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·5 92·7 91·1 90·9	100·0 (44·6) 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6 147·8 156·9 167·0 173·8 185·9	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8 150·4 160·5 172·6 179·7 190·8	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4 156·1 167·5 180·1 187·4 200·1	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3 148·6 157·9 168·5 175·3 187·3
969	27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 10	177.6	180.9	193.2	178 · 8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
969	July August September	176·4 176·9 177·5 178·8	179·8 181·3 181·5 182·4	191·6 192·3 192·6 193·5	177·6 178·3 178·8 180·1	90·6 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 · ( 197 · ) 198 · (
	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 · I 203 · 0 204 · 2	213·9 215·9 229·0	199· 200· 205·
70	January February March	185·8 188·5 189·7	185·6 186·4 189·4	208·3 211·8 214·1	186·8 189·3 190·8	90·5 90·4 90·4	90·4 90·3 90·3	90·5 90·3 90·3	90·5 90·4 90·4	205·2 208·5 209·8	205·4 206·4 209·7	230·3 234·5 237·0	206· 209· 211·
	April May June	192.2	190·1 193·7 196·0	214·6 217·1 218·5	191·4 193·6 194·5	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·3 90·3 90·2	90·3 90·3 90·3	90·4 90·4 90·4	210·4 212·7 213·3	210·6 214·6 217·2	237·6 240·4 241·9	211· 214· 215·

1956	96.	104.9	103.9	104-9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
	Monthly averages	110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0 137·0 141·9 148·1 154·0 165·8 175·3	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	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	99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.7 90.1	99.9 99.7 97.5 95.4 95.0 94.9 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.8 90.5	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 · 2 171 · 6 185 · 6 195 · 5
969	June	174.5	179.0	189-1	175.9	90.6	90.1	90.4	90.5	192.5	198-8	209 · 2	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 · 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
970	January February March	184·5 184·8 186·7	185·3 186·1 187·9	216·2 216·8 218·5	186·1 186·5 188·4	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·4 90·4 90·4	203·6 203·9 206·0	205·8 206·7 208·8	239·3 240·0 241·9	205 · 206 · 208 ·
	April May June	187·1 189·4 190·1	189·0 193·8 196·4	219·3 222·8 224·2	188·9 191·7 192·7	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·4 90·3 90·3	90·4 90·4 90·4	206·4 209·0 209·7	209·9 215·3 218·1	242·7 246·6 248·2	208 · 211 · 213 ·

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

Notes:

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

services for which changes are taken into account and the 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. 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.

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

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

JALY RATES OF WAGES	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, et
lasic weekly rates of wages				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10.7			(6-2 Vejsivne br	sa estrazubni fi
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 967 968 969	117 120 127 132 138 143 152 158 163 173 185	118 119 126 129 135 139 145 152 156 163 172	119 123 128 132 138 144 150 156 161 169	112 115 118 124 131 139 144 149 152 158 166	117 119 125 127 130 136 140 147 155 170	112 116 121 124 128 133 139 145 148 152 156	118 121 122 126 131 135 142 148 150 157	118 123 124 132 135 144 151 157 161 167 171	115 120 126 131 138 146 155 161 165 172 182
969 September	187	170	180	166	181	158	164	172	184
October November December	187 187 187	170 184 184	181 183 185	166 167 167	181	158 158	164	172	185
970 January February	100	184 184 184	186 187 187	167 168 189	193 194 194	160 160 160	170 170 170	172 172 175	191 193 193
March April May June	199 199 199 199	186 186 186	187 191 192	189 190 190	194 195 195	160 179† 187	170 170 170	175 175 175	200 202 207
Normal weekly hours*  1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	(47·5) 99·9 98·0 97·8 97·8 97·5 95·6 95·5 93·4 93·3 93·0	(39·1) 100·0 100·0 96·7 96·6 96·6 95·0 94·1 94·0 93·8 93·7	(45·0) 99·1 97·5 94·8 94·4 94·1 93·0 91·1 89·3 89·2 89·2 89·2	(43.6) 100.0 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8 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 94·5 93·8 92·2 91·4 90·0 89·2	(45·0) 100·0 100·0 96·3 95·6 95·6 95·0 93·3 92·4 91·0 89·9 89·4	(44·2) 100·0 98·7 95·8 95·4 95·3 95·3 97·6 91·2 90·5 90·5	(44·7) 99·9 98·7 95·5 95·3 95·3 95·3 94·7 92·9 91·5 91·0 90·6
1969 September	93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8	90.9	88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5	90.6
October November December	93·0 93·0	93·7 93·1	89·2 89·2	91.8	90.9	88·9 88·9	88.9	90·5 90·5	90.6
1970 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	90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6
April May June	91·1 91·1 91·1	93·1 93·1 93·1	89·2 89·1 89·1	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
1959   1960   1961   1962   1963   1964   1965   1966   1966   1967   1968   1969	135 142 150 159 170 174	118 119 130 134 140 147 155 161 166 174 184	120 126 135 140 147 155 165 174 181 190 199	112 118 123 130 137 145 154 163 165 172	118 124 130 133 136 142 151 161 170 187 200	112 116 127 131 135 141 148 157 162 169 175	118 121 127 132 137 142 152 161 165 175 183	118 125 130 138 142 152 161 172 178 184 189	115 121 132 137 145 154 163 174 181 189 200
1969 September	00 T (SE)	181	202	181	199	177	184	190	20.
October November December	201	181 197 198	203 205 207	182 182	199	177	184	190	20
1970 January February	201 218	198	208 209 209	182 183 206	213 213 214	180 180 180	191 191 191	190 190 193	21
March April May		198 199 199	210 215	206 207 207	214 214 214	181 202† 210	191 191 191	193 193 193	22 22 22

Notes:

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

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

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

	JA HATT	Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, urniture, etc.
c weekly rates of wag	Basi			seasonal variacions	mens significant pi language	rang drap	parted	mula	21012 AV	ud discovering
Monthly averages { 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	030	118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159 161	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162	118 122 126 134 138 143 149 156
19 19	Septen	172 177 180	179 191 199	171 179 180	177 188 193	175 188 195	172 176	177 183 183	170 177 176	171 178 178
ber ber	Octobe Noven Decem	181 181 181	199 203 203	180 181 181	193 193 193	195 195 198	177 177 177	183 183 184	179 179 186	178 179 179
ry Sael andals	Januar Februa March	181 181 183	203 203 203	181 181 185	200 200 201	207 207 207	177 195 195	184 184 194	186 186 186	190 190 191
	April May June	183 183 184	203 203 203	186 190 195	203 208 208	207 207 207	195 195 195	196 196 197	186 191 191	191 191 191
Normal weekly hour		(45·9) 99·9 99·2 97·9 96·7	(45·1) 97·7 97·4 93·5 93·2	(45·6) 100·0 99·8 96·9 95·5	(45·6) 98·9 97·4 95·6 93·6	(44·2) 100·0 96·1 95·1 95·1	(45·1) 100·0 99·0 96·1 93·5	(45·0) 98·6 96·2 94·5 94·2	(43·2) 99·1 96·9 95·8 94·2	(44·0) 100·0 98·0 96·1 95·5
Monthly averages	Fati mat seq	96·6 96·5 94·4 92·8 92·7 92·7 92·7	93·2 93·2 93·0 88·9 88·8 88·8	95·5 95·5 92·9 91·2 91·1 91·1	93·4 93·2 92·1 89·4 89·1 88·9 88·8	95·1 95·1 93·2 90·6 90·6 90·6	93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1 88·8 88·8 88·8	94·I 93·9 91·9 89·5 89·I 88·9 88·9	93·2 93·2 93·2 92·0 91·7 91·7 91·7	95·5 94·5 92·8 91·4 90·9 90·9
nber 19	Septen	91·6 91·6	88·8 88·8	91·1	88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7	90.9
ber at grannat 53	Noven Decem Januar	91·6 91·6 91·3	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 8	91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
January Kasanat 3)	Februa March April	91·3 91·3 91·3	88.8	91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
The sound to	May June	91·3 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	91.1	88.8	90.6	88.8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9
Monthly averages		118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171 174	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182 192	117 122 132 138 145 150 162 173 180 187	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 177 184	112 119 126 132 139 149 168 181	120 123 130 143 147 156 163 173 182	114 120 127 136 144 151 159 169 174	119 126 131 141 147 154 163 173 176 185	118 125 132 141 144 152 161 170
onber a visionat er	Septer Octob Noven	185 192 196 197 197	202 215 224 224 228	187 196 197 197 199	199 212 217 217 217	193 208 216 216 216	194 199 199 199 199	199 206 206 206 206	185 192 192 195 195	188 196 196 196 197
ber of trop	Januar Februa March	198 198 198 198 201	228 228 228 228 228 228	199 199 199 199 203 204	217 217 225 225 227 229 234	219 219 229 229 229 229 229 229	199 199 219 220 220	207 207 207 207 218 220	202 202 202 202 203 203 208	197 209 209 210 211

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on previous page.

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

† A new agreement in the wool textile industry laid down a range of minimum earnings levels which took the place of minimum rates of wages. These changes in minimum entitlements were much larger than the general increase in actual earnings specified in the agreement. Since the index of wage rates is calculated on the basis of minimum entitlements the full amount of these increases is reflected in the indices.

# RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

overela de la con		ALL			A CONTRACTOR AND A STREET OF THE PARTY OF TH	also resolver enterioristical	FOO	OD†	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	and the same	The same of the sa	No. of Contract of
		ITEMS - mallean		All years one will not be a second on the se	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items main the United Primarily from home produced raw materials	ly manufactu Kingdom  Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food
7th JA	NUARY 1956	5-100				121	30	122	5		AC 23 13	\$2000.
Weights		1,00	0	350	SE ( 9	90		88 881	8		\$6 100 H	650
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages  January 16	102- 105- 109- 110- 114-	8 0 6 7 5	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1	023-03 8210-03 9210-03 9710-07 9710-0	2011 92100 93100 7710 89100 29100	201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	148 154 167 172 175 177			20179 20179 20179 20179 20179 20179	102-0 106-3 110-0 110-4 112-5 117-5
6th JA	ANUARY 1962	2=100		E.M.	19100	DESC.	\$109/U	1	P	8 Year	38 D <sub>20</sub>	
Weights 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§		1,000 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	1,00	00	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 1967 1968 1969 1963 1964 1965 1965	Monthly averages  January 15  January 14  January 12  January 18  January 17  January 16	January 1956=100 119-3	101·6 103·6 107·0 112·1 116·5 119·4 125·0 131·8 102·7 104·7 109·5 114·3 118·5	102·3 104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6 118·5 123·2 131·0 103·8 105·4 110·3 113·0 117·6	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7 136·2 102·2 98·4 99·9 109·7 118·5 121·0	102·1 104·4 110·0 113·1 116·0 118·4 123·8 130·1 104·2 107·1 112·9 113·9 117·6	102-0 103-0 106-5 109-3 112-0 114-6 118-9 126-0 102-7 105-0 108-9 109-8 113-9 115-9	104·2 108·1 112·3 115·0 116·8 120·4 126·1 133·0 107·3 111·2 114·8 115·3 119·6 120·9	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5 130·5 105·7 108·9 112·6 113·3 117·6	101·0 101·7 110·1 115·2 119·4 121·2 130·2 136·8 103·4 103·6 113·9 117·3 119·1 128·2	100·5 103·2 109·3 111·7 114·7 116·5 119·0 123·8 102·3 106·5 112·5 112·3 116·5 119·3	101·2 103·1 106·6 112·3 116·9 119·8 125·7 132·2 102·2 104·3 109·2 114·8 119·0 121·9
	April 23 May 21 June 18 July 16 August 20 September 17		124·8 124·9 125·4 125·5 125·7 125·8	123·5 123·6 124·1 123·8 123·2 122·6	126·0 127·4 122·5 117·5 113·9	23·4  23·7  24·4  24·7  24·8	119·2 119·3 120·6 120·3	126·1   126·5   126·8   127·1   127·1	123·6 123·8 124·1 124·8 124·7	129·0 129·3 131·7 131·5 132·0	118·0 118·6 118·7 118·8 119·0	125·5 125·9 126·1 126·6 127·0
Tare	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	131·8 132·2	119.6	127 · 8 129 · 5
1969	January 14 February 18 March 18	minged edeption severifie	129·1 129·8 130·3	126·1 128·2 129·4	124·6 132·2 138·4	126·7 127·6 127·7	21·7  22·1  22·2	129·6 131·5 132·0	126·7 128·1 128·4	133·4 133·4	121·4 121·4	130·5 130·7
	April 22 May 20 June 17	Daces Sanuar Sanuar Sanuar Sanuar	131·7 131·5 132·1	132·1 131·6 133·3	152·4 147·5 148·4	128·5 130·3	122·6 123·7 126·5	132·3 132·5 132·9	128·7 129·3 130·6	134·7 137·5	121·6 123·6	131 - 6
	July 22 August 19 September 16 October 21	IngA wall	32 ·    31 · 8  32 · 2	132·0 130·5 131·3	138·3 131·7 129·0	130·5 132·1	128·5 128·6	133·7 133·8	131·9 132·0	134·8 140·3 140·3 140·7	124·4 125·1 126·1 126·7	132 · 3 132 · 6
	November 18 December 16	a a service and	133·5 134·4	132·0 133·4	128·4 134·4	133.0	129.5	134.7	132.9	141.0	127 · 8	134-5
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	135·6 136·3
	April 21 May 19		139·1 139·5	140·1 141·0 141·6	157·2 159·2 156·9	136·7 137·3 138·6	132·6 132·8 134·8	141·3 141·9 142·6	138·1 138·6 139·8	141·5 142·4 143·4	129·8 130·6 132·3	138 · 139 · 139 ·

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on page 605.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETIE.

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

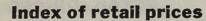
# RETAIL PRICES general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

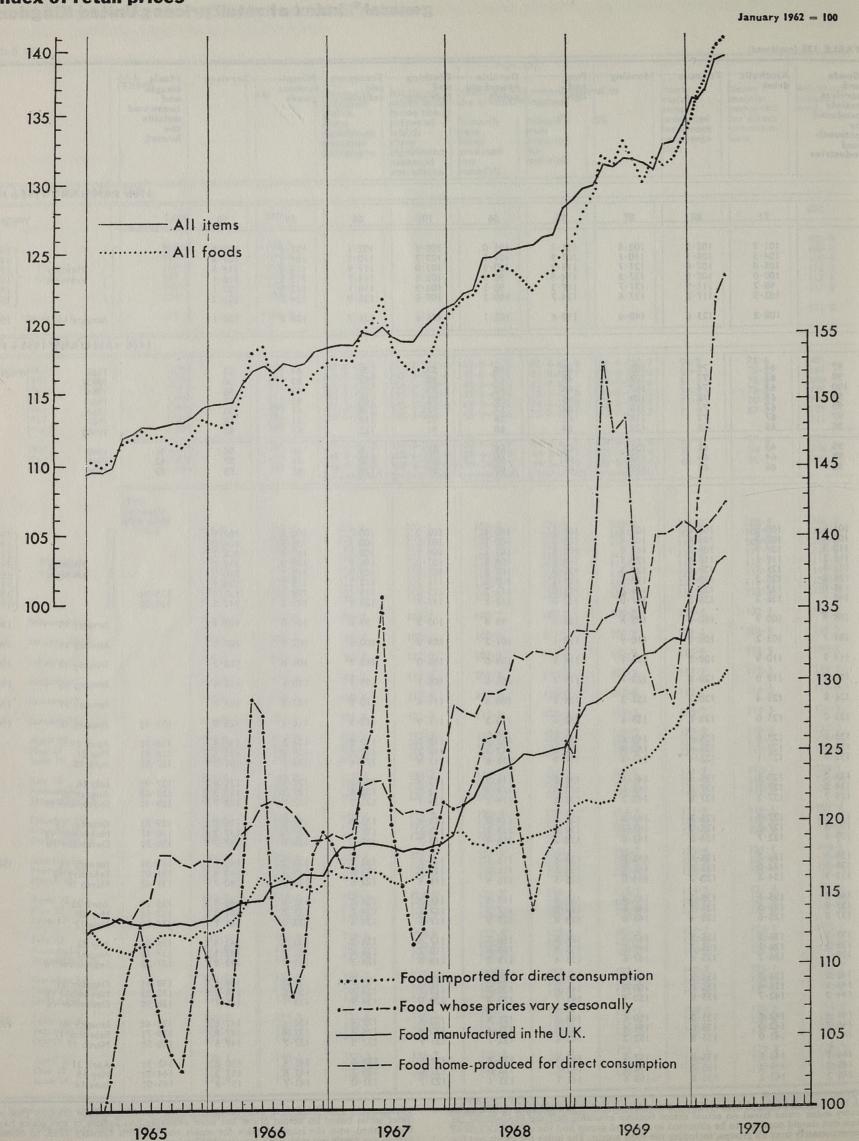
TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	
			To be a second				1			17th	JANUARY 1956=100
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	1 A	Weights
	101·3 104·3 105·8 100·0 98·2 102·5	103·5 106·1 107·8 107·9 111·9 117·7	102·8 110·1 121·7 127·8 131·7 137·6	101·3 107·9 113·3 114·5 117·3 124·7	101·0 101·1 100·5 98·5 98·3 100·3	100·6 102·2 103·0 102·6 103·9 105·6	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103·5 109·4 114·5 116·1 120·1 126·2	A · W	Monthly   1956   1957   1958   1958   1959   1960   1961       January 16   1962   1
1007	1						3 3			léth	JANUARY 1962=100
97 98 100 98 99 97 97	64 63 63 65 67 67 65	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	64 63 63 63 61 61	56 56 56 55 55 56 58 57		1962 Weights 1963 1964 1965 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
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	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   1962   1963   1964   1965   1966   1966   1966   1966   1969
105.9	100.9	100.0	105 · 5	106.5	99.8	103 · 2	99.6	101.0	102.4		January 15 1963
109.7	103 · 2	100-0	110.9	110-1	101-2	104.0	100-6	102.9	105.0		January 14 1964
114-9	110.9	109.5	116-1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103 · 9	109.0	108.3		January 12 1965 January 18 1966
121 · 8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105 · 6	108-1	109 · 1	110.6	124.7		January 17 196
133.0	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	113·0 113·3 113·6	113·0 113·2 113·4	119·4 120·1 120·4	124·2 124·8 126·7	130·4 131·1 131·3	126·3‡ 126·8‡ 127·5‡	April 23 May 21 June 18
133·0 134·2 135·7	127 ·     127 · 2   127 · 2	125·4 127·8 127·8	141·6 142·0 142·2	132·0 132·6 133·2	113·9 114·0 114·1	113·4 113·7 114·1	120·3 120·6 121·0	127·1 127·2 127·3	131·8 132·3 133·7	127·9‡ 128·6‡ 129·4‡	July 16 August 20 September 17
139·1 139·4 139·6	127·3 127·2 132·7	125·7 125·9 134·8	142·9 143·3 143·6	137·6 138·0 138·2	114·9 114·9 115·4	114·4 114·6 114·7	121·0 121·1 122·5	127·6 127·6 128·0	136·8 137·3 137·7	129·7‡   130·1‡   130·3‡	October 15 November 12 December 10
139·9 139·9 139·9	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 20 197 February 17 March 17
146·7 145·2 145·2	143·2 143·2 143·2	135·8 135·8 135·8	157·9 158·3 158·6	145·5 142·1 142·1	124·8 125·0 125·1	122·5 122·6 123·1	128·9 130·2 131·0	141·4 141·6 141·7	150·8 151·2 151·6	143·3‡ 144·3‡ 145·0‡	April 21 May 19 June 16

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> 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.





**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\*** stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

		NUMBER	In progress   In progress   In progress   In progress   In period   In perio					D‡				
		Beginning in period				industries and	and	engineer- ing, ship- building and	and		and communi-	All other industries and services
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969		2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 1,937 2,116 2,378   3,116	2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390	1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871§ 869 530§ 732 2,256§	1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883§ 876 544§ 734 2,258§	8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690	514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57	6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363	31 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12	84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233	998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559	(000's) 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862
1966	July August September	100 138 106	154	23 33 23	34	64	3	45	Spinster	10	2	9 6 11
	October November December	176 155 72	185	37	42	135	12	68	=	19	25	15 10 11
1967	January February March	176 199 154	233	47	42	171	8	130	5	12	7	10 12 12
	April May June	180 188 182	224	81	104	227	15	145	5 4 1	27	15	24 20 9
	July August September	141 179 179	207	50	57	142	24 5 7	81	7 1	12	17	18 21 7
	October November December	246 206 86	258	52	70	321	8 2 1	137	1 2 1	18	143	42 19 9
1968	January February March	170 168 180	205	53	63	268		205		14	5	17 35 31
	April May June	199 239 178	286	64 1,589 73	1,607	257 1,861 277	3	1,650	- 11	36	100	13 60 13
	July August September	211 194 221	223	71 62 66	68	217		124	1 1 3	- 11	29	30 47 68
	October November December	255 253 110		75	94	377 289 115	7	200	5	14	30	77 33 13
1969	January February March	216 241 261	246 288 299	143	154	364 433 754	2	337	5	25	26	20 38 24
	April May June	252 264 255	295 315	108	122	402	9	267	1 13 13	23	35	51 55 56
	July August September	229 241 289	282 284	170 133	183 142	563	2 5 22	447	44 12 1		32	58 40 42
	October November December	386 330 152	456 406	300 204	332 224	1,853 536	965 6 I	267	18	27	83	286 135 57
1970	January February March	337 444 431	374 503 530	144 193 161	151 209 193	446 880 874	1 2 4	230 463 455	45 149 13	19 24 16	63 62 214	87 179 172
	April May June	431 336 317	504 443 392	149 127 184	176 163 214	928 902 980	3 12 4	522 454 503	29 33 8	18 9 27	57 57 49	298 337 388

<sup>\*</sup> The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. 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 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.

<sup>‡</sup> 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

ABLE	E 134	YAG SW	(MACAN)	11	DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE		10 8981 230A31		(1963=100	
10000		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969†
	the true and parties and and									
	WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and output per person employed		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	116·7 100·3 116·3	119·0 100·2 118·8
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	110·4 112·3 114·6	114·6 114·9 117·2	117·7 118·5 121·9	121·8 124·6 128·7
	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 99·8 114·1	119·8 98·3 121·9	122·9 (98·1) (125·3)
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	98·0 97·3	100·5 100·2	100.0	101.0	106·1 106·5	110.6	111.5		123 838 888 888
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			1.00		100				
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 99·8 114·4	121·4 99·1 122·5	125·6 (100·2) (125·3)
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			+ ====
	MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed		1	1		1	1	T	120	
4a 4b 4c	Output Employment Output per person employed	97·5 107·3 90·9	100·1 104·2 96·1	100·0 100·0	99·8 96·1 103·9	95·8 91·2 105·0	90·1 84·6 106·5	89·1 80·3 111·0	84·8 71·4 118·8	80·2 (64·8) (123·8)
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	108·1 110·4	108.7	108·1 114·5	
	METAL MANUFACTURE		is a			1 3 113				
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 99·1 105·7	97·1 114·4	114·5 (97·4) (117·6)
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	114·7 117·0	119-6		
	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENG	INEERIN	G	18	1 12					Section .
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	130·9 105·5 124·1	137·4 (106·9) (128·5)
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	98·2 97·5	100·4 100·1	100.0	101.3	108·9 109·3	108.9	109·0 107·5	110-8	
	VEHICLES  Output, employment and output per person employed		1			1 250		1	1 500	1
7a 7b 7c	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	93·8 124·9	(118·6 (95·8) (123·8)
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	104·2 103·4	103·4 102·9	100.0	101.3	102·0 102·4	105.8	111-6	110.4	
	TEXTILES    Output, employment and output per person employed		1			1 204		1	1000000	1
8a 8b 8c	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 88·3 135·0	123·5 (89·6) (137·8)
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	101·2 100·4	101.9	100.0	100.9	103·7 104·3	110.4	109.8	104·4 104·4	
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER		1	Constitution of the same	1	1	Line Section	Inches of a	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	136·2 (99·4) (137·0)
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	111.8	110.8	107·1 108·8	

<sup>•</sup> Civil employment and HM Forces.

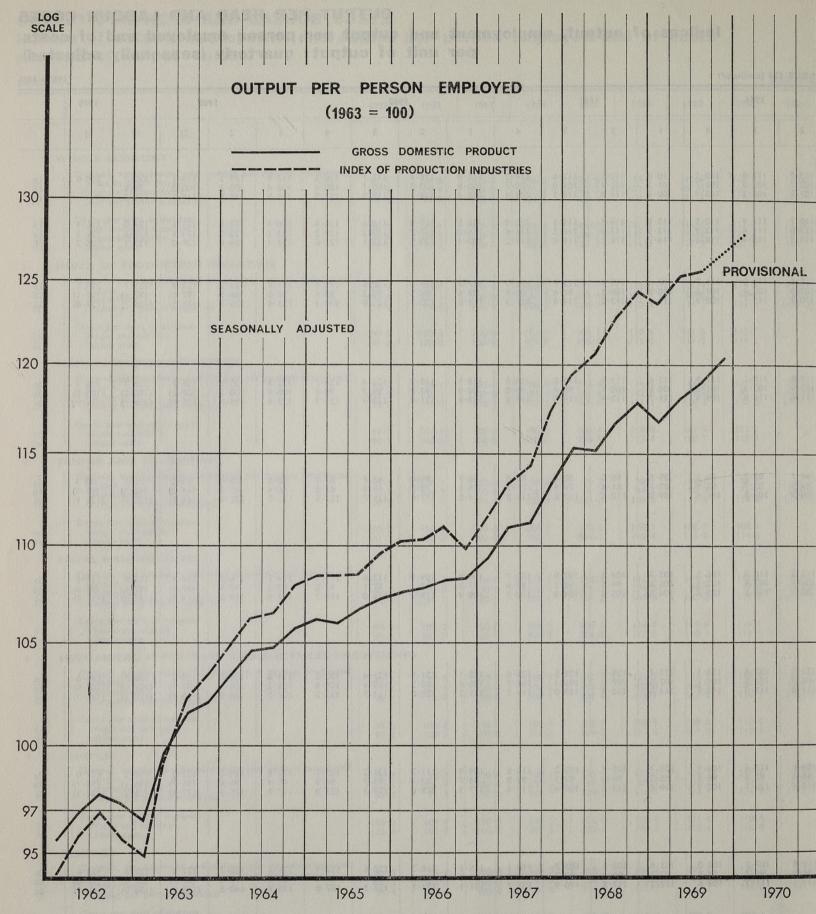
# OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

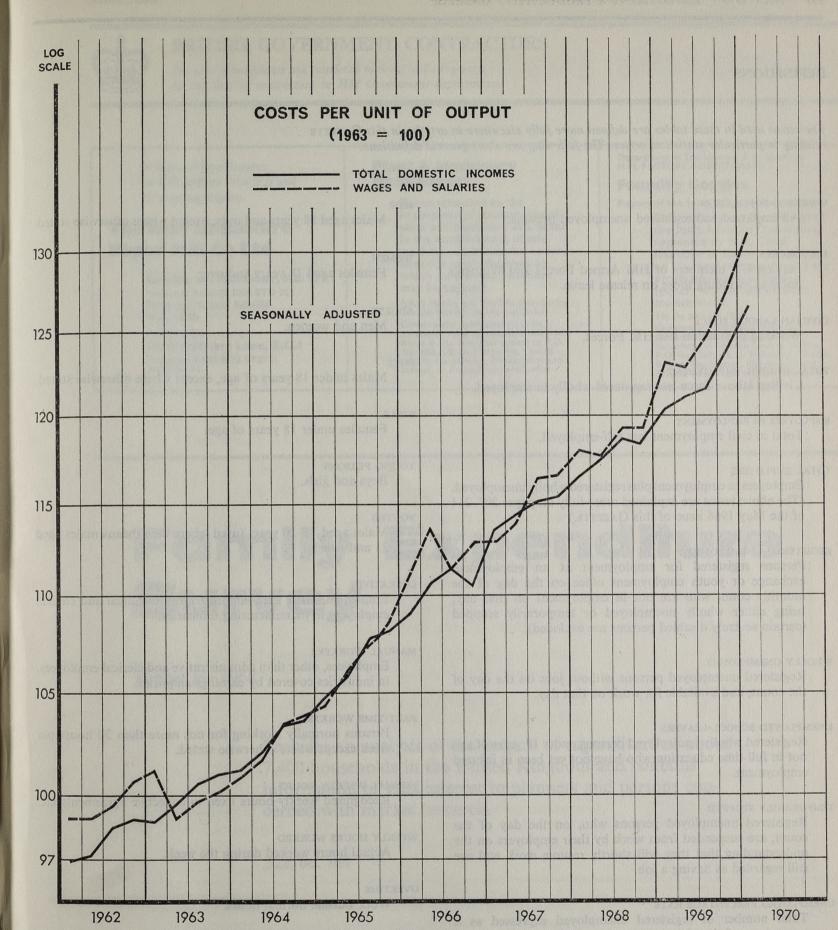
	1966			196	7			196	8	001		1969	9		1970	
2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	I†	
10·7 02·7 07·8	111·0 102·5 108·3	110·2 101·7 108·4	110·6 101·1 109·4		112·6 101·0 111·5	114·2 100·7 113·4	116·0 100·5 115·4	115·4 100·3 115·1	117·1 100·1 116·9	118·3 100·4 117·9	117·4 100·4 116·9	119·2 100·3 118·9	119·1 100·0 119·1	120·2 99·9 120·3	120.0	la lb lc
10·7	111·4	110·5	113·5	114·5	115·1	115·4	116·5	117·4	118·6	118·4	120·4	121·1	121·6	124·0	126·4	ld
13·6	111·4	112·9	112·9	113·9	116·3	116·6	118·0	117·7	119·2	119·2	123·1	122·9	124·6	127·6	131·1	le
14·3	113·4	118·6	114·7	116·1	118·8	119·2	120·4	120·5	123·1	123·6	126·4	126·6	129·8	132·1	135·2	lf
13·5	114·0	111·7	112·4	113·4	113·7	116·0	117·8	118·6	120·6	122·4	121·7	123·2	122·9	123·7	124 ·	2a
02·9	102·6	101·6	100·8	100·1	99·4	98·9	98·6	98·3	98·2	98·4	98·5	98·3	(97·9)	(97·6)	(97 ·  )	2b
10·3	111·1	109·9	111·5	113·3	114·4	117·3	119·5	120·7	122·8	124·4	123·6	125·3	(125·5)	(126·7)	(127 · 8)	2c
114·8	115·1	111·9	112·6	113·5	113·8	116·6	118·5	119·9	122·4	124·7	123·6	125·7	126·1	127·2	126·9	3a
102·9	102·9	101·8	100·8	100·1	99·4	99·0	98·9	98·8	99·2	99·5	100·0	100·3	(100·2)	(100·2)	(100·0)	3b
111·6	111·9	109·9	111·7	113·4	114·5	117·8	119·8	121·4	123·4	125·3	123·6	125·3	(125·8)	(126·9)	(126·9)	3c
91·7	89·2	88·2	89·5	90·0	88·4	88·4	86·7	85·0	83·7	83·7	80·8	79·8	80·2	76·1	80·3	4a
84·9	83·7	82·9	82·1	81·4	79·9	77·7	75·5	72·3	69·9	67·8	66·4	65·2	(64·2)	(63·3)	(62·5)	4b
108·0	106·6	106·4	109·0	110·6	110·6	113·8	114·8	117·6	119·7	123·5	121·7	122·4	(124·9)	(120·2)	(128·5)	4c
113·5	110·2	106·3	105·3	104·8	103·0	105·7	106·9	109·9	112·6	115·1	114·7	116·8		114·9	114·9	5a
104·4	103·9	102·5	100·8	99·5	98·3	97·6	97·3	97·1	97·1	97·0	97·3	97·5		(97·5)	(97·6)	5t
108·7	106·1	103·7	104·5	105·3	104·8	108·3	109·9	113·2	116·0	118·7	117·9	119·8		(117·8)	(117·7)	5c
120·7 108·0 111·8	122·6 108·5 113·0	123·1 108·1 113·9		126·8 107·0 118·5	125·5 106·4 118·0	126·6 106·1 119·3	128·1 105·6 121·3		131·4 105·4 124·7	132·5 105·6 125·5	134·0 106·2 126·2	136·8 106·9 128·0	140·2 (107·1) (130·9)	138·5 (107·6) (128·7)	141·6 (107·9) (131·2)	66 6
109·6	117·6	104·9	105·3	107·5	102·2	110·5	109·9	111·7	121·2	125·7	112·5	120·0	122·3	121·3	117·0	7 7 7
98·4	97·9	96·3	95·2	94·8	94·3	93·8	93·7	93·4	93·7	94·5	95·4	95·8	(95·7)	(96·1)	(95·7)	
111·4	120·1	108·9	110·6	113·4	108·4	117·8	117·3	119·6	129·3	133·0	117·9	125·3	(127·8)	(126·2)	(122·3)	
110·8	107·5	103·0	103·6	102·5	103·7	110·1	115·1	118·2	120·6	122·9	121·9	126·7	121·9	123·6	123·6	888
96·8	96·7	94·8	92·3	90·3	88·7	87·6	87·8	88·0	88·5	89·2	89·8	90·0	(89·7)	(89·0)	(87·8)	
114·5	111·2	108·6	112·2	113·5	116·9	125·7	131·1	134·3	136·3	137·8	135·7	140·8	(135·9)	(138·9)	(140·8)	
115·6 106·2 108·9	117·9 106·5 110·7	119.3		121·9 106·6 114·4	119·4 106·4 112·2	124·8 105·8 118·0	129·7 105·0 123·5	124·6 104·0 119·8	128·4 102·8 124·9	129·1 101·5 127·2	142·6 100·5 141·9	132·7 99·9 132·8		137·0 (98·0) (139·8)	148·9 (97·3) (153·0)	

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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.



See footnote † to table 134.



#### DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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-vear.

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.

ADIIITS

Men and women.

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

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

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

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

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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