

## Employmenif

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## July 1970

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## Company manpower planning: a progress report

An article in the October 1968 issue of this Gazette set An article in the October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE set 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
Since its publication interest in manpower planning at Institute of Mas become more widespread. The British
Manemt, 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 at Lisbon a DEP consultant submitted a paper on the 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) mall 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 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 oo be focussed on the following factors
of lack of clearly defined company objectives and of mar
plans:
a preoccupation of directors and chief executives with short-term problems often caused by unsatisfactory organisation and inadequate support from unior management:
-an ineffective utilisation of existing manpower resources, resulting in the need to carry out current improve, sidered:
-a lack of financial, and statistical information about manpower and of effective management
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 (139769)
decisions influence, and are influenced by all the major variables in a company's operations availability of capital.
Notwithstanding these problems, it was evident from recruitment advertisements in 1969 that interest was growing. Larger companies were seeking manpower 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 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 , was conducted with the help of the DEP's manpower advisers, and all areas of the country, including Scotland
and Wales, were represented and Wales, were represented.
It was thought that the experience of these companies would be useful in assessing the current position in mangrateful 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 hese headings. It should, however, again be emphasised hat all the firms visited were known to be practising company manpower planning in some form or other, hey are using to this end than the extent of company manpower planning in industry generally.
I. Manpower plamning must be recognised as an integral part of overall business planning. The manpower planner needs to know the company's objectives in terms of sale that nearly all the firms contacted had a corporate business plan. Only three out of the total (25) were, a resent, working with limited planning arrangements (one with a marketing plan), but these had more comprethe recruitment of qualified personnel and the introduction of computer installations.

574 JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 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 summarised its corporate plan as "giving te 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 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, procuction and training managers, and the impo
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 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 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 companie 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, tions.
tions.
Thus, one large undertaking prepared "profiles" for Thus, one large undertaking prepared "profiles", for
all hourly paid factory jobs, "job specifications" fo technical staff and "statements of responsibility" for senior staff employees. Some firms provided job specifica tions/descriptions for all personnel, a few for manual operators only. The survey illustrated the increasingly viduals, or groups of employees. They are now frequently used in job evaluation exercises, and for coverage clerical, as well as manual categories.

Organisation charts were prepared by most firms, but in a few instances the circulation was suited to senio staff, who were also kept informed on such subjects a 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 Waintenance Standards (UMSrovement 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. knowledge, deta 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.

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 time made for as much as ten or fifteen years ahead, and time-
spans of between one and five years were used in considering other senior staff. On the other hand, a little as three or six months sometimes operated for the hourly paid. One large undertaking was operating an "age structure project", with planning ten ye,
"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 (including "management by objectives") are continuing considerations, and the survey showed that, to a varyin
degree, the firms visited had these points in mind. It wa degree, the firms visited had these points in mind. It wa
especially interesting to note the increasing use of informa meetings between management and workers.
On the other hand, some aspects of planning, such as career and succession planning, are set further in 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 staf memoranda. Succession planning was less practised ( 15 firms), and in some instances, not surprisingly, it wa senior staff
Finally, considerable emphasis was placed on training both internal and external. The majority of firms had comprehensive and well-developed arrangements, includ-
hop
VI. The forecasting technique selected should be that best suited to the data available and the degree of accuracy required
VII. Forecasts should be prepared by skill levels rather than by aggregates of workers of different skill levelsThe replies showed considerable variations in the selec-
tion 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 manpower required to keep existing and future one 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 indices.
There was in all cases a marked interest in labour turnover and wastege company was "constantly looking at records on these sube and analysing the causes". Detailed firms, and account taken of 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, educational system and the trends, changes in the educational system and the activities of the firm's
competitors. Educational changes were competitors. Educational changes were seen as par-
ticularly significant: a number of respondents mentioned

JLY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 575 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. result.
But Government legislation was receiving the most attention, in particular the implications of equal pay, with its possible repercussions on the factory, and were given diff shift working. These, and other factors firms: some "took them en of attention in the various others gave them them into account as the need arose", others gave
meetings. 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 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 these factors in preparing their explicit reference to 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 short-
term 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.

## Conclusion

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 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

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and every firm, depend on their use. The key points of and every firm, dopendet (quoted above) include the advice to select "the forecasting technique ... . best suited to 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 of these systems must depend on the size numbers and
the company and, not least, on the num experience of the staff who can be allocated for planning experien
work.
The benefits of manpower planning are being increasingly recognised. As the booklet stated. 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 man power 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 Classifi
cation 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 ag
distributions of employees at June 1969, separately for males narried females and other females, and also provides some stimates of the age distribution rder Groups) and by region.
The estimates relate to employees, as redefined in this GAzETTI for March 1966 (page 111) and for May 1966 (page 208). They not cover other groups of the working population, namely
The present analyses of these totals are based mainly on formation:
from a 1 per cent. sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Department of Health and Social Security;
not hold national insurance cards; and
not hold national insurance cards; and
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, Consequently some of the detailed age numbers of employees. SIC Orders are not given. The article in in the April
688 and mid-1969 the total issue showed that between midby about 69,000 (a decrease of about number of employes fell increase of about 70,000 females), and that within this total the increase of about and over fell by about 13,000 (a deccrease 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 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

Age distributions
Table 1 of this article shows, by single years of age and by sex 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 abou Temale employees classified by marital status is given in table 3 .
Thows that the fall of about 69,000 in the total number 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 $40-49$ Cccurred mainly among married females (about 57,000 ). 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 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 employees have been affected by other factors such as egroup
mentioned below). This effect is most noticeable in the age gromer 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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age } \\ & \text { At } \\ & \text { atnee } \\ & \text { innear } \\ & \text { year } \end{aligned}$ | Males |  | Females |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age } \\ & \text { Ate } \\ & \text { tune } \\ & \text { inter } \\ & \text { year } \end{aligned}$ | Males |  | Females |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1968 | 169 | 1968 | 196 |  | 1968 | 1969 | 1968 | 196 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: Because the figres have been rounded inderendentiy, rounded totals may
dififer trom the sum of tue rounded components.

578 JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE Table $2 \begin{aligned} & \text { Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by age } \\ & \text { group and sex. Totals at June } 1969 \text { and annual changes, }\end{aligned}$ group and sex
1966 to 1969.

|  | Total at | Annual changes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 196667 | 1967/68 | 1988169 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {l, }}^{1,194}$ | ${ }_{-123}^{124}$ | -101 | - 95 |
| Total | 2,358 | 247 | -195 | -142 |
|  | 3,175 | + ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{79}$ | +40 +50 +80 | 〒 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Total | 5.122 | +168 | +90 | + 34 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2,35 }}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}70 \\ -27\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{34}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ +32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 4,123 | -97 | -35 | -10 |
|  | ${ }_{1,928}^{3,050}$ | ¢ ${ }^{6}$ | + ${ }_{+}^{46}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+25 \\ +63 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 4,978 | + 2 | +98 | + 88 |
|  | ${ }_{1,591}^{2,63}$ | - ${ }_{29}^{64}$ | - ${ }^{85}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}54 \\ -40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 4,554 | -93 | - 80 | -94 |
|  | ${ }^{1,1184}$ | + 11 | $\pm 7$ | + 16 |
| Total | 1,581 | + 13 | + 3 | + 30 |
| Age 65 and over Males Females | ${ }_{212}^{453}$ | - ${ }^{6}$ | - ${ }^{26}$ | + 17 |
| Total | 665 | - 7 | - 20 | + 22 |
| All zees (I5 and over) Female |  | - ${ }_{-93}$ | 156 +14 +14 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 138 \\ +70 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 23,083 | -260 | -142 | -69 |

than the changes in population because of the relatively smal 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
he $40-64$ age groups, namely, from 40 to normal retirement age, but poor agreement in the younger age groups. For females there is easonable agreement, except in the $30-49$ age groups where the large increases among employees contrast with relatively small ulation.
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 pressure of demand for labour, changes in the numbers of
working age who remain in full time education (mainly affecting 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 affected the age/sex distribution of employees, and of the working
population generally, in recent years. (See the article on the 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 distribution
 noll inver of employees in each SIC Order as a percentage of re not given for those SIC Orders with small numbers (less than 7,000 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 markedl 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 highe
abers of female employees in Great Britain, classifie by age group and marital status. Totals at June 1969 and annual hanges, 1966 to 1969.

|  |  | Annual changes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jotal 1969 | 196667 | $1967 / 188$ | 1988,69 |
|  | 1,135 | $\pm{ }_{-126}$ | - 17 | $\pm 5{ }^{6}$ |
|  | 1.074 | + ${ }^{4}$ | $\pm{ }^{+27}$ | + 60 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Age } 30-39 \\ \text { Ancried } \\ \text { Oother } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{1.1111}$ | $={ }^{6}$ | $\pm 7$ | $\pm{ }_{5}^{38}$ |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1.557}$ | + 22 | + 60 | $\pm{ }^{+57}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Age } 50-59 \\ \text { Angried } \\ \text { Oother } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {l }} 1.1588$ | $-{ }^{6}$ | + 20 | - ${ }^{80}$ |
| Age 60 and over Married Married Other | ${ }_{248}^{362}$ | + ${ }^{15}$ | $\pm 113$ | + $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| All ase (IS and voer)Married <br> Other | ${ }_{\text {5, }}^{3.1192}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+31 \\ -124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + +110 | +171 +102 | Table $4 \begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage age distributions within industries (SIC } \\ & \text { Orders) of male employees in Great Britain, June } 1969\end{aligned}$


| Ustry or service |
| :---: |
| Total-All industries and services <br> Index of Production industries <br> Manufacturing industries <br> Agriculture, forestry and fishing <br> Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco <br> Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries <br> Metal manufacture <br> Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering <br> Shipbuilding and marine Vehicles <br> Textiles goods not elsewhere specifi <br> Leather, leather goods and fur <br> Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. <br> Timber, furniture, etc. <br> Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries <br> Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water <br> Distributive tr <br> busine, banking, finance and <br> Professional and scientific services <br> Public administration |
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| Age group |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 20.39 | 40.64 |  |  |
| 8 | 41 | ${ }^{48}$ | 3 | 100 |
| 8 | 42 | 48 | 2 | 58 |
| 8 | 42 | 48 | 2 | 42 |
| ${ }_{5}^{10}$ | ${ }_{31}^{37}$ | ${ }_{63}^{46}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |
|  | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 3 |  |
| 5 | ${ }_{39}^{42}$ | ¢ 5 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ |
| 8 | ${ }_{4}^{42}$ | 47 4 4 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| $\stackrel{6}{5}$ | ${ }^{46}$ | - ${ }_{53}^{46}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| $1{ }_{10}^{10}$ | 4 | ¢ 4 | 4 |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{48} 88 \\ & { }_{48}^{4} \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{8}{7} \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | 48 | 3 2 2 2 | 10 |
| 5 | 37 <br> 30 <br> 30 <br> 8 | ¢ | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| - ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | $\underset{4}{45}$ | ${ }_{\substack{48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48}}$ | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |

${ }^{+}$Asmaller than 0 o 5 per cent.
than the corresponding figures for males in most Orders, whereas in the older age groups, below pensionable age, the position is higher percentages of females. The percentage of females a 40 and over in Insurance, banking and finance and busines 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 by ag
11.
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 employes in Great Britain June 1969.

| Mdustry or service | Age group |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15-19 | 20.39 | $40-59$ | ${ }^{6}$ boand |  |
| 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 |
| Agriculure, forestry and fishing | 10 | 35 | 47 | 8 |  |
|  | 14 | ${ }^{37}$ | 45 | 5 |  |
| Conem and eneroleuie proustrs | 14 | 42 | 40 | 3 |  |
| Meat menulature ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | 42 | 40 | 4 |  |
| linstumen enzineering | ? | 4 | 43 | 4 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shipbuild } \\ & \text { Vehicles } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{4}$ |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | $\stackrel{12}{17}$ |  |  | 8 |  |
|  | ${ }_{13}^{21}$ | ${ }_{36}^{35}$ | ${ }_{45}^{38}$ | 6 |  |
| Tremer |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 42 <br> 42 <br> 4 |  | 5 |  |
| Cosers |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21 | ${ }^{42}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 22 | ${ }^{49}$ | ${ }_{4}^{24}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  |
| Miscolianeuliservices |  | ${ }_{39}^{35}$ | ${ }_{46}^{42}$ |  |  |

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

Table 7 shows the estimated numbers of male and female mployees by standard regions and age groups. Totals by a groups for Great Britain are also given, together with an addi-
tional line showing the female totals expressed as a percentas tional line showing the female totals expressed
of the total employees within each age group. In table 8 these estimates are expressed as percentage regiona distributions within age groups, and in table 9 as percentage age
distributions within regions. distributions within regions.
The percentage distributions of employees by age, seem to be distributed between regions, the most noticeable average perceng in the South East region for which lower than with higher than ayerag ployees aged tho $20-39$ are cormups and in the pensionable age groups.

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



JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 581 Table 10 Numbers of male employees in Great Britain, analysed by industry and age group, June 1969 thousands Industry or service
(1988 sic orders) Total-All Industries and services
Inde. of ord
Manutiacturing industrius










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

|  | 15-19 | ${ }^{20-29}$ | ${ }^{30-39}$ | 40.49 | 50.59 | 60 and over | Total 15 and verer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total-All industries and services Manufacturing industries | $\begin{gathered} 1.194545 \\ \hline 402 \\ \hline 104 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,976 \\ & \hline 672 \\ & \hline 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,373 \\ & \hline, 436 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,288 \\ & \hline .062 \\ & 682 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,591 \\ \substack{505} \\ 505 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 0 9} \\ & \text { i58 } \\ & \hline 53 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 8 51 50 20 27 31 11 13 25 56 79 10 40 20 14 30 304 303 107 124 36 | 12 75 78 38 54 91 30 30 68 76 15 60 29 24 70 279 170 and 104 105 |  |  | 17 74 74 23 32 68 19 19 68 62 14 35 24 13 47 27 278 381 326 95 | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 6 \\ 17 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 27 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ 11 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 15 \\ 102 \\ 121 \\ 128 \\ 32 \end{gathered}$ |  |

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 Empant exempentions 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:

See footnote to table 1


## 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 After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was a 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 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 figures and the corresponding change,
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 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. 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 fo 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 Decembe estimate including the improved information and the 1969 estimate. Between September and December 1969 civi
190, 1969 estimate. Between september and Deceenber be 27,000 in West Midlands Region; there was a small increase ( 6,000 ) in
East Midlands. In the twelve months from December 1968 to 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, provide
by the Department of Health and Social Security. It is possible to obtain similar estimates of the change in the numbe 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 scheme and do not exchange national insurance cards. It is 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.

Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain
housands
December 1969
$\left.\left.\right|_{\text {Males }} ^{\text {Females }}\right|^{\text {Total }}$


## Unadiusted for seasonal variations

Workining population







|  | South | $\underset{\substack{\text { East } \\ \text { Anglia }}}{\text { cel }}$ | Western | Mest ${ }_{\text {Midands }}$ | ${ }_{\text {East }}^{\text {Midinds }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yorks } 8 \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { Humber } \\ & \text { side } \end{aligned}$ | NorthWestorn | Northern | Wales | Scotland |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Employees in employment } \\ \text { Total in civil employment }\end{array}\right\}$ <br> employm <br> Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm{ }_{1}^{2}$ |  |  |  | + + +28 +28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\substack{\text { Maleses } \\ \text { Homales } \\ \text { Total }}$ | + + +8 +8 | + ${ }^{-}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & =18 \\ & =128 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ +8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\ddagger$ <br> $\ddagger$ <br> + | - ${ }^{3}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $=19$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{-}^{32} \\ & \hline 28 \end{aligned}$ | 20 -50 -70 |



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 16 th May
1970，with separate figures for males and females．The figure re based on information obtained on returns from employers who every third month are asked to state，in addition to the umbers employed at the beginning and end of the period，the
umbers 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 engage－ ments during the period，and the figures of discharges and othe
osses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the

| Industry （Standard Industrial Classification 1968） | Number of engage－ ments per 100 em－ployed at beginning of period Males｜Females｜Total |  |  | Number of dis－ charges and otherlosses per 100 em－ ployed at beginningof periodMales \|Females| Tota$\qquad$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| drink and tobr |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cole $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ |  |  | cit | 5.5 |  |
| 边 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cis |  | ci． | cis | i：9 |
| Cocoor，ehocolate and sugar | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3：9 | 3．4 | 2．9 | 3：8 | 3：4 |
| Fruit nid oesatabes rod | 2：6 |  | ${ }^{3} 1.4$ |  |  |  |
| 为 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2．6 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{4.5 \\ 8.4}}$ | 2．5．${ }^{3.5}$ | 2．9 | 5．5 |  |
| Sotherf dirink induutries Tobicco | 3：2 | 5：7 | 1：9 | 3.0 | 2．5 |  |
| Conl and pet | ${ }_{2}^{1: 4}$ | 2.1 | ${ }_{2}^{1.5}$ | 1：20 |  | 1.3 |
| Men | 1：8 | 2：9 | 2.0 | i：9 | ${ }^{1.9}$ |  |
| Chomicals and allic | 1.8 | 3．3 | 2.7 |  | 2.1 | ${ }^{2} 1.5$ |
| Phirmaceutionen chemials and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toileep prations | 年2．7 | cis | cit | 年：1．6 | cis3.5 <br> 3.2 |  |
|  | cis | ${ }^{3} 1.7$ | ${ }^{3.5}$ | 3．4 | 3：2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9 | － $1: 6$ | 2.4 | 2．7 | － $\begin{aligned} & \text { li．} \\ & 4.9 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ | 2.9 |
| Metal manufacture | 2.1 |  |  |  |  | 2．4． |
|  |  | 2.5 | ${ }^{2} \cdot 4$ | 3.0 | 3.6 |  |
| （e） |  |  |  | ${ }_{2.3}$ | 3.9 |  |
|  | 2．5 | 3．4 | 2．${ }^{2} 1$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ | 3．4 | ${ }_{3.2}$ |
| anical engineerin | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2. |
|  | 1．6 |  |  | 1．7 |  |  |
| Mems．riates and compressors | 2.1 | 2．9， | ${ }^{2} 1.7$ | － $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.7\end{aligned}$ | cis |  |
| （tay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meeciuminent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Office machinery | 2：4 | 3．1 | 2． | ${ }^{1} 196$ | 2．8 |  |
| Induerrial（induluding process） | 3．8 | 2：8 | 3：0 |  |  |  |
| Ordance and imalarme |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intrument engineer | 2.3 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
|  | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.2 |  | 4.6 |  |
| Watchei nid clocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $4 \cdot 3$ | ${ }^{3.2}$ | 2.4 | 3.4 4.1 | ${ }_{3.3}^{2.9}$ |

priod 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 engage－ ments obtained in the way indicated do not include persons 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 compari－
sons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry．


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 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 Britain were adminisistrative，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 （139769）
mployers under the Statistics of Trade Act，1947．The figure include managers，superintendents and works＇foremen；research， experimental，development，technical and design employees other han operatives；draughtsmen and including works ofice employes．
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 al amployees in the group．Employees who are not classed a Thive The figures are provisional and subject to minor revisions when
he results of the mid－1970 exchange of national insurance cards become available．

| Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1969 |  |  |  |  | Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1970 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Industry } \\ & \text { (Standard Industrial } \\ & \text { Classification 1968) } \end{aligned}$ | Number of operatives |  |  | Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentag employees in | Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { operatives } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { oumbinis- } \\ & \text { atative } \\ & \text { traninical } \\ & \text { andicalical } \\ & \text { staffif } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | (Thousands) |  |  | (Per cent.) | Males | (Thousands) |  |  | (Per cen |
| Food drink and tobasco. |  | 115 | 51 | $\begin{gathered} 23 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | 371 | 114 | 486 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 212 | 17 124 | 52 | 33.2 |
| industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 2121 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 127 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | (123 $\begin{gathered}120 \\ 268 \\ 108\end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{36} 9.6$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 454 \\ & \substack{154 \\ \hline \\ \hline 29} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 202 \\ & { }_{32} \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 3.9 \\ \text { an } \\ 37.8 \\ 37: 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Instrument engineering | ${ }_{31}{ }^{61}$ | - | ${ }_{554}$ | ${ }_{60}{ }^{35}$ |  | ${ }_{325}^{525}$ | 226 <br> 328 <br> 185 <br> 18 | ${ }_{551}{ }^{\text {sf }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 37.3: } \\ & 371: 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| venizineering | ${ }_{537}^{146}$ | - ${ }_{184}^{182}$ | ${ }_{720}^{178}$ | ${ }_{25}^{18.5}$ |  | 325 1.45 531 |  | 776 | ${ }_{25}^{17.9}$ |
|  | - 392 | ${ }_{8}^{86}$ | ${ }_{359}^{436}$ | 19.6 18.6 |  | $\underset{ }{384}$ | 185 <br>  <br> 88 <br> 88 | $\underbrace{\substack{438 \\ 351}}_{\text {cis }}$ | ${ }_{19}^{20.2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Leexiles Leather, leather goods and | ${ }_{98}^{26}$ | 35 | 31 | 17.3 |
| Cliter | 101 | ${ }^{30}$ | ${ }_{131}^{32}$ | ${ }_{22} 17.6$ |  |  |  | 2200 |  |
|  | ${ }_{211}^{218}$ | ${ }_{39}^{49}$ | 2688 | ${ }_{15}^{18.5}$ | cement, etc.Timber, furniture, etc.Paper, printing and pub- | ${ }_{202}^{212}$ | ${ }_{38}^{48}$ |  | 18.4 16.0 |
| Paper, printing and pubOther manufacturing in dustries | 320 | 108 | 428 | 25.2 |  | 202 | 108 | ${ }_{427}$ | 25.2 |
|  | 160 | 52 | 212 | 24.4 | Other manufacturing in- | 160 | 52 | 212 | 24.6 |
| Total all industries manuacturing | 4,520 | 1,531 | 6,051 | $25 \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Toral } \\ \text { industilies }}}^{\text {manulacturing }}$ | 4,467 | 1,542 | 6,009 | 25.7 |
| Females |  |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |
| Food, drin and fobacco Coil and perroleum | ${ }^{29}$ | 82 | 375 | 21.9 |  | 275 |  | 3567 | 22.874.6 |
| demicicas and allie |  |  | 7 | 75.0 |  |  | ) |  |  |
|  | ¢81 <br> 39 <br> 94 |  | 145 <br> 105 <br> 205 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 38 \\ & 113 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1410 \\ & \hline 205 \\ & \hline 065 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Mectaricel enineering | ( 365 | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2056 \\ & 357 \\ & 354 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stiobuiliding and marine | ${ }_{56}^{4}$ | 55 | 111 | 792:7 |  | 54 | ${ }_{54}$ | 13 108 | 50:0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 150 | ${ }_{43}^{51}$ | ${ }_{321}^{201}$ | ${ }_{13}^{25.5}$ |
|  | ${ }_{291}^{153}$ | 51 4 | ${ }_{335}^{204}$ | ${ }_{13}^{25.0}$ |  | 278 |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather gods and clothting and foowear | 335 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | ${ }_{369}^{24}$ | 9.0.5 |  |  | ${ }_{34}^{4}$ | 23 35 | ${ }_{9}^{17} 9$ |
| cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc | ${ }_{35}^{52}$ | ${ }_{23}^{24}$ | ${ }_{58}^{76}$ | 31.0 39 |  | ${ }_{34}^{51}$ | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | ${ }_{56}^{74}$ | 31.0 40.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper, printing and pub- } \\ & \text { lishing } \\ & \text { Other manufacturing in- } \\ & \text { dustries } \end{aligned}$ | 143 | ${ }_{78}$ | 221 | 35.3 |  | 140103 | 7831 | 217 | 35.623.1 |
|  | 108 | 31 | 139 | 23.0 |  |  |  | 134 |  |
| Total, all industies manufacturing | 2,005 | 759 | 2,764 | 27.5 | Total, all mindestes munaturing | 1,943 | 758 | 2,701 | 28.1 |
| Total males and females |  |  |  |  | Total males and females |  |  |  |  |
| Food, drink and tobacceo | 671 | 198 | 86959 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 7 \\ & 38 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | Food, drink and fobaccero Coil and perroleum pro. | 646 | 19522 | 84259 | -2 |
| Chememicis and allied | ${ }^{36}$ |  |  |  | Chemials, and allied |  |  |  |  |
| Mexdustriest | (2920 |  | ${ }_{588}^{488}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \cdot 1 \\ \text { an } \\ \text { Sis. } \\ \hline 34 \end{gathered}$ | Medustries |  | (180 |  |  |
|  | 881 597 in |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2100 } \\ & 9050 \\ & 910 \end{aligned}$ |  | Mechanical engineering Electrical engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 8,6 \\ & 596 \\ & 596 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,200 \\ & \hline 1.500 \\ & \hline 008 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 31441239 |  |  | Shiobuiliding ned marine | ${ }_{585}^{148}$ | $32$ | $\begin{aligned} & 908 \\ & \hline 189 \\ & \hline 189 \end{aligned}$ | . 5 |
|  | ${ }_{592}^{19}$ |  | ${ }_{831}^{190}$ | ${ }_{28}^{21.7}$ |  |  | 239 | ${ }_{824}^{109}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { specified } \\ & \text { Textiles } \\ & \text { Leather, leather goods and } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{583}^{503}$ | ${ }_{111}^{136}$ | ${ }_{694}^{639}$ | 21.3 16.0 |  | ${ }_{562}^{500}$ | 111 | ${ }_{672}^{639}$ | 21.7 16.4 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{47}$ | $6^{9}$ | ${ }_{499}$ | ${ }_{12,6}^{16,9}$ |  | ${ }_{423}^{45}$ | \% 6 | ${ }_{487}^{58}$ | ${ }_{17}^{17.4}$ |
|  | ${ }^{437}$ |  | 499 <br> 343 |  | fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, | ${ }_{236}^{236}$ | 7161 | ${ }_{29}^{334}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{246}^{27}$ | ${ }_{61}^{73}$ | ${ }_{\substack{338 \\ 308}}$ | 219.9 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{21.6}$ |
|  | 463 | 186 | 648 | 28.7 | Paper, printing and pubOther manufacturing in dustries | 459 | 185 | 644 | 28.8 |
|  | 268 | 83 | 351 | 23.7 |  | 263 | 83 |  |  |
| $\underbrace{\text { manufacturing }}_{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { industries }}}$ | ${ }_{6,525}$ | 221 | 8,815 | 26.0 | Total ${ }_{\text {Tindustres }}$ atics manuacturing | 6,409 | 2,300 | 8,709 |  |

## News and Notes

RACE RELATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT In the 12 months ended 31 st March 1970
the Race Relations Board and its regional onciliation commines investigated 500 complaints concerned with employment
ccording to its annual report published ecently (HC 309, HMMO or through any
bookseller price 7s. 0d. (35p) net.) Of these complaints 202 related to
On to Of these complains,
recruitment, 176 to dismissals, 90 to terms
and conditions of of employment, 28 to and conditions of employment, 28 to
promotion and four to training. The
majority of complaints emanated from promotion and four to tranated. from
majority of complaints emanato the South East and West Midlands.
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 onditions, training and in seven comaints about miss
Discrimination in recruitment, the report
states, is sikely to be less subtle than when it relates to people already in employment,
or to dismissal. Some recruitment cases or to dismissal. Some recruitment cases example, as in the case of a multi-plant in only one of its plants as a matter of policy, or that of a coloured schoolboy who
was crudely refused part-time employment n a supermarket because the store manager
hought his customers would not like it. Several recruitment cases have been which higher management have been naware, and have led to steps being taken discrimination, not only at the point at which it occurred, but also in other parts
of the firm. "Here our activities can and do of the firm. "Here our activities can and do
bring substantial gains in opening up new
anployment opportunities", the report bring substantial gortunities", the report
employment op.
The proportion of opinions of unlawful 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 complainant but for his colour and
origin.
The Act does not deal with unfair The Act does not deal with unfair
dismissals generally, but only with dis-
missals which are unfair because they are missals which are unfair because they are
discriminatory on ground of colour, etc.
There have been examples of dismissals There have been examples of dismissals
policies that have operated harshly on all policies that have operated harshly on ou-
employees dismissed, so that the com-
plainant, though treated unfairly, was plainant, though treated unfairly, was
treated equally. And it is not easy to explain o complainants that the Act does not
protect them against unfair treatment. The report emphasises that coloured
workers who are dismissed may believe
they will find it more difficult (and perhaps counterparts. This may make them clin harder to any chances of retaining thei
post. far all employment cases in which
So fiscrimination has been found have been discrimination has been found have been
successfully settled by conciliation, and
therefore therefore, no court proceedings have bee
found necessary the type of casse, The settlements vary whave included
the apologies, offer of next available job
opportunity and opsorrunity and financial compensation
Asurance have been received in all cases
Industry machinery dealt Industry machinery dealt with just unde
25 per cent. of all employment complaint 25 per cent. of all employment complaints
received under the Act a substantially
lower proportion than had been anticipated. lower proportion than had been anticipated.
The board had recived 36 complaints from persons aggrieved by decisions of
industry machinery. In 28 cases, the industry machinery. In 28 cases, the
decided not to entertain the complaint further, two complaints were referred back
to the industry machinery for investigation, 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 thoroughnes with with the fairness atd horoughness with
which the investigations in many industries have been conducted, and so far it has no
reversed an opinion of an industry machin
ery. its annual report also published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller
price 4s. 6 d . (22 1 p ) net), the Communit) price 4 s.
Relations. Commission statates that it has set Re an advisory committee on employmen
under its chairman Mr Frank Cousins, with under its chairman Mr Frank Cousins, with
reperesentatives of the CBI and TUC. This committee's terms of reference are
broady to advise the commission on all broadly to advise the commission on all
matters affecting community relations in maters afecting commanity to encourage
employment. It also aims to
employs to adopt positive employment employers to adopt positive employment
policies for the recruitment, training and promotion of coloured workers, and to
persuade trade unions to provide their persuade trade unions to provide their
members with more information about members with
race relations.
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY
DISPUTE INOUIRY REPORT
The Report of the Court of Inquiry, under
the chairmanship of Professor A. D. Camplell, into the dispute in the electricity
supply industry between the Electrical supply industry between the Electrical
Power Enginerss Association (EPEA) and
the Ele the Electricity Boards which was published
recently (Cmnd. 4410. HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 3 s . 6 d . ( 17 p p ) net)
makes three principal recommendations:

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

That until, but only until, a new salary stacture is in operation an interim
payment is justified to the National
Joint Board (NJB) staff regularly payment Board (NJB) staff regularly
Joint
involved in operating the incentive involved in operating the incentive
schemes introduced for industrial staff. schemes introduced for industrial stafl.
This payment should be related to the
degree of involvement, and the report degree of involvement, and the report
suggests how this might be measured without delaying the implementation
of an interim scheme: of an interim scheme
Technical staff con Technical staff choncerned with the
preparation of schemes in addition to
their ordinary work should preir ordinary work should receive
their
ad hoc payments on the lines of an ad hoc payments on the lines of an
offer already made by the electricity
boards boards.
The dispute concerned the contribution
which members of the EPEA make to the preparation, implementation and operation o local productivity (incentive) payment
schemes which are being introduced for chemes which are being introduced for
ndustrial staff in the industry, and the
extent to which this contribution would be xtent to which this contribution.
reflected in additional payment.
In commenting on the causes of the
dispute the court find sthat the NJB for the
industry failed to appreciate at an early industry failed to appreciate at an early
stage the effects which the introduction of a
local producivity (incentive) local producivity (incentive) payment
scheme would have on technical staff; that cheme would have on technical staff; that
the electricity boards were mainly respon-
ible sie electricly boarde wart of the committee
(the "Impact on tommittee") which was set (the "Impact Committe") which was set
up by the NJB to cosider the impact of the up by the NJB to consider the impactor and
incentive schemes on technical staff; and
that the salary structure for technical staff that the salary structure for technical staff
made it dificult for the parties to the dispute made it difficult for the parties to the dispute
to find a solution within the existing framework.
The court considered that it had become
clear that the industrial staff could not be regarded as a separate and independen
group participating in incentive semes to group participating in incentive schemes to
the exclusion of the technical staff. "Both types of stanf play their parts and the full
and efficient working of an incentive scheme and efficient working of an incentive scheme
depends upon the contributions of industrial
staff (including foremen) and of technical depends upon the contment and of technical
staff (including formen) and
enginering saff working together as a
leam". However, it accepted "without team". However, it accepted "without
reservation" the contention of the elecreservation the conenion of to technical
tricity boards that any payment
staff involved in incentive schemes should staff involved in incentive schemes shoul
not be in the form of a "lieu bonus". The report concludes by remarking that
although the EPEA refused to toke the dispute to arbitration, the arbbitration
arrangements within the electricity supply irdungtry appeared to be satisfactory to
both parties. This being so it should have both parties. This being so it should have
been possible to settle the dispute within
the machinery available without resort to the machinery available without resort to
industrial action. The court expersed the
hope that the arbitration procedure would hope that the arbitration procedure would
be properly used on any future occasion.

TOXIC HAZARDS FROM WELDING E CUTIING
The results of a survey by HM Factory
Inspectorate into the toxic hazards nspectorate into the toxic hazards from
welding and flame cutting in the shipduilding and ship-repairing industry in North- ${ }^{\text {East England are given in a report }}$
published recently (FUMES FROM WELDING
AND FLAME CUTTNG) (HMSO ny bookseller, price 7s. 6 dd . ( 37 or th through net). In a foreword Mr. W. J. C. Plumbe, HM
Chief Inspector of Factories, says that "ininufficient attention hastories, bays paid to that
dangers of toxic fumes emitted during angers of toxic fumes emitted during various welding and fiame cutting processes.
It calls for greatly improved standards of
fume control including, where necessary, fume control including, where necessary, confined spaces, where this is not possible,
the wearing of suitable breathing apparatus the wearing of suitable,
Mr. Plumbe points out that although the
vestigation was limited to the shipbuilding investigation was limited to the shipbuilding
and ship-repairing industry, the results and decommendations warrant circuation have an pplication to any undertaking where elding or flame cutting is carried on. advised to study the results of the survey and where appropriate, put the recom-
mendations of the report into effect immediately."
The report
The report says that the investigation
sought not only to establish what toxic
hazards were produced 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 and Ship-repairing Regulations 1953 , for
the protection of workers against the risks he protection of
dust or fume.
It points out
It points out that generally speaking
there were no consistently significant hare were no consistently significant
hazard at open-air and open workshop
jites. However, there was occasional evi sites. However, there was occasional evi-
dence that high concentrations of zinc fume
during dunce that high concentrations of zinc fume
during open arc welding of zinc-coated
steel plate, of ozone during argon arc teel 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 This makes the provision of local exhaust
ventilation desirable to provide entirely satisfactory working conditions at some of
these sites. these sites.
The surve
The survey shows that conditions were
generally not satisfactory in confined and
semi-confined spaces. There is ample evi-semi-conffined spacaces. There in ample evi-
dence, in a section evaluating the results, hat much better control of $\boldsymbol{z}$ inc orxide fumm,
on oxide fume, and
oitrous fumes is ecessary. The only way to a achiese a
atisfactory standard of control is to rovide means for moving the exhaust inlet with the weld so that the welding fumes are
mmediately removed to the outside atmosmmediately removed to the outside atmos-
phere instead of being allowed to enter the
Many of the cabins below deck, which are classed as semi-confined spaces, in
which welding was taking place, were
poorly 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
ventilations, although there was also a need

ULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 589 for fresh-air inlets to provide the necessary price 2 s . 3 d . net), the commission draws make-up for the air being exhausted from
the space.
the space.
In small confined spaces, such as some
double bottom sites, the provision of local
exhaust ventilation is virtually exhaust ventilation is virtually impossible
because of the lack of space. In such because of the lack of space. In such
situations it is essential that the welder
wears suitable breathing apparatus, for wears suitable breathing apparatus, for
example of the air-line type. The report says it may be other occasions. to ensure that all persons
involved an work in confined involved in work in confined spaces should
be protected by suitable breathing appar-
atus if the back atus if the background of welding fume
cannot be sufficiently controlled below the cannot be sufficiently controlled below the
threshold limit value by forced genera

## ventilation.

There is no doubt that substitution of the
zinc-rich coating on stell plate where it is used by a less toxic and less volatile coating,
for example red oxide of iro if it for example red oxide of iron if it is
technically possibe, would considerably
decrease the fume hazard during welding decrease the fume hazard during welding,
It would not, however, liminate 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
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 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 On other occasions sufficient exhaust ans
were not available for welding sites where
they they were needed.
There is obviously scope for much better
industrial hyyiene control to ensure safe industrial hygiene control to ensure sare
and satisfactory working conditions, parti-
cularly in confined and semi-confined cularly in confined and semi-confined
spaces. To implement spaces. To implement this, the report
recommends that a full-time industrial
hygienist is hygienist is employed by the industry in one
area or alternatively by a large group of area or alternatively by a large group of
shipyards. He would be responsible for
ensuring proper ensuring proper supervision of all the
precautions including adequate ventilation
and local exhaust ventilation, where necesprecautions inclucing adequate ventiant
and local exhaust ventilation, where eces-
sary. He would also ensure the regular monitoring of working atmospheres and personal exposures so
record could be built up.

## CIR RECOMME RECOGNTION

The Commission on Industrial Relations has recommended that Frederick Parker
Limited of Leicester, manufacturer of cement mixers and machinery for of the
construction industry, should recognise the right of the Clerical and Administrative
members.
The commission was asked to enquire
into industrial relations at the company into industrial relations at the company
following a complaint from the union that following a complaint from the union that
it was being denied recognition (see thi
GAZETE, December 1969, page 115). GAZETTE, December 1969, page 1115). In its report published recently (Cmnd.
4374, HMSO or through any bookseller,
ncy in the companys policy it its willing-,
ness to deal with the manual workers ness to deal with the manual workers'
union but not the clerical workers' union.
The commission recommends that both The commission recommends that both
should be treated alike with the company should be treated alike with the company
accepting the reconnition clauses in the
agreement between the Engineering Emgreement between the Engineering Em-
ployers' ${ }^{\text {Federation and the CAWU. }}$ The The company is not a member of the
local engineering employers' association, and does not formally recorgnissoaciation, thate
union. In practice it applies the result of ngineering industry negotitations to clerrical
and manual workers but only deals with and manual workers but only deals with
the manual workers' unions. The manual workers' unions.
The report points out that the engineering
agreements provide for employers to agreements provide for employers to
recognise unions, and that recognition of recognise unions, and that recognition of
the CAWU does not tequire a test of union
membershio compenship. It recommends that the company should consider the advantages
of joining the East Midlands Engineering
Employers' Association since membershin Employers' Association, since membership
of the association could help the company of the association could help the company
develop its industrial relations policy. The commission also recommends that
the company and union should discuss he company and union should discus
arrangements for union representation on
joint mana a joint managememt and staff committee
already existing in the company. This waurdy existing in the company. This
would assis in the development of collec
tive bargaining for cleritel ive bargaining for clerical employees. TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS
Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for
Employment and Productivity, has Employment and Productivity, has recon-
stituted three of the industrial training
boards. The first is the wis boards. Thee first ise the Whater Supply
Industry Training Board, which has been reconstituted for a further three years from 24thn Junue. It it the the board's thirrars term of
office. It was established in June 1965. office. It was established in June 1965.
The Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board has been reconstitituted for
further three years from 29th June To 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 1964 was renamed the Wool, Jute and Flax
Industry Training Board in April 1966, Cuers approximately 175,0000 workers.
The Iron and Steel Industry The Iron and Steel Industry Training three years from 3rd July. This is the board's
third term of office. It was set ue third term of office. II was set up in ulys
1964, and covers about 300,000 employess. Water supply industry levy
From 15 th July employers within the scope
of the Water Supply Industry Training
ord Board will have to pay a levy ecualit to
1.6 per cent. of their pay roll in the year ended Sth April 1970. board which have been apporoved by the
 seller, price 9 d . net)
The levy will be
The levy will be used to make grants to
employers releasing staff to attend courses
mployers releasing staff to attend courses
of training acceptable to the board, and
he costs of providing training to meet the the costs of providing training at the
board's training centres.

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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 eeen appointed chairman of the Construction Industry Training Board from 1 Ist
July. He succeeds Sir Norman Longley,
C.B.E., who, for personal reasons did not c.B., who, ,or personal reasons did no
wish to chairman atter
20th July, when his aresent anpointment 20th July
expired. Mr. Misselbrook was until recently a
deputy chairman of British American deputy chairman of British American
Tobacco Co. Ltd. and Wiggins Teape Ltd.
and chairman of Mardon Packeging Inter national Ltd. He is vice-chairagman of the
natitish Institute of Management and his British Institute of Management and his
present directorships include the Standard present directorships include the Standard
Life Assurance Co. and the Charterhouse Group Ltd.
He is also a part-time Senior Research
Fellow of Edinburgh University in Business Studies. Construction Industry Training Board was set up in July 1964. About
$1,600,000$ workers are within its scope.
IMMINGHAM COAL TRIMMERS

Three principal recommendations on
employment questions arising in connection employment questions arising in connection
with the loading of coal in the port of
and Immingham and the new jetty at South
Killingholme are made in the report of an Killingholme are made in the report of an
incuiry by Sir Jack Scamp published
recently HMSO or throush any bookRecently (HMSO or through any book-
seller, price 2s. (10p) net). The inquiry was set up on 28 .th May jointly by the then Secretary of State for Employment and
Productivity and the Minister of Transport oolowing an industrial dispute whether coal trimmers should be employed at the Sir Jack's three principal recommenda tions are:
(a) the new terminal should, in his
view, be regarded as part of the port
vef of Immingham for the purposess of the
Dock Labour Scheme, if necessary by
revision of the existing definition, he revision of the existing definition; he
describes it as unrealistic to maintain 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 port in this fundamental respect simply
because the terminal is a few yards
beyond a boundary line which is now beyound a boundary line ahich is yow
benly of historical interest: but he only of historical interest; but he
points out that this does not necespointy mean that coal trimmers must be employed there, nor that all operations
other than trimming should be "dock work";
(b) the ${ }^{\text {cuestion whether coal trimmers }}$
should be employed, and if so how 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 shipconcerned, i.e. the NCB and the ship-
Owners as well as the BTDB and the
TGWU. this is tot TGWU: this is not, in his view,
matter that can be decided (as the matter that can be decided (as the
NCB contended) simply by a study o

physical requirements; the shipowners
had drawn attention to therhad drawn attention to other cases
haere trimmers were in thei 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 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 the possibility of immediate extension
of the National Dock Labour Board's
Voluntary Severance Scheme to coal Voluntary Severance Scheme to coal
rimmers in the port; this might assist the progress of negotiations. 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 construction, and three in docks and construction,
warehouses.
Fatali ities in in Farehouses.
Fatilises in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act incluted 11 in mines
and quarries reported in the four weeks and quarries reported in the four weeks
ended 27 th June , he same number as in the five weeks ended 30th May. These
11 included 7 underground coal mineworkers and 4 inderground coal mine-
with eight and three quarres, compared Workers and 4 in quarries, compar
with eight and threa month earlie.
In the railway service there In the railway service there were four
fatal accidents in June and six in the frevious month.
In June, 20 seamen employed in ships
registered in the United Kingdom were lost registered in the United Kingdom were lost
or fatally injured, compared with two in May.

June, 14 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised four of chrome ulcera-
tion, six of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, one of chronic benzene poisoning
ulceration.

## disabled persons register

At 21 st April, 1969 the number of persons
registered under the egistered under the Disabled Persons Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 , was
1965 . 1968.
There
the register There were 71,847 disabled persons on
the register who were ployed at 1 th May May 1970 , of whom 64,421
were males and 7,42 6emate were males and 7,426 females. Those suit-
able for ordinary employment were 61,660 , ( 55,402 males and 6,258 females), while hlassified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These everely disalicd persons are excluded from
the monthly unemployment figures given the monthly unemploynce.
In the four weeks ended 6th May 1970,
5,946 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They hcluded 4,999 men, 839 women and 108 oung persons. In addition 196 placings were made of registered

At 8th June 1970, there were 69,956 | Aisabled persons on the register who were |
| :--- |
| registered as unemployed of whom 62,80 | registered as unemployed, of whom 62,809

were males and 7,14 females. Thoses suit were males and 7,147 females. Thoses suit-
able for ordinary employment were 59,937
and 53,937 males and 6,000 females), while
here were 10,019 severely disabled persons there were 10,0019 severely disabled persons
classified an 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 eemploymentens. Were
They
included 4,995 men, 760 women and 94 young persons. In addition, 206 placings
were made of registered disabled persons were made of registered
in sheltered employment.
FIRST REPORT OF HEATHROW
INQUIRY
The terms of employment and shift earnings
of firemen employed by the British Airports of firemen employed by the British Airports
Authority (BAA) at Heathrow are not out Authority (BAA) at Heathrow are not out
of line with those of other employees of the
authority, says the First Report of the autherity, says the First Report of the
Committee of Inquiry on disputes at 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 pubished recenty. It recommends that the
firemen should accept the authority's offer
of a "super airport" all of a "super airport" allowance of 12 s . 6 d .
The report also censures the firemen's unconstitutional strike action in March,
and finds that both the authority and the and finds that both the authority and the
Transport and General Workers Union Transport and General workers Unio
(TGWU) were guily of breaches o,
procedure in dealing with the firemen' procedur
claim.
in March under of inquiry was appointed in March under the chairmanship o
Professor D. J. Robertson, to inquire into Professor D. J. Robertson, to inquire into
the causes of current and threatened disruption of operartions at Heathrew.ened It
was asked to examine three specific issues was asked to examine three specific issues
(i) the dispute about terms and conditions
(i) (i) the dispute about terms and conditions
of work of members of the BA's fire service; (ii) the agreement between BAA
and General Aviation Services (UK) on and General Aviation handling services; and (iiii) the step needed to improve
within the authority.
The committee found that the issues were interrelated, but because the com-
mittee is to reconvene to hear evidence mittee is to reconvene to hear evidence
from the unions on the GAS dispute it was from the unions on the GAS dispute it was
decided to publish its findings on the
firemen's dispute as a separate report. firemen's dispute as a separate report,
The report notes that in September 196 The report notes that in September
a "packege deal" was concluded within the
British Airports Authority uion neghtiali" Britich Aige doalts Authoricty joint negothitithe
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 firemen expressed dissatisfaction with
the new rates of shift allowance which came the new rates of shift allowance which came
into force on 1st January 1970 and their
and union, the TGWU, entered ins.
with the authority about this.
These discussions failed to produce
anything acceptable to the firemen, and on anything acceptable to the firemen, and on
2nd March the firemen went on strike. 2nd March the firemen went on strike.
They returned to work on 9 th March, but thereafter imposed restrictions on their
working, and on 12 th March the authority working, and on 12 th March the authority
withdrew their clock cards until they were
prepared to work normally. The firemen

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fester the decision to appoint an inquiry had The committee seneral terms and conditions of employent of BAA firemen are in line weith those ve grounds for dissatisfaction whe compared with those of municipial firemen.
n view of this, the committee says, the firemen might reasonably have been xair deged to pursue of patience.
fin
The committee can see no strong case
the firemen's claim that their shift for the firemen's claim that their shift
allowances should be increased by altering the current method of calusulaticm to that
used for BAA's other industrial employees sed for BAA's other industrial employees,
nd it does not accept the argument put forwars by the TGWU that shift allowances should be equal for all grades in the BAA fremen do not sem out of line
either with those of BAA's other industrial grades or those of the sire offerindustrstrial
che
ommittee does, however, consider that the authority, which is in the process of
rationalising the complex pay structur it
took over in 1966, should work towards a single common method of calculating shift

During discussions about the firemen's
pay claim, the authority itself offered to pay the firemen a "super airport" allowance
of 11s. 6 d. a week since its airports are
capable of hand capable of handling the latess generation of
aircraft which, it was suggested, would aircraft which, it was suggested, would
present special new problems because of
their size and increase the responsibilite 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. accept it.
Commenting on the procedural aspects
of the dispute the report says that the
firemen acted firemen acted unconstitutionally, Their
industrial action caused loss and inconindustrial action caused loss and incon-
venience to the travelling public, their
fellow employees fellow employeses at the eirport and to the
authority and deserves censure. Thority and deserves censure.
The report also finds that both BAA and
the TGWU were guilty of considerable breaches of acceretted puitry of convensiderable dealing
with the fire service dispute. The dispute with the fire service dispute. The dispute
was allowed to move trough informal
negotiations to unofficial industrial action negotiations to unofficiail indugstrial acmition
without reference at any stage to the formal without reference at any stage to the formal
joint negotiating machinery which existed
within the authority. within the authority.
It adds that there were other failures by
the BAA and the unions in implementing

First, First, there was a failure to record,
formally te terms of the "package deal",
concluded in September 1969, oncluced in September 1969. Secondly,
the process of establishing an integrated the process of establishing an integrated
fire service with officers, leading firemen
and firemen in one negotiating body was and firemen in one negotiating body, was
allowed to get out of phase, the firemen allowed to get out of phase, the firemen
being "integrated" some months before the
fire officers. fire officers.
Finally, the report records that in seeking
to re-negotiate the firemen's shift allowo re-negotiate the firemen's shift allow-
ances the TGWU claimed that it had eserved its position on this point in the course of the negotiations leading to the
September 1969 "package dal". But the authority maintained that no such reserva-
ion had been made, and that it was not prepared to go back on what had been
poed. agreed.
The committee says it is satisfied that no
such reservation such reservation was made with the
strength or clarity that would have ben
expected in the circumstances, and that expected in the circumstances, and that,
while a genuine sense of grievance existed whine a genuine sense of grievance existed
among the firemen, the TGWU did not
follow it up with any great urgency in the among the firemen, the TGWU did not
follow it up with any great urgency in the

[^0][^1] 81

## Monthly Statistics

## Health and Safety at Work

The booklets in this series are
designed to give up-to-date facts and advice about the best practices in safety, health and welfare in industrial and other employment

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SUMMARY
NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (11998)
edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought of Employment and Productivity. With the exception of table 121 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 GAzETE.

Employment in production industries
The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great industries covered by the index of industrial prouction in
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 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 April 1970 and 104,000 lower than in June 1969.
Unemployment
The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-
leavers on 8th June 1970 in Great Britain was 521,045 . After leavers 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 $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. of employees, compared with about 559,600 in May
In adddition, there were 2,593 unemployed school-leavers and 22,939 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 546,577 , representing $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. registered unemployed was 546,57 , representing $2 \cdot 4$ 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 cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks, compared
with 213,073 ( 38.7 per cent.) in May; 85,553 ( $16 \cdot 4$ per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 86,888 ( $15 \cdot 8$ per cent.) in May.
Between May and June the number temporarily stopped fell betwen May and 1,555 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by
bell 826 .
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 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.

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment 7,697 more than on 6th May. After adjustment 20 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-reparing 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 $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime during the
week.
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 $12 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 (3st January $1956=100$ ) figures) at 31 st May fie
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 19 th May and $132 \cdot 1$ at 17 th June 1969. The
compared with 141.0 at 19 th May
Stoppages of work
The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in
the United Kingdom beginning in June which came the United Kingdom beginning in June, which came to the
notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was notice of the Department of Employment and Procuctivity was
317, involving approximately 175,600 workers. During the month, approximately 214,400 workers were involved in stop-
pages, including those which had continued from the previous pages, including those which had continued from the previous
month and 980,000 working days were lost, including 284,000 month and 980,000 working days were lost, including 284,000
lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

594 JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
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 employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index
of Production at mid-May 1970, and for the two preceding of Production or
months and for June 1969.
The term employees in employment relates to all employees
(employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly (employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly
unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on 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 mid-
year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance
cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have bee used to provide a ratio of change, temporarily laid off and those absent from work because 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. computing the change in employmert int daring the period.
For the provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

| thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | June 1969 |  |  | March 1970* |  |  | April $1970{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | May 1970 |  |  |
| Total, Index of Production Industriest | 8,125.3 | 2,900 | 11.02 | 7,994.5 | 2,871-8 | 10,866.3 | 7,984.8 | $0 \cdot 9$ | 10,855.7 | 7,970.6 | 2,862.3 | 10,332 |
| Tota, all manufacturing industri | 6,008.6 | 2,732.2 | 8,740. 8 | 6,0 | 2,701.6 | 8,70 | 6,008.6 | 2,700.5 | 8,709.1 | 5,990. 5 | 2,691.7 | 8,682 |
| Mining and daurrying |  | ${ }_{19}^{19} 18$ |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{19} 9$ | 425:1 | -404:2 | ${ }_{13}^{19} 8$ | - 213.4 |  | ${ }_{\text {cole }}^{19.7}$ |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 499.8 | 359.8 | ${ }^{899} 9$ | 484.6 | 355.5 | 80.1 | ${ }^{485} 5$ | ${ }^{356}$ | ${ }^{841.7}$ | 48.4 | ${ }^{515} 7$ | 822:2 |
| Griaid mild | 4 | \%i:9 |  |  | \%70.5 | ,is5:2 |  |  | IS5:3 |  | cis 6 | (135:8 |
| , Biscuiss | cistis | cisios | cis | cis | cois | -190:4 | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \cdot 6 \\ & 33,6 \end{aligned}$ | cos50.9 <br> 17.4 | cois | (in | cisso. <br> 18.0 | (107.3. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 5 \\ & 38.2 \\ & 38.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 50.4 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | ¢14.7 | -30.9 <br> 37.5 <br> 3, |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \cdot 6 \\ & 37 \cdot 2 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 3.5 47.6 4 |  |  |  | (14.3 |
| Fruit and vegetable products |  | $\begin{gathered} 59.4 \\ 3951 \\ \hline 9.3 \end{gathered}$ | cis |  | ${ }_{51}^{416}$ | \%70. | - | ${ }_{5}^{50.4}$ | cis | 30.7. | ¢0.3 | cilit |
|  | civer 25 | ${ }_{1}^{19} 9$ | ces | - | ${ }_{\substack{19.7 \\ 19.6}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{19.7}$ | ce: |  | 1:9,9 | 8, |
| Brering nid mating | 20.3. 29 | 77.5 | cois 37.0 | ${ }_{\text {coib }}^{68.7}$ | 70:4 | cois | cos | ${ }^{17} 17.8$ | cien | ${ }^{69.0}$ | 77.5 | cos |
| Other drink industries | 19.7 | ${ }_{\text {che }}{ }^{13} 17.6$ | cis33.4 <br> 36.9 | 19:68 |  |  | +19.4. | - 13.17 |  | li9.5 | 20:8 | - 37.9 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 51.0. | 7.0 | 58,0 | S1.4 | 7.2 | 58.6. |  | 7.1 | 58,6. |  | ${ }^{7.1}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{27.3} 7$ | 2.2 | 919.6 | ${ }^{27.7}$ | 4.4 | 92.12 | 27.7 | 4.4 | 32:1 | ${ }^{27.9}$ | 2:4 | 9 |
| micals and allied | 330 | 139.5 | 470.4 | ${ }^{334} 7$ | 141.2 | 475:9 | ${ }^{335} 5$ | ${ }^{141} 5$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 34.:2 | ${ }^{140} 5$ | 74:88 |
| ata |  | 31.4 |  | 吅 |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{24}^{24.5}$ | 10:8 | 32.5 | ${ }_{\substack{23.5 \\ 15 \\ 15}}$ | ${ }_{10.3}$ | 隹 | cois | 10.4 | cis | ${ }_{\substack{23.3 \\ 15.7}}$ | - 10.5 |  |
| Sticher |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pyestuftican dibments | - 20.9 |  | cis | (21.7. | ( | \% | (19.8. |  |  | (10.8 | 4.3 |  |
|  | ${ }_{46,8}$ | 30:5 | 77.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 | 76.7 |
| Metal manuracture | 512:9 | 71 | ${ }_{5}^{584}$ | 5175 | 7215 |  | ${ }_{\substack{517 \\ 255}}^{1}$ | 71.3 |  | Stis. | 120 |  |
| tubes, | 44:9 | 8, | 12.1 | 949:3 | 8.8.2 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c3. } \\ 111.4}}$ | citit | 8.2 |  | - |  | 520:9 |
| Aluminius and aiuminium alloys |  |  |  |  | 12.9 |  |  |  |  |  | 12:8 |  |
| Coper, brass and other copper alioys | ${ }_{24}$ | 5.8 | ${ }_{30}$ | 24.7 | 5.3 | 0 | ${ }_{24}$ | 5.2 | 30.0 | 24.8 | 5.2 |  |
| Mechanical | ${ }_{28} 97$ | ${ }^{201.5}$ | ${ }^{118} 8$ | 924.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| al-workin mathine orois |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14.3 \\ & 13.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 96:6 | ${ }_{59} 9$ | ${ }_{1}^{13.9}$ | 79, 7 |  | ${ }_{1}^{14.9}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{4.9}$ | coich |
|  | - | 4.:5 | 46.7 | ${ }_{3}^{27 \cdot 7}$ | 7:9 |  | 37.0. | 7.4 | (11.9 |  | 4.9 | ${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  | 5.0 | Stis ${ }_{65}^{43.0}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 9.0 \\ & \hline 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 37.9 \\ 60.4 \\ 20.4 \end{gathered}$ | 5:9 | $\begin{aligned} & 42.9 \\ & \hline 6.9 \end{aligned}$ | 59,9 |  | ${ }^{46.7}$ |
| ce machinery |  | 15.5 |  | ${ }^{339} 3$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{16.4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{56 \cdot 5}$ |
| Ind | 165:9 | ${ }_{5}^{20.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{18.0}$ | -16.7 | 5:5 | cols | 16is:8 | 5.4 | - | ${ }_{17} 17.8$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{23 \cdot 2}$ |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere | 191.4 | 53.4 | 2448 | 194.7 | 54.1 | 248.8 | $194 \cdot 9$ | 53.6 | $248 \cdot 5$ | $194 \cdot 6$ | 53.6 | 248.2 |
| ent ent | 94.3 | 55.1 |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1 |  | ${ }^{16.1}$ | 2:2 | ${ }_{93} 9.2$ |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical engineering <br> Insulated wires and cables <br> Radio and electronic <br> equipment and sound reproducing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 49.5 | ${ }_{79}^{38.5}$ |  |  | ¢ 58.1 | cis37.5 <br> 148.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25.4 | 30.6 | 56.0 | 25.9 | 31.3 | 57.2 | 26.0 | ${ }^{1 / 3}$ | 57.3 | 25.6 |  |  |




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Industry
(Standard Industrial
Classification 1968)} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Jun} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{970} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{April 1970} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{May \(1970{ }^{\text {c }}\)} \\
\hline \& \& Fe \& \& Males \& Fema \& \& \& Females \& \& Males \& Females \& \\
\hline Electrical Engineering (continued) Eectionic computers Eiectricapplinaces prim \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 34: 4 \\
\& \text { 3n } \\
\& 83: 7 \\
\& 83: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13: 6 \\
\& \text { an: } \\
\& 734 \\
\& 74.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 48: 0 \\
\& 100: 50 \\
\& 185: 2 \\
\& 18: 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 36 \cdot 0 \\
\& 39.6 \\
\& 34 \cdot 0 \\
\& 84 \cdot 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14: 2 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
32: \\
\text { an } \\
72: 5
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
50.2 \\
10077 \\
1656.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 36 \cdot 5 \\
\& 39.1 \\
\& 89 \cdot 1 \\
\& 84 \cdot 2 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14 \cdot 3 \\
\& 315 \\
\& \hline 22: 5 \\
\& 72 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 150:8 } \\
\& \text { 10:6. } \\
\& 156.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
36.7 \\
36.7 \\
89.5 \\
84.5 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 14:3} \\
\& 31: \\
\& \text { an } 17
\end{aligned}
\] \& 5190 \\
\hline Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship
Marine engineering \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 176: 9 \\
\& 32 \\
\& \hline 20.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& 12:61 \&  \& ¢ \begin{tabular}{c}
174.4 \\
\(32 \cdot 4\) \\
\(32 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 12:6. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 19900 \\
\& 35075
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 176: 0 \\
\& 3320: 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& 12.5. \& (185.5 \& lifis \& lis \& cisy \\
\hline  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Metal goods not elsewhere specified \\
Engineers' small tools and gauges
Hand tools and implements \\
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Wire and wire manufactures \\
ewellery and precious metals \\
Jeweliery and precious metals
Metal industries not elsewhere specified
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline  \& 359
37.6 \& 337:1 \& \({ }_{4}^{696} 4\) \& ciss.7. \& 323:6 \& \({ }_{45}^{676}\) \& 351.1 \& \({ }_{\substack{321.3 \\ 7.0}}\) \& S72:4 \& 349.3 \& 319.1
7.0 \& 668:4 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres \\
Woollen and worsted \\
Rope, twine and net
Hosiery and other \\
losiery and other knitted goods \\
Carpets \\
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles \\
Other textile industries
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline Leather, leather goods and fur fellmongery Leather (tannin
Leather goods \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 32 \cdot 6 \\
\& 90.3 \\
\& 9: 1 \\
\& 4: 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 24:1} \\
\& \hline 54 \\
\& \hline 4: 9 \\
\& 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
5 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\
\text { an: } \\
\text { an } \\
8: 1
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23 \cdot 1 \\
\& 15.2 \\
\& 14.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 \cdot 3 \\
\& 8: 8 \\
\& 8: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& - \&  \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Clothing and footwear \\
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear \\
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc \\
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. \\
Dress industries not elsewhere specified \\
Footwear
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& asi.s \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Brick, potert, llass, , cement, etc, Pothery \\
Glass
Cement \\
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 60: 9 \\
\& 70: 8
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
106 \cdot 6
\] \& \(75 \cdot 6\)
\(30: 4\)
30.1
20.7
\(1: 5\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 34: 9619.9 \\
\& 06: 4 \\
\& 19: 5 \\
\& 19.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 61.3 \\
\& \hline 16.8 \\
\& \hline 6.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\begin{tabular}{l}
74.5 \\
30.5 \\
30.1 \\
20.6 \\
1.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
15.1
\end{tabular} \& cos 38.5 \&  \& 20.1
15.0
15.0 \&  \&  \& 74.2 \& \\
\hline Timber, furniture, etc. Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc.
Shop and office fitting Mooden containers and baskets \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(10: \%\) \\
\(5: 1\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0: 9 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
0: 7 \\
\text { B: } \\
4: 9
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \& \&  \& \& 56.0 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Paper, printing and publishing \\
Packaging products of paper, board and associated Manufactured stationery anufactures of paper and board not eisewhere specified
Printing, Printing, publishing of newspapers
Printing, publishing of periodicals Printing, publishing of periodicals engraving, etc.
\end{tabular}} \& 4 \& 216 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 15:9 \&  \&  \& 48 \& cis \(\begin{aligned} \& 35 \cdot 2 \\ \& 15.2\end{aligned}\) \& 7712.5 \& 1200 \& \({ }_{\text {che }}^{35.4}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
31.7 \\
31 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
41.9 \\
16.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& 1.7 \\
\hline \& \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& 16.9
\(\substack{16.9 \\ 36.9}\) \& 10.5 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \(260 \cdot 9\) \& 164.0 \& 19.3

96.7 \& $260 \cdot 7$ \& ${ }^{163 \cdot 6}$ \& 96.7 \& | 56. |
| :--- |
| 260. | \& 36.9 \& 19.0

96.5 \& 260 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Other manufacturing industries |
| :--- |
| Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. |
| Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous Miscellaneous stationers' goods Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |} \& $2100: 4$

$90: 5$
$5: 8$
5.8 \& 136.7
32.7.
6.3
6.3

3 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 347.1 \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 12: 1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

10.8

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
134: 0 \\
33: 9 \\
\text { an } \\
6.3
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { an: } 12.1 \\
& 10.7 \\
& 6.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
143 \cdot \\
32.7 \\
3.7 \\
6 \cdot 3
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
133 \cdot 6 \\
\text { an } \\
3.0 \\
6 \cdot 5
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\
& 51: 7 \\
& 15: 7
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 31 \cdot 0.0 \\
& 63: 4 \\
& 13: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18: 2 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 137 \\
& \hline 4: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 29 \cdot 2 \\
& \hline 6.0 \\
& \hline 3: 0 \\
& 13.5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
47: 4 \\
\hline 10 . \\
10.9 \\
28: 3
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
18.1 \\
5.8 \\
53.9 \\
14.7
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
29: 8 \\
5: 9 \\
\text { an } \\
13.5
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
479.9 \\
\hline 10.7 \\
10.6 \\
28 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18: 2 \\
& 5 .: 8 \\
& 53.9 \\
& 14: 7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 29.7 |
| :---: |
| $5 \cdot$ |
| an |
| 13.5 | \& <br>


\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Construction |
| :--- |
| Gas, electricity and water Gas Gas Electricity Water supply |} \& 1,35 \& 89.1 \& 1,455-8 \& 1,253-2 \& 89.1 \& 1,342.3 \& 1,2 \& 89.1 \& 1,334,9 \& 1,25 \& 89.1 \& 1,342.3 <br>

\hline \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \cdot 7.7 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
23.5 \\
43: 5 \\
4: 1
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { and } 3.9 \\
\text { and } \\
4 \cdot 1
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 389.4

and
223:

43 \&  \& ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 62.1 \\ & \text { 23 } \\ & 34.4 \\ & 4.1\end{aligned}$ \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{62}{23} 3 \\
& 34.5 \\
& 4 \cdot 1 \\
& 4.5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{43}^{20.4}$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

(139769)

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 employess in manufacturing industries (excluding
shipbuilding) was $2,079,900$ or about $35 \cdot 4$ per cent. of all shipbuilding) was $2,079,900$ or about $35 \cdot 4$ per cent. of all
operatives, each working about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on average. operatives, each working about $8 \frac{1}{\text { h }}$ 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 establishments was 39,600 or 0.7 per cent. of all operatives each
losing about $12 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ 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 worker
Adme inisures relate to operatives other than maintenance workers. 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


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 was 521,$045 ; 448,477$ males and 72,568 females, and was 28,847
lower than on 11 th May 1970 . The seasonally adjusted figure lower than on 11 th May 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure
was 561,100 or $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. of employees, compared with $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. in May and $2 \cdot 2$ 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 Between 11th May and 8th June, the number of school leavers 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 $2 \cdot 4$ 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 weecks, 68,756
from 4 to 8 weeks and 322,982 for over 8 weeks Those from 4 to 8 weeks and 322,982 for over 8 weeks. Those registered
for not more than 4 weeks accounted for $24 \cdot 8$ per cent. of the for not more than 521,205 , compared with $25 \cdot 6$ per cent. in May, and those
total

JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 38.0 per cent., compared with 38.7 per cent. in May.
Prior to 13 th November 1967, the numbers of unemployed casual workers were included in the numbers registered as now excluded from this analysis.
Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 8th June, 1970

| Duration in weeks | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Bears } \end{gathered}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brydorer } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yomen } \\ & \text { arfar } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Oinler } \\ \text { under } \\ \hline 18 \text { y yars } \end{array}$ | tal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less | ${ }^{32,459}$ | 3,572 | ${ }_{6,761}$ | 1.846 | 44,638 |
| Over 1, up to 2 | ${ }^{31,307}$ | 2.665 | 5.512 | 1.431 | 40,915 |
| Up to 2 | 63,766 | 6.237 | ${ }^{12,273}$ | 3.277 | ${ }^{85,533}$ |
| Over 2, up to 3 | 15.330 | 1,311 | 2,856 | 677 | 20,224 |
| Over 3 , up to 4 | 18,591 | 1,118 | 3,356 | 625 | 23,990 |
| 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 | 48,566 |
| Over 4, up to 8 | 54,724 | 2.504 | 10,278 | 1,250 | 68,766 |
| 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



Table 2 (continued)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{great britain} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{UNITED Kingdom} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
WHOLLY \\
Males \({ }^{\text {Memales }}\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\begin{tabular}{l} 
TEMPORARILY \\
STOPED \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
Males \(\begin{aligned} \& \text { Females }\end{aligned}\)
\end{tabular}} \& Mal \& total Females \& To \& Males \& \begin{tabular}{l}
total \\
Females
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers smal tools and gaug
Hand tools and implements \\
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. \\
Wire and wire manufactures \\
Cans and metal boxes \\
Metal industries not elsewhere specified
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& 1,320
4
2

1,37 \& | 276 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1 |
| 1 |
| 273 | \& 12,718

587
448
254
468
695
453
249
9,564 \&  \&  \&  \& 2,115
58
106
108
188
184
1,418

18 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
14,999 \\
587 \\
587 \\
586 \\
589 \\
754 \\
5.54 \\
11.074
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>

\hline | Textiles |
| :--- |
| Production of man-made fibres |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres |
| Jute |
| Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods |
| Lace Carpets |
| Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) |
| Made-up textiles |
| Other textile industries | \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
310 \\
130 \\
52 \\
237 \\
237 \\
124 \\
104 \\
166 \\
16
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 768

164
165
62
363
363
66
1
1
14 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline | eather, leather goods and fur |
| :--- |
| Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.151 \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { 322 } \\
& 102
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 233 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
3,2 \\
142 \\
23
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& $\stackrel{7}{6}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,158 \\
& \substack{153 \\
32515 \\
110}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 246 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,404 \\
\hline 40 \\
430 \\
133
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,205 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ \mathbf{2 5 1} $$
\begin{gathered}
341 \\
113
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 255

$\substack{511 \\ 153}$
43 \& (1,460 <br>

\hline | Clothing and footwear |
| :--- |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwe |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery |
| Footwear | \&  \&  \& 195

10
74
7
3
22
20 \& 209
20
20
20
30
24
24
81
81 \& 3.065
5.15
554
545
525
150
19
916 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery
Glass Class
$\qquad$ \&  \&  \& 168
158
158
2 \& ${ }_{89}^{89}$ \&  \& \&  \&  \& \& (i, <br>

\hline | Timber, furniture, etc. |
| :--- |
| Furniture and upholstery |
| Shop and office fitting |
| Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork m | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 514 \\
& 112 \\
& 167 \\
& 87 \\
& 37
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 227

220
216
16 \& 5
4
$i$ \&  \& \&  \&  \& \&  <br>

\hline | 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 |
| Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, otc. | \&  \&  \& \& \&  \& \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
6,793 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$, .045
\] \& \& <br>

\hline | Other manufacturing industries |
| :--- |
| Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. |
| Brushes and brooms |
| Miscellaneous stationers' goods |
| Plastics products not elsewhere specified |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | \&  \& | 1.216 |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}246 \\ 62 \\ 305 \\ 305 \\ 382 \\ 120 \\ 120\end{array}$ | \& \& \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,339 \\
& 345 \\
& 364 \\
& 360 \\
& 360 \\
& 300 \\
& 190
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \&  \&  \& (1.139 <br>

\hline Construction \& 93,100 \& 618 \& 157 \& \& 93,25 \& 619 \& 93,876 \& 101,791 \& 20 \& 5 <br>

\hline Gas, electricity and water Electricity Water supply \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { T.216 } \\
3,39 \\
3,523
\end{gathered}
$$ \& ( $\begin{aligned} & 255 \\ & 102 \\ & 136 \\ & 17 \\ & 10\end{aligned}$ \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\substack{3,220 \\
3,350 \\
3 \\
524} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& \& \& \& \& (incis <br>

\hline | Transport and communication |
| :--- |
| Road passenger transport |
| Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage |
| Port and inland water transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage | \&  \& 1,620

266
416
49
37
43
43
375
375

129 \& \& \&  \& (104 \&  \& |  |
| :--- | :--- | \&  \& 34,294 <br>

\hline | 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 | \&  \&  \& \& \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline - Seef footnote on page 601. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{(continued on page 601)} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

600 JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \＆PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as
unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment
service careers offices in development areas and certain local areas，together with their percentage rates of unemployment． Some of the local areas listed also form parts of development
areas
The travel－to－work areas for which percentage rates are
calculated were reviewed in 1968 and the list of local areas in the table was revised to take account of the new and，in many
cases，wider groupings of employment exchange areas．As a result，a local area，formerly listed as a＂principal town＂may either（a）be incorporated in another area designated by a
different place name，or $(b)$ be omitted entirely．Similarly a local area currently listed may represent a larger or smaller area than that of the former＂principal town＂of the same name．Thus the percentage rates of unemployment now published for local areas may not be comparable with the previously published rates for principal towns with the same or similar description．

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 8th June， 197


| development areas＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Local areas（by re | on）－contin |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Western <br> Merseyside <br> Northern <br> Scottish <br> Welsh | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4,256 \\ & 25,46 \\ & 4,69 \\ & 60,52 \\ & 6,9226 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,053 \\ & 6,033 \\ & 13,688 \\ & 3,683 \\ & 3,03 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1,48 \\ & 1,815 \\ & 3,216 \\ & 3,421 \\ & 1,319 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 5,091 \\ 3,034 \\ 57,658 \\ 77,618 \\ 24,168 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ 467 \\ \hline 2,28 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 42 \\ \hline 92 \\ 183 \\ 164 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 37 \\ 62 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,539 \\ & \hline, 582 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 2．6 |
|  | 157，129 | ，864 | 9，919 | 194，9212 | 2，985 | 4.0 |  |  | （ ${ }_{\substack{32 \\ 79 \\ 49}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69 \\ 189 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ |  | 173 <br> $4{ }^{17} 4$ | 2 |
| Northern Iroland | 23，798 | 6，954 | 1，422 | 32，174 | 475 | 6.2 |  | cisis | （108 | 新 138 | cisis | ${ }^{17} 17$ | －${ }_{\text {a }}^{4}$ |
| LOCAL AREAS（by Rogion） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & \hline 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 31 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2， |
| South East |  |  |  |  |  |  | East Midlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 228 <br> and <br> 2206 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 945 \\ 17 \\ 7 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.38 \\ & 0: 81 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,708 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 369 \\ \text { cot } \\ \hline 104 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\substack{3.158 \\ \text { s50 } \\ \text { S50 }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | ： |
| cicle | （ $\begin{gathered}2269 \\ 2.899\end{gathered}$ |  | 3 | ${ }_{\substack{3129 \\ 3.246}}^{\substack{310}}$ | ＝ | ${ }_{2}^{19}$ | corby | （2， 3090 | come |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2，7996} \\ 3}}^{\text {3，}}$ | ${ }^{42}$ | 2：0 |
| terainemoud | － 3 36\％ | ${ }^{80}$ | ${ }_{12}^{22}$ |  |  | 1.6 | coitester |  | ${ }_{7}^{474}$ | ${ }_{86}^{73}$ | － $1,1,95$ | 化 | 1－6 |
|  |  | ${ }_{233}^{323}$ | 12 <br> 124 <br> 12 <br> 1 | 3．192 | － | 2．7 | Nounhorou | －1．1．54 | ${ }^{68}$ | 102 | ， 1.525 |  | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 203 \\ & 13 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 55 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 959 \\ & \hline 945 \\ & \hline 984 \\ & \hline 98 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ | 1.6 1.6 2． |  | coiction | $\begin{gathered} 68 \\ 689 \\ \hline 87 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ |  | 18 | 2．5 |
|  |  |  | 49 |  |  | ${ }^{0.8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 34 | － 1.458 | 二 | 2.3 2： 1： | trarailer |  |  |  |  | 22 |  |
| －Harlows | 1．59］ | $8 \%$ 100 106 |  | （1，34 |  | 1：2 |  | cintinc | cois |  | （i， | － 4 | 4 |
| ＋High Wycombe | 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 179 \\ & 179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 38 \\ & 688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1784 \\ & 1,359 \\ & 1,259 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 1：\％ | $\substack{\text { crinesbe } \\ \text { thalife }}$ |  |  |  | ， |  | 5 |
| Stumon |  | \％ $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & 80 \\ & 60\end{aligned}$ | （ | cise | 14 | 1：4 | Harrogare |  | － 170 |  |  | ${ }^{35}$ | 2．3 |
| （tay |  | ¢ |  | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{2,1716}$ | －11 | 2：6 | thult ther |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{27}$ |  |
| ＋Ramsgate Reading | ， 1,2081 | $\begin{aligned} & 4196 \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \hline 78 \end{aligned}$ |  | ， |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 0: 29 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | cill | coick | 250 <br> 107 <br> 107 |  |  | ${ }_{6}$ |
|  |  |  | ＋ $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 175 \\ & 175\end{aligned}$ | （7018 |  | －0．9 | Sheflerd |  |  | 192 | （i，5s0 | ${ }_{48}^{6}$ | ：${ }_{8}^{8}$ |
|  |  |  | $c17516121$ |  | 19 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{2} \cdot 6$ | Warkefeld | －979 |  | ${ }_{59}^{45}$ | i， i i， 0395 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 2}$ |
|  |  | 84 105 105 | 近 42 | （1，078 | 2 | 1．0 | North Wettern | 329 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＋Worthing | ${ }_{\text {1，025 }}^{5025}$ | 99 | 19 | ${ }^{1,143}$ |  | 2：6 | ＋Ashton－under－Lyne ＋Barrow－in－Furness | $\begin{aligned} & 4.494 \\ & \hline 989 \\ & \hline 989 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Anglia Great Yarmouth |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{98}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 305 \\ \hline 200 \\ \hline 100 \end{gathered}$ | 66 47 27 |  |  | \％ 7 |
|  | ci．2．148 | ［192 | 80 | 1．5970 | $\bigcirc$ | 1.7 |  |  | 211 125 |  | cis | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 1．78 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2.0671}$ | \％175 | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 39 \\ & \hline 9 . \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {，}}^{2,311}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 2：3 |  |  | － 1185 |  |  |  |  |
| South Western |  |  |  |  |  |  | tmarh |  |  |  |  | 込 38 |  |
|  | 5．4809 | ¢ 62 | 近 $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 39\end{aligned}$ |  | －${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  | － 150 |  | （ 618 | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | （e） |
|  | litit | $\substack{229 \\ 483 \\ 483}$ |  |  |  |  | ＋irama | cincine |  | － 100 |  | （ | \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |
|  | ， |  | 4，${ }_{4}^{48}$ |  |  | 2： 2.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rooch } \\ & \text { St. Hit } \end{aligned}$ |  | － |  | ${ }_{\text {li，920 }}^{1.402}$ |  | 5 |
|  |  | （178 | （163 |  | 67 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,096 \\ 1,899 \\ \hline, .79 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266 \\ & 250 \\ & 270 \end{aligned}$ | 64 <br>  <br> 69 <br> 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2749 \\ & 2.059 \\ & 2.059 \end{aligned}$ | ＋14 | 2：3 |

JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \＆PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 60 Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 8th June， 1970 （continued）


LOCAL AREAS（by Region）－continued
Northern
Bishop Auckla

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

| Industry（Standard Industrial Classification 1988） | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WHOL Malee | Yored． Females |  | abily Females |  |  |  |  | total |  |
| Insurance，banking，finance and business services Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing，etc． Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services <br> Legal services Medical and dental services <br> Religious organisations <br> Other professional and scientific servicer <br> scientific service |  |  | 3 |  |  | 5.324 1.275 3.252 3.326 and 186 186 | 14,664 526 5,452 524 6,525 206 336 1,095 | 9,346 3.396 3.312 3.115 and 930 930 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Sport and other recreations <br> Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments <br> Restaurants， Public houses <br> Clubs <br> Catering contractors <br> Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service <br> Laundries <br> Dry cleaning，job dyeing，carpet beating，etc． Motor repairers，distributors，garages and filling station <br> Repair of boots and shoes Other services |  |  | 39 30 4 3 7 1 1 2 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public administration and defence $\dagger$ National government service Local government service |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,856 \\ & 1,433 \end{aligned}$ | （10 | 5 4 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,49 \\ & 8,88 \\ & 1,9614 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,864 \\ 1,394 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,3898 \\ & 14,43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,128 \\ 1,449 \\ 1,4949 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Exxservice personnel not classified by industry | 1，489 | 2 |  |  | 1，489 | 2 | 1，561 | 1，542 | 73 | 1，615 |
| Other persons not classified by industr Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,93 \\ \hline \\ 1, i, 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,2046404 \\ 1.5888 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,1,139 \\ \hline 2,593 \\ 2,594 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,997 \\ & \hline 2,989 \\ & \hline, 989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,935 \\ 10,99895 \end{gathered}$ |  |


$\underset{\substack{+(139769}}{\substack{\text { ExCluct }}}$

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed,
and the monthly and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46
and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETE has been discontinued. It will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis
of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will 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 more than at $u$ thilled vacancies for adults was 186,900 in June, compared 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; remained
this was 8,185 more than at 6 th Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled va boys and girls analysed by industry vand byies for men, women, represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment 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 all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various
dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for Table 2

| Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Men } \\ 18 \\ 8 \\ \text { and }}}$ <br> over | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Binder } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Bemen } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { cirns } \\ \text { inder } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total |
| South Eas <br> Greater London <br> East Anglia South Western <br> Yorkshire and Humberside <br> North Western <br> Northern Wales <br> Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grat Brisio | 107,784 | 4,338 | 96,042 | ${ }_{4}^{48,37}$ | 295,501 |
| London and South Eastern <br> Eastern and Southern | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{22,158}$ | ${ }_{\text {li,64 }}^{1.544}$ | ${ }_{\substack{28,266 \\ 14,94}}^{\substack{ \\ }}$ | (12,688 | ${ }_{\substack{81.686 \\ 48,87}}$ |


| Industry ${ }^{\text {Incoun (Standard }}$ ( Stas | Number, of vecancier remainins unfiled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Hend } \\ \text { oned } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bner } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Bomen } \\ \text { overa } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Total |
| Total, all industries and services | 107,784 | 4,338 | 96,042 | 4,337 | 295,501 |
| Total Index of Production | 64,297 | 22,658 | 36,754 | 21,109 | 144,818 |
| Total allt manulacturing | 50,866 | 17,65 | 35,708 | 20,121 | 124,210 |
| Asriculture, forestry, fishing | 1,127 | 1,327 | 501 | 330 | 3,285 |
| Mining and duarrving | - ${ }^{\text {2,7,753 }}$ | \% 76 | ${ }_{29}^{81}$ | ${ }_{72}^{100}$ | ${ }_{3,530}^{3,42}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 2,444 | 957 | 4,472 | ${ }^{1,737}$ | 9,610 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 215 | 32 | 63 | 38 | ${ }^{34}$ |
| Chemicari and allied | 1,938 | 620 | 1,576 | 650 | 4,784 |
| Motal manufacturo | 4,003 | 1,397 | 702 | 394 | 6,496 |
| Mechanical engineoring | 12,580 | 3,075 | 2,392 | 927 | 18,974 |
| Intrument engineering | 1,263 | 451 | 708 | 305 | 2,727 |
| Electrical engineering | 3 | 1,704 | 3,937 | 1,475 | 13,29 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 1,395 | 260 | 7 | 30 | 1,764 |
| Vehicleer | 5,289 | 1,180 | 1,274 | 337 | 8,080 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere | 5,093 | 2,364 | 2,559 | 1,257 | 11,273 |
|  | 2,222 | 1,069 | 4,137 | 3,130 | 10,558 |
| Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and Worsted | $\underset{\substack{788 \\ 367}}{ }$ | ${ }_{273}^{237}$ | 1,872 | ${ }_{6}^{615}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,90}$ |

STOPPAGES OF WORK
The number of stoppages of work ${ }^{*}$ due to industrial disputes in
the United Kingdom, beginning in June the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the 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 except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100 .
The approximate number of workers involved at the establishconsisting of 175,600 involved in stoppages which 214,000 consisting of 150,600 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 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 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 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 The four-day stoppage of work by printing and allied workers
for a 25 per cent. increase in pay ended with a partial work on Saturday evening, 13 th June, and a full resumption took place the following day. This stoppage was declared official and
involved about 25,000 workers. Work was resumed 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 of a 10 per cent. pay increase and an extra week's paid holiday.
On 11th June about 7,000 insurance agents began a official stoppage of work in support of a claim for a a na a week expense allowance. The dispute was not supported by an 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
a week, and the stoppage made more than 14,000 workers 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 1 s . an
hour merit pay award to everyone except new entrants A stoppage by 2,100 craftsmen at a Corby entrel plant
A stoppage by 2,100 craftsmen at a Corby steel plant began on
16 th June following a week's work-to-rule. This action was in support of a demand for a $£ 58 \mathrm{~s}$. a week bonus without conditions. Some 4,500 other workers were laid off as a result and the dispute A work-to-rule and subsequent lock-out
86 maintenance workers commenced at a Birmingham metal manufacturing factory on 18 th June. The dispute was over job
evaluation for which the employers made an interim payment evaluation for which the employers made an interim payment
earlier in the year hoping to complete the exercise by the end of earier in the year hoping to complete the exercise by the end of
May. This was not possible and the men commenced to work-to-rule saying they would not resume normal work unless they

JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 603 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 stil in progress at the end of the month

| Industry rioup Industrial Classification) | January to |  |  | January to |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | No. |
| Agriculure, forsestry fith- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mining ming | ${ }_{86}^{6}$ | , 300 | ${ }_{\text {25,000 }}^{33}$ | $110^{3}$ | 16,700 | ${ }^{14,000}$ |
| Uarrying and tobacco | ${ }^{83}$ | 30,000 | ${ }_{\text {168,000 }}^{1,000}$ | $4_{48}^{4}$ | 13,400 | ${ }_{45}{ }_{5}^{5}, 000$ |
| cheme |  | 2.600 | 8,000 |  | 100 | 1.000 |
| Mexilas manuacture | ${ }_{1} 56$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{25,200}$ |  | ${ }^{21}$ | ${ }^{\text {5, } 2,200}$ | (000 |
|  |  |  |  | 312 | ${ }^{32} 2,5000$ |  |
| 隹 | ${ }_{202}^{65}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{159,190}$ |  |  | 211.00 | 9,000 |
| Aarospace equipmen | - 28 | 14,300 | 7,00 | $\stackrel{38}{5}$ | ${ }^{5,100}$ | ${ }_{5,000}$ |
| dind |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18 | $\substack{23,700 \\ 27,300}$ | 88.000 <br> 180,000 | $\stackrel{33}{33}$ |  | - ${ }_{\text {36,000 }}^{6,000}$ |
| Brick, potery, Tlism |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and pris | ${ }_{5}^{29}$ | 3, 3 2,200 | ${ }_{148}^{148}$ | ${ }_{20}^{14}$ | 500 | 68,000 |
| other ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 45,000 |
| diemerict |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 24, } \\ 1,400}}$ | -14,000 | ${ }_{13}^{142}$ | 2,600 | $\substack{120,000 \\ \text { c,00 }}$ |
| and | 141 | 90,000 | 159,00 | 182 | 101,200 | 167,000 |
|  | 192 | ${ }^{2}, 2400$ | 34, |  | 8,200 | 124,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mircolinemious | ${ }_{18}^{52}$ | St, 5 | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{3050000}$ | ${ }_{7}^{34}$ | 24,8000 | - $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & \text { 2,000 }\end{aligned}$ |
| Tooul | 2,296 | 964,800 | 5,008,000 | 1,489 | 706,000 |  |


|  | ${ }^{\text {Segining }}$ Sune |  | Beginning in the first sixof 1970 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Principal cause | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { stoppages } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { stoppages } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Wages-claims for increases | ${ }_{23}^{176}$ | cis.,500 | ${ }_{\text {l, } 1,366}^{166}$ | -489,200 |
| $\underset{\text { Heurs of work }}{\text { Empoyment of particular classes or }}$ |  |  |  | 1,400 |
| Other working arrangemens, rules | 48 | 4,000 | 266 | 92,600 |
| Thend | $\begin{gathered} { }_{15}^{15} \\ { }_{8} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 338 \\ \substack{388 \\ 48} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total | ${ }^{317}$ | 139,300 | 2,296 | 743,400 |

Duration of stoppages-ending in June
Duration of stoppage

| Duration of stoppage | Number of Stoppages |  | Working dars Worsterns. workers <br> involve |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 51 \\ & 53 \\ & 63 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,2+20 \\ & \text { ition } \\ & 41,500 \\ & 1,350 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Toul | 300 | 139,400 | 926,000 |

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BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY
HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic reekly 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 increases in basic or minimum rates. In general, no account is
taken of changes determined by local negotiations at district, taken of changes setermined lev local negotiations at district,
estabhment 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 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 shortonly, based on the
time or overtime.
Indices
At 30th June 1970 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, At 30 th June 1970 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages,
of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for al
workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:-



| 1969 | June | 177.6 | 90.6 | 196.1 | $175 \cdot 9$ | 90.5 | $194 \cdot 4$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | 193.6 | 90.4 | $214 \cdot 3$ | 191.7 | 90.4 | 211.9 |
|  | June | 194.5 | 90.4 | $215 \cdot 3$ | 192.7 | 90.4 | 213.1 |

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





 Retait distribibtion-Co-perative societies-Great Britain-Increases

 Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustment include carpet Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hour
of Work". of Work".
Estimates of the changes reported in June indicate that the
basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some
985,000 workers were increased by a total of $£ 1,625,000$ but, as 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 established by voluntary agreement, $£ 265,000$ from statutory
wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding wages regulation o
scale adjustments.
Analysis of aggregate changes
The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes,
by industry group and in total, during the period January to 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. of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months.
In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those
concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.
Table (a)


| Month | Sasic weekly rates of wages or |  |  | Normal weekly hours |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Approxim increases (000's) | number of <br> ted by- <br> docreases <br> (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { net } \\ & \text { amount of } \\ & \text { increase } \\ & \text { ( } £ 000 \text { 's) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Estimated <br> and <br> andenton <br> nete <br> hours <br> houly(000's) |
| 1969 Jun $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { Augus }\end{aligned}$ August September November December |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & = \\ & = \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 750 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 205 \\ 3 \\ = \\ = \\ 135 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 315 |
|  |  | 三 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 325 \\ & -30 \\ & \hline 70 \\ & \hline 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 305 \\ 20 \\ \hline \\ \hline 70 \end{array} \mathbf{7 0} \end{aligned}$ |





## RETAIL PRICES 16th JUNE 1970

At 16 th June 1970 the general* retail prices index was 139.9 (prices at 19th January $1962=100)$, compared with $139 \cdot 5$ at
19th May and with $132 \cdot 1$ at 17 th 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 verage level of prices of the commodities and services purchased acluding practically of households in the United Kingdom, medium salary earners.

- saly calners.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was $156 \cdot 9$ and that

The principal changes in the month were:

## 

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are
Group and sub-group
I Food: Total
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon
Fish
Butter, margarine
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat Milk, chaese and eggs
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.
Sugar, preserves and confectionery Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned
Fruit form Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Other food

Index figure


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V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) Coal and coke
Gas and
Electricity

| Durable household goods: Total |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Furniture, floor coverings and sof | furn |
| Radio, television and ot | household |
| Pottery, glassware and hardware |  |


| VII Clothing and footwear: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Metal | $\mathbf{1 2 3 \cdot 1}$ |
| Men's outer clothing | 130 |
| Men's underclothing | 129 |
| Womens outer clothing | 120 |
| Womens sundercothing | 121 |
| Coildrenns clothing | 123 |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, | 116 |
| hats and materials | 127 |
| Footwear |  |

VIII Transport and vehicles: Total 131.0 Motoring and cycling
Fares
IX Miscellaneous goods: TotalBooks, newspapers and periodicals
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet$141 \cdot 7$
187 requisites
Soap anglen
127 Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other
household goods Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc.


XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home $145 \cdot 0 \dagger$

| All Items | $139 \cdot 9$ |
| :--- | ---: |


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

## Statistical Series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal
statistics compiled regularly by the department in the form of 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 They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working
population, employment, unemployment, unfiled vacancies, population, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies,
hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail
prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes. prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes.
Some of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions of the terms used are at the end of this section.
The national statistics relate either to Gr
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 Gazetire, 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 Gazertre, January 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in the south east of England [see this Gazertr, April 1965, page
161 . Wil.
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 employes. 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; all industries and services are analysed by
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 included in articles in the April 1966 and July 1966 issues of this
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 their first employn
shown separately.
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 unemp The national and regional statistics of wholly unemployed,
excluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adjusted excluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adjusted
for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also
analysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations.
Unilled 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 counst, remain unfilled. They do not measure the etotal volume of unsatisfied immediate
manpower requirements of employers, and, for young persons, 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 shor-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 hours worked by men and by women wage earners in selected
industries in the United Kingdom covered by half-yearly earnings enquiries.
Earnings and wage rates. The average weekly and hourly earnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries are also given in table 122;
average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in table 123; and those earnings in index form in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all administrative, technical and clerical employees in certain industries and services are in table 125 , wage drift in
industries covered by the half-yearly earnings in table 126 , and average earnings in index form by industry in table 127, and by occupation in manufacturing industry in table 128. The next table, 129 , shows, in index form, movements in weekly and hourly wage
rates and earnings and normal and actual weekly hours of work, and in salaried earnings. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131 show indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, and normal
weekly hours for all industries and services, for manufacturing weekly hours for all industries and services, for manufacturing
industries and by industry group.
Dotail.

Retail prices. The official index of retail prices covering all Retail prices. The official index of retail prices covering
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 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 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 costs per unit of output (including the whole economy and for
data is available) are shown for the selected industries.
A full description is given in the Gazerte, October 1968, pages 801-803.
Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
not available
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit
shown) shown)
not elsewhere specified
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { n.e.s. } & \text { not elsewhere specified } \\ \text { S.I.C. } \\ \text { U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or }\end{array}$ 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 Although figures may total as shown. the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated
to this deg may be thee of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

| South | $\underset{\text { Anglia }}{\text { Ene }}$ | Western | Midestands | Mictand | Yorks and Humber- | Wortern | Northern | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\text { critaint }}{\text { Greme }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 1967 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ \text { Suncember } \\ \text { Socember } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,274 \\ & 1,35 \\ & 1,3027 \\ & 1,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { a.2.200 } \\ \text { and } \\ 2,268 \\ \hline, 268 \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{1,404 \\ 1,046 \\ 1,408 \\ 1,416}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { a.0.099 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { 2,062 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,266 \\ & 1.279 \\ & 1,27 \\ & 1,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 948 \\ & 9.92 \\ & 9525 \\ & 954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a.1.100 } \\ & \text { a, } 1,31 \\ & 2,996 \end{aligned}$ | ( 22.728 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1968 | March September December December | $\begin{gathered} 7,2066 \\ \substack{7,568 \\ 7,842} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 604 \\ & 607 \\ & 6.515 \\ & 6.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2727 \\ & 1: 2128 \\ & 1,282 \\ & 1,28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { a,245 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } 264 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,405 \\ & \hline 1,395 \\ & 1,390 \\ & 1,409 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,265 \\ & 1,256 \\ & 1,262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 938 \\ & 9.50 \\ & 9,50 \\ & 940 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1969 |  | 7,8008 | ${ }_{626}^{616}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,2275}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,265}}^{2,295}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,402}$ | 1,999 | ${ }_{\substack{2,883 \\ 2,883}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,223}$ | 938 | ${ }_{\text {2,091 }}^{2,088}$ | ${ }_{2}^{22,560}$ |
|  | June (b) Sperember Deecember* |  | $\begin{aligned} & 632 \\ & 632 \\ & 632 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,396 \\ & 1,288 \\ & 1,288 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,278 \\ 2,274 \\ 2,274 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,395 \\ & 1,394 \\ & 1,494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,001 \\ \substack{2,00 \\ 2,000} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,992929 \\ & 2,9090 \\ & 2,90 \end{aligned}$ | $1,2,28$ <br> $1: 254$ <br> 1,254 | $\begin{aligned} & 942 \\ & 947 \\ & 947 \end{aligned}$ | (e, | ${ }_{2}^{22,6519}$ |




|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM－ <br> STRAREY <br> sToppeg <br> Total <br> （000＇s） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number （000＇s） |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { of which } \\ \text { ochools } \\ \text { ienvers } \\ \text { (000's } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Actual } \\ \text { number } \\ \left(000 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime}\right. \end{array}\right)$ |  |  |
|  | Monthly verases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { july yut } \\ & \text { Severus ber } 12 \end{aligned}$ | 264：20 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 370，} \\ & 370.2\end{aligned}$ | $1: 1.4$ | － | co． $5 \cdot 9$ |  |  |  | 1：3．3 |
|  | October 10 Nover ber 14 December 12 |  | i． $2 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 年：6 |  |  | 1：68 |
| 1967 |  |  | － | $\underset{\substack{527.4 \\ 537 \\ 524}}{ }$ |  | \％is | cis |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprivi } 10 \\ & \text { Hund } 8 \text { 12 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2： 2.4 |  |  | 41.9 $\substack{44 \\ 340}$ | 517：2． |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2． $2 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  | cistio |  | （e）${ }_{\text {2，}}^{2 \cdot 3}$ |
|  | October 9 November 13 December 11 | $\begin{gathered} 50.7 \\ 5802-6 \\ 582 \end{gathered}$ | 2： 2.5 |  | ¢ 9.1 |  |  |  | ¢ |
| 1968 |  | ¢30．9 | 2．7． |  | 走：1 |  |  | 5477 5789 59 | 2． 2.4 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aroril } 18 \\ \substack{12 n} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | （iss．9 | ¢i．7 |  |  |  |  |
|  | July 8 ， <br> Avsist <br> Soperember |  | cien |  | co．76.7 <br> 20.8 <br> 20.8 |  |  |  | － $2 \cdot 4$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ctober } 14 \\ & \text { November } 11 \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2：4 |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{10.5 \\ 16.7 \\ 117}}$ |  | ¢ $\begin{gathered}539.4 \\ 524 \\ 59\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 3}$ |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janury } 13 \\ \substack{\text { Fiorrar } \\ \text { Marach } 1010} \end{gathered}$ |  | －${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ |  | （i．7 |  |  | cis | （ ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2 \cdot 3}$ |
|  |  |  | 2． 2.4 | ¢550．0 | （e．t |  | cisti：6 | ¢ | cin |
|  |  |  | 2． $2 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  | ¢ 5 spe： 5 | 2． 2.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2．5． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 2: 7 \\ & 2: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | （e． 2.4 |
| 1970 |  |  | 2.7 2.7 2.7 |  | 年：1， | 16．517.5 <br> 22.1 <br> 1 |  | ciscis | c．i． |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprir } 11 \\ & \text { Hand } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2． 2.75 |  | 7．4． |  |  |  | 2.5 <br> 2．4 <br> 2．4 |





|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) |  | Total ${ }_{\text {(000's) }}$ |  |  | Actual (000's) |  | adjusted <br> As percentage of total employees <br> per cent. |
|  | Monthly averages |  | $\begin{aligned} & i: 3 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & 2: 1 \\ & 2: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.8 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.1 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} i \cdot 3 \\ i=4 \\ i: 9 \\ i: 9 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July II II } \\ & \text { Sepueremer } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5: 8 \\ 8: 8 \\ 8.0 \end{gathered}$ | $1: 0$ | $\begin{gathered} 5: 8 \\ 8: 2 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ti.4. | 0.1. | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 7 \\ & 7: 8 \\ & 7.8\end{aligned}$ | 7:3 7 | $\stackrel{1}{1: 3}$ |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 | ¢1:9 | 1:69 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 $0: 3$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 9.6 \\ & 12.5 \\ & 12.5\end{aligned}$ | 10.6 11.9 | $1: 9$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lanurary } \\ & \text { Marcrar } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2:4. | 14.1 14.2 1.2 | 0:1 | 0.5. | 14.0 14.2 1.9 | H11:48 | $1: 9$ |
|  |  | 14.2 13.7 10.7 | 2:3 |  | 0.1 0.1 0 | 0.5. | (13.5 | (12.7 | 1:9 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | 1:68 | (10.8 10.8 | $0 \cdot 9$ | o. 0.4 |  | 112.7 | 1:9 |
|  | October 9 November 13 December 11 | (12:6 | ¢ 1.90 | 11.5 12.7 | 0. 11 | 0.1 0.1 0.2 |  |  | 1:9 |
| 1968 |  | (13.9 |  | 13.6 14.3 13.3 | $\stackrel{0.1}{=}$ | 0.3 0 | 13.6 13.1 18.3 | 12:02 | 1:9 |
|  | Arril <br> $\substack{\text { Man } \\ \text { Juno } \\ \text { I } \\ \hline}$ <br> 10 |  | 2:20 | (13.5 | 0.6 | 0:22 | in $\begin{aligned} & 12.9 \\ & 1: 1 \\ & 1: 1\end{aligned}$ |  | 1:9, |
|  | July 8 Ausust 12 September 9 | 10.4 11.1 | $1: 7$ | 10:3 11.6 | 0.1 $0: 4$ 0.1 | 0:1 | 10.3 10.6 1.6 |  | 1:90 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \text { Ne } \\ & \text { December } \\ & \text { Decmer } \end{aligned}$ | 111.5 | 1:9 | 111.5 | 0:1 | = | H11:5 | 121:6 | 2:90 |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anuary } 13 \\ & \text { Mararar } 1010 \end{aligned}$ |  | (2:2 | (13:6 | $=$ | o. $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0: 3\end{aligned}$ |  | 12.0. | 1:9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprit } 1.4 \\ & \text { And } \\ & \text { Jane9. } \end{aligned}$ | 13.5 12.5 10.7 | 2:178 | lis $\begin{aligned} & 13.4 \\ & 12.6 \\ & 10.6\end{aligned}$ | 0:1 | $0: 1$ $0: 1$ | 13.2, | 121:8 | $1: 8$ |
|  |  | 10:4 11.4 | 1:88 | ${ }_{\text {l }} 10.4$ | e. $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}$ | $\overline{0.1}$ | $\xrightarrow{10.1}$ | 11.88 | 1:989 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | (11.5. ${ }_{12}^{12.4}$ | $1: 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 5 \\ & 12 \cdot 5 \\ & 13.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0. 0.1 | 0.1 | ¢ 11.3 |  | 1:9 |
| 1970 |  |  | 2.3. | (15:4 | $\stackrel{0.1}{=}$ | 0.3 0.1 0.2 |  |  | 2.0 $2: 1$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprili } 1, \\ \text { Cand } \\ \text { cane } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\substack{43.7 \\ 13.5 \\ 11.9}}{\text { a }}$ | 2.1 2: i. | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 4 \\ & 13: 2 \\ & 1: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 0.1 | (e.t | (14.2 |  | coiol |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { r. Seasonally } \\ & \text { ployment and } \\ & \text { Eassent and and } \\ & \text { East tast } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | PORARILY STOPPED <br> Total <br> (000's) | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Percentage rate per cent. | Total <br> (000's) |  |  | Actual number (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly verages |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 16 \cdot 5 \\ 20.5 \\ 22.5 \end{gathered}$ | $1: 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 9 \\ & 20 \cdot 9 \\ & 21.9 \end{aligned}$ | 0:17 | $0: 1$ |  | $220: 6$ 225 25 | $1: 9$ |
|  | Octobe 10 Nocember 14 December 12 |  | 2. $2 \cdot$ |  | 0.3 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  | 0.2 0.1 0 | 2.2, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | cot |  | 0. 0.1 | 00.4 | 3n:0 | ¢32: $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 33.1\end{aligned}$ | 2. 2.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 10 \text { IO } \\ & \text { Severuen } \\ & \text { Sef } \end{aligned}$ |  | coin |  | 0.2 0.8 0.8 | 0.2 0.3 |  |  | 2.5.5 ${ }_{2}^{2.5}$ |
|  | October 9 Nover 13 December II |  | 2.75 | $\begin{gathered} 32: 8 \\ 366: 6 \\ 36 \end{gathered}$ | 0.4 0.2 0.2 | 0:3 0.4 |  |  | 2: 2.5 |
| 1988 |  |  | 2i.9 |  | 0.1 0.1 0 | 1.1 0.2 0.2 |  |  | 2.5 |
|  |  |  | , 2.6 |  | 0.3 0.1 | 0:2 |  |  | S. 2.5 |
|  |  |  |  | co.27.6 <br> 30.3 <br> 30, | 0.1 <br> 0.8 | 0 0 1 |  |  | 2: 2.5 |
|  | October 14 Nocember ${ }^{11}$ December |  | 2.5 2.7 | $\begin{gathered} 33,7 \\ 355 \\ 35 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 0:1 0.1 | co. $\begin{aligned} & 33.4 \\ & 35 \\ & 35\end{aligned}$ |  | 2.4.5 |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anuary } 13 \\ & \text { March } \\ & \text { March } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2:9 |  | 0.1 0.1 | 0:2 0.4 | 37.8 37.9 37 |  | 2.5 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 14 . \\ \substack{\text { pand } \\ \text { Jano }} \end{gathered}$ |  | 2.7 |  | 0:3. | o: $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.5\end{aligned}$ | 33.1 and 29.6 |  | 2.6. ${ }^{2.6}$ |
|  | July 14 Averut 11 Seperember 8 |  |  |  | 0.2 0.8 0.8 | $\frac{0.2}{0.1}$ |  | -36.2 <br> 37.2 <br> 37 | 2. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 0.3 0.1 | 0:2 | $\begin{gathered} 3 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 6 \\ 39.6 \end{gathered}$ | co.36.5 <br> 36.4 <br> 36.5 | 2.7 2.7 2.7 |
| 1970 |  |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1\end{aligned}$ |  | 0.1 0.1 0 |  |  |  | lin $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 2: 8\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 2.9 2.7 | $\begin{gathered} 38 \cdot 9 \\ 3519 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | 0.2, |  | cos.37.2 <br> 37.0 <br> 36.5 | 2.8 2.8 2.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | this has be |  |  |




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& carvonme \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLered} \\
\hline \& Samuliar rimomba \& \begin{tabular}{|c} 
Number \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \&  \& Total \({ }_{\text {（000\％}}\) \&  \& \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline  \& Monthly verases \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \&  \\
\hline 1966 \&  \&  \& 0：9 \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.5 \\
\& \substack{3 \\
1: 8}
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0．9 \(2: 0\) \& －17．5 \&  \& 1.0 \\
\hline \&  \&  \& \(1: 7\) \&  \& 0.8
0.2 \& Si： \&  \&  \& \(\left.\right|_{1: 4} ^{1: 3}\) \\
\hline 1967 \&  \&  \& 2．1 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
371 \\
37 \\
37 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& oi． 0.3 \& ¢ \(\begin{aligned} \& 6.7 \\ \& 4.2 \\ \& 4\end{aligned}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
36.8 \\
37.6 \\
37.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& \(1: 5\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Anpill } 10 \\
\& \text { Sund } \\
\& \text { Sund } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 2：20 \&  \& 0．3． \& \％：2 \&  \& \(\substack{36.5 \\ 37 \\ 38.2}\) \& \(1: 8\) \\
\hline \&  \& cis． \& li． \& 35： \& 0.7
\(i .2\)
2.3 \& S． \&  \& －39：9， \&  \\
\hline \& October 9
November 13
December 11 \&  \& （e） \&  \& 10.9
0.3

0 \& S． | 3.6 |
| :--- |
| 3.7 | \&  \&  \& 2．1 <br>

\hline 1968 \&  \& ¢55．2 \& 2．7． \& 51．9． \& 0.3
0.2
0.2 \&  \&  \&  \& 2．3 <br>

\hline \&  \& 53．1 \& 2： 2.6 \&  \& 0．5 \& li． $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ \& | 51.0 |
| :---: |
| 49 |
| 49 |
| 18 | \&  \& 2．5 2.5 <br>

\hline \&  \&  \& － \& $75: 6$

52.6 \& ¢ | 0.7 |
| :--- |
| 3.1 |
| 0.1 | \& 0.9

0.7 \&  \&  \& 2． 2.5 <br>
\hline \& October 14
November 11
December 9 \&  \& 2．6． \& S1：9 \& 1.1
0.5
0 \& $1: 1$
0.9 \&  \&  \& 2．5 2.4 <br>

\hline 1969 \&  \&  \& | 2.8 |
| :--- |
| 2.7 |
| 2.7 |
|  | \& ¢5．6． \& 0.3

0.2
0.2
1.1 \& 1.5
1.3
1.0 \& 55.3
St
54.0
52.2 \& 51．0． \& 2.5
2．5
2．5
2．5 <br>
\hline \&  \&  \& co． \& ces 53.4 \& 1.1
0.3
0.3 \& 1.07

0.6 \&  \& | 50.8 |
| :--- |
| 48.6 |
| 48.4 | \& 2．5 <br>

\hline \& | July 14 |
| :--- |
| August 11 September 8 | \&  \& 2： 2.7 \&  \&  \& 0.5

0.6
0.6 \& （46．9． \&  \& 2：5 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { October } 13 \\
& \text { November } 10 \\
& \text { December } 8
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 2．7． \&  \& 10．5 \& 1：0 \&  \&  \& 2：6 <br>

\hline 1970 \&  \&  \& 走．0． \& ¢9．7． \& 0.4
0.3

0.2 \& i： $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2．} \\ & 1.1 \\ & 10\end{aligned}$ \& 59．3． \& ¢ | 54.7 |
| :---: |
| 56.5 |
| 56.2 | \& 2．7．

2.7
2.7 <br>

\hline \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aprit } 1,13 \\
& \text { Hand } 18
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& cile $\begin{gathered}65 . \\ 53.3\end{gathered}$ \& | 3.9 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{3.7 \\ 2.6}$ | \&  \& | 1.0 |
| :--- |
| 0.4 |
| 0.4 | \& 1.3

0.9
0.6 \& cis． 5 S．7． \&  \& 2．78 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED＊} \\
\hline \& \& \(\underbrace{}_{\text {Number }}(000\)＇s） \&  \& \({ }_{\text {Total }}\) \& \(\qquad\) \& \& Actual （000＇s） \&  \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& Monthly averages \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July IIII } \\
\& \text { Severser ber } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 36 \cdot 3 \\
\& 42 \cdot 1 \\
\& 46 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1: 2 \\
\& 1: 5 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& 35：8 \& － \(\begin{aligned} \& 0.7 \\ \& i .3\end{aligned}\) \& 0.5
0.6
0.6 \& －35．1． \& 40.9
4.6
45
45 \& \(\left.\right|_{1: 5} ^{1: 5}\) \\
\hline \& October 10
\(\substack{\text { Noverber } \\ \text { December } 12}\) \& 55.7
60.6
60. \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1 \cdot 7 \\
\substack{2: 0} \\
\hline 10
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& 0.8
0.2
0 \&  \&  \& \(\substack{\text { S9，00 } \\ 56.1}\) \& \(1: 6\) \\
\hline \&  \&  \& 2． 2.5 \& 66．4 68 \& 0.2
0.1 \& 7．3． \& cose 68.2 \& ¢5：8． \& 2.1
2.1
2.1 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Aprivil } 10 \\
\& \text { Apan } \\
\& \text { Jun it } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 2． 2.6 \& ¢6．7． \& 1.1
0.2 \& 9：4．9 \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Julv 10. } 10.1 \\
\& \text { Sepposember II }
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \& cois \& ¢57．6． \&  \& 2：4 \(2 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline \& October 9
November 13
December II \&  \& 2．5． \& 717：8 \& 1.0
0.7
0 \&  \&  \&  \& 2：4 2.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1968} \&  \& 79．5 \&  \& \({ }_{\substack{77.6 \\ 74.3}}\) \& 0.2
0.1 \& 2：0 \& \(\stackrel{7}{77.3}\) \& 永永：18， \& 2．5． 2.5 \\
\hline \&  \& 75：8 \& 2．6． \&  \& 1.3
0.2 \& 1：28 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
77.4 \\
70.6 \\
60.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 2：4． \\
\hline \&  \&  \& 2： \(2 \cdot 3\) \&  \&  \& －0．5 0 \& ¢ \& 990：9
70.9 \& S． 2.4 \\
\hline \& October 14
November II
December 9 \& 71：1 78 \& － 2.4 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 70 \cdot 1 \\
\& 678: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0.7
0.7 \& 0：92 \& ¢9．1． \& 70.0
\(\substack{96.0 \\ 67}\) \& \({ }_{\text {che }}^{2.4}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sapurary } 13 \\
\& \text { March } \\
\& \text { March }
\end{aligned}
\] \& 74：9 7 \& 2． 2.5 \& 73：8 \(\begin{gathered}73: 7 \\ 72 \cdot 7\end{gathered}\) \& 0.1
\(0: 1\)

0 \& 1：0． \&  \& | 69.4 |
| :--- |
| 69.7 |
| 9.7 | \&  <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aprilil } 14 \\
\substack{14 \\
M a y y}
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 77．9 \& 2： 2.4 \&  \& 1.0

0.3

0.1 \& | 0.7 |
| :--- |
| 0.7 | \& ¢7．2． \& cis． 68.0 \&  <br>

\hline \&  \&  \& 2：36 \&  \& 1．1． \& | 0.7 |
| :--- |
| 0.7 |
|  |
|  |
|  | \& ¢7．2． \& 77.5

73
72.7 \& 2：5 <br>
\hline \& October 13
November 10
December 8 \&  \& 2：6 \&  \& 0.8
0.2
0.4 \& cis $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 1: 0\end{aligned}$ \& 772．5 72.8 \&  \& S． <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1970} \&  \& 79．8 79.5 \& － 2.7 \&  \& 0.3
0.2 \& 1：1．4 \& 78.5
78.8
$7 \%$ \&  \& 2．5． 2.5 <br>

\hline \&  \& 87：6 \& | 2.8 |
| :--- |
| 2.6 |
| 2.5 | \& \％ $\begin{aligned} & 79.3 \\ & 75.1 \\ & 72.1\end{aligned}$ \& | 1.0 |
| :--- |
| 0.3 |
| 0.4 | \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{78.4 \\ 75 \\ 71.9}}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 75 \cdot 3 \\ 75.3}}$ \& 2：6 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | PORARILY STOPPED <br> Total <br> （000＇s） | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED＊ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） | Percentag <br> rat <br> per cent． |  |  |  | Actual <br> number <br> （000 |  |  |
|  | Monchly averzes | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2：0 |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 2.5\end{aligned}$ | 0．3． | cose |  |  |
|  | October 10 Nover 14 December 12 |  |  | （36：9， | 1.15 <br> 0.4 | ¢，1.7 <br> 2.3 <br> 1.7 |  |  | 2．7 |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Panuary } 9 \text { Parar } \\ & \text { Mararch } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 0.4 0.2 0.2 | $1: 9$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apritil } 10 \\ & \text { Hand } \\ & \text { Jane } 12 \end{aligned}$ | 55．4． | 4.9 <br> 3.7 |  | 1．1． | $1: 9$ |  |  | 3.6 3.8 3.8 |
|  |  | ¢ |  |  | 0.7 3.7 0 | 20．7 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 9 \\ & \text { Nover } 13 \\ & \text { December } 11 \end{aligned}$ | cise 5 |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 56.7 \\ & 55.6 \\ & 57\end{aligned}$ | 0．5 | 9：－1． | ¢ 52.5 | 年52．6． | 4：0 4.1 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  | 0.6 0.3 0.3 | 1：2 | co． 60.5 |  | 4．4． |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10.6 0.5 | 0.7 0.5 0 |  |  | － 4.4 |
|  | July 8 \＆ Segut 12 September 9 9 | 58．0 | cit | cis $\begin{gathered}57.3 \\ 63.2\end{gathered}$ | ¢：8． | 0.7 0.7 |  |  | 4.6 4.7 4 |
|  | October 14 November II December 9 |  | \％ 4 | 63.6 63.2 63 | \％ $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 0.5\end{aligned}$ | 1．0 0 | ¢1， $\begin{aligned} & 63.9 \\ & 62.7\end{aligned}$ |  | 4.7 4.6 4 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurary } 13 \\ \substack{\text { Fabrarf } \\ \text { March } 10} \end{gathered}$ | 68．5． 664 66.7 | ¢5.1 <br> S． <br> 1 |  | 0.5 0.3 0.3 | 1.0 1.1 1.1 |  |  | 4.8 4.7 4 |
|  |  | 64：0 | 4.9 <br> 4.3 <br> 15 |  | 10.7 0.5 |  | ¢1．8．51． <br> 55 | 析：2． | 4．7．${ }_{\text {4，}}^{4}$ |
|  |  | 59．759， <br> $65 \cdot 1$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4．} \\ & 5: 0 \\ & 5\end{aligned}$ | 59.4 664 66.3 | \％1.5 <br> 3.7 | 0．3 0.6 | 57．8． | 61.1 62.6 62.6 | ${ }_{4}^{4.8}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 6424 \\ & 64.5 \end{aligned}$ | 4：7．7 | 㐌1：3 | 1.4 0.6 0.6 | －0．5 0.6 | 50：8 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.5}$ |
| 1970 |  | 67.9 <br> 664 <br> 66.8 <br>  | 5．2． 5 |  | 0．6． | $1: 1$ 0.9 | ¢6．2． |  | 4.8 4.7 4.7 4.7 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprit } 11^{3} \\ \text { Hano } \\ \text { Uno } \end{gathered}$ | ¢0：9 |  |  | 1.2 0.5 0.5 | － $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4．9，} \\ & \text { O．5 } \\ & 0.5\end{aligned}$ |  | cone $\begin{gathered}69.6 \\ 58: 2\end{gathered}$ | ¢4.7 <br> 4.4 |



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLT4 UNEMPLorep |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of which } \\ & \text { school- } \\ & \text { leavers } \\ & \text { (000's) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Actual number <br> (000's) | Seasonally Number (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & y \text { adjusted } \\ & \begin{array}{\|c} \text { As percentage } \\ \text { of total } \\ \text { employees } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Monthly zererges |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July Ill } \\ & \text { Sepperember II } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{2.5 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.8}}{\substack{ \\\hline}}$ | cis 535 | 2:9, |  |  | 57.3 | 2.66 |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 | cor $\begin{gathered}67.3 \\ 80.2\end{gathered}$ |  | ¢ | 0.7 0.4 0.4 | 5.2. | ¢9.1 | ¢3.9 68. | S.2.9. <br> 3.1 |
|  |  | 88.9 80.7 87.7 |  | (ex | 1.68 0.5 0 | ¢ 0.6 |  |  | 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriril } 10 \\ & \text { Mane } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3:9\% |  | 1.1 0.3 0.3 | ¢, | $80 \cdot 2$ 773 78 7 | 79.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 10 \text { Iut } \\ & \text { Sepzeter ber } \end{aligned}$ | ¢18.0. |  |  | 3.9. | - | 年:8:8 |  |  |
|  | October 9 November 13 December 11 | $\begin{gathered} 85 \cdot 8 \\ 86 \end{gathered}$ | 3:9 | (79.9.9, | 0: 0.5 | ¢ |  |  |  |
| 1968 |  | ¢ 95.3 .3 | 4.4 | ¢ 9 9.1. | 1.6 0.5 0.5 1.2 |  | 90.5 8.5 87.3 82.2 8.0 | (80.2. | 3.9 3.7 3.7 3.7 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { crivi } \\ \substack{\text { pan } \\ \text { Jun }} \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ¢ 38.2 | 1.2 0.3 0.3 arem | $1: 9$ 3.8 1.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \cdot 4 \\ & 789.5 \\ & 79 \cdot 5 \\ & 79.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ \text { Ausers } 12 \\ \text { Sepember } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ¢70.4 | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & i .4 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | $1: 6$ 2.6 2.6 | cis $\begin{gathered}75.0 \\ 74.7 \\ 76.9\end{gathered}$ | coin79.5 <br> 78.0 | $\begin{gathered} 3.7 \\ 3.6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | October 14 November 11 December 9 | $\xrightarrow{79.2}$ | 3.7 3.7 3.7 | ${ }_{7}^{77.6}$ | 0.7 0.3 0.7 | 1:6 1.6 |  | $\substack{78.8 \\ 76.9 \\ 76.3}$ |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  | 86.4. 88.5 8.1 78.3 | lo. $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.9\end{aligned}$ | 3.2 3:2 2.1 1.7 | 85.2 88.7 80.6 7.5 | 79.2 77.5 76.2 | 3.7 3.6 3.6 3.5 3.4 |
|  |  |  | 3.7 3 |  | 0.9 0.4 | 1.7 |  | 74.7 74.9 79.9 | 3.4 3.5 3.7 |
|  |  | (en |  | 79.0 80.6 76.6 | 3.6 $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 1: 6\end{aligned}$ | \%:8 |  | 79.9 980.3 79.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & .7 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { Noverber } \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ | ¢9.7.\% <br> 84.7 | 3.7 3 |  | 00.8 0 | 1:6 | 7.2 89.7 | $\underset{\substack{79.3 \\ 8: 5}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 3.7}}$ |
| 1970 |  |  | 4.4. |  | $1: 4$ 0.6 0.6 | 2:9, | 91:6 | $85 \cdot 3$ 88.2 84.7 84.7 | 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 |
|  |  | ¢9.4 | 4.1. | 88.3 88.7 88.7 | 0.8. | in2.1 <br> $2: 4$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.9}$ |



624 JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: wholly unemployed : analysis by duration


| Total | $\left.\right\|_{\text {or less }} ^{2 \text { weeks }}$ | MEN |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Over } 26 \\ \text { weers } 5 \text { and } \\ \text { weeks } \\ \text { weeks } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Weeks 5 | women |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Over } 2 \\ \text { Opers and } \\ \text { whers } \\ \text { weeks } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Over } 8 \\ \text { outs } \\ \text { wots and } \\ \text { weeks } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 2 \text { werks } \\ \text { or leess } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \begin{array}{c} \text { wand } \\ \text { woens and } \\ \text { weeks } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 2 \text { weeks } \\ \text { or less } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Over } 2 \\ \text { opers and } \\ \text { wets } \\ \text { weoks } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |
| (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | ${ }^{(000}{ }^{\text {s }}$ ) |  |  |
| (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monthly vereazes |  |
| 218.7 <br> 2089 <br> 19.9 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \cdot 1 \\ 38 \cdot 5 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | 55.2 | 29.7 | 41.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 2 \\ & 12: 4 \\ & 11: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12: 2 \end{array} \\ & \hline 1: 7 \end{aligned}$ | ¢10.1 |  |  | 966 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1019: 4 \\ & 2026: 4 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 42.8 | 25.1 | 39.0 |  | (12.7 | (20.9 | ¢ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 271 \cdot 2,2, \\ & 3545 \end{aligned}$ |  | co: 100:2 1050 | 57.8 | $26 \cdot 2$ | 41.9 | 22.5. |  | 12:8. | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 6 \\ & 9: 6 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cotober } 10 \\ & \text { Docember } 14 \\ & \text { Decemer } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | (11.12. | 129.9 | 36.6 | $46 \cdot 7$ | 21:1. |  | 13.2 9.2 9.2 | 9:88 |  | 1967 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 69.1 \\ 56.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | 132.4 | 59.4 | 51.2 | $\underset{19}{19.8} 19$ | - $23 \cdot 9$ | 13:5 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 360 \cdot 9 \\ & 390 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢3:1 | 100.5 | 62.8 | 54.1 |  |  | 14.9 10.7 10.7 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 74.0 \\ & 6440 \\ & 64.6 \end{aligned}$ | 年97.9 | $108 \cdot 6$ | 60.2 | 63.3 | $22 \cdot 2$ 18.4 $18: 6$ |  | 12.9. | $\begin{gathered} 12: 09 \\ 8: 9 \\ 8.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 9 \\ & \text { November } 13 \\ & \text { December 11 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 776:46} \\ & 458 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 4 \\ & 62: 4 \\ & 620 \end{aligned}$ | (119:9 109.9 | 147.4 | 65.0 | 71.8 | $\underset{\substack{19.1 \\ 15 \cdot 6}}{19}$ |  | 11:989 | 9:28 $8: 7$ |  | 1968 |
|  | 70.1 $\substack{75 \\ 55 \\ 5}$ | - 10.12 | 133.9 | 72.1 | 75.6 | 16.0. |  | (15:22 | 6.8. 6 6.8 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 120.5 \\ & 4127 \\ & 417 \end{aligned}$ | 66:0 |  | 113.6 | 64.8 | 76.4 | 13.9 1851 15.1 | $\xrightarrow{17.3}$ | $\underset{\substack{13.8 \\ 19.8 \\ 19.8}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.5 \\ 30.7 \\ 21.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 429 \cdot 4 \\ & 4390: 4 \\ & 449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74: 4 \\ & \hline 6: 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 4 \\ & 104 \\ & 105: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 109.8 | 60.6 | 79.4 | $\underset{\substack{20.2 \\ 13 \\ 13.4}}{ }$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 25: 0 \\ & 25: 1 \\ & 22: 1\end{aligned}$ | \% 19.6 | 年.7.1. | October 14 N Noverber 11 December 9 |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{116.5}$10.5 <br> 107.2 <br> 10.2 | 139.8 | 65.1 | 82.4 | 18.0. | 20.3 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20. } \\ & 20.1\end{aligned}$ | ¢19.9 | 7:3 7 7:6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anaurary } \\ & \text { Marcral } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | 196 |
| 499.0 400.1 400 |  |  | 128.4 | 70.0 | 83.5 |  | 20:6 | 14.1 8.7 8.7 | ¢8.0. |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 70.5 \\ & 65 \cdot 6 \\ & 65 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 98.9 | 60.5 | 81.7 | 15.6. | 189.6 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 14.1 \\ & \text { Ausur } \\ & \text { Superember } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 433.7 \\ & 4654 \\ & 465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 770 \\ 70 \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1062 \\ & 115: 2 \\ & 115: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 109.1 | 54.2 | 87.1 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{19.6 \\ 13.6}]{ }$ | ciele | 12:9 | 9.11 .3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { Noverber } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 505 \\ 5090 \\ 490 \end{gathered}$ |  | ¢12.1 | 149.1 | 60.0 | 89.0 |  |  | 12:3 | 9:4 9.4 |  | 1970 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 485.7. } \\ & 459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 63-8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 070 \\ & 888: 7 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $142 \cdot 3$ | 70.3 | ${ }^{99.8}$ |  | (20.4. | $\xrightarrow{13.6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 6 \\ & 7: 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Aprir ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Mal II }}$ June 8 |  |

## Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain




[^2]OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*


HOURS OF WORK

|  |  | INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | vehicles |  | Food, tobacco | Other facturing | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { manuring } \\ \text { induring } \\ \text { industries } \end{array} \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Vehicles | Textiles, leather, clothing | $\xrightarrow{\text { Food, }}$ drink tobacco | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { othen } \\ \text { fantur } \\ \text { faturing }} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104.3 100.5 10.5 10.5 10.4 10.1 10.0 10.5 10.5 10.4 90.5 98.5 98.3 97.7 |  |  |
| 1966 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.400 \\ & 100.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.7 \\ & 103: 6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{98 \\ 98.2 \\ 976}}$ | ${ }_{97}^{95.5} 9$ | $\xrightarrow{95 \cdot 3} 9$ | cos | 98.4. | 97.939 97 | cor 98.2 | 98.9 9 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{98.5} 9$ | 99.1 |
|  |  | 994:3 | ( 98.2 |  | ${ }_{\substack{84 \\ 98: 1 \\ 93}}^{9}$ |  |  | cos. 98.6 | 98.1 97.0 97 | ¢ 97.7 | ¢ 98.9 | $\xrightarrow{99.1} 9$ | 9, 9.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 1 \text { Nor } \\ & \text { Docer ber } \\ & \text { Decemer 17 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 102:4 |  | 99.:4 9 | $\underset{\substack{97.4 \\ 96 \cdot 2}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | -109:9 | cos 96.8 | ¢98.4. 9 | cor 92.0 | 97.7 97.6 97 | 97.6. 97 | 97.8.4 |
| 1967 |  | 94.7 94.7 | 99.5 ${ }_{\text {9, }}^{99.3}$ |  | 88.2 87.2 8.2 | 92:0 | 97.2 97.2 9 | cors 95.9 | ${ }_{\substack{95.7 \\ 96.5}}^{96.5}$ | ¢ 93.0 | ${ }_{9}^{966.7} 9$ | ${ }_{\substack{96 \\ 98.6 \\ 97 \\ 9}}$ | 96.7 97.7 97 |
|  |  | 994.6 94.6 | 99:4 ${ }_{\text {98, }}^{98}$ |  | 87.7 87.0 86.7 | 920: ${ }_{\text {920 }}^{\text {93 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{97 \cdot 4 \\ 976 \\ 96}}$ | 97.1 97.1 97 |  | 96:9 ${ }_{\text {9, }}^{95}$ | 97.3 97. | 97.7 97.7 | ¢9.0. |
|  |  |  | cos 93.3 | cos$75: 9$ <br> 87 <br> 87 |  |  | 997: | cors 97.6 | 97.0. ${ }_{\text {97\% }}^{96.3}$ |  | - 97.4 | 99, 98.6 | ¢9.3. 9 |
|  | Otaber 14. | ${ }_{94.7}^{93.7}$ | cor 98.5 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 88.5 \\ & 89.7 \\ & 8.6\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 99700 9 | 97.2 97 97.6 | cos 96.3 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 96.2 \\ 96.4}}$ | cors97.4 <br> 98.2 <br> 8.2 |  | ${ }_{98}^{98.5}$ |
| 1968 |  |  | 95:2 ${ }_{\text {95 }}^{95}$ | (80.1. 8 |  | ¢0.0. 90.2 | 9, 9 95.7. 9 | 96.0 970 97.3 | 94,9 9 | 95.1. | 969.7 9 | 96.7 97.2 97.2 |  |
|  |  |  | 95:8 ${ }_{\text {95 }}^{95}$ |  |  | cos $\begin{aligned} & 88.6 \\ & 90.1\end{aligned}$ | ¢96.7. 96 | 97.9 97.9 97 | cos 96.8 | 97.3 977 97 | cose 98.5 | 9797.7 9 | 9909 9 |
|  |  | ¢ | 99.4 997 97 9 |  |  |  |  | cors 98.6 | 97.4 97.0 97 | co. 98.1 | cos 989.9 | 99.3. 9 | ¢9.5. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 19 \\ \text { Noverber } \\ \text { December 1 } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{9}^{94.7} 9$ | ${ }_{9}^{97.7} 9$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{86.6 \\ 86.1 \\ 87}}^{\text {8, }}$ |  | cos 98.1 |  | 97.3 97 97.6 | core 97.4 | cos 98.4 | cos 98.5 | $\stackrel{99.4}{9.3}$ |
| 1969 |  | ¢ 93.38 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{96.6} 9$ | ¢0.4. 90.5 |  |  | cos 96.8 | 97.6. | 97.0. 9 | cos 98.0 | 97.7 97.7 97 | 97.6 97 97 |  |
|  |  | 94.7. 9 |  | 91.1. 9 |  | 谷 90.0 | 97.2. <br> 97 <br> 97.5 | cos. 98.2 | 97.5 <br> 9778 <br> 97.8 | 97.9 <br> 98.2 <br> 97 | 98.1 <br> 979 <br> 97 <br> 9 | cor 98.5 | cosper 98.1 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Juty }}$ Ausust 1 16* $^{*}$ <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  | crem 98.7 |  | cos 98.38 | cors 97.9 | cospers 9 |  |
|  | October 1 18* $^{*}$ Novemer $15 *$ December | ¢ 94.3 | 996.6 |  | (in |  | 977.9 ${ }^{97}$ | ¢98.0. ${ }_{\text {98, }}^{97}$ | 97.2 97.0 97 | 967.7 97.1 | ${ }_{9}^{97 \cdot 6} 97$ |  | 99:1 9 |
| 1970 |  | (90.3. | cois 95.4 |  | ¢0.30 | 86.3 88.7 88.7 | 93, 95. 98 | 97:3 ${ }_{\text {97\% }}^{97} \mathbf{9 7}$ |  | 96.0. 9 | 95.8 978 97.2 | 96.3 97.3 97.4 | 97.3 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Notes: <br> 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 the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue respectively GAzerte. are not comparable with the figures for corresponding months in later years. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  |  |  | 958 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  | MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food, drink <br> tobacco | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Cheminalas } \\ \text { industries } \\ \text { indries }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metal } \\ \text { turar face. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Engineer- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { onerfor } \\ & \text { goors } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shipowild- } \\ & \text { Sighnd } \\ & \text { manine } \\ & \text { engineering } \end{aligned}$ | v | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal } \\ & \text { goods not } \\ & \text { elsewhere } \\ & \text { specified } \end{aligned}$ | Textil |  |  |  |
|  | earnings  <br> 17  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 10  <br> 10  <br> 20 15 <br> 20 1 <br> 20  <br> 22 5 <br> 23 23 <br> 24 2 <br> 24 3 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 16 & 5 \\ 19 \\ 10 \\ 20 & 16 \\ 20 & 12 \\ 20 & 15 \\ 21 & 8 \\ 22 & 8 \\ 23 & 2 \\ 24 & 2 \\ 25 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 8 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 21 & 16 \\ 21 \\ 21 & 14 \\ 21 & 18 \\ 23 \\ 23 & 16 \\ 23 & 19 \\ 25 & 7 \\ 26 & 3\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}16 & 8 \\ 19 \\ 10 \\ 20 & 18 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 6 \\ 21 & 1 \\ 22 & 1 \\ 22 & 10 \\ 23 & 10 \\ 24 & 18 \\ 24 & 16\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 5 \\ 168 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 20 & 7 \\ 21 \\ 21 & 7 \\ 21 & 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 168 \\ & 16 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | earrings <br> \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | WOMEN (IB YEARS AND OVER)



|  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { earnings } \\ t & 6 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 9 & 8 \\ 15 & 16 \\ 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 5 \\ 10 & 19 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 11 & 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 5 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 9 & 13 \\ 10 & 16 \\ 10 & 6 \\ 10 & 14 \\ 11 & 10 \\ 112 & 13 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | 6 5 <br> 10 17 <br> 10 0 <br> 10 14 <br> 10 3 <br> 10 3 <br> 10 10 <br> 10 10 <br> 10 5 <br> 11 10 |  |  | $\begin{array}{rl} f & 5 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 9 & 15 \\ 9 & 19 \\ 10 & 9 \\ 10 & 13 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 11 & 10 \end{array}$ | 6 5 <br> 88  <br> 9 13 <br> 9 3 <br> 9 10 <br> 9 10 <br> 10 0 <br> 10 2 <br> 10 8 <br> 10 17 |  | $f$ <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 9  <br> 9 14 <br> 10  <br> 10 5 <br> 10 5 <br> 10 13 <br> 10  <br> 10 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S. |

EARUal workers: anNiNGS AND HOURS

| TABLE 122 (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furniture, } \\ & \text { ett. } \end{aligned}$ | Paper, printing ${ }^{\text {and }}$ publishing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { chrinac. } \\ & \text { indingstres } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { furifac } \\ \text { industres } \\ \text { industres } \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {conestruc- }}^{\substack{\text { coion }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cas, } \\ & \text { electicity } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { water } \end{aligned}$ | Transport and cammouni- cationt | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Certain } \\ & \text { nincelu } \\ & \text { serverices } \\ & \text { ser } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Publicicics } \\ & \text { tratation } \end{aligned}$ | All industries covere |  |
| 5 8 <br> 17 16 <br> 19  <br> 19 10 <br> 19  <br> 20 16 <br> 20 16 <br> 22 3 <br> 21 3 <br> 23 17 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 3 \\ 10 & 3 \\ 20 & 3 \\ 20 & 16 \\ 20 & 16 \\ 21 & 18 \\ 22 & 18 \\ 23 \\ 24 & 12 \\ 24 & 13 \\ 25 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & \hline 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.7 50.6 50.7 50.7 50.0 sol 50.6 50.5 50.7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered} \mathrm{~d}: 7.7 .7 .$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furniture, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Paper, } \\ \text { Printing } \\ \text { ard } \\ \text { publishing } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Allufac } \\ & \text { turify } \\ & \text { tind } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mining and } \\ \text { aurring } \\ \text { (exarcip } \\ \text { coal) } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {conotruc- }}^{\text {coiol }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gase } \\ & \text { Sectricty } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { water } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { cortain } \\ \text { mintain } \\ \text { mervicuses } \\ \text { servic } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public } \\ & \text { adminis- } \\ & \text { tration } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & \hline 6 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 120 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 17 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 9 & 13 \\ 10 & 17 \\ 104 \\ 10 & 12 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 & 8 \\ 10 & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 5 \\ 9 \\ 9 & 1 \\ 9 & 12 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 10 & 11 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 & 15 \\ 12 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 \\ 9 & 15 \\ 9 & 15 \\ 9 & 18 \\ 9 & 18 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 & 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 8 \\ 88 \\ 88 \\ 88 \\ 88 \\ 8 & 17 \\ 1017 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 10 \\ 10 & 11 \\ 11 & 8 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & \\ 12 & 4 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 13 \\ 13 & 0 \\ 14 & 18 \\ 14 & 11 \\ 15 & 12 \\ 15 \\ 16 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 2 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 16 \\ 8 & 15 \\ 8 & 16 \\ 9 & 3 \\ 9 & 1 \\ 10 & 12 \\ 10 & 7 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 37.0 \\ \text { 37.4.4. } 37.4 \\ 39.0 \\ 38.0 \\ 38.0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| § 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 ClassificationI958 1958. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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


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


Administrative technical and elerical empling AND HOURS (certain industries and services) $\dagger$

| October | CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY |  |  |  |  |  | all "SALARIED" employees |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number of employees return <br> (5) |  |  |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { Number of } \\ \text { amplere of } \\ \text { rovern by } \\ \text { rut }}$ (II) |  |  |
| 1959 | 30,000 | ${ }_{12}^{6}{ }^{\text {f }}$ | 100.0 | 321,000 | ${ }_{9}^{\text {f }}{ }_{5}^{5} \frac{1}{8}$ | 100.0 | 913,00 | ${ }_{77}{ }_{7}$ is ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | 854,000 | if sif ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 1960 | 29,000 | 1323 | 106. 1 | 333,000 | 91610 | 106.0 | 928,000 | 18182 | 106.3 | 87,000 | 11139 | 105.5 |
| 1961 | 30,000 | 131011 | 109.6 | 358,000 | 1072 | 111.6 | 953,000 | 19150 | 111.1 | 915,000 | 1246 | $110 \cdot 3$ |
| 1962 | 301,000 | 1425 | 114.3 | 370,000 | 101411 | 115.8 | 975,000 | 2111 | 118.4 | 943,00 | 1308 | 117.6 |
| 1963 | 246,000 | 14010 | 116.7 | 366,000 | 1120 | 119.2 | 1,014,000 | 2265 | 125.5 | 972,000 | 13157 | 124.4 |
| 1964 | 27,000 | 14189 | 120.9 | 392,000 | 11116 | 124.7 | 1,035,000 | 2367 | 131.2 | 992,000 | 1473 | 129.6 |
| 1965 | 278,000 | 1631 | 130.7 | 406,000 | 1296 | 134.4 | 1,045,000 | 25101 | 143.4 | 1,033,000 | 151311 | 141.7 |
| 1966 | 27,000 | 16181 | 136.8 | 433,000 | 12175 | 138.7 | 1,075,000 | 26119 | 149.5 | 1,085,000 | 1624 | 145.5 |
| 1967 | 27,000 | 1757 | 139.8 | 459,000 | 1368 | 143.6 | 1,125,000 | 27143 | 155.8 | 1,137,000 | 16135 | 150.5 |
| 1968 | 272,000 | 18125 | 150.7 | 472,000 | 1480 | ${ }^{155} \cdot 1$ | 1,145,000 | 29811 | 165.6 | 1,178,000 | 17111 | 158.8 |
| 1969 | 27,000 | 2092 | 165.6 | 480,000 | 1596 | 166.7 | 1,153,000 | 3114 | 178.4 | 1,208,000 | 181911 | 171.5 |

Wage drift: percentage changes over corresponding month in previous year: United Kingdom TABLE 126

|  |  |  | Average weekly <br> vage earnings <br> (1) | Average hourly wage earnings <br> (2) | wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* (3) | Average $\begin{gathered}\text { Wourly } \\ \text { Wazes } \\ \text { (4) }\end{gathered}$ ( |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1956 | Aforil |  | + +7.6 +7.3 | + +7.15 |  | + +7.3 | $\pm+0.0$ |
| 1957 | April |  | $\pm$+ <br> +5.5 <br> 8.8 |  | + + 3:8 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2.5 } \\ +5.6\end{array}$ | $\pm 1: 3$ |
| 1958 | Afril ${ }_{\text {Afober }}$ |  | $\pm{ }^{+4.6}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5.5. } \\ +3.1\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5.9 } \\ + \text { \% }\end{array}$ | + +1.8 | $\pm \pm .15$ |
| 1959 | Aoril ${ }_{\text {Aforer }}$ |  | + +5.9 | + 3.6 |  | + +1.5 | - 0.0 |
| 1960 | April ${ }_{\text {Afober }}$ |  | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ +6.5 \\ \hline 8.6\end{array}$ | $\pm \begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +8.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\pm{ }^{+6.4}$ | + ${ }_{+}^{4.4}$ | + +1.8 |
| 1961 | April ${ }_{\text {Actober }}$ |  | + +5.6 | +7.3 +7.0 | $\pm{ }_{+}^{+6.5}$ | + +6.2 | $\pm{ }^{+0.3}$ |
| 1962 | April ${ }_{\text {atober }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ +3.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +5.1 <br> +4.1 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5. } \\ +4.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\pm+4.1$ | $\pm$+ <br> +0.2 <br> 1 |
| 1963 |  |  |  | + 3.6 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +3 \\ \hline 8.6\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3.6 } \\ +2.3\end{array}$ | + +0.4 |
| 1964 | ${ }_{\text {Acril }}^{\text {Actober }}$ |  | + +8.15 | + 7.4 | + +8.5 | + + ¢ 5.9 | + +1.6 |
| 1965 | April ${ }_{\text {actiober }}$ |  |  | $\pm \begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & +10.1\end{aligned}$ | $\pm 8.0$ | + 5.3 | $\pm$+ 2.7 <br> 2.7 |
| 1966 | April ${ }_{\text {actiber }}$ |  | + +7.4 +4.2 | +9.8 | + +9.7 |  | $\pm{ }^{+1.7}$ |
| 1967 | Arril ${ }_{\text {October }}$ |  | + +2.1 |  |  | $\pm$+5.7 <br> +5.3 | + $\pm 0.3$ 0.3 |
| 1968 | Acril ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  | + +7.5 +7.8 | $\pm 8.1$ | + +7.7 | $\pm{ }^{+8.6}$ | $\mp{ }^{-0.97}$ |
| 1969 | ${ }_{\text {April }}^{\text {October }}$ |  | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +8.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +7.1 +8.0 | $\pm{ }_{+8.9}^{+6.9}$ | $\pm 5.4$ | + +1.5 |

Notre:
halifyecalle covers al fullt-time workerer in the industries included in the department's
Thatyeary cearinins enquiries (Table 122).

3. Adding the resultant fifure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a



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

|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Food } \\ \text { drink } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { tobacco } \end{array}$ | Chemicals and | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Mealal } \\ & \text { facaur } \\ & \text { factur } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Engineering and | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship ining } \\ & \text { banding } \\ & \text { marine } \\ & \text { onfing } \end{aligned}$ | Vehicles |  | Textiles | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Lear, } \\ & \text { geader } \\ & \text { zand fur } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Clothing cot wear |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1966 \\ \text { November } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{104.5}$ | ${ }_{102}^{104} 9$ | ${ }_{101}^{102: 4}$ | 101969 | ${ }_{98,88}^{103}$ | 98.1 | 998:5 | ${ }^{103.5}$ | ${ }^{103} 103$ | ${ }^{103.8}$ | 199:8 9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 7 \\ & 112: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 102.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1026 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 103: 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 30: 3 \\ & 100: 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 808: 80, ~ \\ & 988: 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1001: 6 \\ & 1000: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1020 \\ & \text { 1020: } \\ & \text { 10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1026 \\ & 1079: 9 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 090 \\ 990 \end{gathered}$ | (103.3. |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { fary } \\ \hline \text { une } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 10505 \\ & 105: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 65: 505 \\ & 105: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 69: 6 \\ & 1006: 7 \\ & 1067 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 4 \\ & \text { 105: } \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ios:0 } \\ & \text { ion } \end{aligned}$ | lise. 10.5 | (103: | (104.: | ciol 1096 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { julvy } \\ \text { Severse } \\ \text { Seperembe } \end{gathered}$ | 110.0. | $\begin{aligned} & 107.8 \\ & 106: 4 \\ & 106: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 106: 3 \\ & 105: 2 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lop:4 } \\ & 105: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1090909 \\ & 1089 \end{aligned}$ | - 109.7 | (105:6. | (105.5 | 107:4 |
| October November December | $\begin{aligned} & 1097 \\ & 107 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10727: 512: 8 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 50.5 \\ & 109690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 100: 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.4 \\ & 106: 3 \\ & 106: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1095 \\ & 1075 \\ & 1075 \end{aligned}$ | (1016. | Hill $110 \cdot 8$ | (108.7 |  | liol 10.1 |
| 1968 Jan January February March | \|111.7 | ${ }_{\text {12, }}^{112.5}$ | 110:0 | 109:1 | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 80: 8 \\ & 170: 80 \end{aligned}$ |  | 11115.5 | 112.9. | (106.3 | 110.13 | 111:8 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { juyn } \\ \text { unit } \end{gathered}$ | (14.3. | (112:2 | 113: 113 | $\underset{112 \cdot 8}{112.3}$ | 111.9 114 | 119, 116 | (111.8 | 1112:5 | ${ }^{1112} 112.6$ |  | (13.7 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sepuse } \\ \text { Jember }}}{\text { der }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{119.5}$ | ${ }_{112}^{13} 12.5$ | (17\%: | 113:8 | 118:8 | 1175:0 | (113:2 |  | (14.3. | ${ }^{115126}$ |  |
|  | 117.5 |  | 117:0 | 113.5 11770 | 113.7 1178 | 1170.6 | (16:8 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 1197 \\ & 127\end{aligned}$ |  | \%115:9 | ${ }_{1}^{119.7} 18.7$ |
|  | (120.7 |  |  | 117:9 | (19, 12.8 |  | (190.0 | 121:4 | (13:8 | 177.5 | - 12.0 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprit } \\ \text { juan } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ |  | 121:3 | (122: | 121:6 | , | (inction |  |  |  | 119:4 |  |
|  |  | (126:0 |  | (12. | (120.9 |  |  | (120.8 | 1219:4 | 119.9 | - |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { Dover ecember } \end{gathered}$ | $125: 9$ <br> $125: 9$ <br> 135 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 125: 4 \\ & 130: 0 \\ & 3005 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (132: | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot(2) \cdot \\ & 129.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1275 \cdot 3 \\ & 125 ; \end{aligned}$ |  | (121:4 |  |
| ${ }^{1970}$ January | 129.5 | 130.1 | 132 | 129 | 137.5 | 135.4 | 132 | 129.1 | 122.0 | 125.0 | 129.7 |

## tandard Industrial Classification 1968








all employees (monthly enquiry) : index of average earnings: Great Britain
TABLE 127 (continued) JAN UARY 1966=100

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Timber, } \\ \text { Surnere } \\ \text { eute } \\ \text { etc } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper } \\ & \text { arint } \\ & \text { anding } \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { andilish- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { other } \\ & \text { otan } \\ & \text { mandur } \\ & \text { inf } \\ & \text { infus. } \\ & \text { tries } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { fanu } \\ & \text { fantur } \\ & \text { indus. } \\ & \text { inius. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agri- } \\ & \text { siture } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Mining } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { angrary- } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { con- } \\ & \text { tionco. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cals } \\ & \text { ericity } \\ & \text { andity } \\ & \text { watere } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Trans- } \\ & \text { Parn } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { comp.a. } \\ & \text { mionifa- } \end{aligned}$ | Miscell. aneous and laneous services§ | ${ }^{\text {Andus. }}$ tries $\underset{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { servic }}}{ }$ services covered |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 103.5 | 102:8 ${ }^{\text {99, }}$ | 99.6 98 | ${ }_{100}^{102} \mathbf{3}$ | ${ }_{\text {1084 }}^{108}$ | 1046:6 | ${ }^{108} 106$ | 102:9 | ${ }_{104}^{1046}$ | ${ }_{103.6}^{104}$ | ${ }_{101}^{103}$ | ${ }_{103}^{103.5}$ | (ist $\begin{gathered}\text { November } \\ \text { Necember }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 102:8 |  | (100.1. |  |  | 105:3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 505 \\ & 1020: 5 \\ & 1025 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{104.1} \begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 104 \cdot 3 \\ & 10.3\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 9 \\ & 106 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 103: 10: 1 \\ & 102: 50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 107 <br> 107 <br> 117 <br> 1 | (103:4 |  | 104:4 | \|112:2 ${ }_{117}^{12}$ | (106:4 | 111.4 |  | (106:5 |  | (105:7 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { jurn } \end{gathered}$ |
| (122:9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1045: 50 \\ & 106: 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { ion: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1075: 505: 0 \\ & 106: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 1117 120 129 | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 25 \\ & 1065: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1165: 5 \\ & 115: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 1 \\ & 1055: 1 \\ & 105: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.1 \\ & 109: 30: 8 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 1096 \\ & 10.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1096: 8 \\ & 1006: 2 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1066969.9 \\ & 100.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 1085 108 |  | (108:2 | 1115:24 |  | ${ }^{1115: 9} 1108.2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1045 \cdot 5 \\ & 1055: 5 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | 108:0 | 111: 110.5 | 109:18 107 | 10988 108 | Oteoer |
| ${ }_{113}^{1137} 17.6$ | 109:9 | 1100.0 | 1119.7 114.0 | $1117: 0$ | ${ }_{1}^{110.3} 111.7$ | 114.19 11.9 |  | ${ }_{11109}^{112.9}$ | lis 11.4 | ${ }_{\substack{112.0 \\ 112.3 \\ 11.7}}$ | I11:0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cise } \begin{array}{c} \text { janary } \\ \text { fabrary } \\ \text { March } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1116:4 | 111:9 ${ }_{11}^{116: 7}$ | \|111:5 113.6 | 112.3 | 1118.7 | 110:6 1110.3 | (120.5 | 109:4 112.7 | (12.9 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{117.5}$ | 113:4 |  | (taril |
| ${ }_{1119: 0}^{118: 8}$ | (113:9 | 113:9 ${ }_{112}^{112.9}$ | 1115:8 | (122:5 | 109:0 |  | 1111:9 111.4 | 1115.5 | H115:2 | 116:1 116.5 | N114:0 | July |
| 1119.8 10.6 10.6 | 115.8 118.1 | 113:9 ${ }_{\text {116 }}^{115}$ | 1118.8 117.9 |  | 112.0 1111.9 | (22:8 | 1111:20 112.1 | 121:8 | 117.4 115 | 117:2 | 1119:9 | October |
| 1119.3 120.5 120.5 | 118.5 | ${ }_{1115}^{11597}$ | 119, 119 | 117.4 12.3 | ${ }_{1}^{118.3} 117.3$ |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1113} 113$ |  | 121:3 | (19.97 | 119.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cisquary } \\ & \text { andury } \\ & \text { Barchy } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1212:8 |  | (120.6 |  | (13.51 | 117:4 | 129 $\substack{12.6 \\ 124 \\ 13.1}$ | 120:1 | +124.5 | (12.7 |  |  | (taril |
|  | - | - 120.5 |  |  | (114.7 118.7 | ¢132.1. |  | (127.0. |  | (125:3 |  | July |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12578: 8 \\ & 122: 3 \end{aligned}$ | (120:8 | - | (126:20 | 迷1379 | (18:6 | 133.0 130 127.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1190.6 \\ & 1220: 8 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 127.2 | 130. | 126 | 130.5 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 128.5 | 128.5 | $133 \cdot 3$ | 131.6 | 129.9 | 129.9 | ${ }_{\substack{1970 \\ \text { January }}}$ |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furni, } \\ & \text { turre } \\ & \text { etc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Paper } \\ \text { paring } \\ \text { panting } \\ \text { pinblish } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { other } \\ & \text { otanur } \\ & \text { ondur } \\ & \text { indur- } \\ & \text { inries- } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agri- } \\ & \text { siture } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Mining } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and anry- } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { con- } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscel- } \\ & \text { laneous } \\ & \text { services§ } \end{aligned}$ | Allustries and nit sevices covered |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| ${ }^{1021} 1$ | (100.0 | ${ }_{104}^{104} 4$ | 104:9 |  | 109.1 99.1 | $105 \cdot 8$ $104: 8$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1020.0 \\ & 102 \cdot \\ & 1044 \\ & 107: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot \\ & 105 \cdot \\ & 105: 7 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $1$ |  $103.5+3^{10+7}$ | (199.9 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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

TABLE 128
GREAT BRITAIN：JANUARY $1964=100$

|  | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dustry Group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { I970 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ |

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium Jan

| January | June <br> 1968 | January <br> 1969 | June <br> 1969 | January <br> 1970 | January <br> 1970 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

ENGINEERING＊

```
Timeworkers
    Skilled
    Semi-skilled
    Labourers
    ayment-by-result
    Payment-by-result workers
        Semi-skille
        Labourers
    All payment-by-result worker
    All skilled workers
All semi-skilled workers
All labourers
All workers covered
```

121.1
119.7
119.5
121.0
120.4
116.9
118.8
118.6
120.6
118.0
119.4
119.6

| 127.1 | 133.5 | 139.7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 126.0 | 132.4 | 138.9 |
| 127.0 | 131.0 | 137.6 |
| 127.3 | 133.7 | 140.0 |
| 127.9 | 133.3 | 140.0 |
| 124.7 | 129.7 | 133.9 |
| 123.3 | 127.8 | 135.3 |
| 126.1 | 131.2 | 136.8 |
| 127.4 | 133.2 | 139.7 |
| 125.1 | 130.8 | 136.1 |
| 126.2 | 130.3 | 137.2 |
| 126.5 | 132.3 | 138.2 |


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

s．
558
488
391
512
573
513
410
537
565
501
396
524

129.2
126.3
126.5
128.3
129.8
124.9
126.1
127.2
129.0
125.1
126.5
132.1
127.8
130.6
130.8
133.6
129.3
128.6
131.2
132.4
128.1
130.3
130.7



d．
142.9
122.4
98.8
130.0
156.4
140.8
103.9
146.6
148.7
13.6
100.0
137.4
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING $\dagger$
Timeworkers Skilled
Labourers
All timeworkers
Payment－by－result workers
Semi－skilled
Labourers
All payment－by－result workers All skilled workers
All semi－skilled workers
All workers

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE $\ddagger$
Timeworkers
General workers
Craftsmen
All timeworkers
Payment－by－result workers General workers
All payment－by－result worker
All general workers
All craftsmen
All workers covered

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| :---: | :---: |
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138.9
139.5
138.9
141.3
145.8
14.3
138.1
145.3
144.1
143.3
139.8
144.1
149.9
154.9
152.8
154.7
156.4
159.0
139.9
155.0
155.0
157.8
146.6
155.1

|  <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


| s． | s． |
| :---: | :---: |
| 454 | 4 |
| 442 | 2 |
| 495 | 5 |
| 446 | 1 |
| 546 | 1 |
| 430 | 2 |
| 406 | 7 |
| 506 | 6 |
| 543 | 3 |
| 436 | 0 |
| 418 | 7 |
| 504 | 1 |


| 134.7 | 138.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 133.5 | 133.6 |
| 131.3 | 135.2 |
| 135.6 | 138.2 |
| 135.7 | 140.9 |
| 130.5 | 140.8 |
| 124.8 | 129.2 |
| 134.6 | 140.6 |
| 135.2 | 141.0 |
| 130.9 | 139.1 |
| 128.3 | 133.1 |
| 134.8 | 141.0 |


|  |  |  | $d$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 150.4 | 159.6 | 169.7 | 133.9 |
| 142.0 | 155.0 | 161.6 | 104.2 |
| 150.3 | 160.9 | 176.5 | 104.3 |
| 151.7 | 163.0 | 173.9 | 120.7 |
| 149.0 | 158.1 | 166.9 | 153.7 |
| 147.4 | 155.3 | 162.1 | 112.8 |
| 139.6 | 143.0 | 147.2 | 101.4 |
| 148.3 | 155.9 | 164.3 | 138.8 |
| 148.5 | 157.9 | 166.9 | 149.7 |
| 145.4 | 155.2 | 161.9 | 110.6 |
| 144.9 | 151.1 | 158.9 | 102.3 |
| 148.7 | 157.7 | 166.8 | 134.6 |

d．
33.9
04.2
104.3
120.7
153.7
112.8
10.4
138.8
149.7
110.6
102.3
134.6

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§
Timeworkers
Process workers
Maintenance workers（skilled）
Maintenance workers（semi－skilled）
Service workers
Labourers
All timeworkers
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）
All maintenance workers（semi－skilled）
All service workers
All labourers
All workers covered

| 130.7 | 133.5 | 139.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 132.7 | 135.3 | 140.6 |
| 131.2 | 133.9 | 139.7 |
| 127.7 | 131.7 | 135.5 |
| 129.6 | 132.0 | 136.6 |
| 128.1 | 131.8 | 135.8 |
| 129.5 | 132.9 | 138.0 |
| 131.5 | 134.1 | 139.2 |
| 129.9 | 133.2 | 138.2 |


| $145 \cdot 8$ | $150 \cdot 8$ | 511 | d． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $146 \cdot 5$ | $148 \cdot 7$ | 559 | 4 |
| 145.9 | 150.4 | 522 | 7 |
| $142 \cdot 6$ | $145 \cdot 7$ | 517 | 10 |
| 144.7 | $145 \cdot 8$ | 582 | 10 |
| 14.6 | 146.2 | 534 | 2 |
| 14.6 | 148.7 | 514 | 1 |
| $146 \cdot 2$ | 147.8 | 569 | 11 |
| $145 \cdot 1$ | 148.6 | 527 | 7 |

137.2
134.8
136.8
129.6
125.2
128.3
134.3
130.6
133.3
139.2
138.4
139.3
130.7
126.9
129.5
136.1
133.5
135.4
149.6
143.1
148.2
135.2
133.3
134.5
143.7
139.1
142.5
155.0
150.8
154.2
142.8
141.1
142.5
150.0
147.1
149.4
167.7
159.8
166.1
148.4
145.4
147.7
159.3
153.6
158.0
133.5
144.3 136.5
149.3
139.3
139.6
134.8
14.8
137.5
137.6

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES
119.4
120.9
126.2
116.8
120.6
121.6
115.9
118.5
113.9
11.5
121.6
117.0
116.4
118.9
116.2
118.4
122.1
118.2


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| ज्जА <br>  | むさい ゅionvini |
|  Nのज゙NoOOVNーー・ | $\dot{\Delta} \dot{0} \dot{\sigma} \dot{\sigma} \dot{\omega}$ |
| ๙ow <br>  | NAGMOM， 겅ㅇN으․ |
|  | जठ̄wn＝？ |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $123.0$ | $125.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \cdot 1 \\ & 155.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143.2 \\ & 152.2 \end{aligned}$ | $121 \cdot 4$ |
| $130 \cdot 5$ | $130 \cdot 8$ | 145.4 | $150 \cdot 3$ | 118.7 |
| 125.0 | 129.3 | 137.6 | 147.6 | 116.9 |
| 124.7 | 126.2 | 136.8 | 150.4 | 102.9 |
| 131.7 | $135 \cdot 3$ | $145 \cdot 8$ | 154.0 | 122.7 |
| 126.9 | $130 \cdot 7$ | 136.4 | 145.0 | 147.5 |
| $127 \cdot 3$ | $130 \cdot 0$ | 141.4 | 148.4 | 157.3 |
| 121.5 | 127.3 | 131.8 | $140 \cdot 3$ | $130 \cdot 6$ |
| $127 \cdot 7$ | $130 \cdot 6$ | 137.5 | 145.0 | 128.9 |
| 128.7 | 132.8 | $140 \cdot 0$ | 151.7 | $113 \cdot 8$ |
| $126 \cdot 7$ | $130 \cdot 4$ | 136.9 | $146 \cdot 2$ | 143.3 |
| $126 \cdot 7$ | $130 \cdot 9$ | 136.5 | $145 \cdot 3$ | 144.7 |
| $130 \cdot 2$ | 133.1 | 142.8 | 147.9 | 151.7 |
| 123.9 | 129.2 | 134.7 | 141.6 | $127 \cdot 7$ |
| 126.4 | $130 \cdot 0$ | 137.4 | 146.1 | $124 \cdot 6$ |
| 128.2 | $132 \cdot 3$ | 140.1 | $150 \cdot 8$ | 108.4 |
| 128.0 | $132 \cdot 3$ | 139.0 | $147 \cdot 5$ | 138.5 |

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

[^3]

| basic weekly rates of wages |  |  |  | normal weekly hours* |  |  |  | basic hourly rates of wages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | women | Juveniles | Wlltrers | Men | Women | Juveniles | Workers | Men | Women | Juveniles | workers |



## WAGES AND HOURS <br> Whes

 weekly hours: industrial analysis


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furniture, } \\ & \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \substack{\text { Paper } \\ \text { panting } \\ \text { pation } \\ \text { publishing }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { manu- } \\ & \text { facturing } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {construc. }}^{\text {coion }}$ | Gas, electricity and water | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transport } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { communi- } \\ & \text { cation } \end{aligned}$ | Distributive |  | Miscellanservice |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

*See footnote on previous page.


|  | Alroholic | Tobacco | Housing | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { fuel } \\ \text { Hight }} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Transport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { vehicles } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscel- } \\ & \text { laneous } \\ & \text { goods } \end{aligned}$ | Services | Meals andsht ansusumed ontside homet |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17th JAN UARY 1956=10 |  |
|  | 71 | 80 | 87 | 55 | 66 | 106 | 68 | 59 | 58 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103.51 \\ & 10.57 \\ & 1077.9 \\ & 117: 97 \\ & 117.7 \\ & 123.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 6 \\ & 1007 \\ & 100: 0 \\ & 10076 \\ & 10056 \\ & 106 \cdot 6 \\ & 106 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 102.4 <br> 107 <br> $\underset{\substack{13 \\ 13,5 \\ 13.5}}{120}$ <br> 115.0 124.3 <br> $128 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 th JANUARY 1962 10 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 97 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 63 \\ & 64 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 67 \\ & 67 \\ & \hline 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & \hline 70 \\ & 74 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \\ & 78 \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 104 \\ & 109 \\ & 107 \\ & 1118 \\ & \hline 123 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 62 63 65 64 68 64 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 10 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 1116 \\ & 1128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 63 \\ & 64 \\ & 63 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 64 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 95 ${ }_{9}^{95}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & \hline 64 \\ & 68 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 68 \\ 68\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 118 \\ 118 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 61 | (59 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 124 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | 60 68 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & \substack{57 \\ 55} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{41}$ |  |
|  |  | 1000 1005 $100: 6$ $120: 6$ $120: 8$ $120: 5$ $135: 5$ |  |  | 100.4 100.1 1004 10.8 10.2 10.0 13.2 18.3 |  |  |  |  | 1265.92 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Monthly } \\ \text { averages }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| 105.9 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 100.0 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 99.8 | 103.2 | 99.6 | 101.0 | 102.4 |  | January 15 |
| 109.7 | 103.2 | 100.0 | 110.9 | 110.1 | 101.2 | 1040 | $100 \cdot 6$ | $102 \cdot 9$ | 105.0 |  | January 14 |
| 114.9 | 110.9 | 109.5 | 116.1 | 114.8 | 104.0 | 106.0 | $103 \cdot 9$ | 109.0 | 108.3 |  | January 12 |
| ${ }^{121.8}$ | 119.0 | 120.8 | ${ }^{123.7}$ | 119.7 | $105 \cdot 6$ | 108.1 | 109.1 | 110.6 | 116.6 |  | January 18 |
| 126.8 | 125.4 | 120.7 | ${ }^{131} \cdot 3$ | 124.9 | 108.8 | 111.4 | 110.9 | ${ }_{113}^{118} 8$ | 124.7 |  | January 17 |
| 133.0 | 125.0 | 120.8 | 138.6 | $132 \cdot 6$ | 110.2 | 111.9 | 113.9 | ${ }^{116 \cdot 3}$ | 128.0 | ${ }^{121.47}$ | January 16 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & \hline 33 \\ & \hline 32 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21270 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ |  |  |  | (130. | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 4 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124: 24.2 \\ & 126: 9 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot 1 \\ & 127 \\ & 127: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125: 4 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mid 41: 6 \\ & 1420 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3320 \\ & 133 ; \\ & 13 i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1139 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 14: 0 \end{aligned}$ | 113:4 113 | (120:30 | $\begin{aligned} & 127-1 \\ & 127 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131: 8: 8 \\ & 133: 7 \\ & 133 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { July } 16 \\ \text { Ausus } 20 \\ \text { September } 17 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1391 \\ & 1393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot 3 \\ & 125: 7 \\ & 123: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline 154 \\ & \hline 248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1429 \\ & 19.9 \\ & 1393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1376.6 \\ & 138 \cdot 2 \\ & 38.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 121:0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 127.6 } \\ & \text { 128 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 13375 \end{aligned}$ |  | October 15 Noverber 12 December r |
| - 139.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1347 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13551 \\ & 135: 2 \\ & 135 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1437 \\ & 1 \\ & 14.0 \end{aligned}$ | (138.4 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{116 \cdot 1} 16$ | H15:9 | (12:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \cdot 20: 4 \\ & 130 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \\ & 100: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 140 \cdot 2 \\ & 137 \%: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135!15 \\ & 13556 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | (135:3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1464 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | cos | 117:4 1177 | ${ }_{1}^{116.7}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1409 \\ & 140: 9 \\ & 149.7 \end{aligned}$ | cile | $\substack{\text { Aprit } 22 \\ \text { Man } 20 \\ \text { une } 17}$ |
| (137.9. |  | (135.5 | $147 / 1$ 1777.6 1 |  | (18,5 118.6 | (17.6. |  |  |  | (130.0. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 222 \\ & \text { Sesusumber } 19 \\ & \text { Seper } \end{aligned}$ |
| (143.0. | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 142: 4 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $135 \cdot 8$ <br> 135 <br> $155 \cdot 8$ <br> 15.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \cdot 5 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 120 \cdot: ~ \end{aligned}$ | (19.2. |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline 145: 5 \\ 145: 7 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 146.7 \\ & 107 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1430 \\ & 130 \\ & 1380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline 355 \end{aligned}$ |  | $145: 3,5$ | (12.2 | (120.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 136474 \\ & 1377 \end{aligned}$ |  | (139.75 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lanuary } 200^{\prime} \text { Burcrar } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |
| (146.7 | (143.22 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B3: } \\ & 1355 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145: 5 \\ & \hline 14: 1 \\ & \mid 24: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | (122.5 |  | 141:4 ${ }_{\text {14 }}^{191}$ | (150:8 | (143.35 |  |

[^4]644 JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
Index of retail prices


JULY 1970 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 645










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| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 issue of this G $\mathbf{A z z r T r e}$ and revised in September 1969 using 1963 as the asase year |



working population
All employed and registered unemployed persons.
нм Forces
Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's
Services including those on release leave. Services including those on release leave.
civilan labour force
Working population less HM Forces.
total in civl employment
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.
employees in employment
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
TOTAL EMPLoymes
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (TThe above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214
of the May 1966 issue of this GAzETIE.)
registrred unemployed
Persons registered for employment at an employment
exchange or youth employment office on the day of the exchange or youth employment office on the day of the
monthly count who are not in employment monthly count who are not in employment on that day,
being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped being either wholly unemployed or temporarily
(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.
temporarly stoppkd
Registered unemployed persons who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the
understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job.
unemployed percentage rate
Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.
vacancy
A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange
or youth employment or youth employme

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over.
ADULTS
Men and women.
${ }^{\text {Boys }}$
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age.
Young PERSONS
Boys and girls.
yourhs
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged
21 and over). 21 and over).
operatives Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
manual workers
Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.
NORMAL werkly hours
RMAL WERKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
weekly hours worked Actual hours worked during the week.
overtime
Work outside normal hours.
short-time working Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
Toppages or work-industrial disputes Stoppage of work due to disputes 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 less than one day, except any in

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[^1]:    
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[^2]:    * These are averages of the monthly figures published in these years and so do not
    $\dagger$ See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this Gazetre.
    take account of the modifications to the figures of vacancies for adults prior to May
    issue of this Gazette and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

[^3]:    $\dagger$ 370．1．
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