

Employment & Productivity Gazette



March 1970

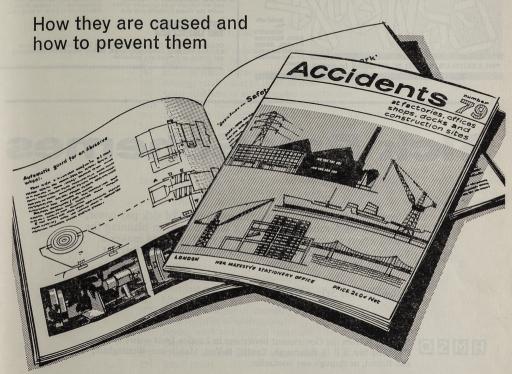
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Commission for Industry and Manpower

A Commission for Industry and Manpower to take over and develop the work of the Monopolies Commission and the National Board for Prices and Incomes is provided for in the Commission for Industry and Manpower Bill presented to Parliament by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, and published recently.

The commission was foreshadowed in a consultative document issued by the Department of Employment and Productivity in January, which said that the Monopolies Commission and the NBPI were concerned with different but related aspects of central economic problems arising in a modern industrial society.

The Government, it said, believed that the country needed a single, strong and independent body which

(i) be concerned to ensure that the public interest was adequately considered where the domination of industries by a small number of firms meant that it was increasingly difficult to rely on traditional competitive market forces alone to protect con-

(ii) give further incentives to the more efficient use of manpower and other resources in the public and private sectors.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a Commission for Industry and Manpower which will have a full-time chairman, and up to 19 full-time or part-time members, appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, who would also appoint five other members to serve on a panel to consider certain "top salaries" in the public sector, and up to five additional members to deal with newspaper mergers.

The commission would conduct inquiries only on reference to it by Ministers. Procedural rules provide that it must give an opportunity to those who appear to have a substantial interest in the subject of a reference of giving oral evidence if they wish. In addition, the Secretary of State is given a power to give the commission general directions on procedural matters.

Large undertakings and restricted competition

Clause 2 enables references to be made to the commission for investigation of certain aspects of the conduct of large firms, or firms with a large market share. The firms whose conduct could be investigated in this way would be those which either have net assets of at least £10 m., or which supply or purchase at least one-third of specified goods or services in the UK or a substantial part of it. These criteria will apply equally to privately-owned and publicly-owned undertakings.

The aspects of conduct which could be referred to the commission would be prices and profits, wages, salaries and dividends, conduct which prevented, restricted or distorted competition, and the use made of a dominant position in any sector of the economy. In addition, the commission could be asked to examine the efficiency of a publicly-owned undertaking.

Provision, similar to that in existing monopolies legislation, is made for reference to the commission where two or more firms appear to be conducting their business, though without any registrable agreement or arrangement between them, in such a way as to prevent, restrict or distort competition in the home or export markets.

Mergers

Clause 5 provides for reference to the commission of actual or prospective mergers in which the net value of the assets taken over is more than £5 m., or where the undertaking formed by the merger will supply or purchase at least one-third of goods or services of a particular sort. Time limits within which references must be made are set out in clause 6.

Clause 7 makes provision for "follow-up" references of mergers whether or not they were the subject of an earlier reference under clause 5. This power is restricted to mergers which have taken place since the operation of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965.

Clause 8 makes the adaptations necessary to extend the application of clause 5 to delayed or successive

Clause 9 defines what is meant by a merger, and, in particular, provides that the acquisition of effective control of, or material influence over, an undertaking may be regarded as a merger.

Powers to implement reports

Clauses 10 to 20 deal with powers to remedy adverse effects on the public interest identified by the commission in its reports. These include powers not available under existing legislation.

Ministers would have powers, on recommendation from the commission, to:

-declare agreements unlawful or to require the parties to bring them to an end. (This would not apply to pay agreements);

-declare unlawful the withholding of goods and services or the placing of conditions on the supplying of goods and services;

-stop discrimination in prices or other matters concerning the supply of goods and services; require the publication of, and prohibit departure from, a price list; prohibit the recommendation of prices and charges; regulate prices, charges and conditions

—require the disclosure of certain types of financial

-prohibit or restrict acquisition of undertakings or assets and require division or sale of parts of an

Clause 16 provides that, if the reference is made under clause 2, and relates only to a price increase, only the power to regulate the price may be used and for a period of no more than 18 months from the date of the report.

Clause 17 provides that the powers given under the Bill should, with the exception of those requiring the division of undertakings or the disposal of assets, be exercisable by Order subject to negative resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Orders requiring the division of undertakings or the disposal of assets are to be exercisable by Order subject to affirmative resolution after the special procedure provided in the Bill has been complied with.

Provision is also made for power to hold up a merger pending inquiry, for the exercise of powers to honour treaty obligations, and for the enforcement of Orders by civil proceedings.

Clauses 21 to 23 contain provisions along the lines of Section 8 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965 relating to newspaper mergers.

Public services

Clause 24 provides for reference to the commission of questions listed in the Bill relating to pay in the public services. Such questions may relate either to particular pay claims or settlements, or more generally to pay structures and their relation to efficiency. Provision is also made for standing references of the pay of groups for whom no satisfactory means of reviewing pay exists.

It is proposed in clause 25 that the commission shall keep under review, and report from time to time on the pay of certain groups of people in the public sector which are defined in the Bill including Ministers, Members of Parliament, senior civil servants, boards of nationalised industries and senior local authority officers.

General references

Clause 26 provides for references to the commission of general questions relating to pay, prices or returns on capital, and to classes of business practice which are or might be adopted, including practices which have the effect of inhibiting competition.

The commission would be able to make recommendations following references under clauses 24, 25 or 26, but the powers to remedy adverse effects on the public interest mentioned earlier do not apply to such reports.

Clauses 27 to 37 contain general provision relating to the conduct of the commission and to references and reports including, in clause 29 the provision that all reports shall be published and in clause 30 the provision that so far as is reasonably practicable, the commission shall avoid the disclosure, in their reports, of confidential information about any person or undertaking. There is also provision for the inclusion in the commission's reports of any statement of dissent which individual members may make.

Price increases, dividends, pay claims and settlements

Part II of the Bill provides powers to enable the Secretary of State to require notification of price increases, company dividends and pay claims and settlements.

Clause 38 provides for powers to make Orders, subject to negative resolution, to require notification of increases in specified prices, and clauses 39 and 40 for the exclusion of certain prices from the scope of such Orders and for determining when what is proposed is to be regarded as a price increase. Clause 41 provides for powers to make Orders, subject to affirmative resolution, requiring the notification of company dividends and clauses 42 and 43 for powers to make Orders, subject to negative resolution, requiring the notification of pay claims and

The powers in these six clauses apply to individual undertakings with assets of a net value of more than £10 m, or which supply or purchase at least one-third of goods or services of a particular sort; and to claims and settlements involving two or more employers and to claims and settlements in the public services.

Employers failing to give the appropriate notification on matters subject to an Order would be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £50.

Continuity of powers

Part III of the Bill provides for the dissolution of the Monopolies Commission and the NBPI and for transfer of their staffs and of their rights and liabilities to the new commission.

Effect is given to the provision for the transfer to the commission of inquiries being undertaken by the Monopolies Commission and the NBPI at the time of their dissolution and of the records of the two bodies. It also preserves the validity of powers under the Monopolies and Mergers and Prices and Incomes Acts in relation to reports made before the entry into force of this legislation.

It is proposed that the Act shall come into force one month after it is passed.

Retail Prices in 1969

During 1969 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the General Index of Retail Prices, rose by 5 per cent., compared with rises of just over 6 per cent. in 1968, about 2½ per cent. in 1967, and rather more than 3½ per cent. in 1966. The average index for the 12 months ended in December 1969 was nearly 5½ per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

Table 1 shows the percentage changes between mid-January 1969 and mid-January 1970 in the index for each of the 11 component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Table 1

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1969 and January 1970	Effect on "allitems" index of change in group index between January 1969 and January 1970
Control of the Contro	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food	+6.8	+1.7
Alcoholic drink	+6.2	+0.4
Tobacco	+0.5	+0.1
Housing	+4.8	+0.6
Fuel and light	+5.0	+0.3
Durable household goods	+5.3	+0.3
Clothing and footwear	+4.7	+0.4
Transport and vehicles	+2.6	+0.3
Miscellaneous goods	+4.8	+0.3
Services	+5.3	+0.3
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	+6.8	+0.3
All items	+5.0	+5.0

Food prices in mid-January 1970, taken as a whole, were nearly 7 per cent. higher than in mid-January 1969. During the same period, the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by rather less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There were increases in all groups, the largest being nearly 7 per cent. in meals bought and consumed outside the home, and rather more than 6 per cent. in alcoholic drink. Increases of between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were shown by six groups, namely housing, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods, and services. In the two remaining groups the increases were 2½ per cent. in transport and vehicles and one-half of one per cent. in tobacco.

The "all-items" index figure rose in most months during the year, although there were small falls in May and August caused by seasonal factors.

The index rose by 0.7 in February when there were rises in the prices of tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, and by 0.5 in March when prices of eggs and fresh green vegetables rose. In April there was a further rise of 1.4, due in part to rises in the prices of tomatoes, potatoes and fresh fruit, higher local rates and higher prices for petrol.

In May reductions in the prices of eggs, tomatoes and fresh vegetables and a seasonal reduction in household coal and coke prices more than offset an increase in the average price of potatoes, and the index fell to 131.5. During the next four months, June to September, the largest changes, apart from an increase in the price of milk, were fluctuations in the prices of items of food whose prices are subject to significant seasonal variations.

The index rose from 132.2 in September to 133.2 in October because of increases in the prices of many goods and services, particularly household coal and tomatoes. A small rise of 0.3 in November was followed by larger rises of 0.9 and 1.1 in December and January, respectively. The principal changes in December were rises in the prices of beer, eggs and fresh vegetables, and those in January were rises in the prices of household coal and coke, bread, potatoes and other fresh vegetables and a fall in the average price of eggs.

Details for individual groups

Group I-Food. Milk was the only item of food subject to price control in 1969. The index for the food group as a whole rose in every month except May, July and August, and was nearly 7 per cent, higher in mid-January 1970 than it was in mid-January 1969.

There was a rise of rather less than 10 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. The average level of prices of all food items other than these rose by rather more than 6 per cent. There was a rise of about 6½ per cent. for food items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom. Within this grouping, items made primarily from home-produced raw materials rose by rather less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and items made primarily from imported raw materials by rather more than 6 per cent. Two further sub-divisions of food items, those mainly home-produced for direct consumption and those mainly imported for direct consumption, showed rises of nearly 5½ per cent. and nearly 6 per cent., respectively.

In the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes there was a rise of 7 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices. The average price of bread rose by 3 per cent. in February 1969, by 5 per cent. in January 1970 and by smaller amounts in some other months. Prices of biscuits rose by 4 per cent, over the year, and those of cakes by nearly 9 per cent.

Mainly on account of a sharp rise in June, the average level of prices of beef rose by about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the year. Prices of lamb rose in February, April, May, June and September and despite falls in some other months were on average about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher in January 1970 than a year earlier. The average levels of prices of pork and bacon each rose by about 8½ per cent. between January 1969 and January 1970. There were rises over the year in the average levels of prices of all other items of meat included in the index, the largest being those for liver (rather more than 11 per cent.) and the smallest for frozen roasting chicken (about 2 per cent.). At mid-January 1970 the average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, was nearly 61 per cent. higher than in mid-January 1969.

The average level of prices of fish rose in most months, particularly between August and January 1970, when it was nearly 12 per cent. above the level in January 1969.

The price of butter rose slightly in most months, and in January 1970 was rather more than 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The average price of margarine rose by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the year and there was a smaller rise in the average price of compound cooking fat. The average price of lard rose by about 30 per cent. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices rose by rather more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the year.

The maximum permitted prices for ordinary grade milk were reduced towards the end of July but raised again at the end of August to levels above those in mid-July. As a result, prices of fresh milk were nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher in January 1970 than a year earlier. Rises in egg prices in March and in each of the months July to December were offset by falls in the other months and the average level of prices in January 1970 was about the same as in January 1969. Cheese prices rose by nearly 2½ per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, was rather less than 3 per cent. higher in January 1970 than in January 1969.

The index for the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken together, rose by rather less than 3 per cent.

between January 1969 and January 1970. There was little change in the average prices of tea and coffee, but there were rises in the prices of cocoa and soft drinks.

The average price of sugar rose slightly over the year, and there was a rise of between 2½ and 3 per cent. in the average level of prices of golden syrup, jam and marmalade. There was a rise every month in the average level of prices of sweets and chocolate, and the index was rather more than 10 per cent. higher in January 1970 than in January 1969. For the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery, the rise during the year was rather more than 7½ per cent.

The index for potatoes rose in every month except July and August, and was 30 per cent. higher in January 1970 than in January 1969. The average level of prices of tomatoes showed a large change in nearly every month and rose by 20 per cent. over the year. The average level of prices of other vegetables rose in February, March, April, June, December and January, and fell in the other months, and was 10 per cent. higher in January 1970 than a year earlier. Prices of green vegetables rose over the year, but there was a slight fall in the price of carrots. Largely because of a sharp rise in January 1970, onions were nearly 75 per cent. dearer in that month than a year earlier. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices rose by rather more than 18 per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit rose in the first half of the year, but fell in each of the months August to December. There was a small rise in January 1970 when the index was about the same as a year earlier. Prices of apples fell substantially over the year, but those of all other fruit included in the index rose.

The index for the "other food" sub-group rose by 81 per cent. over the year, mainly because of rises in the prices of pet foods, following the extension of purchase tax to these commodities, and

Group II-Alcoholic drink. The average level of prices in this group rose by rather more than 6 per cent. over the year. Prices of sherry were raised in May following an increase in customs and excise duties in April. The average level of beer prices rose in several months, the largest rise occurring in December.

Group III-Tobacco. There was a small rise over the year in the average level of prices of cigarettes, and the index for the tobacco group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. between mid-January 1969 and mid-January 1970.

Group IV-Housing. The average level of net rents of local authority and privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished continued to rise throughout the year, and in January 1970 was nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the January 1969 level. There was a rise over the year of rather more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the average level of rates and water charges, and of about 3 per cent. in the average level of charges for repairs and maintenance and prices of materials for repairs and decorations. As a result of these changes, the average level of housing costs rose by nearly 5 per cent. over the year.

Group V-Fuel and light. Prices of household coal and coke were reduced seasonally in May, but increases in October and January which were only partly seasonal resulted in the average level of prices at mid-January 1970 being about 13½ per cent. above the level at mid-January 1969. The average level of prices of paraffin rose slightly over the year, but prices of gas and electricity showed little change. The index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by 5 per cent. between mid-January 1969 and mid-January

Group VI—Durable household goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such

as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by rather less than 5½ per cent. between mid-January 1969 and mid-January 1970. The items showing the largest rises over the year were soft furnishings, which became subject to purchase tax at the end of May.

The average level of prices in the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group rose by 7½ per cent., and there were rises of nearly 6 per cent. in the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group and of about 2 per cent. in the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group.

Group VII—Clothing and footwear. There was a rise in every month of the year in the index for the clothing and footwear group which was rather more than 4½ per cent. higher in mid-January 1970 than it was in mid-January 1969. The items showing the largest increases were knitting wool and clothing materials. which became subject to purchase tax at the end of May. In the women's underclothing sub-group there was a rise of nearly 2½ per cent., but increases in all the other sub-groups were between 41 and 51 per cent.

Group VIII—Transport and vehicles. This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars fell in each of the months June to October, but rose in each of the other months, and was slightly higher in mid-January 1970 than it was in mid-January 1969. Prices of petrol were raised in April following an increase in the rate of duty, and there was a rise over the year in the average level of charges for repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. As a result of these and some smaller changes, the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by nearly 2 per cent. between January 1969 and January 1970.

The average level of fares, covering both road and rail passenger transport, rose in most months; the largest rises being in September and December when fares in London and other areas were raised. In January 1970 the sub-group index was nearly 5½ per cent. higher than in January 1969.

Group IX-Miscellaneous goods. The items priced in this group are divided into four sub-groups (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, surgical, etc., goods and toilet requisites; (3) soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods; and (4) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose by nearly 5 per cent. between January 1969 and January 1970.

Increases in the prices of a number of Sunday newspapers, other newspapers and periodicals were mainly responsible for the rise of 8 per cent. during the year in the index for the sub-group covering books, newspapers and periodicals. Each of the other three sub-groups showed an increase of between 31 and 4 per cent, over the year.

Group X—Services. This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc., charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the year, and was rather more than 5 per cent. higher in January 1970 than in January 1969.

There was no change during the year in the index for the postage, telephone, etc., charges sub-group. The index for the entertainment sub-group rose by rather more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between January 1969 and January 1970, mainly as a result of rises over the year in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and dance halls and of television set rentals. The average level of charges for the sub-group covering services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering, dry cleaning and watch repairing rose in every month and in January 1970 was $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than in January 1969.

Group XI-Meals bought and consumed outside the home. The index for the group rose in every month during the year and in January 1970 was nearly 7 per cent. above the January 1969 level. The largest rise in a single month occurred in April, when the concession of free State school meals to children of large families was withdrawn.

Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 93 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Table 2 analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1969 and mid-January 1970, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in nearly all of the 93 index sections, nearly half of which showed rises of 5 per cent. or more.

In table 3 the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1969 and mid-January 1970 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

"All-items" and group indices from January 1969 to January 1970

Table 4 below shows, for each month from January 1969 to January 1970, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the eleven main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16 January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for a number of sub-divisions of the food group. An index is also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined.

Table 2

Percentage change in section index between January 1969 and January 1970	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on all-items index ("all-items" points)		
Per cent. + 15 or more + 10 but less than 15 + 5 but less than 10 + 4 but less than 5 + 3 but less than 4 + 2 but less than 3 + 1 but less than 2 + less than 1	5 6 32 9 10 7 6	23 63 369 139 89 45 23 178	+0·7 +1·0 +3·3 +0·8 +0·4 +0·1 +0·0 +0·1		
All increases No change All decreases	84 5 4	929 31 40	+6·4 -0·0		
- less than I	4	40	-0.0		

Table 3

Effect on all-items index of change in section index ("all-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all- items" points)
+ 0.4 but less than 0.5 + 0.3 but less than 0.4 + 0.2 but less than 0.3 + 0.1 but less than 0.2 + 0.05 but less than 0.1 + less than 0.05	2 2 2 16 16 46	112 51 34 255 142 335	+0·9 +0·7 +0·5 +2·2 +1·1 +1·0
All increases No change All decreases	84 5 4	929 31 40	+6·4 -0·0
— less than 0.05	4	40	-0.0

Indices of rents and other housing costs and of fares in the Greater London area and in the rest of the United Kingdom

The National Board for Prices and Incomes announced in its Report No. 44. London Weighting in the Non-Industrial Civil Service, that the Ministry of Labour (now the Department of Employment and Productivity) had agreed to publish annually the following four indices based on 1967 = 100:

- (a) Index of rents and other housing costs in the Greater London Council area;
- (b) Index of rents and other housing costs in the rest of the
- (c) Index of fares charged by London Transport and the London lines of British Rail;
- (d) Index of Public Transport Fares in the rest of the country.

The four indices for 1968 and 1969 are:

	1968	1969
(a)	102.6	107.3
(b)	105.5	109.8
(c)	103 · 1	111.3
(d)	104.8	108 · 6.

It should be noted that these indices show the changes in the average levels of prices compared with those obtaining in 1967. They do not indicate the relative levels of prices in London and the rest of the United Kingdom. The indices are derived from information collected for the purposes of the general index of retail prices, and the treatment of owner-occupiers' housing costs is the same as in that index.

T	a	b	e	4

Group	1969												1970
	I4th Jan.	18th Feb.	18th March	22nd April	20th May	17th June	22nd July	19th Aug.	l6th Sept.	Oct.	18th Nov.	l6th Dec.	20th Jan.
Food (see sub-divisions below)	126 · 1	128.2	129.4	132.1	131.6	133-3	132.0	130.5	131.3	131.8	132.0	133 · 4	134.7
Alcoholic drink	134.7	134.8	134.8	135 - 1	135.5	135.6	136·2 135·5	136.2	136.2	136.5	136·4 135·8	135.8	135.8
Tobacco	135.1	135.2	135.2	135.3	135.3	146.8	147.1	147.5	147.6	149.5	150.0	150.4	150.6
Housing Fuel and light	143·7 138·4	138.5	138.5	138.6	134.8	134.8	134.9	135.3	135-4	141.3	141.6	141.7	145.3
Durable household goods	116.1	116.3	116.4	117.4	117.5	117.9	118.5	118.6	119.0	120.6	120.7	120-8	122.2
Clothing and footwear	115.1	115.9	116.4	116.7	117-1	117.5	117.6	118-2	118.8	119.2	119.7	120.0	120.5
Transport and vehicles	122.2	122.6	122.8	124-1	124.7	124.6	124.3	123.8	124-3	124-1	124.5	135.1	136.4
Miscellaneous goods	130.2	130.4	130.3	131.3	131.7	132.0	142.4	142.9	143.3	144.8	145.5	145.7	147.6
Services Meals bought and consumed outside the	140.2	140.4	140.7	140.9	141.3	141-7	172 1	112					
home	130-5	131.0	131.4	133.2	133.6	134-5	136-0	137-1	137.2	138-1	138-5	138.9	139.4
Home							The state of	100000		100.0	100 5	134-4	135.5
All items	129 · 1	129.8	130.3	131.7	131 - 5	132-1	132 · 1	131-8	132 · 2	133-2	133.5	134.4	133.3
Food: Items the prices of which show	NATIONAL PROPERTY.	A STATE OF		and the		140.4	120.2	131.7	129.0	129.2	128-4	134.4	136.8
significant seasonal variations	124.6	132.2	138 - 4	152.4	147.5	148 - 4	138.3	130.5	132.1	132.6	133.0	133 - 4	134.5
All other items	126.7	127.6	127.7	128.0	179.2	130.3	130 7	130 3	132	132 0	1.55 0		
Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	126.7	128-1	128 - 4	128-7	129-3	130-6	131-4	131.9	132.0	132.6	132.9	132.9	135-1
Items mainly home produced for	120	120	120	I STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			Onto Line	and Colombia	1000000	No. of the last	-		140-6
direct consumption	133 - 4	133 - 4	133 - 4	134.2	134.7	137.5	137.7	134.8	140-3	140.3	140.7	141.0	140.0
Items mainly imported for direct				101.4	101.6	123-6	124-2	124.4	125-1	126-1	126.7	127-8	128-2
consumption	121 - 1	121.6	121.4	121.4	121.6	131.8	132 - 1	132.3	132:6		134-1	134.9	135 -8
All groups other than food	130-2	130.5	130.7	131.0	131.0	131.0	.32		The same of the sa	*			

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1970

In its Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices,* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey for "Index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure of index households for the three years ended June 1961, repriced at January 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1970 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June 1969, repriced at January 1970 prices. These weights are given below. They are used to combine percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in January 1970.

To express the index figures so computed in 1970 on January 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January 1970. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January 1963, with January 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the Index of Retail Prices from February 1970 to January 1971 are as follows:

FOOD		16
Bread Flour		i
Other cereals		4
Biscuits		7 9
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.		17
Beef		10
Mutton and lamb		10
Pork Bacon		9
Ham (cooked)		3
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other m	eat products, offal and poultry	21
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	Eth teathers below	9
Butter		1
Margarine		2
Lard, other cooking fat Cheese		4
Eggs		9
Milk, fresh		22
Milk, canned, dried, etc.		3
Tea		6
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks		5 9 3 21 9 7 2 2 4 9 22 3 6 3 6 4 4 2 1
Soft drinks Sugar		
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.		2
Potatoes		
Tomatoes		4
Other fresh vegetables and canned, drie	d, etc. yegetables	12
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc.		13
Sweets and chocolates		3
Other foods		8
Food for animals		5
Total, Food		255
ALCOHOLIC DRINK		
Beer, etc.		44
Spirits, wines, etc.		22
Total, Alcoholic drink		66
TOBACCO		
		0.00
Cigarettes Tobacco		57
Todacco		THE PARTY NAMED IN
Total Tabasas		64
Total, Tobacco		

HOUSING Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	71
Rates and water charges Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc.	30 7
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.	H
Total, Housing	119
FUEL AND LIGHT Coal	17
Coke Gas	13
Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	23
Total, Fuel and light	61
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	
Furniture Radio, television, etc.	12 7 15 9 8 2
Other household appliances Floor coverings	15
Soft furnishings Chinaware, glassware,etc.	8 2
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	
Total, Durable household goods	60
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR Men's outer clothing	14
Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing	5 20
Women's underclothing Children's outer clothing	5 9
Children's underclothing Hose	5 20 5 9 2 6 6 2
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc. Clothing materials	6 2
Men's footwear Women's footwear	6 7
Children's footwear	4
Total, Clothing and footwear	86
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES Purchase of motor vehicles	40
Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil	12 32
Motor licences Motor insurance	9 6 2 6
Cycles and other vehicles Rail transport	2 6
Bus, etc. transport	19
Total, Transport and vehicles	126
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS Books	3
Newspapers and periodicals Writing paper and other stationers' goods	14
Medicines and surgical, etc. goods	5
Toilet requisites Soap and other detergents	4 5 9 6 3 2
Soda, polishes, etc. Other household goods	2
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc. Photographic and optical goods	4 5
Toys	65
Total, Miscellaneous goods	
SERVICES Postage, etc.	3 5
Telephone, telegrams, etc. Television and radio licences, and set rentals	to the little of the
Other entertainment Domestic help	11
Hairdressing Boot and shoe repairing	8 2
Laundering Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	3 8
Total, Services	55
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	43
Casarata a 1982 de madare de la lacementa de la constante de l	
	1.000

* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices, Cmnd. 1657. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d. including postage).
† Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £25 a week or more in 1958, £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, £35 a week or more in 1963 and 1964, £40 a week or more in 1965 and 1966, £45 a week in 1967 and 1968 and £50 a week in 1969, and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

TOTAL, ALL ITEMS

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 20th January 1970 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling

errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about onein-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1969 were published in the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. Those set out below relate to January

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

Item	Number of quotations 20th January 1970	Average price 20th January 1970	Standard error January 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.	d.
Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	847 858 898 749 760 755 891	74·8 102·7 95·0 65·4 64·4 40·7 129·8	0·19 0·38 0·27 0·33 0·27 0·34 0·54	66 - 82 90 -116 84 -108 54 - 78 54 - 76 32 - 50 108 -150
Beef: Imported, chilled Chuck Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak*	79 60 105	61·9 79·4 99·9	0·64 0·98 1·56	56 - 70 72 - 90 84 -120
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	774 768 739 766 778	78·2 23·3 59·2 54·8 75·4	0·32 0·23 0·44 0·27 0·25	66 - 90 16 - 32 42 - 78 46 - 66 66 - 84
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	600 573 577 591 597	61·1 15·0 49·5 43·5 66·0	0·23 0·18 0·31 0·17 0·15	54 - 70 10 - 20 36 - 60 38 - 48 60 - 72
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly* Loin (with bone)	859 860 897	67·1 42·2 78·3	0·27 0·16 0·20	56 - 78 36 - 48 70 - 86
Pork sausages Beef sausages	870 781	42·8 35·4	0·12 0·14	38 - 48 30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	675	37.6	0.19	32 - 45
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5lb. oven ready Roasting chicken, fresh, clean	323	45 · 1	0.34	36 - 54
plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	259	44.0	0.36	36 - 54
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice, fillets Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone	606 624 544 555 323 557 646	48·8 58·6 52·5 78·7 106·4 25·8 34·6	0·20 0·26 0·26 0·50 1·15 0·16 0·13	42 - 54 48 - 66 44 - 60 60 - 96 84 - 144 20 - 30 30 - 40
Bread White, I ³ / ₄ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	040	20.0	0.04	
White, 13 lb. unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz. loaf Brown, 14 oz. loaf	716 787 713	20·8 20·2 12·2 14·3	0·04 0·04 0·03 0·03	20 - 22 19 - 22 11 - 14 13 - 15
Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb.	872	23 · 1	0.10	18 - 27

^{*} Or Scottish equivalent.

ltem	Number of quotations 20th January 1970	Average price 20th January 1970	Standard error January 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables	sumba lud	d.	d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose	MAD MINE	0000 B 23	11 .0000	100000
White	658 549	5.1	0.02	4 - 6
Red Potatoes, new, loose	349	2.8	0.03	5 - 6
Tomatoes	846	30.0	0.15	24 - 36
Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	571 725	9.0	0.09	6 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	593	20.2	0.21	12 - 30
Brussels sprouts	807	12.2	0.09	12 - 30 9 - 16
Peas Carrots	852	6.9	0.06	5 - 9
Runner beans	-	-	-	1 - 1
Onions	874	14.9	0.08	12 - 18
Mushrooms per 1 lb.	768	14.7	0.07	12 - 18
Fresh fruit				bans.
Apples, cooking	841	14.5	0.08	12 - 18
Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	879 813	18·7 17·6	0.12	15 - 24
Oranges	844	15.9	0.12	12 - 21
Bananas	852	16.7	0.08	12 - 20
Bacon			3	
Collar*	702	54.4	0.21	46 - 62
Gammon* Middle cut*, smoked	751 531	78·4 72·7	0·27 0·37	70 - 88 62 - 84
Back, smoked	473	79.3	0.23	74 - 84
Back, unsmoked	480	76.4	0.26	70 - 84
Streaky, smoked	460	50.9	0.28	44 - 60
Ham (not shoulder)	793	125.7	0.38	112 -144
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz.	700	21.4	0.14	25 36
can	780	31.4	0.14	25 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size		20/10/90 9	refricting and	6 30000
can	880	63.8	0.16	57 - 71
Milk, ordinary, per pint	_	11.0	estad-lude	-
Butter, New Zealand	826	40.2	0.07	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	861	47.9	0.08	44 - 50
Margarine, standard quality		327 (0	101000000000000000000000000000000000000	STATISTICS.
(without added butter) per	172	11.8	0.06	11 - 13
Margarine, lower priced per	151	9.6	0.04	9 - 10
Lard	910	19-1	0.07	16 - 22
Cheese, cheddar type	884	42.6	0.17	36 - 48
Eggs large per dos	767	56-8	0.14	52 - 62
Eggs, large, per doz. Eggs, standard, per doz.	797	51.1	0.13	48 - 56
Eggs, medium, per doz.	422	45.7	0.16	42 - 50
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	915	17-8	0.03	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	850	59.2	0.13	54 - 66
Tea, per 1 lb.				No.
Higher priced	356	23.9	0.02	17 - 21
Medium priced Lower priced	1,929 752	17.4	0.06	16 - 18

Some problems of index number construction

Most economic index numbers of both prices and quantities or "quantum" have been constructed with fixed-base weights which are changed only at irregular or relatively infrequent intervals. The disadvantages of such index numbers have always been obvious, but there was little choice so long as the information necessary for the construction of the weights was obtainable only at infrequent intervals. In recent years there have been two changes which make it both desirable and possible to re-examine current practice in the construction of economic index numbers.

In the first place the development of national income statistics, and their use in management of the economy, have resulted in a need to decompose changes in various value aggregates such as gross domestic product, consumers expenditure and so on, into indices of prices and of "quantum" which are consistent, have up-to-date weighting systems and are accurate to within quite small limits. The second change is that the information needed for re-weighting is now often available more frequently than in the past.

Striking example

The most striking example is provided by the continuous Family Expenditure Survey which has been held since 1957. This survey has made it possible to substitute since January 1962 a chain-Laspevres type index of retail prices with weights changed every year for the fixed-base index formerly computed and published. Within the field of household expenditure, as used in the compilation of the official index of retail prices, it is now possible to measure accurately the extent to which estimates of changes in retail prices or quantum of household expenditure are dependent on the index formula used. In particular it is now possible to show exactly how, over a given period, chain indices of retail prices and quantum of household expenditure differ from fixed-base

The results of such a study are given in a paper written by Mr. R. F. Fowler, Director of Statistical Research, Department of Employment and Productivity, published this month (Some Problems of Index Number Construction: HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10s. net). It is the third in the research series of Studies in Official Statistics produced by the Central Statistical Office. The first on the duration of unemployment was written by Mr. Fowler.

Quarterly revaluation

For each year from 1958 to 1967 the average household expenditure was revalued guarter by guarter for each of the 92 sections into which the Index of Retail Prices is divided. From these revaluations the following four prices indices for each of the years 1959 to 1967, with 1958 taken as 100, together with the four corresponding and consistent quantum indices were calcu-

- (1) A Laspevres index with 1958 weights
- (2) A Paasche index

- (3) A chain Laspeyres index using weights for each calendar year in succession
- (4) A chain Paasche index by chaining the nine separate Paasche indices obtained by revaluing expenditure each year at the prices of the previous year.

These eight indices were computed for all items of household expenditure taken together, for the food group of the Index of Retail Prices and for the transport and vehicles group. Since short-period movements of price and of quantum are often of more interest the effect of the index formula on estimates of yearto-year movements is shown, as well as the movements from the base-year 1958.

Between 1958 and 1967 average household expenditure of "index" households rose by 53.9 per cent. The Laspeyres index of prices, using 1958 weights, rose by 29.45 per cent., while the Paasche price index, using 1967 weights, rose by 23.40 per cent. The Laspeyres index of quantum rose by 24.73 per cent., and the Paasche index by 18.91 per cent. If the Laspeyres price and the consistent Paasche quantum indices are used the calculations show that prices rose significantly more than quantum (29.5 per cent., compared with 18.9 per cent.) If, however, Paasche price and Laspeyres quantum indices are used prices rose slightly less than quantum (23.4 per cent compared with 24.7 per cent.) But both sets of consistent chain indices show that prices rose significantly more than quantum. For food the differences between Laspevres and Paasche indices were smaller, but for transport and vehicles the Laspeyres price index rose by 31.3 per cent. while the Paasche index rose by only 3.3 per cent. The results of the various analyses given in the study provide a good deal of evidence for the view that generally Laspeyres and Paasche chain indices are closer together than fixed-base indices, though not always so. For food they were wider.

Close relationship

It was found that a very close relationship existed between increases in Laspeyres and Paasche indices and that this relationship could be represented by a straight line regression. Regressions were computed for changes since 1958, and for year-to-year changes, for fixed-base and for chain indices separately for prices and for quantum for each of the three expenditure groups.

Following the recommendation of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in 1962 the weights of the present Index of Retail Prices during any calendar year are derived from the recorded expenditure of "index households" in the three years ended the previous June. That is, the index measures the change per cent. in the cost during the calendar year of buying the "quantities" of goods and services actually bought during the three years ended in June of the previous year.

The study contains a special analysis of the effect on chain Laspeyres and chain Paasche indices of retail prices and quantum of using moving averages of weights (quantities or prices) for each of the three groups, all items, food and transport and vehicles. The conclusion is drawn that so long as the index covers a large group of items not subject to violent year-to-year movements in expenditure, averaging of quantity weights has only a very small effect both on the level of the index after several years and on the magnitude of the year-to-year changes. But for groups such as transport and vehicles, the effect of using a moving average quantity as weights can be significant.

The conclusion is reached that the adoption in 1962 of the chain Laspeyres method of calculating the official Index of Retail Prices (used also in compiling the special indices for "pensioner" households) has resulted in a better, more up-to-date and more accurate measure of changes in the level of retail prices. It is doubtful whether any further marked improvement can be obtained by changes in either the formula used or the method of averaging weights, though, following the recent expansion in the size of the Family Expenditure Survey, it may be sufficient to use an average of two years' instead of three years' expenditure as weights. It is suggested that attention should now be concentrated on maintaining and improving the quality and representativeness of the price information used and the many associated problems such as the measurement of quality changes in the items priced.

The results of the study show that in periods of rapid economic change the influence of the index formula and the weighting system used in measuring changes in prices or quantum can be considerable. The study shows the importance, in comparing rates of change over two periods of time or between different countries, of using the same index formula throughout. In particular, the general practice of revaluing a time series of expenditure figures at the prices prevailing in an intermediate period may give rise to difficulties of interpretation owing to lack of comparability. In general, relationships between different indices will vary both over time and from one value aggregate to another so that it is not safe to assume that because in one period of time in the past the gap between two different indices was insignificant it will continue to be insignificant in the future. Where the necessary information is available, it would seem to be desirable to revalue each year at the prices of the previous year and to compute chain-indices even if, for special reasons, it is decided that fixed-base indices should be maintained.

Earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees October 1969

The annual enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees was again carried out in October 1969. The article giving the results of the previous enquiry held in October 1968 appeared in the March 1969 GAZETTE.

In October 1969 the average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry were f32 1s. 4d. for males and £17 0s. 11d. for females. Between October 1968 and October 1969 earnings increased by 7.7 per cent, for males and 8.2 per cent, for females. The corresponding increases in the previous twelve months were 6.7 per cent. for males, and 5.8 per cent. for females.

Since 1955 information about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees has been collected on a voluntary basis for national and local government; education (teachers); the National Health Service; banking and insurance; and the nationalised industries (coal, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and Air Transport). London Transport was included from 1963 and British Road Services from 1966.

In addition, since 1959, information about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees in the manufacturing industries, construction, mining and quarrying (except coal), and water supply has been collected by the Department of Employment and Productivity under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and by the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949.

Information has been collected for monthly-paid and weeklypaid employees separately. When considering the tables it should be borne in mind that individual firms have different practices in allocating administrative, technical and clerical employees to weekly and monthly payrolls. In some firms, particularly smaller ones, all staff, including directors and managers are paid weekly, but in many of the larger firms administrative, technical and clerical employees are transferred to the monthly payroll as soon as they reach a certain, and often quite modest, salary ceiling. These different practices may vary in importance between industry groups and may affect the average earnings of (for example) monthly-paid or weekly-paid males.

When considering information for separate industry groups it should be remembered that because of the variations between industries in the proportion of adults and young persons, and of highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the difference in the average earnings in the tables cannot be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of employee working under similar conditions.

The fact that over the whole field covered the average salary for males was nearly twice that for females does not mean that males and females with similar qualifications and responsibilities received such widely different remuneration. This difference in the average earnings level is due, at least in part, to the following factors: (a) in general, females were employed on different classes of work from males; (b) the proportion of young employees in Junior positions was greater amongst females than amongst males; (c) the proportion of part-timers was much higher amongst females than amongst males.

The production industries covered

This part of the enquiry covered administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries (manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water). The results which have been analysed in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 are shown in tables 1 and 2 on pages 202 and 203. It should be noted that coal, gas and electricity, which are included with the production industries in tables 1 and 2 are also included with the results for the other part of the enquiry in table 3 (under "Nationalised Industries") and in table 4. As the Standard Industrial Classification was revised in 1968, and introduced during 1969, the results will be analysed on this basis and published in a later issue of this

Only firms with 25 or more employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were within the scope of the enquiry. Returns for completion were sent to all known firms with 100 or more employees and to a 50 per cent, sample of all known firms with between 25 and 99 employees. Firms in this smaller size-range account (after grossing-up) for about 7 per cent. of the aggregate figures in the tables.

Figures for the size group 25-99 employees were doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry. Of the 17,921 enquiry forms sent to firms in Great Britain about 16,300 which were suitable for tabulation were returned. In many cases the information was supplied on an "enterprise" rather than on an "establishment" basis. For example, a large firm covering a number of establishments might complete only one or two returns, and consequently it is not possible to compile precise statistics by size-range of establishment or by region.

As in previous years, employers were asked to give separate information about male employees and about full-time and parttime female employees. Part-time female employees were defined as those whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week. Separate figures of full-time and part-time male employees were not sought as the number of part-timers was considered to be insignificant.

The information required related to the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff employed in the last pay-week in October 1969, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately; that is the total salaries paid for the month of October to staff paid monthly and the total salaries paid for the last pay-week in October to staff paid weekly. The amounts of salaries to be entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and noncontractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax or employees' contributions to insurance or pension funds, etc. Where bonuses or commissions were paid at longer intervals than monthly or weekly, for example, annually or half-yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid.

No upper or lower salary limits were imposed, and all classes of administrative, technical and clerical employees were covered by the enquiry, including directors (other than those paid by fee

only): managers (other than those remunerated predominantly by a share of profits); superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; commercial travellers and office employees. Working proprietors and staff serving overseas were excluded.

As the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland conduct a similar enquiry of firms in Northern Ireland and provide summarised information for amalgamation with the Great Britain figures, tables for the United Kingdom as a whole can be compiled for the production industries.

The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by this part of the enquiry was 2,227,494, about 81 per cent, of all salaried employees in the industries concerned. This total included 1,875,412 employed in manufacturing industries.

Average earnings of male administrative, technical and clerical employees in all production industries covered were £153 14s. 7d. for the month for those paid monthly, and £24 4s. 9d. for the last pay week for those paid weekly. Corresponding earnings of female employees were £67 16s. 6d. and £12 0s. 8d. Combining the figures on a weekly basis, male earnings were £32 3s. 7d. and female earnings £13 8s. 5d. Compared with October 1968 there has been an increase of 7.6 per cent, for both males and females.

A summary of the results is given in table 1 together with the percentage changes from October 1968 and October 1959. The average level of earnings rose between October 1959 and October 1969 by 78.2 per cent. for all males covered by the enquiry, and by 76.6 per cent. for all females.

Table 2 gives separate figures for full-time and part-time female employees in the production industries. In table 1, female employees working part-time were included as full units. Comparison of the figures of average earnings in table 2 with those in table 1 shows the extent to which the earnings shown in table 1 are reduced by the inclusion of part-time female employees with full-time female employees on a 1:1 basis. In October 1969 parttime female employees formed only 4.6 per cent. of all monthlypaid females (12,067 out of a total of 260,374) and 13 per cent. of weekly-paid females (54,536 out of a total of 418,625).

In total, part-time females (weekly-paid and monthly-paid combined) formed 9.8 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. The comparable figure for part-time women manual workers was 26.4 in the October 1969 enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers.

The movement towards payment of more staff on a monthly basis, noted in the article on previous enquiries, has continued. In October 1969, 70.7 per cent. (1.094,402) of males and 38.3 per cent. (260.374) of females were monthly-paid, compared with 46 per cent. and 16 per cent., respectively, in October 1959.

Average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees by industry group; October 1969:

Industry group (1958 Standard Industrial Classification)	Number o	Number of employees covered*			Average earnings*						
(1730 Standard Industrial Classification)	Monthly- paid	Weekly- paid	Total	Monthly-paid		Weekly- paid	Monthly- paid and	October 1969	October 1969 compared		
r grossleg-up) for about 7 per cent. of the tables.	count (after g ures in the tal or the size of	o capara-o n ozagona carres-i		Month of October 1969	Equivalent amount per week†	Last pay- week in October 1969	weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	compared with October 1968 % increase	with October 1959 % increase		
and all all the miles and		1 2 2 2		1			a second				
MALES	nterbot sens	ode of so	ad ad	to smore		mainit f	ed bus	Not 1947	shell ?		
Manufacturing industries	a mariali te	ATT IN SET	- ali	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent		
Food, drink and tobacco	82,273	17.099	99,372	148 12 5	34 5 11	24 14 0	32 12 11	7.4	74.0		
Chemicals and allied industries	118,665	11,599	130,264	163 8 7	37 14 3	20 0 1	36 2 9	7.0	76.3		
Metal manufacture	66,161	28,539	94,700	146 0 3	33 13 11	23 14 2	30 13 8	8.2	72.7		
Engineering and electrical goods	277,669	147,520	425,189	153 18 7	35 10 5	24 8 9	31 13 6	8.1	78-5		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,363	12,575	21,938	163 8 5	37 14 3	25 15 11	30 17 8	9.8	76-9		
Vehicles	93,681	73,966	167,647	166 17 0	38 10 1	24 18 4	32 10 2	9-2	83.4		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	36,952	19,278	56,230	153 5 9	35 7 6	24 9 0	31 12 7	6.8	69.6		
Textiles	49,472	21,756	71,228	154 13 6	35 13 11	23 6 2	31 18 3	6.5	69.9		
Clothing and footwear	13,554	10,891	24,445	159 15 4	36 17 5	24 2 4 22 3 2	31 3 9	5.7	71.9		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	34,520	9,692	44,212	143 0 11	33 0 3	22 3 2	30 12 8	7.0	71.0		
Timber, furniture, etc.	14,723	8,558	23,281	153 5 7	35 7 5	24 13 10	31 8 11	7.0	78.4		
Paper, printing and publishing	57,699	28,578	86,277	164 19 8	38 1 6	26 10 10	34 5 1	7.7	76.5		
Other manufacturing industries‡	33,480	10,947	44,427	150 16 3	34 16 1	24 13 9	32 6 2	6.3	75.2		
All manufacturing industries	888,212	400,998	1,289,210	155 17 0	35 19 4	24 8 9	32 7 7	7.8	76.9		
Other production industries	activity of the	A SECONDARIO	10	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	BE SHADE	TOTAL DESIGNATION	TOUR DAY OF	Data to Sund	10 mg		
Mining and quarrying	27.981	7.597	35.578	140 4 2	32 7 1	20 1 10	29 14 9	5.7	78-2		
Construction	86,656	33,445	120,101	153 2 11	35 6 10	24 0 0	32 3 8	7.0	86-1		
Gas, electricity and water	91,553	12,053	103,606	137 16 6	31 16 1	20 15 10	30 10 6	6.9	85.2		
All production industries covered	Sept. 1	-		153 14 7	35 9 6	24 4 9	32 3 7	7.6	78-2		
The production industries covered	1,094,402	454,093	1,548,495	153 14 7	35 9 6	24 4 9	32 3 7	7.0	10 2		
FEMALES	held ban Isolo	ulive, tech	1 (2)	AND ROOM	shar edi	0.00000000	Hadi banas	monun od	Busnis		
determined blog-visiosis best fileast	Alman 9801	and one	11 30	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent		
Manufacturing industries		4			1- 110		13 3 3	7.2	77.7		
Food, drink and tobacco	30,051	31,533	61,584	65 8 0	15 1 10	11 6 6	13 3 3 14 17 1	8.3	84.7		
Chemicals and allied industries	38,405	21,254	59,659 31,889	71 6 4 63 0 0	16 9 2	11 16 4	13 0 11	6.7	72.2		
Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods	14,410 47,473	122,283	169.756	67 18 2	15 13 5	12 3 1	13 2 9	7.6	78.3		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	812	4,367	5,179	65 12 0	15 2 9	11 10 10	13 2 9	5.3	70.3		
Vehicles	7,767	39,310	47,077	80 7 4	18 10 11	12 15 7	13 14 8	10.1	84-3		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8,492	23,734	32,226	65 4 10	15 1 1	11 13 3		9.0	73.0		
Textiles	16.608	29,381	45,989	61 14 6	14 4 11	11 3 4	12 11 2	7.5	72.8		
Clothing and footwear	4,182	21,759	25,941	77 4 9	17 16 6	11 19 6	12 18 4	4.8	69.0		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	10,017	9,997	20,014	59 8 11	13 14 4	11 1 8	12 8 1	5.1	72.7		
Timber, furniture, etc.	3,326	8,488	11,814	61 4 2	14 2 6	11 9 4	12 4 3	7.0	71.4		
Paper, printing and publishing	18,680	32,719	51,399	75 4 0	17 7 1	12 17 9	14 10 2	8.3	77.1		
Other manufacturing industries‡	9,490	14,185	23,675	66 14 11	15 8 1	11 9 9	13 1 2	8.4	74.3		
All manufacturing industries	209,713	376,489	586,202	67 19 3	15 13 8	11 19 10	13 6 3	7.7	77.5		
Other production industries											
Mining and quarrying	3.228	7.636	10.864	77 12 0	17 18 2	13 18 10	15 2 5	6.7	76.9		
Construction	14.302	21,051	35,353	62 17 10	14 10 3	11 11 0	12 14 11	7.9	76.3		
Gas, electricity and water	33,131	13,449	46,580	68 2 6	15 14 5	12 17 4	14 17 11	6.1	62.0		
saude de ples processas ensu aureil ve	33,131	13,777	10,300	00 2 6	13 11 3	CONTRACTOR AND	3 200 200 200 2	2017 20015	100 9015		
All production industries covered	260,374	418,625	678,999	67 16 6	15 13 0	12 0 8	13 8 5	7.6	76.6		

^{* † ‡} See footnotes to table 2 on page 203.

Table 2 Average earnings of full-time and part-time females separately

Industry group	Number o	f employees	covered*		Average ea	arnings*	1			
(1958 Standard Industrial Classification)	Monthly-pai	dove onT .	Weekly-pai	d	Monthly-pai	id Isolado		Weekly-paid		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time month of October 1969	Equivalent amount per week†	Part-time month of October 1969	Equivalent amount per week†	Full-time last pay- week in October 1969	Part-time last pay- week in October 1969
Manufacturing industries	27,738	2,313	25,771	5,762	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods	37,098 13,952 45,218 795	1,307 458 2,255	18,332 15,471 107,571	2,922 2,008 14,712	72 8 0 63 14 2 69 7 5	15 14 8 16 14 2 14 14 1 16 0 2	32 3 8 40 10 2 41 7 7 38 11 6	7 8 6 9 7 0 9 11 0 8 18 0	12 5 1 12 11 10 12 7 0 12 14 5	7 3 5 7 19 10 7 14 1 8 0 1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles	7,552 7,912 15,895	17 215 580 713	3,918 36,180 20,653 26,009	3,130 3,081 3,372	66 3 10 81 10 3 67 3 5 62 16 9	15 5 6 18 16 2 15 10 0 14 10 0	40 5 3 38 18 2 36 19 9	9 5 10 8 19 7 8 10 9	12 2 8 13 3 1 12 4 11 11 14 0	6 7 0 8 8 10 7 15 1 7 1 2
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing	4,008 9,595 3,028 17,762	174 422 298 918	19,217 8,817 7,171 28,105	2,542 1,180 1,317	78 14 0 60 8 8 63 15 1 77 3 9	18 3 3 13 18 11 14 14 3	43 10 10 36 19 6 35 6 10	10 1 0 8 10 9 8 3 2	12 11 8 11 11 1 12 3 5	7 7 3 7 11 7 12
Other manufacturing industries‡	9,031	459	11,870	4,614 2,315	77 3 9 68 6 2	17 16 3 15 15 3	36 14 9 35 18 8	8 9 7 8 5 10	13 16 4 12 2 7	7 4 3
All manufacturing industries	199,584	10,129	329,085	47,404	69 10 7	16 0 11	37 1 5	8 11 1	12 12 3	7 13 11
Other production industries Mining and quarrying	3,190	38	7,483	153	78 0 11	18 0 3	§	8	14 1 10	6 12 2
Construction Gas, electricity and water	13,430 32,103	872 1,028	17,213 10,308	3,838 3,141	64 10 2	14 17 9	37 19 7 37 19 1	8 15 4 8 15 2	12 11 6	6 18 9
All production industries covered	248,307	12,067	364,089	54,536	69 6 3	15 19 11	37 4 5	8 11 9	12 13 10	7 12 10

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

† Earnings for monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. ‡ Including "Leather, leather goods and fur". § The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general

Public administration and certain other services covered

The non-manufacturing industries and services which have voluntarily co-operated with the department by supplying information about the earnings of their administrative, technical and clerical employees in October each year are listed at the beginning of this article. The results for this part of the enquiry are given in tables 3 and 4. It should be noted, however, that three of the industries included in this part of the enquiry, that is, coal mining, gas, and electricity are also production industries and the information for these industries has, in addition, been included with that for the other production industries in tables 1 and 2. The non-production industries and services are included under the heading "Public administration and certain other services" in table 5.

Table 3 shows average earnings and indices for males and females for three groups: "National and local government, including teachers and the National Health Service"; "Nationalised industries", that is, coal, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, Air Transport, London Transport, British Waterways and British Road Services; and "Banking and insurance".

Table 3 Average earnings and indices of male and female employees in certain industries and services*†

October 1959 = 100

October National and local gov including teachers and National Health Servi		d		Nationalise	d industri	ies‡	10/41) 20/01) 21/01)	Banking and	•	£801. http: 2001		
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	Thei thei
	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index
1956	15 9 11	85.7	9 16 9	84.2	14 0 1	87.4	7 10 5	84.2	17 3 9	89-1	7 5 1	88.2
1957	16 5 11	90-1	10 10 4	90.0	14 19 3	93.3	8 3 7	91.6	18 5 3	94.7	7 13 10	93.5
1958	16 14 11	92.6	10 11 4	90.4	15 9 6	96.6	8 9 3	94-8	18 10 5	96-1	7 19 3	96.8
1959	18 1 7	100.0	11 13 9	100.0	16 0 7	100.0	8 18 6	100.0	19 5 7	100.0	8 4 7	100.0
1960	18 17 5	104.4	12 5 8	105 · 1	18 3 1	113.2	10 3 3	113.9	20 6 0	105-3	8 12 5	104-8
1961	19 19 3	110-4	12 18 1	110.4	18 10 8	115.6	10 6 7	115.7	20 14 3	103.3	9 0 1	109.4
1962	21 8 4	118-5	13 16 0	118-1	19 10 3	121.7	10 15 11	121.0	21 15 2	112.9	911 2	0.00
1963	22 14 2	125.6	14 12 9	125 · 3	21 2 1	131.7	11 10 0	128.8				116.2
1964	23 7 10	129.4	15 3 5	129 - 8	22 11 6	140.8				116.7	9 18 0	120.3
1965	25 15 7	142.6	16 12 2	142.1				134.8	24 5 2	125 · 8	10 17 7	132.2
1966	26 13 9	147.6			24 11 6	153.3	12 17 2	144.0	25 13 5	133 · 2	11 15 5	143.0
1967	3.0	a pi ni	17 0 2	145.5	26 4 11	163.7	13 14 0	153.5	26 12 8	138-1	12 0 7	146-2
1968	27 17 8	154-2	17 11 1	150.2	27 2 8	169.3	14 4 3	159-2	27 14 7	143.8	12 11 11	153 - 1
1969	29 13 0	164-0	18 10 3	158-4	28 19 0	180-6	15 5 2	171.0	29 2 3	151.0	13 2 6	159.5
1769	32 0 8	177-2	20 0 5	171-3	31 3 8	194-5	16 6 9	183.0	30 17 6	160-1	14 3 2	172.0

^{*} The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking, insurance and certain nationalised industries: coal, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and Air Transport. The figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services.

(135305)

[†] Average earnings, monthly-paid and weekly-paid on a weekly basis: earnings of monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

‡ The type of salaried employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the various nationalised industries; consequently, the average is not representative of any one of them.

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Table 4 shows, under "All 'salaried' employees", average earnings and indices for males and females, in all the industries and services included in table 3. Some of these industries and services have given separate figures for clerical and analogous employees. Separate analyses have, therefore, been made for this category of employee in these industries and services. The figures for 1968 and 1969 are given in table 4 under "Clerical and analogous employees". Comparable figures in time-series form are given in table 125 of this GAZETTE.

All industries and services covered

Table 5 presents the combined results of the enquiry. When the results of the two parts (covering over 41 million employees) are

combined the average weekly earnings in October 1969 of all male administrative, technical and clerical employees covered were £32 1s. 4d., an increase of 7.7 per cent. compared with October 1968. The average earnings of all female administrative, technical and clerical employees also increased by 8.2 per cent. during the same period to £17 0s. 11d.

Table 5 also shows the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the returns at each enquiry since 1961 and their average earnings, together with indices based on October 1959 = 100. The index of average earnings of all such employees in all the industries and services covered, shown in table 5 (also presented in table 124 of this GAZETTE) is 176.5 in October 1969, compared with 163.9 in October 1968, an increase of 7.7 per cent.

Table 4 Average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and of all employees in certain industries and services* October 1959 = 100

	CLE	RICAL AND	ANALOG	OUS EMPLO	YEES ONL	/ †		ALL	"SALARIE	D" EMPLOY	'EES*	
	10.00	Males		11/2 18	Females			Males		1	Females	
October	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index
968 969	272,000	£ s. d. 18 12 5 20 9 2	150.7	472,000 480,000	£ s. d. 14 8 0 15 9 6	155·1 166·7	1,145,000	£ s. d. 29 8 11 31 14 5	165·6 178·4	1,178,000	£ s. d. 17 11 11 18 19 11	158-8

^{*} All the industries and services in table 3.

[†] Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of the industries and services in table 3, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

T-11. F	Average cornings and indices of all employees in all industries and services covered by the enq	uiry

October 1959 = 100		0	cto	ber	1959	=	100
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ional Facility Service": "National	Males			Females	All employees		
of gran escaped, Art redoctor of the control of the	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Index
Manufacturing industries:		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
1961 48da250	1,105,154	20 7 I 21 5 7 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5	111-2	550,570	8 5 4	110.2	111.0
1962	1,117,136	21 5 7	116.2	551,426	8 12 11	119.8	121.9
1963	1,141,674	22 5 9	121.7	554,565	8 19 9 9 11 10	127.9	130-1
1964	1,130,852	23 15 6	129.8	546,562 563,567	10 6 7	137.7	140-5
1965	1,172,129	25 13 0	140.1	563,367	10 19 9	146.5	147.6
1966	1,229,817	26 15 10	146.3	580,421 570,713	11 12 5	154.9	155.7
1967	1,246,773	28 1 5	153.3	590,136	12 7 2	164.8	166.4
1968	1,289,587	30 0 9 32 7 7	164.1	586,202	11 12 5 12 7 2 13 6 3	177.5	179.5
1969	1,289,210	32 / /	1/6.9	386,202	15 0 5		
Other production industries*:	A Maderille	10.00	1 113.5	77,941	9 6 7	1 112.5	113.2
1961	225,425	19 2 9 20 2 2	119.3	79,302	9 14 10	117-5	118.7
1962	227,487	20 2 2	125.9	80,952	10 3 4	122.6	125.2
1963	233,411	21 4 7 22 13 5	134.4	83,142	10 3 4	128.5	133.5
1964	242,473 251,740	24 9 11	145.3	86,741	11 5 7	136.0	143.8
1965	255,831	24 9 11 26 5 10 27 4 9	155.9	89,580	12 1 3	145.5	154.0
1966	257,374	27 4 9	161.5	90,110		150-4	160·0 170·7
1967	263,563	29 4 0	173.2	91,901	13 3 10 14 2 1	159-1	181.8
1968 1969	259,285	29 4 0 31 3 8	184.9	92,797	14 2 1	170.1	1 101.0
Public administration and certain other	services†:						1 110-1
1961	834.269	1 19 17 3	1 110.6	871,837	12 6 5 13 2 11 13 18 1 14 10 0	110.2	117.5
1962	855,188	21 4 4	118-1	898,664	13 2 11	124-4	124-6
1963	891,595	22 9 9	125 - 2	926,976 945,866	14 10 0	129.7	129.9
1964	909,678	23 9 0	130.5	984,612	15 17 3	141.9	141.6
1965	917,571	25 13 4	142.9	1,034,834	16 5 4	145.5	146.0
1966	947,592	21 4 4 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 27 17 4	155-1	1.085,777	15 17 3 16 5 4 16 16 6	150-5	152-1
1967	997,180	2/ 1/ 4	164.7	1,126,890	17 15 0	158-8	160.7
1968	1,017,994	29 II 8 31 I8 0	177.6	1,155,659	17 15 0 19 3 6	171.5	173.1
1969	1,027,932	31 18 0	1 1//-6	1,155,057			
All industries and services covered:	af 2 501 18	o to an interest		1 1,500,348	1 10 13 6	110.6	1 110-8
1961	2,164,848	20 0 9 21 2 8	111.2	1,529,392	11 6 11	117.5	117-0
1962	2,199,811	21 2 8 22 5 1	123.5	1,562,493	11 19 4	123.9	123-4
1963	2,266,680	23 10 7	130.5	1.575.570	12 11 11	130-5	130-3
1964	2,283,003 2,341,440	22 5 1 23 10 7 25 10 8 26 13 9 27 18 1 29 15 5 32 1 4	141.7	1,634,920	13 14 3	142.0	141-3
1965	2,341,440	26 13 9	148-1	1,704,835	14 4 11	147-6	147 - 4
1966 1967	2,501,327	27 18 1	154.8	1,746,600	14 18 0	154-3	154-2
		2/ 10 1			IF IF O	163 - 2	163.9
1968	2,571,144	29 15 5	165.2	1,808,927 1,834,658	15 15 2 17 0 11	176.6	176-5

[•] Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

Annual and quarterly employment statistics: Great Britain, June 1969

It is estimated that the working population in Great Britain in June 1969 comprised 16,128,000 males and 9,016,000 females, a total of 25,144,000. Of this total 24,281,000 were in civil employment, 380,000 in HM Forces and 483,000 were registered as wholly unemployed.

Changes between June 1968 and June 1969

The total working population in June 1969 was 89,000 lower than in June 1968. Although it included 98,000 more women aged 18 and over, there were 128,000 fewer men, 29,000 fewer boys and 29,000 fewer girls. There were 23,000 fewer registered wholly unemployed and 20,000 fewer HM Forces in June 1969, and so the total number in civil employment was 45,000 lower than in June 1968, an increase of 108,000 women being offset by decreases of 97,000 men, 27,000 boys and 29,000 girls. The June 1969 estimates and changes from June 1968 in the main categories in the working population are shown, in thousands, in table 1.

Table 1 Working population: June 1969 (provisional figures)

	June	1969		Chang June June		
A CONTRACT OF STREET	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working population: Total H.M. Forces Civilian labour force Wholly unemployed Total in civil employment Employers and self-employed Employees in employment Adults 18 and over Young persons	16,128 366 15,762 415 15,347 1,320 14,027 13,474 552	9,016 14 9,002 68 8,934 361 8,573 7,986 587	25,144 380 24,764 483 24,281 1,681 22,600 21,460 1,140	-157 - 19 -138 - 14 -124 assur -124 - 97 - 27	+ 68 - 1 + 69 - 9 + 79 med no ch + 79 + 108 - 29	- 89 - 20 - 69 - 23 - 45 nange - 45 + 11 - 57

Industrial analyses

Tables 2, 3 and 5 show the numbers of employees and employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1969 analysed by order group and minimum list heading.

Table 2 Estimated numbers of employees (employee and unemployed) and employees in employment at June 1969 in broad industry groups (provisional figures)

THOUSANDS

ndustry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	SIC Order	Employees (employed and unemployed) June 1969	Employees in employment June 1969
otal all industries and services† Males† Females†	To are tens of	23,083 · 0 14,442 · 0 8,642 · 0	22,599·7 14,026·6 8,573·1
Total Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	11,280 · 0	11,025 · 5
Total all manufacturing industries	III-XIX	8,877 · 0	8,740 · 8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Tol Suzz tricoro	401 · 8	390.9
Mining and quarrying	11	467-2	442.2
Food, drink and tobacco	III	865 - 5	849 · 6
Coal and petroleum products	IV	59.5	58.0
Chemical and allied industries Metal manufacture	V	477.0	470.4
Machanical and its and	VI	595 · 4	584.6
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	VII	1,197.7	1,180 · 6
nsu unent engineering Electrical engineering	VIII	151.0	149.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	IX X	916.0	903·4 189·5
Vehicles	xî ·	197·1 836·5	827.2
Motor vehicles	MLH 381	498 • 4	493.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	643.7	632.5
lextiles	χiii	705 · 8	696.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	57.8	56.7
Clothing and footwear	XV	506.4	501 - 3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	351.7	344.9
limber, furniture, etc.	XVII	314.7	307.9
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	647 · 8	641 - 3
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	353 · 2	347 - 1
Construction	XX	1,533.7	1,445 · 8
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	402 · 2	396.7
Transport and communication Railways	XXII	1,584.0	1,552.4
Distributive trades	MLH 701	268 · 4	262 · 1
Wholesale distribution	XXIII	2,750 · 0	2,701 · 5
Retail distribution	MLH 810-812	528.0	516.0
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	MLH 820-821	1,954.9	1,927 · 2
Professional and scientific services	XXIV	903 · 3	892·7 2.774·0
Educational services	MLH 872	1,363.5	1.358 - 4
Medical and dental services	MLH 874	1,001.9	995.8
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	1,929 · 0	1,884.8
Hotels and other residential establishments, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, public houses, clubs and catering contractors	MLH 884-888	608-4	589 · 2
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	MLH 894	418.8	413.7
Frivate domestic service	MLH 891	118-2	115.7
Public administration t	XVII	1.402.2	1.378 · 0
National government servicet	MLH 901	567.5	557.9
Local government service	MLH 906	834-7	820-1
Persons not classified by industry		45.3	

Note: Each estimate is rounded to the nearest hundred and so the rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

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

[†] National and local government, education (teachers), National Health Service, banking, insurance, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways, Air Transport, London Transport (from 1963) and British Road Services (from 1966).

The 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification has been brought into use for the first time for the June 1969 analysis. In consequence, direct comparison of this industrial analysis with the June 1968 figures, which were based on the 1958 edition, is not possible. An industrial analysis of the June 1969 figures on the basis of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification is in preparation. When this analysis has been completed the changes in employment between June 1968 and June 1969 will be examined industry by industry. It is possible that some revisions may then have to be made to the 1969 estimates, and, therefore, the figures published in this article should be regarded as provisional until the estimates for June 1969, analysed according to the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification, and the industrial analysis of changes in employment between 1968 and 1969 have been published in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE. This will probably be in April, but might be in May,1970.

Changes between March and June 1969

These June 1969 estimates form part of the quarterly employment series which were introduced in May 1966. Between March and June 1969 the working population remained almost unaltered, there being a fall of only 2,000; the number of registered wholly unemployed fell by 83,000, and the number in civil employment rose by 85,000. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the working population decreased by about 59,000 between March and June 1969, a decrease of 120,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 61,000 females. The number in civil employment decreased by 40,000, a decrease of 99,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 59,000 females.

Detailed Analyses

More detailed estimates for June 1969 are given in the following tables:

Total employees in Great Britain and the United Kingdom analysed by industry (Minimum List Heading of 1968 SIC) in table 3 on pages 207-209. The estimates for the United Kingdom include figures for Northern Ireland provided by the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland. Total employees in Standard Regions in Great Britain in table 4 on page 209. These estimates, like the others, must be regarded as provisional until the analysis of the June 1969 figures on the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification has been completed. Detailed industrial analyses by standard region will be published in a subsequent issue of the GAZETTE, probably in April, but possibly in May 1970.

Employees in employment in Great Britain analysed by industry (Minimum List Headings of the 1968 SIC) in table 5 on pages 210-211.

Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. The sampling errors of the estimates may become relatively important, particularly for estimates of under 10,000. Estimates of under 1,000 are subject to substantial margins of error, and so, except for SIC Order Group totals, such estimates are omitted from

An analysis of changes in the quarterly estimates, including the seasonally adjusted figures, is given in table 7.

Estimates of the numbers of employers and self-employed persons were derived from the 1966 Census of Population. Information from the Department of Health and Social Security of changes in the numbers of male employers and self-employed persons has since been obtained for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 from estimates based on samples of Class II national insurance cards exchanged. This showed a substantial change in 1966-67. The revised estimates were first published in the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. It was not possible to obtain similar estimates of the change in the number of female employers and self-employed persons because many self-employed females have opted out of the national insurance scheme and do not exchange

national insurance cards. The information between June 1967 and June 1968 shows no significant change in the numbers of male employers and self-employed persons. Therefore, in compiling the estimates of the total working population, it is assumed that there has been no change in the numbers of male employers and self-employed persons since June 1967 and in female employers and self-employed persons June 1966. When further information covering the period since June 1968 to June 1969 is obtained from the Department of Health and Social Security records, and when the numbers of employers and self-employed persons are obtained from the 1971 Census of Population, it may be possible to improve

Consequential additions have been made to the quarterly time series shown in tables 101 and 102 on page 231.

Methods of compilation

The estimates of employees are based mainly on counts of national insurance cards due for exchange on the first Monday in June 1969. However, many cards are exchanged belatedly. The estimates take account of those cards which were actually exchanged before the first Monday in December 1969, together with estimates of the small numbers which would still be outstanding then. These estimates are combined with estimates of those civil servants and Post Office employees who do not hold national insurance cards. The methods used for compiling the estimates were described in the March and May 1966 issues of the GAZETTE; the methods of compiling the regional estimates were described in the July 1966 issue. The industrial analysis of employees in employment is based on information supplied by employers on voluntary returns (ED 205) of the numbers of insurance cards held at the beginning of June, together with information relating to cards exchanged in the three months beginning on the first Monday in June; during this period all cards exchanged were allotted an industrial classification. Where an employer renders a return or exchanges a batch of cards, the return and the cards are given the appropriate classification of the establishment or business unit (SIC Minimum List Heading) for purposes of employment statistics. Cards exchanged individually are given the classification of the establishment in which the employees are employed or, if not in employment, in which they were last employed.

Regional estimates

The regional estimates shown in tables 4 and 6 relate to the standard regions for statistical purposes and have been compiled by the methods described on pages 389 and 391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE, subject to a slight modification described on page 101 of the February 1967 issue. For the first time the regional estimates include improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades and thus the regional estimates for June 1969 for all industries and services combined are not fully comparable with those for earlier years.

The estimates for September 1968, December 1968 and March 1969 in table 102 on page 231 have also been revised to make allowance, by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of the GAZETTE, for those national insurance cards exchanged in regions different from those in which the employees were employed. In making these estimates, the discontinuities arising from the improved regional estimates at June 1969 have been spread over the preceding three quarters.

Monthly estimates

For months other than June, monthly estimates are published only for industries covered by the Index of Production (Order Groups II to XVIII of the 1958 SIC and Order Groups II to XXI of the 1968 SIC). Provisional estimates from July 1968 to December 1969 have been published in earlier issues of the GAZETTE and they appear in table 103 (page 232) of this issue, together with the

estimates for January 1970, all on the basis of the 1958 SIC. The estimates from July 1968 to May 1969 will remain on the basis of the 1958 SIC but will be revised when the final estimates for June 1969 on the 1958 SIC basis are available. All these estimates will then be published in a subsequent issue of the GAZETTE together with the June 1969 figures on both the 1958 SIC and 1968 SIC bases. The estimates from July 1969 to January 1970 will be replaced by provisional estimates on a 1968 SIC basis, and these will be subject to further revision in twelve months' time when the results of the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in 1970 become available.

Table 3 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at June 1969

(provisional figures)	55.					20/10/2	solid manufact	and podul o	тно	USANDS
The state of the s	0 14	GR	EAT BRIT	AIN		6.1	UNI	TED KING	ром	
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	M	ales	Fem	ales	Total Males	M	ales	Fem	ales	Total Males
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1700)	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	and Females
Total, all industries and services† Total, Index of Production industries	565·0 321·0	14,442·0 8,358·0	594·0 221·0	8,642·0 2,922·0	23,083 · 0	583·0 331·0	14,764·0 8,536·0	612.0	8,839·0 3,002·0	23,603·0 11,538·0
Total, all manufacturing industries	234 · 0	6,124.0	212.0	2,753 · 0	8,877 · 0	240 · 0	6,236·0 336·5	221 · 0	2,830 · 0	9,067 · 0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	18.7	290·4 15·4 20·1	4.2	73·9 1·5 *	364·3 16·9 20·5	19.2	298·8 17·0 20·7	4·2 *	74·7 1·5	373·5 18·5 21·1
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	10·8 9·6 * *	447·8 393·0 19·7 23·0 2·6 9·4	* * * * * * * *	19·4 14·0 1·5 2·3 *	467·2 407·0 21·2 25·3 3·2 10·4	10·9 9·6 * * *	451·1 393·0 22·6 23·4 2·6 9·5	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	19·5 14·0 1·6 2·3 *	470·6 407·0 24·2 25·8 3·2 10·5
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries	21·0 * 6·1 * 4·0 1·3 * 1·3 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	502-3 28-2 92-1 20-0 58-2 35-1 11-5 39-1 34-6 20-8 7-2 26-0 70-9 20-9	27·0 * 5·9 2·1 4·3 1·3 * 3·3 2·5 * 1·5 * 1·1 1·9	363·3 8·0 68·4 32·2 51·0 18·4 3·7 50·8 39·7 1·9 20·0 11·7 13·9	865 · 5 36 · 1 160 · 5 52 · 2 109 · 3 53 · 5 15 · 2 89 · 9 74 · 3 26 · 1 9 · 1 46 · 0 88 · 9 32 · 6 34 · 3	21·7 6·3 * 4·1 1·5 1·3 1·0 * * * * * * * * * * * * *	520 9 30 9 97.5 20 2 60 7 37 6 11 5 39 2 35 1 21 5 7 - 2 26 0 71 - 2 21 7 20 0	28-4 * 6-1 2-1 4-4 1-4 * 3-3 2-6 * 1-5 1-0 * 1-1 2-8	374·1 8·2 70·0 32·4 52·1 19·2 3·7 50·9 40·4 5·5 1·9 20·0 18·2 11·9 14·0 25·8	895 0 39 0 39 0 167 5 52 6 112 8 56 8 15 2 90 1 75 5 27 0 9 1 46 1 89 3 33 6 34 6 45 8
Tobacco Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	*	17·3 52·4 16·5 28·3 7·6	* * *	20·3 7·1 * 4·1 2·3	37·6 59·5 17·2 32·4 9·8	* * *	52·6 16·5 28·4 7·6	* * * *	7·2 * 4·2 2·3	59·7 17·2 32·6 9·9
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	6·4 2·1 * * * * *	336·6 120·9 38·5 8·9 25·0 15·9 48·4 21·1 10·6 47·3	9·4 1·6 2·2 1·2 * * * *	140·4 25·1 31·6 16·8 10·9 9·1 9·3 4·2 2·8 30·6	477·0 145·9 70·2 25·7 35·9 25·0 57·7 25·3 13·4	6·5 2·2 * * * * * * *	339·6 121·6 38·6 8·9 25·1 15·9 49·9 21·1 11·1 47·3	9·5 1·6 2·2 1·2 * * * * *	140·9 25·2 31·7 16·8 10·9 9·1 9·5 4·2 2·9 30·7	480·5 146·9 70·2 25·7 36·0 25·0 59·4 25·3 14·0 78·0
Metal manufacture Iron and Steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	14·7 7·1 1·6 3·1 1·1 1·4	523·1 258·4 45·0 100·3 46·5 48·2 24·8	4·2 1·5 * * *	72·2 23·4 8·1 12·5 10·2 12·3 5·9	595 · 4 281 · 7 53 · 0 112 · 8 56 · 7 60 · 5 30 · 7	14·8 7·1 1·6 3·1 1·1 1·4	523·7 258·4 45·0 100·7 46·6 48·2 24·8	4·2 1·5 * * * *	72·3 23·4 8·1 12·5 10·2 12·3 5·9	596·0 281·7 53·1 113·2 56·7 60·5 30·7
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textiles machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steel work Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	39·3 1·4 3·3 2·3 1·1 1·4 1·2 2·4 * 9·8 6·2 *	994·9 29·3 83·5 57·6 28·3 39·7 38·4 57·5 38·0 241·0 168·9 188·5 194·2	12·3 * * * * * * * * 1·4 * 2·9	202·8 4·8 14·4 13·1 4·9 7·5 5·0 8·6 49·4 20·2 5·6 53·6	1,197·7 34·2 97·9 70·7 33·2 47·2 43·4 66·1 53·6 290·4 189·2 24·1 247·8	40·0 1·4 3·3 2·3 1·1 1·7 1·2 2·4 * 10·0 6·2 *	1,008·6 83·6 57·9 28·3 45·1 38·5 57·8 38·2 244·4 169·7 18·7 196·9	12·5 * * * * * 10·10 10	204·7 4·9 14·4 13·1 4·9 8·4 5·0 8·6 15·7 49·7 20·3 5·6 54·2	1,213·3 34·3 98·0 71·0 33·2 53·5 43·5 66·4 53·9 294·1 190·0 24·4 251·1
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	3·9 * 1·0 2·3	95·3 9·5 6·2 15·8 63:8	3·3 * !	55·7 5·2 8·5 11·8 30·2	151·0 14·7 14·7 27·6 94·0	3·9 * * !·! 2·3	96·2 9·5 6·2 16·6 63·8	3·4 * 1·0 1·5	56·4 5·3 8·5 12·4 30·2	152·6 14·8 14·7 29·1 94·0
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods (135305)	16·6 5·5 * 1·2 2·6 1·1 * 1·9 *	558·5 147·5 37·7 48·8 69·2 26·1 34·6 71·0 38·5 85·0	18.9 2.9 * 1.8 4.5 2.1 * 1.3 1.1	357·5 52·5 16·7 38·0 75·5 30·8 13·7 31·9 23·5 75·0	916·0 200·0 54·4 86·8 144·7 56·9 48·2 102·9 62·0 160·0	16·9 5·7 * 1·2 2·6 1·1 * 1·9 *	566·1 149·5 38·1 50·7 70·1 26·4 36·3 71·1 38·7 85·2	19·0 2·9 * 1·9 4·5 2·1 * 1·3 1·1 4·0	362·7 52·9 16·9 40·5 75·9 31·3 14·1 31·9 23·8 75·3	928 · 8 202 · 4 55 · 1 91 · 2 146 · 0 57 · 7 50 · 4 103 · 0 62 · 5 160 · 5 A** 4

THOUSANDS

Table 3 (continued)						THOUSANDS					
mark and the color secure to have the section of		GRE	AT BRITA	AIN				TED KINGDOM Females			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		ales	Fem	Total	Total Males and	Ma Under	Total	Under	Total	Total Males and	
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	all ages	Females	18	all ages	18	all ages	Females	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	7·3 6·0 1·3	184·4 150·8 33·6	* *	12·7 9·3 3·4	197·1 160·1 37·0	7·6 6·1 1·5	193·8 157·1 36·7	* *	9·5 3·6	206·8 166·6 40·2	
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	16·5 * 9·6 * 4·1 *	725 · 9 19 · 5 432 · 5 16 · 7 206 · 2 18 · 9 32 · 1	6·1 3·3 * 2·2 *	110·6 1·8 66·0 5·8 34·2 1·2 1·7	836·5 21·3 498·4 22·6 240·4 20·0 33·8	16·8 9·7 * 4·3 *	733·4 19·5 433·4 16·8 212·8 18·9 32·1	3·3 * 2·3 *	111.6 1.8 66.0 5.8 35.2 1.2 1.7	845·1 21·3 499·4 22·6 248·0 20·0 33·8	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and Metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	23·1 2·9 * * 1·3 1·3 * 14·8	439·8 52·6 14·9 9·4 28·5 34·2 16·7 14·0 269·5	11·6 * * * * 1·2 * 6·9	203·8 15·8 8·2 8·5 15·6 10·1 19·1 8·2 118·2	643·7 68·4 23·1 17·9 44·1 44·3 35·8 22·3 387·7	23·4 2·9 * 1·3 1·3 * 15·0	442·9 52·7 15·0 9·6 28·5 34·3 17·0 14·1 271·6	11·6 * * * * 1·2 * 7·0	205·0 15·9 8·2 8·7 15·6 10·1 19·3 8·2 119·0	68.6 23.2 18.3 44.2 44.5 36.3 22.3 390.6	
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up fabrics Textile finishing Other textile industries	18·5 2·9 1·9 4·8 * 2·3 * 1·6 *	366·4 38·1 41·1 34·5 82·0 8·9 3·9 45·5 3·8 28·1 8·7 9·8 41·8 20·2	30·1 2·7 1·5 6·2 * 11·1 2·2 * 1·6 1·7	339·4 7·0 44·4 32·3 74·8 7·0 4·7 89·5 4·0 18·1 12·1 18·0 20·2 7·4	705 · 8 45 · 1 85 · 4 66 · 8 156 · 9 15 · 9 8 · 6 135 · 0 7 · 8 46 · 3 20 · 7 27 · 7 62 · 1 27 · 6	20·1 * 3·3 2·2 4·9 * 2·5 * 1·7 * 1·6	391·3 44·8 45·5 39·3 82·9 4·5 47·3 3·9 29·5 8·8 8·8 11·1 44·6 20·2	32·5 * 3·2 1·8 6·3 * * !!·7 2·3 * 2·3 *	364·3 8·0 49·7 37·1 76·0 7·0 5·5 92·9 4·3 18·7 12·3 24·0 21·6 7·4	755·7 52·8 95·2 76·4 158·9 15·9 9·9 140·2 8·1 48·3 21·1 35·1 66·2 27·6	
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	2·3 1·2 *	33·5 19·8 9·4 4·3	2·0 * !·4 *	24·3 5·5 14·9 3·9	57·8 25·4 24·2 8·2	2·4 1·2 *	34·I 20·2 9·5 4·3	2·0 * I·4	24·6 5·7 15·0 4·0	58·7 25·9 24·5 8·3	
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overall's and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	9·5 * 2·8 1·0 * * *	134·1 6·4 31·9 17·6 6·2 14·9 2·9 8·1 46·1	47·0 1·9 10·5 4·1 5·3 13·7 *	372·3 19·6 79·3 43·8 34·6 100·5 6·2 31·9 56·5	506·4 26·0 111·2 61·4 40·8 115·4 9·0 40·0 102·6	10·1 * 3·0 1·0 * 1·0 * 3·4	138·1 6·5 32·5 17·6 7·5 15·5 3·0 8·3 47·1	51·7 2·0 11·3 4·1 7·5 14·6 * 5·1 6·7	396·5 20·0 83·1 43·9 45·9 105·2 6·4 33·8 58·2	534·6 26·5 115·7 61·5 53·4 120·7 9·4 42·0 105·3	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	10·0 2·8 1·5 2·5 *	275·5 57·3 29·3 62·4 18·0 108·6	4·7 * 2·0 1·3 *	76·2 6·5 32·1 20·3 1·7 15·6	351·7 63·8 61·4 82·7 19·7 124·1	10·2 2·8 1·6 2·5 *	279·8 58·5 29·6 62·5 18·5 110·7	4·7 * 2·0 j·3 *	76·8 6·6 32·3 20·3 1·7 15·8	356·6 65·1 61·9 82·8 20·3 126·5	
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	19·8 8·3 5·5 * 1·9 1·8 1·6	256·1 99·9 76·9 11·5 33·5 18·8 15·5	4·3 1·1 1·3 *	58·6 13·8 18·9 10·1 5·1 5·6 5·1	314·7 113·7 95·8 21·6 38·6 24·3 20·5	20·4 8·5 5·7 * 2·0 1·8 1·6	260·4 102·0 78·3 11·6 33·8 19·0 15·6	4·4 1·1 1·3 * * *	59·2 14·0 19·1 10·1 5·2 5·6 5·2	24.6	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	16·6 2·7 2·1 1·0 * 2·3 * 7·1	429·5 74·3 42·8 16·2 15·9 75·5 38·6 166·2	20·8 1·9 3·5 2·0 1·1 1·5 1·0 9·9	218·3 18·6 37·0 16·0 11·3 19·8 18·9 96·7	647 · 8 93 · 0 79 · 8 32 · 2 27 · 2 95 · 3 57 · 4 262 · 9	16·9 2·7 2·1 1·0 * 2·3 * 7·2	434·2 74·5 43·8 16·3 15·9 77·1 38·8 167·8	1.5	221.0 18.7 38.2 16.0 11.3 20.3 19.0 97.6	93·2 82·0 32·3 27·2 97·4 57·7	
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7·7 1·9 * 1·1 * 2·6 1·1	215·3 94·3 11·2 5·9 19·0 6·0 63·3 15·5	8·7 1·7 * 2·2 * 1·3	137·9 32·9 3·4 6·3 31·3 6·4 43·6 14·0	353·2 127·2 14·6 12·3 50·3 12·5 106·9 29·5		11·2 6·1 19·4 6·0	1·7 * 2·2 * 2·3	6.4	132·3 14·6 12·6 51·2 12·5 107·6 29·8	
Construction	69.0	1,444-1	5.8	89.6	1,533 · 7	72.7				AND REAL PROPERTY.	
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	7·1 3·6 2·9		3·0 1·0 1·9	59·9 22·1 33·6 4·1	402·2 125·2 232·0 45·0	3·7 3·0	104.8	1.0	22.3	237·8 45·7	
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	20·2 1·6 1·9 4·3 * 2·6 1·1 * 5·3 2·2	1,312·2 248·0 203·3 217·8 21·8 73·3 111·6 49·2 323·7			245·6 238·5 24·6 82·6 118·7 68·6 443·7	1.6 2.0 4.3 * 2.7 1.2 *	249 · 5 209 · 4 221 · 0 22 · 1 75 · 6 114 · 5 50 · 0 329 · 9	* * * 1·2 * * * * * * * 5·3	20.5 42.6 21.0 2.8 9.4 7.5 19.7	270·0 252·1 242·0 24·8 4 85·0 121·7 69·7 451·5	

Table 3 (continued)

THOUSANDS

		GR	EAT BRIT	AIN		UNITED KINGDOM				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	м	ales	Fen	nales	Total	M	ales	Fen	nales	Total
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females
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	108·0 10·2 * 7·5 44·7 36·5	1,229 · 6 171 · 0 27 · 8 139 · 1 337 · 9 353 · 5	208·6 6·9 * 8·4 65·2 122·4	1,520 · 4 85 · 1 5 · 3 99 · 7 523 · 8 739 · 6	2,750·0 256·1 33·1 238·8 861·8 1,093·1	7·8 45·7 37·4	1,261 · 4 177 · 1 28 · 8 142 · 4 345 · 2 361 · 3	212·9 7·2 * 8·7 66·7 124·5	1,549 · 1 87 · 7 5 · 4 101 · 6 533 · 4 752 · 6	2,810·5 264·9 34·2 244·0 878·6 1,113·8
supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	4·0 4·8	96·4 103·9	2.8	32·8 34·1	129·2 138·0	4·2 5·0	100·8 105·8	2.9	33·8 34·6	134·6 140·4
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill-discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	8·6 2·6 2·4 1·2 *	443·3 174·0 126·9 36·5 34·3 16·4 29·3 26·0	38·1 12·3 16·1 3·5 1·4 *	460·0 129·0 133·9 35·7 28·3 12·7 104·4 16·0	903·3 303·1 260·8 72·2 62·6 29·1 133·6 42·0	8·8 2·6 2·5 1·2 * *	449·1 177·2 128·6 36·9 34·7 16·4 29·4 26·0	38·5 12·5 16·2 3·6 1·5 *	464·7 131·3 135·3 36·1 28·7 12·8 104·5 16·0	913·8 308·4 263·9 73·0 63·4 29·2 133·9 42·0
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services	13.0 1.6 3.8 1.0 3.3 *	905 · 9 54 · 7 422 · 5 37 · 1 240 · 3 8 · 7 6 · 1 8 ! · 6	35·3 3·2 6·4 6·2 16·2 * 2·4	1,881 · 8 37 · 7 941 · 0 70 · 7 761 · 6 11 · 1 17 · 5 42 · 2	2,787·7 92·4 1,363·5 107·8 1,001·9 19·8 78·6 123·8	13·3 1·6 3·9 1·0 3·4 * 1·3 2·0	927 · 6 55 · 6 433 · 7 37 · 6 247 · 2 9 · 1 61 · 2 83 · 2	36·3 3·2 6·5 6·3 16·8 *	1,927·0 38·3 962·1 71·8 782·8 11·4 17·6 42·8	2,854·5 93·9 1,395·8 109·4 1,030·1 20·5 78·8 126·0
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public Houses Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	61.7 1.7 2.9 * 7.0 3.5 * 1.8 2.5 * 2.4 * 32.8	871 · 9 71 · 7 40 · 7 24 · 2 123 · 6 45 · 5 24 · 1 26 · 3 11 · 1 16 · 9 12 · 0 23 · 3 8 · 3 333 · 0 4 · 7 106 · 6	63·I 1·8 1·3 2·2 8·2 5·2 * 21·6 1·7 4·3 1·8 6·7 *	1,057·1 56·9 27·7 35·8 185·6 81·6 49·7 25·2 35·7 77·1 106·2 63·4 27·3 85·9 2·3 196·8	1,929·0 128·6 68·4 59·9 309·2 127·1 73·8 51·5 46·8 94·0 118·2 86·6 35·6 418·8 7·0 303·5	64·0 1·7 3·0 * 7·4 3·5 * 2·0 2·6 * 3·6	889 · 9 72 · 5 41 · 2 25 · 8 46 · 0 25 · 3 27 · 3 11 · 3 17 · 2 12 · 3 23 · 8 8 · 5 339 · 7 4 · 8 109 · 0	64·7 1·8 1·3 2·2 8·5 5·3 * 22·0 1·8 4·4 1·9 6·9 *	1,081 · 2 57 · 5 27 · 9 35 · 9 189 · 2 82 · 9 50 · 3 25 · 5 36 · 4 78 · 5 114 · 8 64 · 7 27 · 6 87 · 2 2 · 4 200 · 4	1,971 · 1 130 · 1 69 · 1 61 · 1 315 · 0 128 · 9 75 · 6 52 · 8 47 · 7 95 · 7 127 · 0 88 · 5 36 · 1 426 · 9 7 · 1 309 · 4
Public administration and defence† National government service† Local government service	11·1 2·3 8·7	960·7 363·2 597·5	10·7 4·5 6·2	441 · 5 204 · 3 237 · 2	1,402·2 567·5 834·7	11·5 2·6 8·9	990·6 380·4 610·2	11·2 4·7 6·4	452·2 211·3 240·9	1,442 · 9 591 · 7 851 · 2
Persons not classified by industry	1.6	34.2	*	11.1	45.3	2.0	36.1	*	11.8	47.9

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

Table 4 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) and of employees in employment at June 1969: Regional analysis (provisional figures)

	1000			REC	ION				Wales	Scotland	Great
Industry	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks, and Humber- side	North Western	Northern		ronbes sell geriance i gerageti geografia	Britain
EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UN	EMPLOYED)†							and the leafer to	Silven State on	a thoma book	
Men aged 18 and over Boys aged under 18	4,700·0 153·0	395·0 17·0	809·0 33·0	1,407·0 62·0	868·0 37·0	1,247·0 56·0	1,741 · 0 75 · 0	808·0 39·0	624·0 26·0	1,269 · 0 66 · 0	13,877 · 0‡ 565 · 0
Total males	4,853 · 0	412.0	843 · 0	1,470.0	905 · 0	1,302.0	1,817.0	847 · 0	649 · 0	1,335 · 0	14,442 . 0
Women aged 18 and over Girls aged under 18	2,878·0 167·0	212·0 18·0	455·0 36·0	786 · 0 59 · 0	472 · 0 43 · 0	690·0 55·0	1,064·0 77·0	425·0 42·0	301 · 0 26 · 0	764·0 70·0	8,048 · 0‡ 594 · 0
Total females	3,045 · 0	230 · 0	491 · 0	845 · 0	515.0	745 · 0	1,141 · 0	466.0	327 · 0	834.0	8,642 · 0
GRAND TOTAL	7,899 · 0	642.0	1,334.0	2,314.0	1,420 · 0	2,047 · 0	2,958 · 0	1,314.0	977 · 0	2,169.0	23,083 · 0‡
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT†	1 8 95				()			abora il	disso cinera		
Men aged 18 and over Boys aged under 18	4,608·0 151·0	386·0 17·0	785 · 0 33 · 0	1,377·0 61·0	847·0 37·0	1,208·0 54·0	1,686·0 74·0	761 · 0 37 · 0	595·0 25·0	1,214·0 64·0	13,474·0‡ 552·0
Total males	4,759 · 0	403 · 0	817.0	1,438.0	883 · 0	1,262.0	1,760 · 0	799 · 0	620.0	1,278 · 0	14,027 · 0‡
Women aged 18 and over Girls aged under 18	2,866·0 166·0	210·0 18·0	451·0 36·0	781 · 0 59 · 0	469·0 43·0	685 · 0 54 · 0	1,056·0 76·0	418·0 41·0	297·0 25·0	751 · 0 69 · 0	7,986 · 0‡ 587 · 0
Total females	3,032 · 0	229 · 0	487 · 0	839 · 0	511.0	739 · 0	1,132.0	459.0	322 · 0	820 · 0	8,573 · 0‡
GRAND TOTAL	7,791 · 0	632 · 0	1,304 · 0	2,278 · 0	1,395 · 0	2,001 · 0	2,892 · 0	1,258 · 0	942 · 0	2,098 · 0	22,600·0‡

[†] The regional estimates for June 1969 take account of improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades, and therefore, are not quite comparable with earlier years

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

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

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

Table 5 Great Britain: Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969 (provisional figures)

THOUSANDS

Total

Women Girls

All industries and services	HILLIAN CO.	Men	Boys	Women on	Total
Numbers employed at June 1969† Change + or — compared with June 1968	tainT , planteT, selame T,	13,474·4 -96·8		7,985·8 + 107·8	587·3 -29·2 22,599·7† -45·6
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	0 NOV. E. (0 SOUL) A TOO	4 100 1 1 20	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services† Total, Index of Production industries Total, all manufacturing industries			14,026·6 8,125·3 6,008·6	8,573 · I 2,900 · 2 2,732 · 2	22,599·7 11,025·5 8,740·8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing			316·0 282·8 15·1 18·1	74·9 73·0 1·5 *	355·8 16·6 18·5
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying			423·0 369·3 19·2 22·8 2·6 9·1	19·2 13·8 1·5 2·3 *	442·2 383·1 20·7 25·1 3·2 10·1
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products			489·8 27·6 89·6 19·4 56·9 34·5	359·8 7·9 67·9 32·0 50·5 18·2	35.5 157.5 51.4 107.4 52.7
Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks			38·2 33·7 20·1 7·0 25·5 69·3 20·5 19·8	3·7 50·4 39·1 5·3 1·8 19·9 17·8 11·5	14·7 88·6 72·8 25·4 8·8 45·4 87·1 32·0 33·4
Other drink industries Tobacco Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining			16·7 51·0 16·3 27·3 7·4	20·2 7·0 * 4·1 2·2	36·9 58·0 17·0 31·4 9·6
Lubricating oils and greases Chemical and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubbe Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers			330 · 9 118 · 4 38 · 0 8 · 7 24 · 3 15 · 5 47 · 9 20 · 9 10 · 4 46 · 8	139·5 24·9 31·4 16·7 10·8 9·0 9·3 4·1 2·8 30·5	470·4 143·3 69·4 25·4 35·1 24·5 57·2 25·0 13·2 77·3
Other chemical industries Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys			512·9 253·3 44·1 97·9 45·8 47·3 24·5	71·7 23·2 8·0 12·4 10·1 12·2 5·8	584·6 276·5 52·1 110·3 55·9 59·5 30·3
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms			979·1 28·9 82·3 56·9 27·9 39·2 38·0 56·8 37·5 236·2 165·9 18·1 191·4	201·5 4·8 14·3 13·0 4·8 7·5 5·0 8·5 15·5 49·0 20·1 5·6 53·4	1,180·6 33·7 96·6 69·9 32·7 46·7 43·0 65·3 53·0 285·2 186·0 23·7 244·8
Ordnance and small aring Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances			94·3 9·1 6·1 15·7 63·4	55·3 5·1 8·4 11·7 30·1	149.6 14.2 14.5 27.4 93.5
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment			548·7 144·6 36·8 47·7 67·7 25·4	354·7 52·1 16·6 37·5 74·7 30·6	903·4 196·7 53·4 85·2 142·4 56·0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods			34·4 70·7 37·9 83·5	13·6 31·8 23·3 74·5	48·0 102·5 61·2 158·0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship-repairing			144.0	9·2 3·4	153·2 36·3 827·2
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacture Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment			16·4 204·1 18·3 31·6	110·0 1·7 65·6 5·8 34·1 1·1	21·1 493·0 22·2 238·2 19·4 33·3

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Table	7 ((CHILLIA	icu

Table 5 (continued)			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males (888)	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	430·2	202·3	632·5
	52·2	15·8	68·0
	14·4	8·1	22·5
	9·2	8·5	17·7
	28·1	15·5	43·6
	33·6	10·0	43·6
	16·3	18·9	35·2
	13·8	8·2	22·0
	262·6	117·3	379·9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm. wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries Leather, leather goods and fur	359·1	337·I	696·2
	37·6	7·0	44·6
	40·0	44·I	84·1
	33·9	32·0	65·9
	80·3	74·3	154·6
	8·5	6·9	15·4
	3·7	4·6	8·3
	44·8	89·0	133·8
	3·7	4·0	7·7
	27·8	18·0	45·8
	8·5	12·0	20·5
	9·5	17·8	27·3
	40·9	20·I	61·0
	19·9	7·3	27·2
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	19·3	5·5	24·8
	9·1	14·7	23·8
	4·2	3·9	8·1
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	131 · 8	369·5	501·3
	6 · 2	19·5	25·7
	31 · 5	78·7	110·2
	17 · 2	43·5	60·7
	6 · 1	34·3	40·4
	14 · 6	99·6	114·2
	2 · 8	6·1	8·9
	7 · 9	31·6	39·5
	45 · 5	56·2	101·7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	269·3	75·6	344·9
	55·5	6·4	61·9
	28·5	31·9	60·4
	60·9	20·1	81·0
	17·8	1·7	19·5
	106·6	15·5	122·1
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	249·9	58·0	307 · 9
	97·8	13·7	111 · 5
	74·3	18·7	93 · 0
	11·3	10·0	21 · 3
	33·0	5·1	38 · 1
	18·3	5·5	23 · 8
	15·2	5·0	20 · 2
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	424·5	216·8	641·3
	73·2	18·4	91·6
	42·1	36·7	78·8
	15·9	15·8	31·7
	15·7	11·3	27·0
	75·2	19·7	94·9
	37·7	18·7	56·4
	164·7	96·2	260·9
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	210·4	136·7	347·1
	92·5	32·7	125·2
	10·9	3·3	14·2
	5·8	6·3	12·1
	18·5	31·0	49·5
	5·9	6·4	12·3
	61·7	43·2	104·9
	15·1	13·8	28·9
Construction Section S	1,356·7	89-1	1,445 · 8
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	337·0	59·7	396·7
	100·7	22·1	122·8
	195·9	33·5	229·4
	40·4	4·1	44·5
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	1,282 · 2	270 · 2	1,552.4
	241 · 9	20 · 2	262.1
	199 · 9	41 · 8	241.7
	211 · 5	20 · 5	232.0
	19 · 8	2 · 7	22.5
	69 · 8	9 · 2	79.0
	109 · 7	7 · 1	116.8
	47 · 4	19 · 2	66.6
	320 · 5	119 · 7	440.2
	61 · 7	29 · 8	91.5
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1,193·0	1,508·5	2,701 · 5
	163·6	84·0	247 · 6
	27·3	5·2	32 · 5
	136·7	99·2	235 · 9
	326·7	518·3	845 · 0
	346·9	735·3	1,082 · 2
	92·2	32·6	124 · 8
	99·6	33·9	133 · 5
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	433 · 9	458 · 8	892·7
	169 · 2	128 · 5	297·7
	124 · 0	133 · 7	257·7
	36 · 2	35 · 6	71·8
	33 · 8	28 · 2	62·0
	16 · 1	12 · 7	28·8
	28 · 7	104 · 1	132·8
	25 · 9	16 · 0	41·9

Table 5 (continued)

ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total
	897 - 6	1,876 · 4	2,774 · 0
Professional and scientific services	54.3	37.6	91.9
Accountancy services	419.0	939 - 4	1,358-4
Educational services	36.8	70.4	107-2
Legal services	237-3	758 · 5	995.8
Medical and dental services	8.6	11.0	19.6
Religious organisations	60.9	17.5	78.4
Research and development services	80.7	42.0	122.7
Other professional and scientific services		Der Filmberger Wied Constitution	SETY SERVICE SERVICE
	839 · 8	1,045 · 0	1,884.8
Miscellaneous services	68.3	55.9	124-2
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	39.1	27.4	66.5
Sport and other recreations	22.6	35.4	58.0
Potting and gambling	115.7	182.4	298-1
Hotels and other residential establishments	43.9	80.2	124-1
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	22.9	49.3	72.2
Public houses	23.9	24.8	48.7
Clubs	10.7	35.4	46.1
Catering contractors	16.2	76.4	92.6
Hairdressing and manicure	11.2	104.5	115.7
Private domestic service	22.6	62.9	85.5
Laundries	8.0	27.1	35.1
n leading ich dyeing carnet heating, etc.	328 · 4	85.3	413.7
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	4.5	2.3	6.8
Repair of boots and shoes	101.8	195.7	297.5
Other services	101.8	.,,,	The state of the s
Other services	939 · 1	438.9	1,378.0
Public administration†	354.9	203.0	557.9
National government service†		235.9	820-1
Local government service	584-2	233.7	320 1

^{*} Under 1,000.

Table 6 Civilian	South	rce, June 1	969: By St	West	East	Yorks &	North	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
	East	Anglia	Western	Midlands	Midlands	Humber- side	Western		-3396.31	glass, ceme	Drittein
Employees in employn	nent‡		2.00			1 12/2	1 1760	1 799	1 620	1,278	1 14,027
Males Females Total	4,759 3,032 7,791	403 229 632	817 487 1,304	1,438 839 2,278	883 511 1,395	1,262 739 2,001	1,760 1,132 2,892	459 1,258	620 322 942	820 2,098	8,573 22,600
Employers and self-em	ployed†		8-10	1 107	79	1 107	1 150	1 63	1 82	1 112	1,320
Males Females Total	438 110 548	10 61	130 32 162	107 33 140	24	32 139	57 207	18	82 22 104	135	1,681
Total in civil employm	ent‡		. 047	1,545	962	1 1369	1 1,910	1 862	702	1,390	15,347
Males Females Total	5,197 3,142 8,339	454 239 693	947 519 1,466	872 2,418	535 1,498	1,369 771 2,140	1,189	1,339	1,046	843 2,233	8,934 24,281
Wholly unemployed				. 21	1 22	40	1 57	1 49	1 29	57	415
Males Females Total	95 13 108	9 1	25 4 30	31 5 37	22 3 25	6 46	8 65	49 7 56	35	14 71	68 483
Total employees‡			4 616	1 1 470	905	1,302	1 1,817	1 847	649	1,335	14,442
Males Females Total	4,853 3,045 7,899	230 642	843 491 1,334	1,470 845 2,314	515 1,420	745 2,047	1,141 2,958	466 1,314	327 977	834 2,169	8,641 23,083
Total civilian labour fo	orce‡	1 463	973	1,577	i 984	1,409	1,967	910	731	1,447	1 15,762
Males Females Total	5,291 3,155 8,447	240 703	523 1,496	878 2,454	539 1,523	2,186	1,198 3,165	1,395	1,081	857 2,304	9,002 24,764

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

† The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to remain unchanged, see page 205.

	June 1969	Changes March 196	59 to June 19	69	Changes June 1968	Changes June 1968 to June 1969			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations	16,128	9,016	25,144	- 66	+ 64	- 2	— 157 — 19	+ 68	- 89 - 20
Working population H.M. Forces Employers and self-employed Employees Wholly unemployed Total in civil employment Employees in employment	366 1,320 14,442 415 15,347 14,027	14 361 8,641 68 8,934 8,573	380 1,681 23,083 483 24,281 22,600	- 4 - 62 - 69 + 7 + 7	- + 64 - 14 + 78 + 78	+ 2 - 83 + 85 + 85	- 138 - 14 - 124 - 124	+ 69 - 9 + 79 + 79	- 6 - 2 - 4 - 4
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations							1 150	1 1 66	1 - 9
Working population Total in civil employment Employees in employment	16,148 15,343 14,024	9,027 8,934 8,573	25,175 24,277 22,597	- 120 - 99 - 98	+ 61 + 59 + 59	- 59 - 40 - 39	- 156 - 121 - 121	+ 66 + 77 + 77	- 9 - 4 - 4

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

APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1969, there were 69,859 applications made for permission to employ foreign workers in Great Britain, an increase of 4,829 on the number made in 1968. The total number of applications allowed was 67,788, of which 56,165 related to permits issued for persons abroad, and 11,623 to permission granted to foreigners already in this country for other purposes.

The table below analyses by industrial or occupation groups the number of applications granted and refused in 1969 and 1968. Comparability with the previous year in the industry and commerce group has been slightly disturbed by the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification in 1968 (see this GAZETTE, November 1968, page 920) but changes have been small.

The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission is given to an employer to engage a foreign worker (other than a student employee for whom special conditions apply) are that the employment is reasonable and necessary, that no suitable labour is available in this country and that the wages and conditions offered are not less favourable than those commonly accorded to British employees for similar work in the district concerned.

As in the previous year approximately half the applications granted were for work in resident domestic employment, nursing hotels and catering. There was an increase of 1,528 in the number of applications granted for industry and commerce mainly in manufacturing industries and in professional and scientific services. Permits for foreign student employees who come for limited periods to widen their experience and improve their

knowledge of the English language totalled about 7,500, and included young people from 75 countries.

The countries of origin of the workers for whom permission for employment was given during 1969 and 1968 were:

Nationals of:	1969	1968
Austria	1,601	1,349
Belgium	605	440
Denmark	1,269	1,385
Finland	1,793	1,563
France	5,267	5,175
Germany	5,568	5,845
Greece	835	786
Italy	6,333	6,509
Netherlands	2,644	2,514
Norway	1,078	1,167
Portugal	1,864	1,333
South Africa	1,701	1,641
Spain	9,958	8,944
Sweden	1,609	1,816
Switzerland	4,304	4,495
United States of America	6,885	6,210
Yugoslavia	2,014	2,020
Stateless	89	97
Other countries	12,371	8,978
Totals	67,788	62,267

In addition to the figures given above, 150 Italian men and women were recruited in 1969 under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Government for the bulk recruitment of workers. This scheme operates outside the individual permit system, and the majority of the workers went to hotels and catering.

or and an or the second property of the party of the party than	1969			1968		
Industrial or Occupational Group	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused
Industry and commerce Manufacturing industries Professional and Scientific Services Distributive trades Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, etc. Other industries and services	18,323 6,895 2,656 2,593 609 5,570	17,809 6,733 2,604 2,511 586 5,375	514 162 52 82 23 195	17,029 5,852 2,531 2,633 792 5,221	16,281 5,598 2,448 2,461 768 5,006	748 254 83 172 24 215
Hotels and restaurants Domestic workers Others	22,233 4,469 17,764	20,987 4,367 16,620	1,246 102 1,144	20,955 4,307 16,648	19,231 4,138 15,093	1,724 169 1,555
Resident domestic employment in private households, hospitals, nursing homes, schools and other institutions	10,329	10,149	180	10,162	10,003	159
Concert, stage, film and variety artistes, musicians and other entertainers and film technicians	8,632	8,527	105	6,787	6,719	68
Nurses	2,878	2,852	26	2,633	2,581	52
Student employees Industry and commerce Hotels and restaurants	7,464 6,694 770	7,464 6,694 770	is oto —live in allo —boto	7,464 6,760 704	7,452 6,750 702	12 10 2
The second state of the second state of the second	69,859	67,788	2,071	65,030	62,267	2,763

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 28th February 1970, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡ Long Spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	27,192 39,983 8,826 15,957 20,077 6,220 20,781 2,966	1,374 3,113 391 1,298 — 313 777 374	2,616 3,255 826 — 289 517 189	31,182 46,351 10,043 17,255 20,077 6,822 22,075 3,529
Total	142,002	7,640	7,692	157,334

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

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

‡ Includes 15,062 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

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

[‡] The regional estimates for June 1969 take account of improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades and, therefore, are not quite comparable with earlier years.

^{2.} Additional data has resulted in revised seasonally adjusted figures for June 1968 and March 1969.

News and Notes

FINANCIAL AID IN DEVELOPMENT AND INTERMEDIATE AREAS

The scheme operated by the Department of Employment and Productivity to assist firms who train workers for additional jobs in development and intermediate areas provides for:

- -weekly grants towards the cost of training shop floor workers;
- -grants of half tuition fees for training courses attended by supervisory, managerial and professional employees:
- -assistance with the costs of accommodation, rented temporarily for training purposes;
- —free courses for industrial supervisors and instructors;
- -facilities for the loan of training instructors where necessary.

As a result of a review of the financial provisions of this scheme the following minor changes are being made:

(a) Grants towards the costs of courses for supervisory, managerial and professional employees will only be payable to firms not within the scope of an industrial training board, and to those covered by a new board for courses commencing within 12 months after the setting up of the board.

(b) The grant towards rent and rates of temporary training accommodation will be raised from the present level of 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. for a maximum. period of 12 months, but no grant will be paid towards the cost of adapting such accommodation

When the Government's scheme was first introduced industrial training boards were not in existence, but in the last few years they have developed grant schemes to assist supervisory, managerial and professional training. As the great majority of firms are now covered by an industrial training board it is considered that grants towards courses of this type could now justifiably be left to be covered by the boards. However, firms which are not yet covered by a board, or which are in industries for which boards have only just been set up and have not yet developed their grant scheme, are safeguarded.

Grants towards the cost of accommodation rented temporarily for training purposes represent a very small proportion of the financial assistance given. The change is intended to maintain the general level of financial help, but to simplify administration. The time spent in considering applications for the costs of adaptations, often of a minor character, has been out of

proportion to the results in terms of financial aid to firms. Confining the grant to a higher proportion of the cost of the rent and rates will simplify administration without materially affecting the usefulness of these grants to employers.

It is not expected that these small changes will affect in any material way the attractiveness of the scheme as a whole, which rests almost exclusively on the payment of weekly grants for operatives trained for new jobs. The changes will take place from 1st April 1970.

CIR SETTLE RECOGNITION DISPUTE

The Commission on Industrial Relations secured an agreement between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers (AEF) and BSR Limited at East Kilbride which brought to an end a 13-week strike over union recognition involving nearly 1,000 workers. This reference, made in October last year by Mrs Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (see this GAZETTE, November 1969, page 1029) is dealt with in the report of the commission published recently (Cmnd 4274, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 3s net).

The terms of the agreement laid down the basis for a return to work. The agreement also provided for the union's right to pursue the principle of 100 per cent. trade unionism, the continued flexibility and mobility of labour which existed before the dispute, the election of shop stewards, and the provision by both sides of training in industrial relations.

The parties undertook to draw up a detailed agreement governing their future relationships, and to agree a company rule book and disciplinary procedure.

The commission has urged that the procedure agreement should be concluded as soon as possible, and has recommended:

- (a) At board level, the company should develop comprehensive long-term personnel and industrial relations policies;
- (b) The role of the various levels of management in industrial relations should be defined:
- (c) There should be training in industrial relations of both management and shop
- (d) The personnel department should be strengthened:
- (e) The company should consider taking outside advice in industrial relations;
- (f) The AEF's national executive should consider providing more attention by

full-time officials at the factory in the future than the present number of fulltime officials is likely to allow:

(g) The AEF's members at this factory should be in a branch or branches based on their workplace:

(h) Shop steward constituencies should be reviewed and the number of stewards kept as low as possible consistent with the needs of all departments.

The commission is prepared to give further advice if required and will return to the factory in six or 12 months' time, if both sides consider this would be helpful. to review the developments and assist where necessary.

The CIR was instrumental in bringing the two sides together for their first ever meeting on 3rd November 1969, and provided the chairman for the meeting when they reached agreement. Under this agreement the company fully met the union's demand for recognition as the negotiating body for its members at the East Kilbride factory.

The agreement also provided for the setting up of a joint works committee of management and trade union representatives, and laid down a procedure for dealing with any future disputes.

FURTHER REFERENCES TO CIR

The Commission on Industrial Relations has been asked by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, to inquire into industrial relations at the Clayton Dewandre Company Limited, which makes braking and other equipment for some of the major motor firms.

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

The commission has also been asked by Mrs. Castle to enquire into industrial relations at the Merthyr Tydfil establishment of Hoover Ltd.

The purpose of the reference is to enable the CIR to look into relations between management and employees and to offer help and guidance where, in the Commission's view, this would be useful.

The Confederation of British Industry, Trades Union Congress, the Engineering Employers' Federation and the firms have been consulted about the reference.

INOUIRY INTO SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK

A general inquiry into all aspects of safety and health of people at work is to be set up by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

She told Parliament recently that the inquiry would not be limited to consideration of the Factories Act 1961 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. It would examine the whole range of legislation, not so much in detail as from the point of view of its effectiveness in preventing accidents and producing the sort of changes needed if a significant impact is to be made on the toll of death, injury and ill-health. It would examine how protection can best be extended throughout employment with only minor exceptions.

Mrs. Castle said it would be possible to go ahead with legislation of the kind envisaged in the first consultative document which was circulated widely for comment in December 1967. But a massive amount of detailed work would still be required and the result would be one more traditional piece of legislation of the Factories Act type. This legislation had many solid merits, but it had to be admitted that it had not succeeded in bringing down the number of industrial accidents to a level which anyone would find acceptable.

She had become convinced that the old approach to these problems was inadequate, and that the time had come to ask some far-reaching questions about safety legislation. For example, was enough emphasis being put on voluntary action and self-help by employers and unions? Was there need for joint safety machinery, regionally and nationally, run by industry itself as the TUC has been suggesting? Industry changed quickly, and the law was apt to lag behind the changes. Was the present machinery adequate to cope with major new hazards which are emerging from new technology coupled with the increasing scale of industrial operations? Again, was enough being done to protect the public from the risks to them of industrial processes whether large-scale risks through the blowing up of an industrial plant or small scale, but still important, risks such as those which might arise in a launderette?

All this had led her to conclude that it was necessary to get away from the conventional approach, and that the mere consolidation and revision of existing legislation was not enough. She had, therefore, decided to set up a general inquiry. She proposed to discuss with the CBI, the TUC and the nationalised industries precisely what the scope of the new inquiry should be, and she wanted to waste no time in getting it to work. That was why she thought it would be best to have a small, compact body of, say, three or four members plus a chairman.

Mrs. Castle announced her decision to set up an inquiry when she moved the second reading of the Employed Persons (Health and Safety) Bill which sets up a new (EMAS) and provides for the appointment of consultants, and for research.

of safety representatives and the establish- INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND ment of safety committees in factories and other places, processes and operations to which the Factories Act 1961 applies.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Revisions to the scope of the Petroleum Industry Training Board have been made by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity

The Order making these changes (SI 1970 No. 205, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 3d. net) came into operation on 4th March

Its main purpose is to bring within the scope of the board the production or blending of solid lubricants; the collection or recovery of waste petroleum products: the public warehousing of petroleum or petroleum products.

The Petroleum Industry Training Board which covers about 80,000 workers was established in May 1967.

The Agricultural Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board has been reconstituted by Mrs. Castle for a further three years from 15th February. She has also appointed Mr. George Huckle as chairman to succeed Mr. Basil D. Neame.

The board which has about 300,000 workers within its scope was set up in August 1966. In August last year it was announced that the term of office of the existing members of the board had been extended for a further six months to 14th February to allow time for the completion of consultations about the future arrangements for the board's operation.

These have now been completed, and agreement has been reached on the funding of the board's operations covering agriculture and horticulture in the 1969-70 and subsequent financial years by a consolidated payment approved by the First Secretary which will be deducted from the cost changes taken into account by Ministers at the Annual Review.

A Bill under which employers and selfemployed persons will be able to benefit from training provided or arranged by the board has also been introduced by Mrs Castle

Carpet industry levy

From 1st April employers within the scope of the Carpet Industry Training Board will have to pay a levy equal to 0.85 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th

Proposals by the board for this levy have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1970, No. 319, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9d. net).

The levy will be used to make grants for a wide range of training activities, including the training of training officers and instructors, operatives, loom tuners and fitters, managers and supervisors, clerical workers and first year apprentices; the attendance of trainees at courses of day or block release further education, carpet technology and design, safety, first aid and firefighting and Employment Medical Advisory Service correspondence courses; the employment

DISEASES

In February, 53 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 39 in January. This total included 36 arising from factory processes and 15 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and ware-

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included nine in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 28th February, compared with eight in the five weeks ended 31st January. These nine included two underground coal mineworkers and four in quarries, compared with seven and one a month earlier

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

In February, three seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with 13 in January

In February, 34 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. Notifications were eight of chrome ulceration, four of lead poisoning, and 22 of epitheliomatous ulceration

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 72,034 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 9th February 1970, of whom 64,759 were males and 7,275 females, Those suitable for ordinary employment were 62,082 (55,897 males and 6,185 females), while there were 9,952 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 4th February, 5,356 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,443 men, 832 women and 81 young persons. In addition, 173 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

CONTAMINATION OF FACTORY ATMOSPHERES

A list giving threshold limit values for many toxic substances in use in industry from which there is a danger of air contamination is now available free from any district office of H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

Hitherto the list, which is adopted each year by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists and reproduced in this country with their permission, has appeared in a booklet in the Safety, Health and Welfare series (Dust and Fumes in Factory Atmospheres), new series No. 8 published by DEP. This year the list is being issued separately. A new revised list will be available each year.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

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Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. From June 1969 the statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have been based on the new edition. The provisional June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employees and employees in employment, based on the count of national insurance cards are now available analysed according to the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (see pages 205-212 of this issue). All the other employment statistics in this issue (that is (a) the industrial analysis of employees in employment (pages 218-219), (b) overtime and short-time (page 220) and (c) tables 103, 120 and 121 in the statistical series) are still on the basis of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification. The basis of all industrial analyses is shown on each table.

Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,822,400 in January (7,959,800 males 2,862,600 females). The total included 8,647,800 (5,954,700 males 2,693,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,351,800 (1,263,200 males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 110,000 lower than that for December 1969 and 168,000 lower than in January 1969. The total in manufacturing industry was 79,000 lower than in December 1969 and 17,000 lower than in January 1969. The number in construction was 29,000 lower than in December 1969 and 112,000 lower than in January 1969.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers on 9th February 1970 in Great Britain was 603,306. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 512,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 530,200 in January.

In addition, there were 3,123 unemployed school-leavers and 17,746 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 624,175, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees. This was 4,150 less than in January when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in February, 246,168 (40.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 265,190 (43.6 per cent.) in January; 100,033 (16.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 110,532 (18.2 per cent.) in January.

Between January and February the number temporarily stopped rose by 1,228 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 967.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 4th February 1970, was 181,125; 1,749 more than on 7th January. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 201,900, compared with about 206,300 in January. Including 68,971 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 4th February was 250,096; 7,854 more than on 7th January.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 17th January 1970, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,024,100. This is about 34.9 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 81 hours overtime during the

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 35,000 or about 0.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 15 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 28th February 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 188.7 and 208.8 compared with 186.5 and 206.1 (revised figures) at 31st January.

Index of Retail Prices

At 17th February the official retail prices index was 136.2 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 135.5 at 20th January and 129.8 at 18th February 1969. The index for food was 136.3 compared with 134.7 at 20th January.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 341, involving approximately 132,700 workers. During the month, approximately 163,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month and 744,000 working days were lost, including 213,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at midyear which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial	January	1969*		Novemb	er 1969*		Decemb	er 1969*		January	1970*	
Classification 1958)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,107 · 1	2,882.9	10,990 · 0	8,044 · 0	2,915 · 4	10,959 - 4	8,024 · 0	2,908 · 5	10,932 · 5	7,959 · 8	2,862 · 6	10,822 - 4
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,949 · 1	2,715.9	8,665.0	5,980 · 3	2,746 · 2	8,726 · 5	5,987 · 7	2,739 · 3	8,727 · 0	5,954-7	2,693 · 1	8,647 8
Mining, etc. Coal mining	438·0 384·7	20·5 15·4	458·5 400·1	416·2 362·9	20·5 15·4	436·7 378·3	415·1 361·8	20·5 15·4	435·6 377·2	413·7 360·4	20·5 15·4	434·2 375·8
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	462·6 28·3 85·1 18·5 46·8 21·2 12·9 38·7 33·5 20·6 29·0 69·3 41·3 17·4	347·7 7·6 62·1 30·9 43·9 11·8 4·0 50·6 42·9 6·1 23·2 19·5 21·6	810·3 35·9 147·2 49·4 90·7 33·0 16·9 89·3 76·4 26·7 52·2 88·8 64·8 39·0	465·7 28·4 85·4 18·6 47·3 20·9 12·8 38·4 35·8 20·1 29·0 69·5 42·0 17·5	367·1 7·6 65·9 32·8 47·2 12·1 4·1 52·1 47·6 6·2 23·9 19·8 25·5 22·3	832-8 36-0 151-3 51-4 94-5 33-0 16-9 90-5 83-4 26-3 52-9 89-3 67-5 39-8	466-8 28-4 85-5 18-5 47-3 20-9 12-8 38-3 35-8 20-5 29-3 70-1 11-9	363·7 7·7 66·3 31·0 47·3 11·9 4·1 51·1 46·9 6·3 24·0 20·0 20·0	830·5 36·1 151·8 49·5 94·6 32·8 16·9 89·4 82·7 26·8 53·3 90·1 6·9	461·0 28·3 84·9 17·6 46·8 20·8 12·3 37·5 20·5 29·3 68·8 11·0	349·4 7·5 63·5 29·7 44·6 11·6 3·9 49·3 44·9 6·2 23·3 19·4 23·8 21·7	810·4 35·8 148·4 47·3 91·4 32·4 16·2 87·0 80·4 26·7 52·6 88·2 64·8 39·2
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Faint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	362·8 14·6 29·6 6·2 164·7 35·6 15·4 30·5 22·9 34·3 9·0	137·3 § 4·6 2·0 41·3 45·2 8·9 12·4 11·6 6·4 4·3	500·I 15·2 34·2 8·2 206·0 80·8 24·3 42·9 34·5 40·7 13·3	367·6 14·9 29·5 6·3 168·5 36·6 15·1 30·1 22·7 35·6 8·3	142·4 § 4·9 2·0 42·8 48·2 9·4 12·5 11·1 6·7 4·2	510·0 15·5 34·4 8·3 211·3 84·8 24·5 42·6 33·8 42·3 12·5	368·2 15·0 29·6 6·3 168·7 36·8 15·0 30·2 22·6 35·8 8·2	142·2 § 4·9 2·0 42·6 48·3 9·3 12·5 11·0 6·7 4·3	510·4 15·6 34·5 8·3 211·3 85·1 24·3 42·7 33·6 42·5 12·5	366·8 15·0 29·6 6·3 168·6 36·6 14·9 29·7 22·3 35·7 8·1	139·4 § 4·8 1·9 42·2 46·7 9·2 12·3 10·9 6·6 4·2	506·2 15·6 34·4 8·2 210·8 83·3 24·1 42·0 33·2 42·3 12·3
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	513·6 255·0 45·1 96·9 48·8 67·8	72·7 23·6 8·0 12·6 10·9 17·6	586·3 278·6 53·1 109·5 59·7 85·4	519·1 258·1 45·4 98·4 49·3 67·9	73·4 24·6 8·4 12·8 10·7 16·9	592·5 282·7 53·8 111·2 60·0 84·8	520·0 258·1 45·6 98·9 49·2 68·2	73·4 24·6 8·4 12·8 10·6 17·0	593 · 4 282 · 7 54 · 0 111 · 7 59 · 8 85 · 2	517·8 257·2 45·6 98·2 49·0 67·8	72·8 24·4 8·3 12·6 10·6 16·9	590 · 6 281 · 6 53 · 9 110 · 8 59 · 6 84 · 7
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	1,669 · 6 29 · 4 81 · 6 54 · 4 31 · 6 39 · 4 35 · 9 52 · 1 35 · 7 294 · 2 161 · 0 16 · 5 194 · 4 87 · 7 6 · 2 150 · 0 37 · 4 48 · 1 196 · 9 36 · 4 80 · 7	622 · 9 4 · 7 14 · 4 16 · 3 5 · 1 7 · 7 4 · 3 7 · 9 15 · 0 63 · 8 19 · 9 4 · 7 54 · 0 45 · 8 8 · 0 52 · 4 16 · 9 36 · 7 14 · 3 24 · 2 7 · 8	2,292·5 34·1 96·0 70·7 36·7 47·1 40·2 60·0 50·7 358·0 180·9 21·2 248·4 133·5 14·2 202·4 54·3 84·8 344·2 60·6 154·5	1,693 · 6 29 · 7 84 · 9 57 · 2 30 · 2 40 · 6 36 · 7 54 · 6 39 · 6 30 · 3 162 · 7 169 · 2 199 · 0 85 · 7 6 · 1 144 · 4 37 · 2 50 · 0 201 · 1 36 · 7 80 · 7	635·3 4·7 15·2 17·2 5·0 8·1 4·5 8·1 16·7 64·8 19·8 4·7 56·2 45·4 8·4 53·6 16·6 38·3 153·9 23·6 70·5	2,328·9 34·4 100·1 74·4 35·2 48·7 41·2 62·7 56·3 365·1 182·5 20·9 255·2 131·1 14·5 198·3 355·0 60·3 151·2	1,696·6 29·7 85·2 57·2 30·1 40·5 36·6 54·3 39·7 300·8 162·9 16·2 200·2 85·5 6·2 144·1 37·2 50·6 201·7 37·0 80·9	638·2 4·7 15·3 17·2 5·0 8·1 4·5 8·2 16·9 65·3 20·0 4·7 56·3 45·6 8·4 53·3 16·6 38·8 154·6 23·7 71·0	2,334·8 34·4 100·5 74·4 35·1 48·6 41·1 62·5 56·6 366·1 182·9 20·9 256·5 131·1 14·6 197·4 53·8 89·4 356·3 60·7 151·9	1,693 · 2 29 · 8 85 · 1 57 · 5 29 · 9 40 · 4 36 · 6 54 · 1 39 · 5 300 · 0 161 · 8 16 · 2 200 · 1 85 · 2 6 · 5 143 · 7 37 · 0 50 · 5 201 · 4 37 · 1 80 · 8	633·4 4·7 15·1 17·1 5·0 8·1 4·5 8·1 16·8 64·9 19·7 4·7 55·8 45·4 8·3 52·9 16·4 38·3 153·3 23·5 70·8	2,326·6 34·5 100·2 74·6 34·9 48·5 41·1 62·2 56·3 364·9 181·5 20·9 255·9 130·6 14·8 196·6 53·4 88·8 354·7 60·6 151·6

‡ Order III-XVI. § Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	January	1969*		November 1969*			Decemb	er 1969*		January 1970*		
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	173·3 138·9 34·4	11·9 8·6 3·3	185 · 2 147 · 5 37 · 7	175·3 141·7 33·6	12·1 8·7 3·4	187·4 150·4 37·0	175·8 142·2 33·6	12·1 8·7 3·4	187·9 150·9 37·0	173·5 140·3 33·2	8·6 3·4	185 · 148 · 36 ·
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	705·7 425·7 17·3 205·9 24·8 29·1 2·9	109·9 63·1 6·1 35·0 1·9 1·8 2·0	815·6 488·8 23·4 240·9 26·7 30·9 4·9	713·7 439·8 16·4 203·1 23·4 28·1 2·9	112·3 66·5 5·7 34·6 1·7 1·9	826·0 506·3 22·1 237·7 25·1 30·0 4·8	714·5 440·4 16·3 203·4 23·4 28·1 2·9	112·8 66·9 5·8 34·5 1·7 1·9 2·0	827·3 507·3 22·1 237·9 25·1 30·0 4·9	711.9 439.3 16.2 202.6 23.0 28.0 2.8	111.6 66.2 5.7 34.2 1.7 1.9	823 · 505 · 21 · 236 · 24 · 29 · 4 ·
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	381·9 14·1 7·1 29·4 32·7 15·9 15·1 267·6	189·9 8·0 5·8 17·1 10·2 18·5 9·9 120·4	571 · 8 22 · 1 12 · 9 46 · 5 42 · 9 34 · 4 25 · 0 388 · 0	385·I 14·2 6·9 29·9 33·5 16·6 15·5 268·5	189·6 8·1 6·0 17·0 10·4 18·7 9·9 119·5	574·7 22·3 12·9 46·9 43·9 35·3 25·4 388·0	385 · 9 14 · 3 6 · 9 30 · 0 33 · 5 16 · 7 15 · 4 269 · 1	189·0 8·1 6·1 17·1 10·4 18·4 9·8 119·1	574·9 22·4 13·0 47·1 43·9 35·1 25·2 388·2	385 · 2 14 · 3 7 · 0 30 · 0 33 · 4 16 · 6 15 · 3 268 · 6	186·3 8·1 6·0 16·7 10·3 17·9 9·7 117·6	571 22 13 46 43 34 25 386
rextiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	351·8 35·4 39·8 34·7 76·7 8·2 3·9 42·7 3·8 26·3 8·8 9·4 43·0 19·1	347·8 6·9 45·8 37·9 73·8 6·9 5·0 89·6 4·5 17·8 12·4 18·9 20·6	699.6 42.3 85.6 72.6 150.5 15.1 8.9 132.3 44.1 21.2 28.3 63.6 26.8	353·0 37·6 40·8 35·1 75·6 7·7 4·0 42·5 3·8 27·0 8·8 9·3 41·1 19·7	342·9 7·1 44·5 38·0 70·9 5·8 5·3 91·0 4·3 17·6 12·1 17·9 20·5 7·9	695 · 9 44 · 7 85 · 3 73 · 1 146 · 5 13 · 5 9 · 3 133 · 5 44 · 6 20 · 9 27 · 2 61 · 6	352.9 37.6 41.2 34.6 75.6 7.6 3.9 42.4 3.7 27.0 8.9 9.3 41.3 19.8	340·5 7·1 44·5 37·5 70·2 5·8 5·3 90·4 4·3 17·5 12·0 17·6 20·4 7·9	693·4 44·7 85·7 72·1 145·8 13·4 9·2 132·8 8·0 44·5 20·9 26·9 26·9 27·7	350·7 37·7 40·9 34·7 74·9 7·5 3·9 41·9 3·7 26·8 8·9 9·2 40·8 19·8	335·3 7·1 44·3 37·1 68·9 5·5 5·3 88·5 4·2 17·5 11·9 17·2 20·0 7·8	686 44 85 71 143 13 9 130 7 7 44 20 26 60 27
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	31·7 19·4 8·4 3·9	23·8 5·9 14·3 3·6	55·5 25·3 22·7 7·5	30·1 18·3 7·8 4·0	22.6 5.4 13.6 3.6	52·7 23·7 21·4 7·6	29·9 18·1 7·8 4·0	22·6 5·3 13·7 3·6	52·5 23·4 21·5 7·6	29·7 18·0 7·7 4·0	22·4 5·2 13·6 3·6	* 52 23 21
Weatherproof outerwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear	127·7 5·9 29·1 16·8 6·2 15·7 2·8 7·7 43·5	365·3 19·4 81·7 42·8 34·5 97·2 6·6 29·3 53·8	493·0 25·3 110·8 59·6 40·7 112·9 9·4 37·0 97·3	124·0 5·8 28·8 16·1 6·1 15·0 2·6 7·5 42·1	360·2 19·9 80·8 43·6 33·6 95·2 6·4 28·4 52·3	484·2 25·7 109·6 59·7 39·7 110·2 9·0 35·9 94·4	123·6 5·8 28·7 16·0 6·2 14·9 2·7 7·5 41·8	357·9 19·6 80·7 43·3 33·5 94·5 6·3 28·2 51·8	481 · 5 25 · 4 109 · 4 59 · 3 39 · 7 109 · 4 9 · 0 35 · 7 93 · 6	122·7 5·7 28·5 15·8 6·1 14·9 2·7 7·4 41·6	351·1 18·9 79·6 42·5 32·8 92·7 6·3 27·7 50·6	473 24 108 58 38 107 9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materials	274·6 57·0 27·7 62·7 15·6 111·6	75·5 6·3 31·6 20·1 1·5 16·0	350·I 63·3 59·3 82·8 17·1 127·6	269·2 53·9 28·2 62·8 15·5 108·8	74·9 5·9 31·8 20·5 1·5 15·2	344·1 59·8 60·0 83·3 17·0 124·0	269·0 53·7 28·2 63·2 15·5 108·4	74·8 5·9 31·7 20·4 1·5 15·3	343·8 59·6 59·9 83·6 17·0 123·7	264·9 52·8 28·0 63·2 15·0 105·9	31.1	338 58 59 83 16 12
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	255·2 101·4 77·9 9·6 31·8 18·8 15·7	59·6 14·5 20·0 8·7 4·8 6·1 5·5	314·8 115·9 97·9 18·3 36·6 24·9 21·2	242·7 95·8 73·9 9·3 31·0 18·1 14·6	56·5 13·5 19·1 8·6 4·6 5·6 5·1	299·2 109·3 93·0 17·9 35·6 23·7 19·7	241 · 4 95 · 3 73 · 6 9 · 2 30 · 5 18 · 0 14 · 8	56·7 13·5 19·1 8·8 4·6 5·6 5·1	298·1 108·8 92·7 18·0 35·1 23·6 19·9	237·2 93·2 73·0 8·9 29·7 17·8 14·6	13·2 18·9 8·6 4·5 5·5	292 106 91 17 34 23
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	422·7 73·6 34·1 39·6 109·0 166·4	215·9 18·6 29·3 34·7 35·2 98·1	638·6 92·2 63·4 74·3 144·2 264·5	423 · I 75 · 0 34 · 3 40 · 4 109 · 0 164 · 4	217·2 18·6 29·6 34·8 36·1 98·1	640 · 3 93 · 6 63 · 9 75 · 2 145 · 1 262 · 5	424·0 75·1 34·4 40·5 109·3 164·7	217·0 18·6 29·2 34·7 36·3 98·2	641 · 0 93 · 7 63 · 6 75 · 2 145 · 6 262 · 9	422·2 75·0 34·2 40·4 108·7 163·9	18·4 28·9 34·1 36·3	636 93 63 77 141 260
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	215·9 93·8 10·0 5·7 14·4 5·9 62·1 24·0	135·7 35·6 2·8 6·1 23·7 6·5 43·6 17·4	351·6 129·4 12·8 11·8 38·1 12·4 105·7 41·4	218·1 94·1 9·0 5·7 15·0 5·9 64·4 24·0	139·7 35·3 2·7 6·2 26·6 6·6 44·7 17·6	357·8 129·4 11·7 11·9 41·6 12·5 109·1 41·6	219·1 94·4 9·2 5·7 14·9 5·9 64·8 24·2	138·4 35·3 2·7 6·2 25·5 6·5 44·8 17·4	357·5 129·7 11·9 11·9 40·4 12·4 109·6 41·6	94·1 9·2 5·8 14·7 5·8 64·3	35·0 2·6 6·1 24·5 6·1 44·2	35 12 1 1 3 1 10 4
Construction Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	1,375·2 344·8 104·1 200·5 40·2	88·6 57·9 21·0 32·9 4·0	1,463·8 402·7 125·1 233·4 44·2	330·3 101·9 189·0 39·4	88·6 60·1 22·5 33·6 4·0	1,405 · 8 390 · 4 124 · 4 222 · 6 43 · 4	329·0 101·7 188·0	88·6 60·1 22·6 33·6 3·9	389 · 1 124 · 3 221 · 6 43 · 2	328 · 2 101 · 7 187 · 2	60·4 22·9 33·6	1,35 38 12 22 4

^{*} The estimates in these columns are based on the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification and do not take account of the new information obtained from the provisional results of the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards (see pages 205–

^{*}See footnote * on page 219. †Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

^{212).} Revisions will be made when the final estimates for June 1969 are available on the basis of both the 1958 and 1968 edition of the SIC.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 17th January 1970, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,024,100 or about 34.9 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 81 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 35,000 or 0.6 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 15 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 252.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 17th January, 1970

	OP	ERATIVES		NG	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
- C.	6-55	91980	Hours	of over- vorked	Stood whole		Workin	ng part of	a week		То	tal	a street
Industry (Standard Industrial	Number	Percent-	Total	Average	Number	Total number	Number	Hours los	st	Number	Percent-	Hours los	st
Classification 1958)	operatives (000's)	opera- tives	(000's)	opera- tive working over- time	operatives (000's)	of hours lost	operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	operatives (000's)	operatives	(000's)	Averag per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	170·3 32·7	31.4	1,644	9.6	0.1	2.5	0.4	3.9	10.4	0.4	0.1	6.4	14.7
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	75·4 32·0	27·6 27·9	768 355	10.2	5-85 8-27 8-27	5.92 5.1 <u>—</u> 1.1 <u>—</u>	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	136·9 38·9 37·7	31·9 19·2 44·3	134·1 412 348	9·8 10·6 9·2	0·2 0·2	9·7 0·2 9·4	1·6 0·3 0·7	13·7 2·2 6·1	8·7 7·2 9·3	1·8 0·3 0·9	0·4 0·2 1·0	23·4 2·4 15·5	7·6 17·5
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	671 · 6 481 · 5 190 · 1	45·0 52·3 33·2	5,602 4,153 1,449	8·3 8·6 7·6	0·1 _	3·8 2·5 1·2	0·8 	7·3 1·8 5·5	9·1 1·8 9·2	0·9 0·2 0·6	0·1 	11·1 4·4 6·8	12·3 22·0 11·3
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	234·1 170·4 50·4	41·2 44·0 41·1	1,781 1,333 343	7·6 7·8 6·8	2·7 2·7	115·4 115·4	3·5 3·5	29·1 29·0	8·4 8·4	6·2 6·2	1.1	144.4	23 · 2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	164.9	39.6	1,372	8.3	0.4	15.7	0.9	9.2	10.4	1.3	0.3	24.9	19.8
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	125·2 22·4 36·1 12·6 17·3	22·7 16·6 30·4 11·8 36·6	1,062 185 326 80 150	8·5 8·3 9·0 6·4 8·7	1·5 0·1 0·1 1·1	61·7 6·4 3·6 46·1 5·0	8·2 0·5 0·9 3·7 2·9	78·1 3·8 8·1 35·9 26·2	9·5 7·6 9·2 9·8 9·2	9·7 0·6 1·0 4·8 3·0	1·8 0·4 0·8 4·5 6·3	139·8 10·2 11·7 81·9 31·2	14.4 17.0 12.1 17.2 10.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.7	26.9	79	8.1	0.30	0.1	0.1	0.9	8.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	9.
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Footwear	35·1 8·6 10·0	9·3 10·0 13·0	174 42 47	5·0 4·9 4·7	0·4 0·2 0·1	18·1 9·5 4·5	8·8 1·3 6·1	69·4 16·6 34·8	7·9 12·9 5·8	9·2 1·5 6·2	2·5 1·8 8·0	87·5 26·1 39·3	9·5 17·2 6·4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	86.0	34.7	884	10.3	0.3	11.4	1.1	12.5	11-1	1.4	0.6	23.9	17.
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery	76·3 30·8 21·2	36·7 40·0 31·2	618 229 155	8·1 7·4 7·3	0·2 0·1	10·2 1·4 4·7	2·6 - 1·8	27·4 0·1 21·2	10·4 4·3 11·9	2·9 0·1 1·9	1·4 0·1 2·8	37·6 1·5 25·9	13· 26· 13·
Paper, printing and publishing Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	156.4	38·5 39·0	1,381 520	8.8	-	_		_	10 10 - 4 100 - 1	100 - 10	10 0 - 1	5 108 00 0 10 - 10	=
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating	82·2 30·9 31·1	32·4 32·5 37·8	770 287 306	9·4 9·3 9·8	0·2 - 0·1	8·5 0·4 3·3	0·7 0·2 0·5	11·7 1·7 9·1	16·0 8·8 18·2	0·9 0·2 0·6	0·4 0·2 0·7	20·2 2·1 12·4	21 · 10 · 21 ·
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,024 · 1	34.9	17,476	8.6	6.1	257 · 3	28.9	264-0	9.1	35.0	0.6	521 - 3	14

^{*} Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

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

INEMPLOYMENT ON 9th FEBRUARY 1970

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 9th February 1970 was 603,306; 518,164 males and 85,142 females, and was 4,411 lower than on 12th January 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure was 512,000, or 2·2 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.3 per cent. in January and 2.1 per cent. in February 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 18,200 in the four weeks between the January and February counts, and by about 8,100 per month on average between November and February.

Between 12th January and 9th February, the number of schoolleavers registered as unemployed fell by 967 to 3,123, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 1,228 to 17,746. The total registered unemployed fell by 4,150 to 624,175 representing 2.7 per cent. of employees, the same as in January. The total registered included 30,926 married women and 2,975 casual workers.

Of the 603,454 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 100,033 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 64,018 from 2 to 4 weeks, 82,117 from 4 to 8 weeks and 357,286 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 27.2 per cent. of the total of 603,454, compared with 27.3 per cent. in January, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 40.8 per cent., compared with 43.6 per cent. in January.

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

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 9th February, 1970

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	39,885 33,905	4,089 2,906	8,348 6,924	2,317 1,659	54,639 45,394
Up to 2	73,790	6,995	15,272	3,976	100,033
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	25,584 23,338	1,784 1,323	5,432 4,741	1,053 763	33,853 30,165
Over 2, up to 4	48,922	3,107	10,173	1,816	64,018
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	22,582 43,944	1,129 1,565	4,138 7,328	597 834	28,446 53,671
Over 4, up to 8	66,526	2,694	11,466	1,431	82,117
Over 8	311,063	4,303	39,585	2,335	357,286
Total	500,301	17,099	76,496	9,558	603,454
Up to 8—per cent	37 · 8	74.8	48.3	75.6	40.8

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

Table 1 Reg	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemp	loyed	932	812	216		1.6	8	2 000	13 may 19					440.000	07.513.1	42 L2E
Total Men Boys Women Married Women* Girls	142,431 121,267 3,446 15,954 4,962 1,764	65,832 56,358 1,496 7,317 2,022 661	15,207 12,962 416 1,683 672 146	42,409 34,006 911 6,847 2,464 645	49,972 42,268 949 6,170 2,450 585	34,577 29,066 821 4,185 1,571 505	61,035 52,304 1,501 6,340 2,542 890	79,484 66,843 2,365 9,091 3,672 1,185	66,286 55,442 2,271 7,408 3,094 1,165	41,206 32,759 1,453 5,940 2,509 1,054	91,568 71,270 3,202 15,282 6,990 1,814	518,187 17,335 78,900 30,926 9,753	36,650 27,599 1,171 7,458 4,627 422	545,786 18,506 86,358 35,553 10,175	95,513 81,198 2,355 10,817 3,172 1,143	62,125 53,031 1,507 6,820 2,462 767
Percentage rates† Total Males Females	1.8 2.5 0.6	1·4 2·1 0·4	2·5 3·3 0·9	3·2 4·1 1·6	2·2 2·9 0·8	2·4 3·3 0·9	3·0 4·1 1·0	2·7 3·8 0·9	5·1 6·8 1·9	4·2 5·2 2·1	4·2 5·6 2·1	2·7 3·7 1·0	7·1 9·0 4·1	Ξ1	1·7 2·4 0·5	2·2 3·0 0·7
Temporarily stop Total Males Females	ped 3,529 3,382 147	563 494 69	138 115 23	357 330 27	5,792 5,195 597	1,953 1,445 508	1,429 1,133 296	1,295 858 437	1,146 970 176	322 275 47	1,785 1,633 152	17,746 15,336 2,410	688 470 218	18,434 15,806 2,628	656 583 73	3,011 2,914 97
Wholly unemploy			811	535												
Total Males Females	138,902 121,331 17,571	65,269 57,360 7,909	15,069 13,263 1,806	42,052 34,587 7,465	44,180 38,022 6,158	32,624 28,442 4,182	59,606 52,672 6,934	78,189 68,350 9,839	65,140 56,743 8,397	40,884 33,937 6,947	89,783 72,839 16,944	606,429 520,186 86,243	35,962 28,300 7,662	642,391 548,486 93,905	94,857 82,970 11,887	59,114 51,624 7,490
Males wholly une	mployed‡															
Total Men Total Boys Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	117,892 3,439 1,480 24,191 14,340 19,205 62,115	55,865 1,495 1,132 12,895 7,185 9,349 26,799	12,847 416 131 2,330 1,496 1,849 7,457	33,679 908 277 4,661 3,194 4,535 21,920	37,080 942 4 6,372 4,099 4,939 22,608	27,635 807 50 4,392 2,611 3,644 17,745	51,205 1,467 131 7,703 5,092 6,791 32,955	65,998 2,352 254 11,258 7,261 9,250 40,327	54,521 2,222 177 6,598 4,553 5,972 39,443	32,488 1,449 10 4,092 2,961 3,764 23,110	69,724 3,115 272 9,188 6,422 9,271 47,686	503,069 17,117 2,786 80,785 52,029 69,220 315,366	27,133 1,167 344 2,488 2,252 3,405 19,811	530,202 18,284 3,130 83,273 54,281 72,625 335,177	80,622 2,348 1,351 16,999 10,003 13,489 41,128	50,117 1,507 260 9,522 5,833 7,565 28,444
Females wholly u	nemployed	1±	101													
Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	15,811 1,760 97 5,405 2,770 2,925 6,374	7,249 660 69 2,843 1,317 1,267 2,413	1,661 145 7 410 270 271 848	6,822 643 18 1,375 992 1,179 3,901	5,587 571 3 1,544 910 977 2,724	3,719 463 5 862 580 645 2,090	6,080 854 17 1,685 1,045 1,073 3,114	8,682 1,157 1 2,674 1,543 1,443 4,178	7,273 1,124 2 1,531 1,115 1,250 4,499	5,912 1,035 4 1,101 839 929 4,074	15,138 1,806 35 2,661 1,925 2,205 10,118	76,685 9,558 189 19,248 11,989 12,897 41,920	7,243 419 28 889 833 1,092 4,820	83,928 9,977 217 20,137 12,822 13,989 46,740	10,746 1,141 85 3,955 1,931 1,958 3,958	6,726 764 19 1,860 1,109 1,238 3,264
School-leavers un		104	211	300,		25										
Boys Girls	279	140 83	25 7	94 53	72 63	73 50	161 90	136 82	343	194 123	645 353	2,022	383 166	2,405	224 122	80 51
Wholly unemplo	yed exclud	ing school	ol-leavers	170,	1 100.0											
		65,046			44,045	32,501	59,355	77,971	64,683	40,567	88,785	603,306	35,413	638,719	94,511	58,983
Wholly unemplo	yed exclud	ing school	ol-leaver	980									114 350 40			
(seasonally adjusted)	111,500		11,200	34,000	37,000	27,800	50,900	70,700	56,700	35,300	77,000	512,000	29,700		76,600	46,400

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

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

	10se rojestore er centi com	UNITED KINGDOM								
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLI UNEMF Males	LY PLOYED*	TEMPO STOPPE Males		Males	TOTAL Females	Total	Males	TOTAL Females	
Total, all industries and services* Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	520,186 296,234 136,610	86,243 25,318 24,179	15,336 13,175 11,883	2,410 2,176 2,172	535,522 309,409 148,493	88,653 27,494 26,351	624,175 336,903 174,844	564,292 325,771 153,581	96,533 30,569 29,320	660,821 356,341 182,90
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	14,808 10,984 478 3,346	1,330 1,284 34 12	1,647 273 26 1,348	85 85	16,455 11,257 504 4,694	1,415 1,369 34 12	17,870 12,626 538 4,706	19,317 13,685 658 4,974	1,486 1,439 35 12	20,80 15,12 69 4,98
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	24,784 23,018 863 368 135 400	162 115 15 10 2 20	29 12 13 3	restricted federate 25.178 o 25.178 o	24,813 23,030 876 371 135 401	162 115 15 10 2 20	24,975 23,145 891 381 137 421	25,110 23,039 1,112 396 140 423	165 115 18 10 2 20	25,27 23,15 1,13 40 14 44
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	16,312 690 3,238 760 2,026 975 921 1,111 1,205 903 246 617 1,630 644 695 651	4,065 53 606 247 642 189 74 501 664 87 22 199 165 179 266 171	101 ! 177 !! ! 2 1 2 4 !	87 5 60 8 2 3 1 4	16,413 690 3,239 761 2,103 986 921 1,112 1,207 904 248 621 1,631 644 695 651	4,152 53 606 252 702 189 82 503 667 87 23 203 165 181 268 171	20,565 743 3,845 1,013 2,805 1,175 1,003 1,615 1,874 991 271 824 1,796 825 963 822	741 3,420 770 2,226 1,103 928 1,153 1,317 969 250 624 1,654 676 723 705	4,685 60 652 257 743 269 82 530 740 96 23 212 174 197 277 373	21,94 88 4,07 1,02 2,99 1,37 1,00 1,66 2,05 1,00 27 8,87 1,00 1,07
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,530 263 1,109 158	74 3 57 14	I Trans	9th Fob	1,530 263 1,109 158	74 3 57 14	1,604 266 1,166 172	1,541 263 1,120 158	75 3 58 14	1,6 2 1,1
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	6,913 2,795 606 253 806 449 784 255 255	1,122 244 237 158 74 89 68 17 17 218	13 4 2	The second secon	6,926 2,799 608 253 806 450 785 255 256 714	1,122 244 237 158 74 89 68 17 17 218	8,048 3,043 845 411 880 539 853 272 273 932	7,083 2,867 616 257 809 456 809 255 285 729	1,149 250 241 158 74 90 73 17 18 228	8,2
1etal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	11,728 5,678 905 2,790 964 965 426	618 210 37 165 103 72 31	1,079 143 4 661 170 101	21 1 6 2 5 7	12,807 5,821 909 3,451 1,134 1,066 426	639 211 43 167 108 79 31	13,446 6,032 952 3,618 1,242 1,145 457	12,925 5,865 915 3,486 1,147 1,076 436	651 213 43 171 109 81 34	13, 6, 3, 1,
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechamical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	18,077 558 1,196 776 436 548 417 897 534 5,426 3,578 327 3,384	1,507 43 110 75 33 43 35 59 116 480 151 43 319	116 3	33 I 3 29	18,193 561 1,196 776 437 554 419 898 535 5,501 3,598 327 3,391	1,540 43 110 75 33 44 35 59 116 483 151 43 348	19,733 604 1,306 851 470 598 454 957 651 5,984 3,749 370 3,739	18,695 574 1,217 793 443 689 431 909 546 5,643 3,659 331 3,460	1,602 44 111 78 36 58 36 62 126 498 154 44 355	20,1 1,1 6,3,1
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,414 382 190 146 696	443 85 122 48 188	1 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2	72 DEO 942 942 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,414 382 190 146 696	443 85 122 48 188	1,857 467 312 194 884	1,445 391 192 164 698	482 92 122 79 189	I,
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computors Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	10,119 2,617 1,040 1,010 1,543 627 206 604 894 1,578	2,796 401 107 377 749 193 70 125 236 538	22 9 1 2 3 1 6	10 1 3 6	10,141 2,626 1,040 1,010 1,544 629 209 604 895 1,584	2,806 401 107 377 750 193 70 125 239 544	12,947 3,027 1,147 1,387 2,294 822 279 729 1,134 2,128	10,377 2,671 1,067 1,045 1,575 677 212 609 920 1,601	3,060 414 129 510 767 221 76 129 258 556	13, 3, 1, 1, 2,
Chipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	7,471 6,888 583	115 107 8	35 32 3	1.65	7,506 6,920 586	115 107 8	7,621 7,027 594	7,836 7,213 623	123 115 8	7, 7
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	10,509 153 6,763 487 2,052 521 533	789 8 485 61 196 19 20	6,562 6,549 6 4 1 2	265 265	17,071 153 13,312 493 2,056 522 535	1,054 8 750 61 196 19 20	18,125 161 14,062 554 2,252 541 555	17,565 155 13,421 503 2,417 528 541	1,115 8 758 62 246 19 22	18,

Table 2 (continued)

der groupings of employment exchange areas &c.	GREAT BRITAIN								UNITED KINGDOM			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL		TEMPO		oy bas	TOTAL	ws the cent ex	empleys	TOTAL	kol on Loman		
place name, or (h) be omitted entirely. Similarly, a local entirely, listed may represent a larger or smaller one than	Males	Females	anni mis	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	11,254 606 509 263 469 731 477 222 7,977	1,767 82 59 73 98 78 174 63 1,140	144 2 1 8 131	74 5 7 5 5 5 5	11,398 606 510 265 469 732 478 230 8,108	1,841 82 59 73 98 83 181 68 1,197	13,239 688 569 338 567 815 659 298 9,305	11,573 612 524 272 472 739 487 233 8,234	1,884 85 59 78 99 83 184 69 1,227	13,457 697 583 350 571 822 671 302 9,461		
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	9,334 474 1,238 767 2,162 695 172 998 75 564 245 351 1,154 439	3,041 51 303 284 644 126 130 656 24 224 86 236 234 43	1,755 9 29 235 215 1 453 21 40 8 12 720 12	909 5 45 194 140 14 2 359 2 27 10 31 80	11,089 483 1,267 1,002 2,377 695 173 1,451 96 604 253 363 1,874 451	3,950 56 348 478 784 140 132 1,015 26 251 96 267 314 43	15,039 539 1,615 1,480 3,161 835 305 2,466 122 855 349 630 2,188 494	12,187 552 1,516 1,232 2,424 704 237 1,562 99 688 282 408 2,028 455	4,917 84 521 628 837 145 172 1,161 55 288 108 493 380 45	17,104 636 2,037 1,860 3,261 849 409 2,723 154 976 390 901 2,408 500		
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	1,182 764 326 92	227 77 134 16	28 24 I 3	15 8 4 3	1,210 788 327 95	242 85 138 19	1,452 873 465 114	1,255 812 345 98	255 90 145 20	1,510 902 490 118		
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,961 210 516 430 163 468 103 199 872	3,352 177 683 305 350 1,006 76 342 413	152 7 9 13 2 5 50	432 6 53 27 5 169 24 17 131	3,113 217 525 443 165 473 153 199 938	3,784 183 736 332 355 1,175 100 359 544	6,897 400 1,261 775 520 1,648 253 558 1,482	3,263 228 549 443 213 488 160 206 976	4,494 204 843 337 678 1,273 137 436 586	7,757 432 1,392 780 891 1,761 297 642 1,562		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	8,186 2,310 981 1,736 285 2,874	616 100 240 179 18 79	321 54 173 1	144 1 143	8,507 2,364 1,154 1,737 285 2,967	760 101 383 179 18 79	9,267 2,465 1,537 1,916 303 3,046	8,777 2,469 1,174 1,754 293 3,087	779 104 388 181 20 86	9,556 2,573 1,562 1,935 313 3,173		
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	6,906 2,583 2,520 280 653 512 358	604 158 175 107 42 68 54	1,429 50 1,043 35 298 3	155 4 63 30 56 1	8,335 2,633 3,563 315 951 515 358	759 162 238 137 98 69 55	9,094 2,795 3,801 452 1,049 584 413	8,553 2,718 3,627 324 988 524 372	787 169 249 140 101 71 57	9,340 2,887 3,876 464 1,089 595 429		
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	6,704 1,536 916 348 293 795 924 1,892	1,654 248 345 124 99 112 150 576	90 49 2 4 23 12	6 3	6,794 1,585 916 350 293 799 947 1,904	1,660 248 348 124 99 112 150 579	8,454 1,833 1,264 474 392 911 1,097 2,483	6,928 1,605 958 351 294 826 959 1,935	1,738 255 385 126 100 124 156 592	8,666 1,860 1,343 477 394 950 1,115 2,527		
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6,010 1,984 485 146 627 152 2,096 520	1,389 258 57 72 377 71 425 129	36 2 1 1 23 9	21 8 13	6,046 1,986 486 146 628 152 2,119 529	1,410 258 57 72 377 71 433 142	7,456 2,244 543 218 1,005 223 2,552 671	6,319 2,120 492 167 691 154 2,155 540	1,524 282 57 76 442 71 446 150	7,843 2,402 549 243 1,133 225 2,601 690		
Construction	128,323	718	1,257	4	129,580	722	130,302	140,314	811	141,125		
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	6,517 2,543 3,413 561	259 88 155 16	6 1 3 2	- 7	6,523 2,544 3,416 563	259 88 155 16	6,782 2,632 3,571 579	6,766 2,635 3,525 606	273 93 163 17	7,039 2,728 3,688 623		
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	35,967 6,007 4,291 7,448 1,720 5,200 3,478 1,478 4,383 1,962	1,970 224 493 132 60 107 59 188 448 259	173 2 5 56 6 24 68 2 4 6	1 2	36,140 6,009 4,296 7,504 1,726 5,224 3,546 1,480 4,387 1,968	1,976 225 493 134 60 107 59 189 450 259	38,116 6,234 4,789 7,638 1,786 5,331 3,605 1,669 4,837 2,227	37,815 6,149 4,649 7,749 1,824 5,446 3,825 1,543 4,624 2,006	2,097 231 507 144 64 116 64 211 486 274	39,912 6,380 5,156 7,893 1,888 5,562 3,889 1,754 5,110 2,280		
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	44,205 8,274 602 3,334 13,503 9,081 4,332 5,079	15,861 1,203 54 785 6,524 6,775 240 280	3 29 10 12 13	43 5 1 22 13	4,344	15,904 1,208 54 786 6,546 6,788 240 282	60,267 9,573 656 4,123 20,078 15,879 4,584 5,374	9,366 4,637	17,332 1,345 56 859 7,201 7,290 283 298	4,920		

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

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

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	2,162 100,000	1en	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	2 L 666	200		18.1	IE GS	\$1 12 8 8 1 820	LOCAL AREAS (by Region))—con	tinued				
South Western	6,065	1,635	316	8,016	17	5.9	West Midlands	12 / 50	1,749	429	15,836	3,186	1 24
Merseyside	26,215	3,059	1,834	31,108	76	3.8	Burton-on-Trent	13,658	100	28	740	41	2.4
Northern	56,155	7,649	3,478	67,282	1,150	5.0	Cannock †Coventry	605 4,077	65 719	34 138	704 4,934	728	3.2
						4.4	Dudley Hereford	684	136	15	835 835	15	1.9
Scottish	65,707	14,587	4,861	85,155	1,780		†Kidderminster	650 562	124	22 29	796 706	36	2.1
Welsh	23,552	4,526	1,824	29,902	304	4.7	Leamington Nuneaton	1,027	93	42	1,162	273	4.0
Total all Development Areas	177,694	31,456	12,313	221,463	3,327	4.6	†Oakengates Redditch Rugby	1,065 366 450	380 33 79	95 8 31 42	1,540 407 560 798	124	3·8 1·7 2·0
Northern Ireland	27,599	7,458	1,593	36,650	688	7-1	Shrewsbury †Stafford †Stoke-on-Trent Stourbridge	692 567 4,448 581	64 109 648 72	28 105 6	798 704 5,201 659	327 48	2·3 1·5 2·6 1·8
LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	ion)	10 EA	Logical District	00.5 01.1 01.1 01.1 01.1 01.1 01.1 01.1	661	0 d ou 173	†Walsall †Warley †West Bromwich †Wolverhampton Worcester	2,012 780 1,163 2,412 760	265 77 108 400 77	65 22 33 86 36	2,342 879 1,304 2,898 873	157 210 225 16 8	2·0 1·0 1·3 2·1 1·9
South East Greater London	56,358	7,317	2,157	65,832	563	1.4	East Midlands	700	1	30			
†Aldershot Aylesbury	355 265	91	40 26	486	-	1.5	†Chesterfield Coalville	2,605	379 101	128	3,112	8 46	4.0
Basingstoke	204	48	26	278	0 -1	1.0	Corby	510	116	50 77	676 2,795	473	2.5
Bedford †Bournemouth	739 3,827	90 562	36 98	865 4,487	17	1.6	†Derby Kettering	446	35	25	506	20100	1.9
†Braintree Brentwood	391	94	19	504 391	- 6	1.8	Leicester Lincoln	2,358	386 338	80	2,824 2,002	194	3.8
†Brighton Chatham	3,659	426 313	119	4,204 2,303	2 2	3.5	Loughborough †Mansfield	307	76 203	91	389 1.574	40 7	1.0
†Chelmsford	1,824	141	166	776	1	1.3	†Northampton	933	101	48	1,082	2	1.5
†Chichester †Colchester	917	122	60 48	1,099	5	2.6	†Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield	6,508 988	570 187	286	7,364 1,20 4	200 139	2.7
†Crawley †Eastbourne	960	163	64	1,187	_ 1	3.2	Yorkshire and Humberside	ne de a	0000000	419050	2 442	10	4.0
†Gravesend	1,343	211	56	1,610	= !	2.5	†Barnsley †Bradford	2,989 3,373	349 326	124	3,462 3,848	49 68	4.9
†Guildford †Harlow	565 892	119	60 55	1,069	19	1.5	†Castleford	2,187	195	114	2,496	28	4.4
†Hastings †High Wycombe	1,611	177	33 20	1,821	42 346	4.3	†Dewsbury †Doncaster	1,637 3,953	491	266	4,710	25	4.7
†Letchworth	1,107	182	11	284	_	0.7	Grimsby †Halifax	2,489	116	82 38	2,687 688	17	3.8
†Luton Maidstone	1,322	175	67	1,564	15	1.4	Harrogate	651	143	22 32	816	2	3.0
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,182	234	57	1,473		4-1	Huddersfield †Hull	957 6,534	204 601	243	1,193 7,378	66 29	4.2
†Oxford †Portsmouth	4,735	398 576	116	5,249 5,120	2,278	3.6	Keighley	493 6,683	80	12	585 7,498	66 204	2.0
†Ramsgate †Reading	1,267	216 176	87 64	1,570	3	6.3	†Mexborough	1,468	264	129	1,861	9	2.5
†St. Albans	735	79	16	830	-	0.9	Rotherham †Scunthorpe	1,891	260 478	96 83	2,247	52 8	4.0
†Slough †Southampton	883 4,201	110	35 186	1,028 4,886		3.2	†Sheffield	5,550	573	173	6,296	102	2.3
†Southend-on-Sea Stevenage	5,179	502	232	5,913	149	3.7	Wakefield York	1,150	54 225	58 60	1,262	10	2.7
†Tunbridge Wells	1,040	52 113	22 44 67	391	7	1.8	North Western						
†Watford †Weybridge	1,188	126	67 53	1,381	2 7	1.3	†Accrington †Ashton-under-Lyne	408	79 187	51	498 1,644	5 41	1.7
†Worthing	1,419	147	24	1,590	2	3.6	†Barrow-in-Furness	517	199 245	33	749 1,201	38	2.3
East Anglia						4 878 E 6	†Blackburn †Blackpool	926 3,843	778	145	4,766	210	5.3
Cambridge	624	93	15	732		1.1	†Bolton	1,688	209	53 24	1,950 718	28	1.8
Great Yarmouth	1,290	135 322	52 93 17	1,477 2,103	3 4	4.6	†Burnley †Bury	583 1,064	249	25 55	1,338	261	2.3
Lowestoft	703	26	17	746	2	2.9	Chester †Crewe	779 878	124 208	55 56	958 1,142	_ 9	2.1
†Norwich Peterborough	2,402 666	213	112	2,727 790	_16	2.6	†Lancaster	1,493	216	55	1,764	15	4.0
South Western	100 ET 7			05.8	20	TOTAL E	†Leigh †Liverpool 2	704 24,248	2,722	1,718	28,688	44 73	4.3
Bath	676	135	35	846		2.4	†Manchester 1	14,922	1,364	685	16,971	200 34	2.4
†Bristol Cheltenham	6,031	824 234	176 54	7,031 1,509	24	2.5	†Nelson †Northwich	366 736	106	34	873	8	2.6
†Exeter	1,726	290	50	2,066	M - 1	3.7	†Oldham	1,198	195 353	28 94	1,421 2,795	29	1.6
Gloucester †Plymouth	1,180	336 612	79 207	1,595 3,902	57	2·7 4·0	†Rochdale	2,348	143	27	987	68	1.9
Salisbury	603	198	49	850		2.7	St. Helens	1,001	208	46 27	1,255	- 9	2.2
Swindon Taunton	1,122	147 88	49 28	1,318	51	1.9	†Warrington	710	159	82	951	4	1 1.3
†Torbay †Yeovil	3,276 597	617	120	4,013 765	111	6·9 2·3	†Widnes †Wigan	966	129	70 55	1,165	3	3.0

	Men	Women	and Girls	Total		rate	The Newton the soll of and this dispute trave	Men	women	and Girls	Total	orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by	Region)—con	tinued	ATTERNO ATTERNO	MI OLI	iosima p came	अंदेर एट वेव वर्ग	LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	ion)—con	tinued		gano'i	y bodie	en en K
Northern †Bishop Auckland †Carlisle †Chester-le-Street †Consett †Darlington Durham †Hartlepool †Peterlee †Sunderland †Teesside †Tyneside †Workington	2,770 979 2,153 1,611 1,371 1,262 1,772 1,512 6,131 5,783 18,481 1,119	172 198 209 187 269 149 299 109 488 1,288 2,203 333	143 56 113 67 70 67 189 83 359 551 1,130	3,085 1,233 2,475 1,865 1,710 1,478 2,260 1,704 6,978 7,622 21,814 1,511	14 28 12 24 6 23 19 44 61 322 4	6·9 2·9 6·7 5·9 3·2 5·4 5·9 7·0 6·0 3·9 5·5	†Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries †Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands †Irvine †Kilmarnock †Kirkcaldy	2,656 1,023 1,017 926 1,163 2,902 1,652 7,424 1,047 21,991 1,648 5,803 1,148 702 2,400	385 325 163 143 259 461 423 1,003 615 2,999 794 1,479 391 169 538	63 78 63 86 74 165 120 269 59 1,338 282 654 92 45 145	3,104 1,426 1,243 1,155 1,496 3,528 2,195 8,696 1,721 26,328 2,724 7,936 1,631 916 3,083	16 4 30 20 20 54 2 132 8 754 38 4 32	3·1 3·8 3·6 4·1 5·3 3·9 3·4 2·8 4·7 6·6 9·5 5·1 5·7

Northern Ireland

Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry

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

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

1,452 4,487 897 524 537 2,258 1,301 2,620 2,024 680 2,323 1,803

†Llanelli †Neath †Newport †Pontypool Pontypridd Port Talbot

Swansea Wrexham

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

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

658 11,275 1,238 3,455 2,581

3·7 5·1 4·3 12·5 14·9

479 8,873 875 2,862 1,973

Industrial analysis of unemployment: 9th February, 1970 (continued from page 223)

1,836 5,210 1,298 650 816 2,797 1,692 3,313 2,922 940 2,832 2,060

10

27 89

20 21

Table 2 (continued)

	all y comits		GRI	EAT BRITA	AIN			UNI	UNITED KINGDOM		
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)				TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL	noll Las SI		TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	11,142 5,137 3,291 499 788 406 941 80	2,006 692 297 157 175 118 554 13	SE, SEA L.	4 2 1	11,143 5,137 3,292 499 788 406 941 80	2,010 694 298 157 175 118 555 13	13,153 5,831 3,590 656 963 524 1,496 93	11,374 5,249 3,340 510 822 410 962 81	2,179 775 337 173 188 118 574 14	13,55 6,02 3,67 68 1,01 52 1,53	
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services	9,929 398 4,201 332 3,568 211 256 963	6,634 157 2,025 304 3,799 58 62 229	3 3 5	10 5 5	9,940 398 4,204 332 3,571 211 256 968	6,644 157 2,030 304 3,804 58 62 229	16,584 - 555 6,234 - 636 7,375 - 269 - 318 1,197	10,245 410 4,331 344 3,690 225 260 985	7,413 177 2,224 362 4,281 63 64 242	17,65 58 6,55 70 7,97 28 32 1,22	
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	44,921 4,616 2,788 2,150 13,236 2,375 1,480 2,560 521 896 878 920 303 6,328 208 5,662	17,623 1,256 385 444 6,486 1,778 462 378 294 1,190 1,774 709 259 805 32 1,371	156 7 9 21 72 5 3 1 1 3 4	76 1 1 9 35 8 7 8 2	45,077 4,623 2,797 2,171 13,308 2,380 1,483 2,561 522 899 882 920 306 6,332 209 5,684	17,699 1,257 386 453 6,521 1,786 462 378 294 1,197 1,782 711 259 805 32 1,376	62,776 5,880 3,183 2,624 19,829 4,166 1,945 2,939 816 2,096 2,664 1,631 565 7,137 241 7,060	46,865 4,726 2,882 2,347 13,740 2,450 1,604 2,668 540 941 956 960 318 6,601 222 5,910	18,934 1,281 396 465 6,858 1,886 498 396 309 1,290 2,095 755 278 853 34 1,540	65,7' 6,00' 3,2' 2,8 20,5' 4,3' 2,1' 3,00 8 2,2' 3,00 1,7' 5,7,4 2 7,4	
Public administration and defence National government service Local government service	25,482 9,741 15,741	3,266 1,694 1,572	15 3 12	10 3 7	25,497 9,744 15,753	3,276 1,697 1,579	28,773 11,441 17,332	26,859 10,280 16,579	3,598 1,888 1,710	30,45 12,16 18,28	
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,667	111			1,667	111	1,778	1,757	112	1,8	
Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18	35,831 33,809 2,022	12,124 11,023 1,101	1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A		35,831 33,809 2,022	12,124 11,023 1,101	47,955 44,832 3,123	37,857 35,452 2,405	12,813 11,546 1,267	50,67 46,99 3,67	

The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2.786 males and 189 females in Great Britain and 3,130 males and 217 females in the United Kingdom.)

PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

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

At 4th February 1970, 250,096 vacancies remained unfilled, 7,854 more than at 7th January 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 201,900 in February, compared with 206,300 in January and 205,500 in November 1969 (see table 119 on page 251).

At 4th February 1970, 68,971 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 6,105 more than at 7th January.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at 4th February 1970. The figures

do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for

Table 2

	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 4th February 1970									
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Woman 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total					
South East Greater London East Anglia South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	42,389 19,026 2,579 4,773 14,910 7,250 10,242 4,590 3,737 6,606	12,313 7,258 689 1,803 6,717 2,570 2,801 888 902 1,650	34,453 18,904 2,239 5,224 11,571 7,295 12,272 3,430 2,066 5,499	14,623 8,107 953 2,352 6,764 3,551 4,003 1,655 1,367 3,370	103,778 53,295 6,460 14,152 39,962 20,666 29,318 10,563 8,072 17,125					
Great Britain	97,076	30,333	84,049	38,638	250,096					
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern	25,563 19,405	9,437 3,565	23,939 12,753	10,883 4,693	69,822 40,416					

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4th February 1970									
industrial Classification 1700)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total					
Total, all industries and services	97,076	30,333	84,049	38,638	250,096					
Total, Index of Production industries	62,217	15,618	37,709	17,811	133,355					
Total, all manufacturing industries	50,605	12,439	36,793	17,087	116,924					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	840	1,023	278	269	2,410					
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	3,271 3,063	562 526	89 31	29 17	3,951 3,637					
Food, drink and tobacco	1,795	679	4,019	1,336	7,829					
Coal and petroleum products	297	25	42	29	393					
Chemicals and allied industries	1,903	422	1,341	634	4,300					
Metal manufacture	3,801	806	596	287	5,490					
Mechanical engineering	13,727	1,892	2,242	775	18,636					
Instrument engineering	1,291	285	653	218	2,447					
Electrical engineering	5,645	1,159	4,452	1,569	12,825					
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,459	87	75	34	1,655					
Vehicles	6,773	870	1,368	315	9,326					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,879	1,675	2,776	1,139	10,469					
Textiles	2,042	885	4,657	2,821	10,405					
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and Worsted	781 425	214 283	1,381 949	517 698	2,893 2,355					

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		s of vacar uary 1970	icies rema	ining unfi	lled at
industrial Classification 1700)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	139	186	483	293	1,101
Clothing and footwear	897	587	8,704	4,636	14,824
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,489	433	1,072	427	3,421
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,396	965	658	422	3,441
Paper, printing and publishing	1,420	910	1,825	1,502	5,657
Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	724 634	305 562	1,095 708	577 888	2,701 2,792
Other manufacturing industries	1,652	573	1,830	650	4,705
Construction	7,247	2,305	541	525	10,618
Gas, electricity and water	1,094	312	286	170	1,862
Transport and communication	9,552	1,095	1,569	694	12,910
Distributive trades	6,047	6,225	10,507	9,566	32,345
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,257	1,399	1,799	1,794	7,249
Professional and scientific services	5,528	1,589	15,732	2,389	25,238
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering (MLH 884–888) Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	6,337 380 1,890 187	2,585 136 595 158	13,612 769 6,389 1,005	5,271 334 771 555	27,805 1,619 9,645 1,905
Public administration National government service Local government service	4,298 2,203 2,095	799 361 438	2,843 1,639 1,204	844 449 395	8,784 4,652 4,132

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Department, was 341. In addition, 58 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 163,500. This total includes 30,800 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 132,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 107,500 were directly involved and 25,200 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. In addition 15.224 workers became involved for the first time in February in stoppages which began in January.

The aggregate of 744,000 working days lost in February includes 213,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during February

Several clothing factories in the Leeds area were affected by a series of stoppages which began on 2nd February, and it is estimated that about 17,000 workers were involved. The dispute arose over dissatisfaction with the terms of a recently negotiated pay agreement and a claim for an extra 7d. an hour for men and 8d, an hour for women in addition to the national award. There was a general resumption of work on 2nd March following an assurance that further talks would recommence within 48 hours of this date.

The series of stoppages by teachers in England and Wales continued throughout the month (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 139). Settlement was reached on 3rd March on the basis of an increase of £120 a year with a review of the salary structure later in the year. Most schools re-opened on 6th March.

A dispute about a piece-work rate for a new machine resulted in 100 machine operators employed by a brake manufacturer at Bromborough stopping work on 27th January. This action resulted in progressive lay-offs, with a total of about 1,300 other workers being affected. Pending further negotiations normal working was resumed on 2nd March.

Chemical production on Tees-side was disrupted when 300 riggers stopped work on 16th February in support of a claim for extra pay for working on high pressure plant. The use of staff employees to maintain production resulted in about 7,500 general and process workers witholding their labour in protest. Normal working was resumed on 24th February to allow further negotiations to proceed.

A stoppage by 180 maintenance workers at a Clydebank sewing machine factory began on 5th February, and led to the laying-off of 6,000 production workers. Objection to supervisory staff carrying out manual work originated the dispute, but subsequently the issue became a matter of compensation for loss of pay during lay-off. A management offer to vary certain working conditions to provide additional earnings for those who had lost pay formed the basis for an agreement and normal working was resumed on 17th February.

The pay and productivity dispute involving about 900 workers at a Newton Abbot engineering works which commenced on 7th November still continued throughout the month. Talks to end this dispute have so far not resulted in settlement.

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

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	Janua: Februa	y to ary 1970		January to February 1969				
2010201 Classification	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages progress	s in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress			
	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining All other mining and quarrying	2 22	200 2,200	1,000	36	3,900	12,000		
Food, drink and tobacco	23	11,100	48,000	13	2,900	5,000		
Coal and petroleum pro-	et 1615. 1	areasar Sa	90,000.0	I decide	ancially	A man med		
ducts	1	400	2,000	-	-	-		
Chemicals and allied indus-	15	12,900	34,000	5	1,000	3,000		
Metal manufacture	56	12,500	62,000	29	5,800	17,000		
Engineering	165	60,600	236,000	106	52,000	185,000		
Shipbuilding and marine	MOR SOON							
engineering	19	4,300	29,000	17	6,900	48,000		
Motor vehicles	67	45,300	143,000	38	68,200	259,000		
Aerospace equipment	12	7,000	63,000	14	5,500	10,000		
All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	6	2,300	5,000	3	1,900	2,000		
specified	35	7,200	62,000	17	1,800	12,000		
Textiles	17	6,100	14,000	8	1,800	7,000		
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	6	24,100	179,000	4	800	4,000		
cement, etc.	8	1,600	6,000	5	800	2,000		
Timber, furniture, etc.	14	900	3.000	7	800	3,000		
Paper and printing	15	2,100	8,000	2	1,500	1,000		
All other manufacturing	19		teams i	P 9000				
industries	18	6,100	17,000	17	5,800	26,000		
Construction	49	6,600	42,000	50	8,600	34,000		
Gas, electricity and water Port and inland water	4	200	+	DOW I	100	†		
transport	25	11,100	23,000	49	29,500	39,000		
All other transport and	22	26,000	F0 000	20	74.460	110.000		
communication	32	36,900	59,000	20	76,600	110,000		
Distributive trades Financial, administrative,	18	1,700	5,000	6	600	2,000		
professional services	19	28,600	134,000	10	10,200	16,000		
Miscellaneous services	6	500	1,000	_	- 10,200	-		
Total	654	292,400	1,179,000	457	286,900	797,000		

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

Causes of stoppages

	Beginning February		Beginning in the first two months of 1970		
Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work	213 20 2	74,500 4,100 600	358 49 4	156,700 16,600 600	
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules	35	11,400	73	19,900	
and discipline Trade union status Sympathetic action	44 15 12	8,100 2,500 6,300	125 27 18	24,300 5,200 7,000	
Total Management of American	341	107,500	654	230,400	

Duration of stoppages—ending in February

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days	71 55	15,000 19,500	13,000
3 days	55	12,500	47,000
4-6 days Over 6 days	71 72	29,000 32,100	144,000 458,000
Total	324	108,100	693,000

totals shown.

† Less than 500 working days.

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

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

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

At 28th February 1970 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

Gall and Bayer	All indu	stries and	Manufacturing industries only				
Date	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	
1969 February	176-5	90.7	194.7	174.7	90.6	192.9	
1970 January	186.5	90.5	206-1	186.0	90.4	205 - 7	
1970 February	188.7	90-4	208-8	186-0	90.4	205 - 7	

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

Principal changes reported in February

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

Building and civil engineering: Increases of 35s. a week for craftsmen and 30s. for labourers. This change is the first stage of a long term agreement which provides for further increases in November 1970 and June 1971 (2nd February). Agriculture—England and Wales: Minimum weekly rates of wages increased by 15s. for men and 11s. 6d. for women in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 43 (2nd February).

Agriculture—Scotland: Increases of varying amounts according to occupation (16th February).

Building and civil engineering in Local Authorities—England and Wales: Increases of varying amounts according to occupation and area (2nd February). Building and civil engineering construction—Northern Ireland: Increase of 6d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers (19th January).

Gas supply: Increase of Is. 01d. an hour for adult male workers (18th January). Biscuit manufacture: Increase in minimum rates of 14s. for adult men and women

Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering: Increase of 9d. an hour for adult men (23rd February).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, pig iron and iron and steel and cinematograph film production.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 2,015,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,575,000 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 February, with operative effect from earlier months (380,000 workers, £515,000 in weekly rates of wages).

During February about 310,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1 hour. Of the total increase of £2,575,000 about £2,175,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £245,000 from statutory wages regulation orders £150,000 from direct negotiations between employers' association and trade unions, and the remainder from cost of living sliding scale adjustments.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

the disputes. In addition	Basic week rates of wa or minimu entitlemen	ages im	Normal w hours of w	
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	250,000	£ 000	310,000	310,000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	350,000	250,000	310,000	310,000
Mining and quarrying	1,000 45,000	35,000		
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products	45,000	33,000		
Chemicals and allied industries	2,000	1,000	A section	1
Metal manufacture)	The State State and	27 (23111141171	
Mechanical engineering	30 05300	210110145 S	59,500038	100 E0010
Instrument engineering	and the second	000 51 70	reis tedt	No. Section
Electrical engineering	205 000	05.000	A STATE OF THE STA	
Shipbuilding and marine engineer-	205,000	95,000		BOO SHOT
Vehicles	o Paris Such	mileto e i	ris traces	5396 VE
Metal goods not elsewhere				
specified		DELICON III	1 30000	* TAG TAGE
Textiles	60,000	45,000	5,000	5,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	18,000	6,000		1,000
Clothing and footwear	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	32,000	35,000 140,000	th met to	PER SERVICE AND
Timber, furniture, etc.	130,000	7,000		
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	1,000	1,000	12 70 25kg	52 52
Construction	1,270,000	1.815,000		
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	135,000		
Transport and communication	290,000	245,000	nen-mer	100 S = 10
Distributive trades	37,000	55,000		- T
Public administration and pro-		10.000		
fessional services	24,000	60,000	65,000	65,000
Miscellaneous services	5,000	3,000	65,000	63,000
Totals-January-February 1970	2,545,000	2,930,000	381,000	381,000
Totals-January-February 1969	1,120,000	550,000	118,000	118,000

Table (b)

Month		kly rates of w entitlements		Normal we of work	ekly hours	
	Approxima workers aff	te number of ected by—	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction	
	increases	decreases	increase	workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours	
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1969		8,828	ARREL HA	Sonn of the	SEASO S	
February	730		375 145			
March	455 355	TOUR ESCRET	130		BEST TO	
April	135		65	120	175	
May June	575	41 115 119	315	75	75	
July	1,305	10 21-1003	970	205	315	
August	395		345	3	3	
September	1,375		1,295	四州—— 苏林	-	
October	415	The second second	360	1998 575 000	7	
November*	780		850	7	165	
December*	3,260	1001-000	2,880	130	163	
1970	s mirrores la	caddidos o	pivorq or	smonthada		
January*	960	TOTAL THE WAY	870	70	70	
February	1,635		2.060	310	310	

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

RETAIL PRICES 17th FEBRUARY 1970

At 17th February 1970 the general* retail prices index was 136·2 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 135.5 at 20th January and with 129.8 at 18th February, 1969.

The rise in the index during the month was due to rises in the average levels of prices of many goods and services, including tomatoes and other fresh vegetables whose prices vary seasonally.

The index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 142.7 and that for all other items of food was 135.1.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Mainly as a result of increases in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, sweets and chocolate, apples and fish, the index for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than one per cent. to 136-3, compared with 134-7 in January. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by rather less than 4½ per cent. to 142-7, compared with 136-8 in January.

Housing: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of rents of dwellings let unfurnished and of prices of materials for decorations, the index for the housing group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 151·4, compared with 150·6 in January.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many items of clothing and footwear and the index for the group taken as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to $120\cdot 9$, compared with $120\cdot 5$ in January.

Transport and vehicles: Rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and of motor vehicle insurance premiums were largely responsible for the rise of rather less than one per cent. in the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole. The group index figure was 126.4 in February, compared with 125.4 in January.

Miscellaneous goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many of the items included in this group and the group index rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 137-4, compared with 136-4 in January.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

-	oup and suo-group	Index Jigure
I	Food: Total	136.3
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	141
	Meat and bacon	143
	Fish	145
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	114
	Milk, cheese and eggs	129
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	112
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	149
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	158
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	112
	Other food	129

Group	o and sub-group	Index figure
II.	Alcoholic drink	143.0
Ш	Tobacco	135.8
IV.	Housing: Total	151.4
	Rent	157
	Rates and water charges	154
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	127
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	145.5
	Coal and coke	162
	Gas	126 145
a si	Electricity	143
VI	Durable household goods: Total	122.4
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	134
	Radio, television and other household appliances	109
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	125
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	120.9
	Men's outer clothing	126
	Men's underclothing	126
	Women's outer clothing	118
	Women's underclothing	118 120
	Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	120
	hats and materials Footwear	116 125
	m 2004 A 11 - 11-1- m-41	126.4
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	117
	Motoring and cycling Fares	147
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	137.4
01 ,1	Books, newspapers and periodicals	175
	Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	marks ter
	requisites	124
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	119
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	132
x	Services: Total	147.9
	Postage and telephones	137
	Entertainment	146
	Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	152
XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	139.7
lam	All Items	136.2

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

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

THOUSANDS

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

not available nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

not elsewhere specified n.e.s.

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

Quart		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employ- ment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Numb	pers unadjusted for seas	onal variations	1 23	FR E		66 188				diagrae
1964	March June September December	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,638 1,635 1,632 1,629	24,350 24,527 24,682 24,706	415 317 335 340	24,765 24,844 25,017 25,046	424 424 423 425	25,189 25,268 25,440 25,471	16,493 16,546 16,599 16,646	8,696 8,722 8,841 8,825
1965	March June September December	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617	24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897	343 270 304 319	24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216	424 423 421 420	25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636	16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654	8,880 8,859 8,977 8,982
1966	March June September December	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,614 1,612 1,629 1,647	24,807 24,913 24,955 24,662	307 253 324 467	25,114 25,166 25,279 25,130	418 417 416 419	25,532 25,583 25,695 25,549	16,526 16,556 16,587 16,559	9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990
1967	March June September December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
1968	March June September December	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647	1,681 1,681 1,681	24,242 24,326 24,382 24,382	572 506 535 540	24,814 24,833 24,916 24,868	407 400 395 390	25,221 25,233 25,311 25,258	16,268 16,285 16,326 16,322	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
1969	March June (provisional)	22,515 22,600	1,681	24,196 24,281	566 483	24,762 24,764	384 380	25,146 25,144	16,194 16,128	8,953 9,01
Numb	pers adjusted for season	al variations†						ne Lita		AND SIGN
1964	March June September December	22,797 22,878 22,990 23,067	7 F 8230 - 7 S	24,435 24,513 24,622 24,695	1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	\$ -501 1 -501	8-880,8 2 1 4-850,8 0 4	25,242 25,303 25,391 25,433	16,544 16,556 16,590 16,594	8,69 8,74 8,80 8,83
1965	March June September December	23,121 23,131 23,139 23,262	\$ 5 A1849 5 A	24,747 24,753 24,759 24,879	55 - 7 - 553 57 - 553	0-101	8,931-6 6-9 8,931-6	25,482 25,497 25,491 25,592	16,595 16,613 16,559 16,596	8,88 8,88 8,93 8,99
1966	March June September December	23,310 23,292 23,234 23,000	1-24	24,922 24,904 24,863 24,646	350.2 857-8 857-8 857-8	100 · 001 100 · 001 100 · 001	9.2 8,201.4 9.8 8,770.1 9.9 8,762.1	25,613 25,617 25,624 25,506	16,598 16,568 16,562 16,500	9,01 9,04 9,06 9,00
1967	March June September December	22,845 22,825 22,803 22,721	1 4-1881 4 1 1 4-8820 4 1 1 9-8820 4 1	24,508 24,506 24,484 24,403	5 035 1 0 - 1 0 - 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	1-605/6. 8 6-4- 1-605.8 1 1-4- 1-605.8 1 1-4- 1-605.8 1 1-4-	25,420 25,427 25,445 25,345	16,445 16,475 16,511 16,405	8,97 8,95 8,93 8,94
1968	March June September December	22,681 22,641 22,595 22,635	1 E - 1880 - 3 2	24,363 24,321 24,276 24,316		20.05 50.05 50.05	8.701.8 6.705.9 6.705.9	25,308 25,265 25,230 25,220	16,343 16,304 16,291 16,263	8,96 8,96 8,93 8,95
1969	March June (provisional)	22,636 22,597	la result	24,317 24,277	120-2	9-89	8,623-6 8 8,625-7	25,234 25,175	16,268 16,148	8,96 9,02

[†] A seasonal adjustment procedure designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components has been used in these series since January

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABL	ABLE 102 THOUSAND												
1 90	- 57894 E- - 67894 E- - 6789 E- - 67	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†	
Standa	ard Regions	1007 3 0-863	A STREET	2.0553 1	aces a 7 220	445-1 1-244		e E-251	15-20 25-20	6-61-0.01			
1966	September December	8,022 7,960	609	1,327	2,336 2,310	1,426	2,106 2,072	3,010 2,977	1,318	981 960	2,178 2,124	23,325 23,016	
1967	March June September December	7,865 7,881 7,924 7,874	599 606 612 609	1,274 1,315 1,302 1,279	2,267 2,300 2,274 2,268	1,406 1,424 1,408 1,416	2,059 2,034 2,062 2,051	2,924 2,926 2,936 2,901	1,266 1,279 1,284 1,275	948 952 962 954	2,110 2,100 2,131 2,096	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	
1968	March June	7,820 7,856	604 607 616	1,277 1,312 1,291	2,245 2,271 2,270	1,405 1,398 1,395	2,027 2,002 2,024	2,883 2,899 2,902	1,261 1,255 1,270	938 950 951	2,091 2,086 2,124	22,561 22,645 22,701	
	September* December*	7,846 7,819	621	1,287	2,267	1,406	2,022	2,916	1,264	943	2,091	22,647	
1969	March* June* (provisional)	7,775 7,791	619 632	1,281	2,270 2,278	1,402 1,395	1,992 2,001	2,889 2,892	1,250 1,258	935 942	2,093 2,098	22,515 22,600	

^{*} The regional estimates from September 1968 to June 1969 take account of improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades and therefore are not quite comaparble with earlier quarters.

^{1969.} Additional data have resulted in revised figures from March 1966 to date and these are published for the first time in this issue.

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

EMPLOYMENT Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

				f produc-	Manufa	cturing		47800000		45 T W	A CHILDREN	\$30.30			THOU	
Mid-month		Total all industries and services*	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June (a)	22,036·0 22,373·0 22,572·0 22,603·0		100·4 101·7 101·3 100·2	8,662·9 8,793·5 8,718·4 8,581·5 8,704·2	100·8 102·2 101·3 99·8	620·8 590·7 566·5 553·7 526·5	766·0 733·4 711·0 682·4 655·2	788·1 803·4 813·1 804·9 801·9	528·6 529·5 516·1 511·2 506·3	616·6 632·6 595·5 591·4 620·2	2,029·2 2,120·5 2,155·6 2,125·1 2,181·5	253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	911·8 890·8 875·8 865·9 869·5	544·7 558·0 549·2 545·8 566·2	840·9 835·6 796·9 776·4 776·6
1965 1966	(b)§ June June (a)	22,892·0 23,147·0 23,301·0	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	102.6	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	102.6	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507·7 514·9 524·6	621·8 631·9 618·8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	203·8 204·5 200·5	871 · 4 861 · 8 852 · 6	568·3 588·1 593·3	780·7 767·4 756·6
1967 1968	(b) June June	22,828·0 22,645·0	11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3	99·3 97·5	8,976·4 8,700·5 8,613·1	99·7 98·7	464·1 432·6 413·3	574·2 550·5 485·9	832·1 824·2 806·9	524·5 515·2 497·2	622·6 591·4 579·7	2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0	200·1 196·8 188·1	845·2 815·5 802·8	596·0 565·8 565·5	757·3 702·0 689·8
1966	April May June (a)	23,301 · 0	11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8	102.7	8,879·0 8,870·9 8,868·2	102.9	466.5	584·9 580·4 576·3	799·2 803·4 811·2	523·5 523·5 524·6	622·1 621·0 618·8	2,310·9 2,309·4 2,308·2	201·6 201·4 200·5	857·5 854·6 852·6	595·2 594·5 593·3	760·4 757·3 756·6
	(b)		11,610-1	102.7	8,976 · 4	} 102.8	464 · 1	574.2	832 · 1	524 · 5	622.6	2,347 · 7	200 · 1	845 · 2	596.0	757 · 3
	July August September	23,325 · 0	11,607·5 11,637·6 11,611·1	102·6 102·5 102·0	8,993·7 9,033·4 9,029·4	102·9 102·9 102·7		570·6 568·3 566·2	850·4 856·4 844·6	527·3 530·3 528·0	622·6 622·8 624·5	2,350·1 2,363·1 2,376·8	198·7 198·9 200·3	840·5 841·2 844·0	596·3 597·0 595·3	756·7 761·1 757·5
	October November December	23,016.0	11,587·2 11,529·2 11,480·7	101·7 101·2 100·9	9,007·7 8,961·5 8,921·6	102·3 101·7 101·3		564·9 564·2 562·7	847·5 846·9 841·3	528·5 527·0 524·2	620·3 616·5 612·9	2,374·1 2,369·9 2,367·3	201·2 202·2 203·5	840·9 825·9 822·6	593·8 589·0 586·6	752·8 747·3 741·4
1967	January February March	22,728 · 0	11,363·9 11,320·9 11,287·2	100·6 100·2 100·0	8,840·9 8,801·4 8,770·1	101·0 100·6 100·4		561·0 559·7 557·8	825·4 818·9 817·8	520·2 519·7 518·7	607·3 603·7 600·3	2,353·3 2,347·2 2,339·9	202·9 201·2 200·4	819·4 818·5 818·5	580·2 575·6 573·4	731·0 723·9 716·3
	April May June	22,828 · 0	11,276·3 11,256·4 11,220·7	99·9 99·5 99·3	8,762·1 8,732·5 8,700·5	100·3 99·9 99·7	432.6	556·1 553·9 550·5	818·0 820·0 824·2	517·4 515·7 515·2	597·4 594·3 591·4	2,335·8 2,328·6 2,319·6	200·8 198·9 196·8	817·9 817·3 815·5	572·9 569·6 565·8	713·1 706·8 702·0
	July August September	22,905 · 0	11,212·0 11,226·2 11,220·7	99·1 98·8 98·6	8,698·4 8,708·1 8,706·9	99·5 99·2 99·0		545·7 542·2 538·5	840·7 842·1 833·4	514·6 515·1 512·5	589·4 588·8 589·8	2,314·6 2,317·1 2,326·5	196·3 194·8 193·8	812·5 809·7 809·4	563·6 564·0 564·5	697·8 697·0 692·1
	October November December	22,733 · 0	11,196·6 11,191·4 11,159·7	98·3 98·2 98·1	8,701 · 8 8,705 · 9 8,696 · 3	98·8 98·8 98·7		533·6 528·2 524·1	835·1 835·5 830·2	509·5 509·3 508·1	587·3 586·7 586·3	2,327·3 2,326·8 2,321·5	193·6 194·3 193·6	807·8 806·1 807·5	564·4 566·1 566·9	689·5 689·6 691·1
968	January February March	22,561.0	11,049·2 11,043·4 11,032·2	97·9 97·8 97·8	8,623·6 8,625·7 8,613·1	98·6 98·6 98·6		520·2 515·7 508·7	809·7 804·0 802·9	504·6 503·6 501·1	583·6 583·2 582·1	2,304·3 2,301·6 2,295·0	191·5 191·6 190·9	804·4 804·7 805·2	562·9 564·7 564·1	686·4 689·5 687·5
	April May June	22,645 · 0	11,006·8 11,038·0 11,017·3	97·5 97·6 97·5	8,602·5 8,617·6 8,613·1	98·5 98·6 98·7	413-3	499·0 493·0 485·9	799·2 802·7 806·9	500·0 499·6 497·2	581·8 580·8 579·7	2,287·0 2,283·4 2,281·0	191·2 190·9 188·1	804·3 803·9 802·8	564·1 565·4 565·5	687·5 689·6 689·8
	July August September	22,701 · 0	11,022·6 11,062·2 11,068·1	97·4 97·3 97·2	8,638·0 8,677·2 8,681·6	98·8 98·8 98·7		481 · 0 475 · 5 471 · 0	825·5 831·1 820·3	499·4 504·1 501·9	581 · 8 583 · 7 585 · 4	2,283·0 2,288·4 2,294·7	188·1 187·9 188·5	802·2 802·1 807·5	566·5 568·7 570·4	689·6 694·3 695·6
	October November December	22,647·0	11,071·4 11,087·3 11,080·2	97·2 97·3 97·4	8,698·1 8,710·6 8,723·4	98·8 98·9 99·0		467·0 464·2 461·0	824·3 825·9 825·9	501·7 502·3 502·5	584·7 585·8 587·1	2,297·1 2,299·8 2,304·5	185·9 184·8 186·2	811·1 812·2 815·0	573·7 575·9 576·9	697·1 700·4 702·3
969	January February March	22,515.0	10,990·0 10,980·6 10,957·7	97·3 97·2 97·1	8,665·0 8,669·3 8,665·7	99·0 99·1 99·2	2512245	458·5 456·7 455·5	810·3 805·2 803·0	500·1 500·7 501·2	586·3 587·8 589·3	2,292·5 2,296·5 2,298·1	185·2 185·4 186·6	815·6 821·7 824·3	571 · 8 572 · 9 572 · 4	699·6 700·8 700·1
	April May June	22,515 0	10,967·5 10,961·5 10,933·7	97·2 96·9 96·7	8,678·2 8,666·1 8,647·1	99·4 99·2 99·1	sing? signals	453·1 450·3 447·7	807·2 808·6 811·7	502·8 502·3 501·6	589·6 588·6 588·2	2,300·2 2,295·8 2,291·9	186·1 186·6 185·7	826·4 825·5 823·6	572·2 570·5 569·0	700·7 700·7 698·3
	July August September		10,948·8 10,962·6 10,947·2	96·7 96·5 96·2	8,675·5 8,692·0 8,695·7	99·2 99·0 98·9		445·1 442·4 441·1	832·5 834·9 825·3	506·4 508·5 507·6	589·5 589·8 590·6	2,295·3 2,300·0 2,313·0	184·8 184·4 185·3	821·6 821·7 825·3	569·4 570·0 570·6	696·8 698·8 697·6
	October November December		10,962·5 10,959·4 10,932·5	96·3 96·2 96·1	8,720·7 8,726·5 8,727·0	99·0 99·1 99·1		438·6 436·7 435·6	831 · 6 832 · 8 830 · 5	509·7 510·0 510·4	591·6 592·5 593·4	2,321·4 2,328·9 2,334·8	186·2 187·4 187·9	827·0 826·0 827·3	573·6 574·7 574·9	696·9 695·9 693·4
970	January		10,822 · 4	95.9	8,647 · 8	98.8		434.2	810-4	506·2	590-6	2,326·6	185 · 5	823 · 5	571.5	686.0

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

† Industries included in the Index of Production namely Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

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

from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated using 1963 as the base year. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

Mid-mo	Local government service	National government service	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	Catering, hotels, etc.	Financial, professional and scientific services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Clothing and footwear	Leather, leather goods and fur
e e e e e (a)	739·2 752·6 771·5 802·0 751·6	503·7 510·2 520·3 537·1 519·2	1,397·7 1,418·1 1,463·8 1,489·8 1,542·4	567·4 560·4 587·9 574·4 608·3	2,511·1 2,608·7 2,721·9 2,816·8 2,922·8	2,773·6 2,800·7 2,870·4 2,903·5 2,924·6	1,677·6 1,702·4 1,713·0 1,682·7 1,665·1	370·9 379·8 386·9 397·1 402·4	1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	300·5 304·7 304·3 306·8 320·1	597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	288·5 287·3 284·7 280·8 288·0	335·4 343·5 347·4 337·0 350·3	565·3 569·2 561·1 542·8 536·4	62·9 62·6 62·4 61·6 62·2
(b)§ e e (a)	753·6 758·0 789·3	532·1 544·9 556·8	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,598·2	611·1 611·6 608·8	2,935·7 3,044·7 3,155·8	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	321·0 332·3 338·2	623·4 633·2 641·0	288·6 296·4 290·8	351·3 354·1 348·3	539·3 531·5 524·8	62·3 60·4 59·3
(b) e ! e !	788·1 825·2 818·2	556·2 565·4 584·0	1,588·6 1,531·8 1,528·7	607·4 582·0 571·4	3,151·3 3,268·1 3,354·5	2,925·6 2,798·4 2,773·8	1,609·3 1,602·6 1,584·1	422·9 424·1 412·5	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8	344·9 332·0 347·6	644·1 633·4 634·9	314·1 301·1 321·2	361·0 348·5 350·8	527·6 498·9 492·0	59·2 56·1 55·6
ril I	700.2	556.8	1,598·2	608-8	3,155.8	2,973 · 7	1,602.9	424·5 423·3 423·3	1,646·2 1,682·9 1,681·0	337·5 337·1 338·2	640·2 640·4 641·0	292·7 292·2 290·8	348·1 348·6 348·3	530·2 527·9 524·8	59·9 59·6 59·3
e (a) (b)	789·3 788·1	556.2	1,588 · 6	607 · 4	3,151 · 3	2,925 · 6	1,609·3	422.9	1,636·6	344-9	644-1	314-1	361.0	527 · 6	59·2
gust tember						19 191 213 191 213 2		422·8 423·6 425·3	1,620·4 1,612·3 1,590·2	345·9 347·3 346·3	645·9 650·5 650·2	313·4 314·9 314·1	361·4 361·8 360·1	525·5 528·7 528·7	59·0 59·4 59·0
ober vember cember			3083	1		参加区 第二日 第二日 第二日 第二日 第二日 第二日 第二日 第二日 第二日 第二日		426·5 428·5 429·5	1,588·1 1,575·0 1,566·9	345·7 344·0 340·6	649·7 647·8 644·8	311·7 310·2 307·6	358·4 356·1 354·3	525·2 521·0 517·4	57·9 57·7 57·1
uary [× 1		\$+612 6+864 5-984		429·2 429·1 428·7	1,532·8 1,530·7 1,530·6	336·7 335·7 334·8	640·3 638·0 635·7	304·3 303·4 302·1	350·7 349·0 347·8	512·5 510·3 508·1	56·7 56·3 56·3
rch ril	025.0	565 · 4	1,531-8	582.0	3,268 · 1	2,798 · 4	1,602-6	426·5 425·4 424·1	1,531·6 1,544·6 1,545·6	334·2 333·7 332·0	636·2 634·8 633·4	302·3 301·7 301·1	348·8 349·0 348·5	510·5 505·8 498·9	56·8 56·3 56·1
e gust	825·2	303.4	1,331-6	8	5,250 1	E 202 18-584		422·9 423·5 423·5	1,545·0 1,552·4 1,551·8	332·8 332·9 333·2	634·4 638·4 638·7	301·5 305·5 308·1	350·3 351·0 351·0	494·2 495·7 498·2	55·7 56·0 55·7
tember cober vember cember		4	No. 145 or		184	472. L		423·9 423·6 423·1	1,537·3 1,533·7 1,516·2	336·3 339·2 340·3	637·3 636·6 635·6	310·5 312·6 313·1	351·4 350·9 351·2	496·5 496·3 495·7	55·3 55·9 55·2
uary ruary	當人		\$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150	THE STATE OF THE S		# 828 # 255 # 255		421·7 420·9 419·9	1,483·7 1,481·1 1,490·5	338·1 340·6 342·6	632·8 633·6 633·5	311·4 313·4 314·3	348·2 348·3 348·2	490·6 491·8 490·5	55·1 55·1 55·2
rih	818-2	584-0	1,528.7	571 · 4	3,354-5	2,773 · 8	1,584-1	417·4 415·0 412·5	1,487·9 1,512·4 1,505·8	343·6 346·5 347·6	633·5 634·5 634·9	316·1 319·9 321·2	349·3 350·9 350·8	490·0 493·9 492·0	54·9 55·6 55·6
e / gust	010.7	304.0	1,520 7		0,00 (0	246-9 252-6 200-3		409·8 409·7 408·7	1,493·8 1,499·8 1,506·8	348·5 350·1 351·2	636·0 641·2 639·9	320·3 321·7 321·6	352·4 355·0 353·2	489·2 492·9 495·4	55·5 56·0 56·0
cober cober vember cember	17 12 186 8 186 8	Britain Britain	127 85 A	214		2 162 2 162 2 16.6	1	407·5 405·7 404·0	1,498·8 1,506·8 1,491·8	354·2 355·6 355·8	640·5 640·8 641·5	321·9 321·0 319·5	353·3 353·5 353·0	496·6 496·5 497·3	56·0 56·1 55·9
uary I ruary rch	100 D	mere a	13.53	T C	1814	8-4-8 8-4-8 9-0-6		402·7 401·8 400·7	1,463·8 1,452·8 1,435·8	351·6 352·6 352·4	638·6 637·0 636·5	314·8 310·4 307·1	350·I 350·0 349·3	493·0 492·9 490·5	55·5 55·4 54·9
-il -		e e	177	201		304-00 576-6 566-8		399·4 397·3 395·1	1,436·8 1,447·8 1,443·8	353·8 354·5 354·5	636·1 636·0 634·3	305·4 303·9 300·9	349·2 348·0 346·3	493·5 490·6 487·2	55·0 54·5 53·9
ell ust				Tar Maria		550-68 500-28 463-38		394·4 394·4 393·6	1,433·8 1,433·8 1,416·8	355·9 355·2 355·4	637·9 640·2 639·8	300·3 301·6 300·7	347·3 347·5 344·8	483·9 485·7 486·7	53·9 53·7 53·0
ober cober comber		a de la companya de l	1000			503-09 552-69 538-69		392·4 390·4 389·1	1,410·8 1,405·8 1,380·8	357·8 357·8 357·5	641·2 640·3 641·0	300·5 299·2 298·1	344·7 344·1 343·8	485·6 484·2 481·5	52·9 52·7 52·5
ember ary		2 1			12.4	16-50-5 16-50-5 16-50-5		388-6	1,351-8	353-5	636-4	292.9	338-8	473 · 8	52-1

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

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

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

See footnote * on page 219.

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	As percentage of total
		(000%)	rate	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	onthly averages	(000's) 284 · 8 232 · 2 257 · 0 312 · 5 457 · 4 475 · 2 360 · 4 340 · 7 463 · 2 573 · 2 380 · 6 328 · 8 359 · 7 559 · 5 564 · 1 559 · 3	per cent. 1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.5 1.6 1.4 1.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	271·6 213·2 229·6 294·5 410·1 444·5 345·8 312·1 431·9 520·6 372·2 317·0 330·9 521·0 549·4 543·8	5·7 4·2 3·7 5·2 8·3 11·7 8·6 7·1 18·3 10·4 8·6 7·4 9·1 8·6 8·6	13·2 19·1 27·4 18·0 47·2 30·7 14·6 28·6 31·3 52·7 8·4 11·8 28·8 38·5 14·7 15·5	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4 323 · 4 511 · 8 540 · 9 535 · 1		1.2 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.2 2.3 2.3
	January 16 February 14 March 14	349·7 339·4 314·2	1·5 1·4 1·3	339·0 328·2 306·5	3·1 1·8 1·2	10·7 11·1 7·7	335·9 326·5 305·3	284·7 277·0 273·9	1·2 1·2 1·2
	April 18 May 16 June 13	307·5 280·3 261·1	1.3 1.2 1.1	299·0 271·2 253·2	7·4 2·2 1·4	8·5 9·0 7·9	291·5 269·0 251·8	278·5 276·9 290·1	1·2 1·2 1·2
	July 11 August 8 September 12	264·2 317·0 340·2		258·2 309·9 324·2	5·9 36·2 16·8	5·9 7·1 16·0	252·3 273·7 307·4	305·0 318·0 343·6	1·3 1·4 1·5
	October 10 November 14 December 12	436·2 542·6 564·2	1·9 2·3 2·4	374·6 438·9 467·2	7·6 3·4 2·4	61·6 103·6 97·0	367·1 435·5 464·8	377·1 423·7 448·8	1.6
	January 9 February 13	600·2 602·8 569·0	2·6 2·6 2·4	527·4 537·7 524·8	4·2 2·7 2·0	72·8 65·2 44·2	523·2 534·9 522·8	453·9 453·9 466·9	1·9 1·9 2·0
	March 13 April 10 May 8 June 12	567·4 541·4 499·8	2·4 2·3 2·1	525·5 496·8 465·9	8·3 3·5 2·2	41·9 44·7 34·0	517·2 493·2 463·7	495·3 505·4 524·2	2·1 2·2 2·3
	July 10 August 14 September 11	497·1 555·6 555·4	2·1 2·4 2·4	472·1 533·0 525·7	7·9 40·0 22·4	24·9 22·6 29·7	464·2 493·0 503·3	543·3 558·7 562·8	2·3 2·4 2·4
	October 9 November 13 December 11	560·7 581·6 582·7	2·4 2·5 2·5	531·6 552·3 558·9	9·4 4·1 2·9	29·1 29·3 23·8	522·3 548·2 556·0	541·3 536·1 538·3	2·3 2·3 2·3
	January 8 February 12	630·9 619·2 589·9	2·7 2·7 2·5	600·4 596·0 572·0	4·4 3·1 2·3	30·5 23·2 17·9	596·0 592·9 569·7	519·6 503·2 508·5	2·2 2·2 2·2
	March II April 8 May 13 June 10	578·4 548·9 516·7	2·5 2·4 2·2	566·9 535·6 506·5	8·7 4·0 2·5	11·5 13·3 10·3	558·3 531·6 503·9	534·7 544·5 568·7	2·3 2·4 2·5
	July 8 August 12 September 9	514·6 561·4 547·4	2·2 2·4 2·4	504·9 553·2 534·6	7·7 36·2 20·8	9·7 8·2 12·8	497·2 516·9 513·8	580·4 585·0 574·5	2·5 2·5 2·5
	October 14 November 11 December 9	549·3 560·9 551·7	2·4 2·4 2·4	538·8 544·5 540·0	7·2 3·6 2·5	10·5 16·3 11·7	531·6 540·9 537·5	551·1 528·8 520·1	2·4 2·3 2·2
10000	January 13 February 10 March 10	594·5 591·2 589·4	2·6 2·6 2·5	584·0 576·1 566·1	3·7 2·5 I·8	10·5 15·1 23·4	580·3 573·6 564·3	505·5 486·8 503·7	2·2 2·1 2·2
	April 14 May 12 June 9	557·7 523·3 498·6	2·4 2·3 2·2	550·0 509·2 483·3	8·4 3·2 2·3	7·7 14·1 15·3	541·6 505·9 481·0	518·7 518·3 543·4	2·2 2·2 2·3
0	July 14 August 11 September 8	512·1 568·1 559·0	2·2 2·5 2·4	503·5 552·4 539·9	9·8 35·8 21·2	8·6 15·6 19·1	493·7 516·6 518·7	576·5 584·6 580·0	2·5 2·5 2·5
tella	October 13 November 10 December 8	572·3 571·9 573·3	2·5 2·5 2·5	542·6 552·5 565·5	7·8 4·2 2·9	29·7 19·4 7·8	534·8 548·3 562·6	554·5 536·2 544·8	2·4 2·3 2·4
70	January 12 February 9	628·3 624·2	2·7 2·7	611-8	4.1	16·5 17·7	607·7 603·3	530·2 512·0	2·3 2·2

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

T.	V DI	3 5 1	10

CSTOJSMSHO Y amendidante so	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYI excluding school-leaver		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total golden	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees	
1147 145 (1950)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	184·4 146·7 168·8 216·6 321·4 343·8 259·8 249·6 344·9 440·1 286·2 250·3 285·1 451·2 473·7 475·9	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·5 2·3 2·4 1·8 1·7 2·3 3·0 1·9 1·7 1·9 3·0 3·2 3·3	176·5 137·4 151·0 204·3 293·8 322·6 248·3 226·3 321·9 393·8 279·6 240·6 259·6 420·7 460·7 461·9	2·9 2·3 2·0 3·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 11·1 6·4 5·1 4·5 5·7	7·9 9·3 17·8 12·3 27·6 21·2 11·5 23·3 22·9 46·2 6·6 9·7 32·5 30·5 13·1 14·0	173 · 6 135 · 1 148 · 9 201 · 3 288 · 8 315 · 1 242 · 9 222 · 0 314 · 0 382 · 8 273 · 2 235 · 5 255 · 1 415 · 1 456 · 2	20704	1·2 1·0 1·1 1·4 2·0 2·2 1·7 1·5 2·6 1·8 1·6 1·7 2·8 3·1 3·1	
1966 January 10	274·8	1·8	265·6	1·9	9·2	263·7	221·2	1.5	
February 14	267·1	1·8	257·2	1·1	9·9	256·1	214·9		
March 14	245·4	1·6	238·8	0·7	6·6	238·1	213·2		
April 18	241·4	1·6	234·0	4·9	7·4	229·1	219·6	· 5	
May 16	219·9	1·5	212·0	1·4	8·0	210·5	219·3	· 5	
June 13	206·5	1·4	199·5	0·9	7·0	198·6	228·0	· 5	
July 11	209·1	1·4	204·1	3·4	5·0	200·6	238·2	1·6	
August 8	245·5	1·6	239·5	21·9	6·0	217·7	248·4	1·7	
September 12	266·4	1·8	253·2	10·2	13·3	243·0	273·4	1·8	
October 10	348·7	2·3	292·2	4·5	56·5	287·7	310·2	2·0	
November 14	435·8	2·9	345·8	2·0	90·0	343·8	339·2	2·3	
December 12	460·3	3·1	373·4	1·5	86·9	372·0	359·4	2·4	
1967 January 9	487·4	3·3	425·2	2·6	62·2	422·7	360·6	2·4	
February 13	483·2	3·3	430·8	[·7	52·4	429·1	358·2	2·4	
March 13	453·4	3·1	420·8	[·3	32·6	419·5	369·8	2·5	
April 10	452·5	3·1	421·2	5·5	31·3	415·7	398·8	2·7	
May 8	433·3	2·9	398·9	2·3	34·4	396·6	413·4	2·8	
June 12	403·6	2·7	377·9	1·4	25·8	376·4	429·8	2·9	
July 10 August 14 September 11	401·2 443·1 447·8	2·7 3·0 3·0	383·3 426·1 424·0	4·7 24·3 13·8	17·9 17·0 23·7	378·5 401·8 410·3	444·3 455·5 461·0	3·1 3·1	
October 9	452·5	3·1	429·3	5·8	23·2	423·5	445·0	3·0	
November 13	474·7	3·2	450·0	2·6	24·7	447·5	442·5	3·6	
December 11	481·8	3·3	461·2	I·8	20·6	459·3	444·9	3·8	
1968 January 8	526·4	3·6	499·2	2·8	27·2	496·4	425·2	2·9	
February 12	516·5	3·5	496·4	2·0	20·1	494·4	412·3	2·8	
March 11	492·9	3·4	477·0	1·5	15·9	475·5	418·2	2·9	
April 8	483·5	3·3	473·7	5·4	9·8	468·3	449·3	3·1	
May 13	461·5	3·2	449·9	2·8	11·6	447·1	466·0	3·2	
June 10	438·7	3·0	429·4	1·7	9·3	427·7	488·1	3·3	
July 8	437 · 4	3·0	428·8	4·9	8·6	423·9	497·0	3·4	
August 12	468 · 4	3·2	461·6	23·2	6·9	438·4	496·6	3·4	
September 9	459 · 7	3·2	448·1	13·5	11·6	434·6	488·2	3·3	
October 14	459·6	3·2	450·1	4·8	9·5	445 · 4	468·2	3·2	
November 11	472·7	3·2	457·2	2·4	15·4	454 · 8	449·8	3·1	
December 9	467·7	3·2	456·8	1·6	10·9	455 · 2	440·9	3·0	
1969 January 13	506·6	3·5	497 · 1	2·4	10·5	494·6	423·6	2·9	
February 10	504·6	3·5	490 · 8	1·7	13·8	489·1	407·9	2·8	
March 10	505·5	3·5	483 · 8	1·2	21·8	482·6	424·3	2·9	
April 14	475·8	3·3	469·3	5·8	6·5	463·5	444·7	3·1	
May 12	447·6	3·1	434·9	2·3	12·7	432·6	450·9	3·1	
June 9	428·5	2·9	414·9	1·6	13·6	413·3	471·7	3·2	
July 14	435·3	3·0	428·2	6·2	7·1	422·0	494·8	3.4	
August 11	476·9	3·3	463·2	23·0	13·7	440·3	498·8		
September 8	472·2	3·2	454·7	13·6	17·5	441·1	495·5		
October 13	483 · 8	3·3	456·0	5·0	27·8	451·0	474·2	3.3	
November 10	484 · 3	3·3	466·5	2·8	17·9	463·7	458·6		
December 8	489 · 5	3·4	483·0	1·9	6·5	481·1	466·2		
1970 January 12	541·2	3·7	526·5	2·6	14·7	523·9	449·3	3.1	
February 9	535·5	3·7	520·2	2·0	15·3	518·2	432·0		

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (14,580,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

CHYCLENGERS g school-togresse	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		HOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
		1					Seasona	lly adjusted	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
(#000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	100·4 85·5 88·2 95·9 136·0 131·4 100·6 91·1 118·3 133·1 94·4 78·5 74·6 108·3 90·4 83·4	1.4 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.8 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.4 1.6 1.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.3 1.1 1.0	95·1 75·7 78·6 90·2 116·3 121·9 97·6 85·8 110·0 126·7 92·6 76·4 71·3 100·2 88·8 81·9	2·8 1·9 1·6 2·2 3·3 4·2 3·2 2·8 5·2 7·2 4·1 3·5 2·9 3·5 3·0	5·3 9·8 9·6 5·7 19·7 9·5 3·0 5·3 8·3 6·4 1·8 2·1 3·4 8·0 1·6 1·5	92·3 73·8 77·0 88·1 113·1 117·7 94·3 83·0 104·8 119·5 88·5 72·9 68·3 96·8 85·7 78·9		1·3 1·0 1·2 1·5 1·5 1·2 1·0 1·3 1·5 1·1 0·9	
1966 January 10	74·9	0·9	73·4	1·2	1.4	72·2	57·6	0·7	
February 14	72·3	0·8	71·1	0·7	1.2	70·3	55·4	0·6	
March 14	68·7	0·8	67·7	0·5	1.0	67·3	57·7	0·7	
April 18	66·I	0·8	64·9	2·5	1·1	62·4	58·2	0·7	
May 16	60·3	0·7	59·3	0·8	1·1	58·5	63·0	0·7	
June 13	54·6	0·6	53·7	0·5	0·9	53·2	66·5	0·8	
July 11 August 8 September 12	55·1 71·5 73·8	0·6 0·8 0·9	54·2 70·4 71·0	2·5 14·3 6·6	0·9 1·2 2·8	51·7 56·0 64·4	70·0 71·4 71·8	0·8 0·8	
October 10	87·5	1·0	82·4	3·0	5·1	79·4	76·8	0·9	
November 14	106·8	1·2	93·1	1·4	13·7	91·7	84·7	1·0	
December 12	103·9	1·2	93·8	0·9	10·1	92·9	88·4	1·0	
19,7 January 9	112·7	1·3	102·1	1·6	10·6	100·5	87·8	1.0	
February 13	119·7	1·4	106·9	1·0	12·8	105·9	91·7		
March 13	115·6	1·4	104·0	0·8	11·5	103·3	92·7		
April 10 May 8 June 12	114·9 103·1 96·2	1·3 1·3	104·2 97·8 88·0	2·8 1·2 0·8	10·7 10·3 8·2	101·5 96·6 87·2	96·5 96·4 99·3	1.1	
July 10	95·9	-	88·9	3·2	7·0	85·7	104·6	1·2	
August 14	112·5	-3	106·9	15·6	5·6	91·3	108·3	1·3	
September 11	107·6	-3	101·7	8·6	5·9	93·1	101·9	1·2	
October 9	108·2	1·3	102·4	3·6	5·9	98·8	96·6		
November 13	106·9	1·2	102·3	1·5	4·6	100·8	93·6		
December 11	100·9	1·2	97·7	1·1	3·2	96·6	92·2		
196: January 8	104·5	1·2	101·2	1·6	3·3	99·6	86·8	1.0	
February 12	102·7	1·2	99·6	1·1	3·1	98·5	84·2		
March 11	97·0	1·1	95·0	0·8	2·0	94·2	83·8		
April 8	94·9	1·1	93·2	3·3	1·7	90·0	85·2	1.0	
May 13	87·4	1·0	85·7	1·2	1·7	84·5	85·8		
June 10	78·0	0·9	77·1	0·8	1·0	76·3	88·8		
July 8 August 12 September 9	77·2 93·0 87·7	0·9 1·1 1·0	76·1 91·6 86·5	2·8 13·0 7·3	1·1 1·4 1·2	73·2 78·6 79·2	91·9 95·0 87·3	1.0	
October 14 November 11 December 9	89·7 88·2 84·0	1·0 1·0	88·7 87·3 83·2	2·4 1·2 0·9	1·0 0·9 0·8	86·2 86·0 82·4	83·8 79·1 77·4	1·0 0·9 0·9	
969 January 13	87·9	1·0	87·0	1·3	0·9	85·7	72·0	0·8	
February 10	86·6	1·0	85·3	0·8	1·3	84·5	69·9	0·8	
March 10	83·9	1·0	82·3	0·6	1·6	81·7	71·7	0·8	
April 14	81·9	1·0	80·6	2·5	1·3	78·1	73·6	0·9	
May 12	75·6	0·9	74·2	0·9	·4	73·3	75·9	0·9	
June 9	70·1	0·8	68·4	0·7	1·8	67·7	80·5	0·9	
July 14	76·8	0·9	75·3	3·6	1·5	71·7	90·4	1.1	
August 11	91·1	1·1	89·2	12·8	1·9	76·4	92·7		
September 8	86·8	1·0	85·2	7·6	1·6	77·6	95·6		
October 13	88·5	1·0	86·6	2·7	1.9	83·9	81·4	0·9	
November 10	87·6	1·0	86·1	1·4	1.5	84·7	77·8	0·9	
December 8	83·8	1·0	82·5	0·9	1.3	81·5	76·5	0·9	
970 January 12 February 9	87·1 88·7	1.0	85·3 86·2	1.5	1·8 2·4	83·9 85·1	70·1 70·5	0.8	

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (8,572,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ales and females: London and South Eastern Region

ABLE 107	NEW COMMERCY Y	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasonali Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	hly averages <	52·1 38·4 43·8 55·6 72·2 68·7 52·6 54·3 72·7 85·7 57·4 50·5 54·9	0.9 0.9 1.6	50·3 35·8 40·2 52·9 70·5 67·5 51·7 52·6 71·8 81·1 57·0 49·9 54·0 91·7	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.1	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7	49·4 35·3 39·7 52·2 69·4 66·3 50·6 51·6 70·0 79·2 55·8 48·9 53·1 90·6		0.8 0.9 1.6
967 1968 1969		93·3 93·5 86·0	1.6	92·3 85·4	1.0	1·2 0·5	91·3 84·5		1.6
Feb	uary 10 pruary 14	55·3 54·3 50·1	0·9 0·9 0·9	54·8 53·8 49·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·6 0·4 0·3	54·5 53·7 49·7	43·7 44·0 43·3	0·7 0·7 0·7
Ap Ma	rch 14 ril 18 y 16	48·5 43·8 40·4	0·8 0·7 0·7	48·1 43·4 40·1	0·9 0·2 0·2	0·4 0·4 0·3	47·2 43·1 39·9	44·8 45·1 48·3	0·8 0·8
Jul Au	y II gust 8	40·5 48·5	0·7 0·8 0·9	40·1 48·0 51·3	0·1 4·8 2·1	0·4 0·4 0·7	39·9 43·2 49·2	51·6 53·3 58·1	0·9 0·9 1·0
Oc	tober 10 exember 14 exember 12	52·0 63·7 77·9 83·4	I·1 I·3 I·4	62·1 75·4 81·1	1·0 0·4 0·2	1·6 2·5 2·3	61·1 75·0 80·9	61·6 71·9 78·3	1.0 1.2 1.3
1967 Jar Fe	nuary 9 bruary 13	98·5 100·0	1·7 1·7 1·6	94·1 97·6 94·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	4·4 2·3 1·3	93·7 97·4 93·9	78·6 78·9 83·3	1:4
Ap	arch 13 oril 10 ay 8	95·4 96·2 91·1	1·7 1·6 1·5	94·9 89·6 83·2	0·9 0·4 0·2	1·4 1·5 1·4	94·0 89·3 83·0	89·5 90·7 94·8	1·5 1·6 1·6
Ju Au	ne I2 ly I0 ugust I4	84·6 83·1 91·3	1·4 1·6 1·6	82·0 90·3 89·6	0·2 5·1 2·7	1·1 1·0 0·7	81·7 85·2 86·9	98·5 99·8 101·8	1·7 1·7 1·8
O N	ptember II ctober 9 ovember I3 ecember II	90·3 92·8 97·3 98·5	1.6 1.7 1.7	92·0 95·8 96·8	1·1 0·4 0·3	0·9 1·4 1·7	90·8 95·4 96·5	94·5 92·9 93·9	1.6
Fe	nuary 8 bruary 12	105·8 106·6 101·4	1·8 1·9 1·8	104·3 105·4 100·4	0·4 0·3 0·3	1·5 1·2 1·0	103·9 105·1 100·0	87·7 85·1 88·8	1·5 1·5 1·5
AI	pril 8 ay 13	99·1 93·0 86·5	1·7 1·6 1·5	98·4 91·9 85·6	0·9 0·5 0·2	0·8 1·2 0·9	97·5 91·4 85·4	92·8 92·8 97·3	1·6 1·6 1·7
Ju A	ly 8	84·0 89·4 86·5	1·5 1·6 1·5	83·3 88·8 85·8	0·4 4·8 2·7	0·8 0·7 0·6	82·9 83·9 83·1	99·9 98·4 97·4	1.7 1.7 1.7
OX	eptember 9 ctober 14 ovember 11 ecember 9	88·0 89·4 91·7	1·5 1·6 1·6	87·3 88·5 88·1	0·9 0·5 0·3	0·7 0·8 3·6	86·3 88·1 87·8	89·5 85·4 85·2	1·6 1·5 1·5
1969 Ja	nuary 13 ebruary 10	96·9 96·6 93·4	1.7	96·1 95·5 92·5	0·4 0·3 0·2	0·8 1·1 0·9	95·7 95·2 92·3	80·4 77·2 81·9	1.4
A	pril 14 lay 12	90·4 82·8 76·3	1·6 1·4 1·3	89·7 82·0 75·9	1·2 0·4 0·2	0·7 0·8 0·4	88·5 81·6 75·7	84·2 83·1 86·9	1·5 1·4 1·5
Ju A	uly 14 ugust 11	75·0 82·9 82·2	1.3	74·8 82·7 82·0	0·3 4·1 2·5	0·3 0·2 0·2	74·5 78·7 79·5	90·5 92·6 93·3	1.6
0 0	eptember 8 October 13 Jovember 10 December 8	84·0 84·9 86·0	1·5 1·5 1·5	83·7 84·6 85·7	1·0 0·5 0·4	0·2 0·3 0·3	82·7 84·1 85·4	85·5 81·2 82·8	1.5
1970 Ja	anuary 12 ebruary 9	94·8 95·5	1.6	93·9 94·9	0·5 0·3	0·9 0·7	93·4 94·5	78·3 76·6	1.4

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (5,760,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

1970 January 12 February 9

UNEMPLOYMENT Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

	erevasi-legitie gai	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
	Security adjusted			1/				Seasona	lly adjusted
	tares to payona to payona	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	183 652 (4300)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	23·3 18·2 21·4 28·4 37·0 35·8 28·6 28·1 35·5 45·7 28·5 26·8 34·0 51·4 49·3 51·4	 1.0 1.2 1.8 1.8	22·8 17·7 19·8 27·6 35·8 35·3 27·5 26·0 34·6 39·9 28·3 26·0 30·2 48·5 48·4 49·3	0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·6 0·9 0·8 1·0 1·2 0·7 0·6 0·6 0·6 0·6	0·6 0·4 1·5 0·8 1·2 0·6 1·1 2·1 0·9 5·8 0·3 0·8 3·8 2·9 0·9 2·0	22·3 17·4 19·5 27·1 35·2 34·3 26·7 25·4 33·6 27·6 27·6 25·4 29·6 47·9 47·8 48·8		0.9 1.1 1.7 1.7
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	1·0 1·1 1·0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22·8 23·1 22·2	0.8
	April 18 May 16 June 13	27·2 23·5 21·4	1·0 0·8 0·8	26·8 23·3 21·0	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·3	26·2 23·1 20·9	23·8 24·0 26·7	0·8 0·9 1·0
	July II August 8 September 12	21·9 26·7 29·3	0·8 1·0 1·0	21·5 26·4 28·7	0·1 3·2 1·3	0·4 0·3 0·6	21·4 23·2 27·4	29·4 30·2 33·0	1·0 1·1 1·2
	October 10 November 14 December 12	48·4 59·6 62·1	1·7 2·1 2·2	35·5 44·7 47·3	0·6 0·2 0·2	12·9 14·9 14·8	34·8 44·5 47·1	36·0 43·5 45·4	1·6 1·6
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	61·1 62·0 56·4	2·2 2·2 2·0	53·2 55·6 52·5	0·3 0·1 0·1	7·9 6·4 3·8	52·9 55·4 52·4	43·7 43·4 43·3	1·6 1·5 1·5
	April 10 May 8 June 12	51·8 50·8 43·6	1·8 1·8 1·6	50·1 46·5 41·4	0·6 0·2 0·1	1·7 4·3 2·2	49·6 46·3 41·3	45·0 47·6 51·5	1·6 1·7 1·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	41·3 46·5 46·7	1·5 1·7 1·7	40·5 45·4 45·5	0·2 2·7 1·6	0·7 · -2	40·4 42·7 43·9	52·0 52·8 52·1	1.9
	October 9 November 13 December 11	49·3 53·7 53·2	1·8 1·9 1·9	48·1 51·1 51·6	0·7 0·2 0·1	1·1 2·6 1·6	47·5 50·9 51·5	49·0 49·9 49·8	1·7 1·8 1·8
968	January 8 February 12 March 11	56·3 55·9 54·3	2·0 2·0 1·9	55·7 55·3 52·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	0·6 0·6 2·2	55·5 55·1 52·0	45·9 43·2 43·0	1.6 1.5 1.5
	April 8 May 13 June 10	51·6 47·7 43·6	1·8 1·7 1·5	51·2 47·2 43·4	1·0 0·3 0·2	0·5 0·5 0·3	50·2 46·9 43·2	45·5 48·2 53·8	1.6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	42·5 46·9 47·9	1·5 1·7 1·7	41 · 9 46 · 2 44 · 7	0·2 2·7 1·5	0·6 0·7 3·2	41·8 43·6 43·2	53·7 53·8 51·3	1.9 1.9 1.8
	October 14 November 11 December 9	47·5 48·8 49·0	1·7 1·7 1·7	47·0 48·2 48·1	0·6 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·5 0·9	46·5 48·0 47·9	48·0 47·0 46·2	1.7 1.7 1.6
969	January 13 February 10 March 10	54·1 55·6 59·7	1·9 2·0 2·1	53·4 53·8 54·0	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·7 1·8 5·7	53·2 53·7 53·9	43·9 42·1 44·6	1·6 1·5 1·6
	April 14 May 12 June 9	51·8 46·8 45·4	1·8 1·7 1·6	51·3 45·4 42·7	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·5 1·4 2·7	50·7 45·2 42·6	46·0 46·5 53·0	1.6 1.6 1.9
	July 14 August 11 September 8	43·7 47·8 48·0	1.5 1.7 1.7	43·1 47·5 46·9	0·4 2·8 1·5	0·6 0·3 1·2	42·7 44·7 45·4	54·8 55·1 53·8	1.9
	October 13 November 10 December 8	58·1 51·1 53·9	2·1 1·8 1·9	49·6 50·9 53·3	0·5 0·2 0·1	8·4 0·5 0·6	49·2 50·7 53·2	50·8 49·7 51·6	1.8
970	January 12 February 9	61·3 62·1	2·2 2·2	59·1 59·1	0·2 0·1	2·2 3·0	58·9 59·0	48·9 46·4	1.7

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

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

(2,832,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1968 shown above. When the final estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total makes	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted As percentage of total	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.	
1954)	16.7	1:40	16-3	0.2	0.4	16-1		1:4	
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 Monthly averages	13·5 14·9 21·2 26·8 26·1 20·6 17·8 22·5 27·9	· · 3 · 8 2 · 2 2 · · 7 · 4 · 7 2 ·	13·2 14·7 20·9 26·3 25·7 20·3 17·5 22·2 25·3 20·4	0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·5	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·3 0·3 2·6	14·5 20·6 26·0 25·2 20·0 17·2 21·8 24·8	- BMS7	1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.3 1.7	
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	20·5 20·9 24·5 33·8 33·5 35·8	1.5 1.6 1.8 2.5 2.5 2.7	20·4 20·6 23·6 33·2 33·2 35·5	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·1 0·4 0·8 0·6 0·2 0·3	20·1 20·3 23·4 32·9 32·9 35·2		1·5 1·5 1·7 2·5 2·5 2·6	
1966 January 10 February 14 March 14	25·9 25·0 22·6	1·9 1·8 1·7	25·6 24·8 22·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25·5 24·7 22·4	20·4 19·9 19·4	1.5	
April 18	21·1	1·6	20·9	0·3	0·2	20·6	19·7	1.5	
May 16	18·4	1·4	18·3	0·1	0·1	18·2	19·5		
June 13	16·6	1·2	16·5	0·1	0·1	16·5	21·1		
July 11	16·5	1.2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1·6	
August 8	19·1	1.4	18·9	1·2	0·2	17·7	22·6	1·7	
September 12	22·1	1.6	21·9	0·7	0·2	21·2	25·2	1·9	
October 10	31·7	2·3	28·4	0·3	3·3	28·1	27·7	2·0	
November 14	36·6	2·7	33·8	0·2	2·8	33·6	30·5	2·3	
December 12	38·1	2·8	35·8	0·1	2·3	35·7	32·0	2·4	
1967 January 9	41·0	3·1	38·8	0·2	2·2	38·6	31·7	2·4	
February 13	39·5	2·9	38·3	0·1	1·1	38·2	31·0	2·3	
March 13	36·8	2·7	36·4	0·1	0·3	36·3	31·8	2·4	
April 10	34·6	2·6	34·3	0·3	0·4	34·0	32·6	2·4	
May 8	31·9	2·4	31·5	0·1	0·4	31·4	33·4	2·5	
June 12	27·5	2·0	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	34·3	2·6	
July 10	27·1	2·0	26·8	0·2	0·2	26·6	35·3	2·6	
August 14	29·7	2·2	29·5	1·2	0·2	28·3	34·7	2·6	
September 11	30·3	2·3	30·0	0·8	0·3	29·2	34·2	2·5	
October 9	33·1	2·5	32·8	0·4	0·3	32·5	32·1	2·4	
November 13	36·7	2·7	36·4	0·2	0·3	36·2	32·9	2·5	
December 11	37·0	2·8	36·6	0·2	0·4	36·4	32·6	2·4	
1968 January 8	39·5	2·9	38·4	0·1	1·1	38·3	31·5	2·4	
February 12	37·9	2·8	37·7	0·1	0·2	37·6	30·5	2·3	
March I I	35·6	2·7	35·5	0·1	0·2	35·4	31·0	2·3	
April 8	34·6	2·6	34·4	0·3	0·2	34·1	32·7	2·4	
May 13	31·4	2·3	31·2	0·1	0·2	31·1	33·0	2·5	
June 10	28·4	2·1	28·3	0·1	0·1	28·2	35·9	2·7	
July 8	27·8	2·1	27·6	0·1	0·1	27·5	36·4	2·7	
August 12	30·5	2·3	30·4	1·1	0·1	29·3	35·8	2·7	
September 9	30·4	2·3	30·3	0·8	0·1	29·5	34·6	2·6	
October 14	33·8	2·5	33·7	0·3	0·2	33·4	33·0	2·5	
November 11	36·0	2·7	35·6	0·2	0·4	35·4	32·1	2·4	
December 9	35·8	2·7	35·7	0·1	0·1	35·6	31·9	2·4	
1969 January 13	38·2	2·9	38·0	0·2	0·2	37·8	31·0	2·3	
February 10	38·6	2·9	38·0	0·1	0·6	37·9	30·8	2·3	
March 10	38·0	2·8	37·6	0·1	0·4	37·5	32·9	2·5	
April 14	35·9	2·7	35·7	0·3	0·2	35·4	34·0	2·5	
May 12	33·6	2·5	33·2	0·1	0·4	33·1	35·2	2·6	
June 9	30·2	2·3	29·7	0·1	0·5	29·6	37·6	2·8	
July 14 August 11 September 8	30·7 33·4 34·1	2·3 2·5 2·5	30·5 33·4 34·0	0·2 1·2 0·8	0·2 0·1	30·3 32·2 33·2	39·9 39·1 39·7	3·0 2·9 2·9	
October 13	37·2	2·8	37·0	0·3	0·2	36·6	36·1	2·7	
November 10	39·8	3·0	39·2	0·2	0·5	39·1	35·6	2·7	
December 8	40·0	3·0	39·8	0·1	0·1	39·7	35·7	2·7	
1970 January 12	42·6	3·2	42·2	0·2	0·3	42·1	34·7	2·6	
February 9	42·4	3·2	42·1	0·1	0·4	41·9	34·0	2·5	

Including Dorset other than Poole.

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

(1,340,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1968 shown above. When the final estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

	corresponding v	TOTAL I	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPI	
					1			Seasonal	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	20000	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	12·3 10·2 23·0 27·0 33·8 31·5 21·4 31·4 40·5 46·9 21·6 20·4 31·7 57·8 51·8 46·2	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 1.3 2.5 2.2	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9 45.8 40.8	0·4 0·2 0·5 0·8 0·9 1·0 0·7 1·6 0·8 1·3 0·8 1·1 0·9	0·7 0·6 8·3 3·9 4·4 3·0 3·6 10·3 6·3 8·6 1·3 4·1 12·4 14·9 6·0 5·4	11·3 9·4 14·5 22·5 28·7 27·6 16·8 20·4 33·2 36·8 19·4 15·1 18·5 41·8 44·9	2072	0·5 0·4 0·7 1·0 1·4 1·3 0·8 0·9 1·5 1·6 0·8 0·8 1·8 1·9
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0.1	0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0·6 0·6 0·6
	April 18	15·9	0·7	15·3	0·8	0·5	14·5	14·4	0·6
	May 16	17·1	0·7	14·1	0·1	3·0	13·9	13·9	0·6
	June 13	15·0	0·6	13·6	0·1	1·4	13·5	14·5	0·6
	July 11	14·8	0·6	13·6	0·2	1·1	13·5	15·0	0·6
	August 8	21·1	0·9	20·7	5·3	0·4	15·4	16·1	0·7
	September 12	25·0	1·0	19·9	2·0	5·0	17·9	18·3	0·8
	October 10	49·7	2·1	23·4	0·7	26·2	22·7	23·2	1·0
	November 14	84·6	3·5	30·6	0·2	54·0	30·4	30·9	1·3
	December 12	87·8	3·7	33·9	0·2	53·9	33·8	34·6	1·4
1967	January 9	70·3	3·0	38·7	0·2	31·6	38·4	34·1	1·5
	February 13	68·0	2·9	41·0	0·2	27·0	40·8	34·7	1·5
	March 13	54·9	2·3	40·7	0·2	14·2	40·6	36·6	1·6
	April 10	54·3	2·3	41·6	0·8	12·6	40·9	40·0	1.7
	May 8	54·5	2·3	39·8	0·3	14·7	39·5	41·0	1.8
	June 12	50·5	2·2	39·1	0·2	11·4	38·9	43·0	1.8
	July 10	49·0	2·1	39·2	0·3	9·8	39·0	44·2	1·9
	August 14	57·7	2·5	48·7	6·0	9·0	42·7	46·0	2·0
	September 11	61·9	2·6	47·8	3·1	14·1	44·6	47·4	2·0
	October 9	60·3	2·6	46·3	1·2	14·0	45·2	47·3	2·0
	November 13	57·3	2·4	45·9	0·4	11·4	45·5	46·4	2·0
	December 11	55·3	2·4	46·2	0·3	9·1	45·9	46·8	2·0
1968	January 8	64·3	2·8	48·9	0·3	15·4	48·6	42·9	1.9
	February 12	61·8	2·7	50·3	0·2	11·4	50·1	42·3	1.8
	March 11	55·4	2·4	48·4	0·2	7·0	48·2	43·2	1.9
	April 8	52·0	2·2	48·3	1·4	3·7	46·9	45·9	2·0
	May 13	50·3	2·2	45·7	0·4	4·6	45·3	47·2	2·0
	June 10	46·6	2·0	44·1	0·2	2·5	43·9	48·6	2·1
	July 8 August 12 September 9	46·6 52·3 49·4	2·0 2·3 2·1	42·5 49·1 45·9	0·2 4·5 2·3	4·1 3·2 3·5	42·2 44·5 43·6	47·8 47·9 46·3	2·1 2·1 2·0
	October 14	47·5	2·1	43·3	0·5	4·2	42·8	44·8	1.9
	November 11	51·9	2·2	42·4	0·2	9·5	42·2	43·0	1.9
	December 9	43·7	1·9	40·6	0·1	3·1	40·5	41·4	1.8
1969	January 13	43·8	1·9	42·7	0·2	1·1	42·5	37·6	1.6
	February 10	45·5	2·0	41·6	0·1	3·9	41·5	35·3	1.5
	March 10	46·0	2·0	41·1	0·1	4·9	41·0	36·9	1.6
	April 14	41·6	1·8	40·3	0·8	1·3	39·6	38·8	1·7
	May 12	42·1	1·8	37·5	0·2	4·6	37·3	38·7	1·7
	June 9	42·2	1·8	36·5	0·1	5·7	36·5	40·3	1·7
	July 14 August 11 September 8	42·7 49·5 54·5	1·8 2·1 2·4	39·1 45·4 43·1	0·3 4·3 2·5	3·5 4·0 11·5	38·8 41·2 40·6	43·9 44·3 43·1	1.9
	October 13	53·0	2·3	40·8	0·5	12·2	40·3	42·1	1.8
	November 10	50·7	2·2	40·3	0·2	10·4	40·0	40·7	1.8
	December 8	42·6	1·8	40·8	0·1	1·9	40·6	41·5	1.8
1970	January 12 February 9	47·9 50·0	2.1	44·6 44·2	0·2 0·1	3·3 5·8	44·4 44·0	39·3 37·3	1.7

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,315,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

ABLE III	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total dollars	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	As percentage of total employees
1000.	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	6.4 5.8 6.9 10.8 19.7 18.6 13.1 13.0 17.9 24.7 13.6 13.3 15.8 26.0 26.9 28.1		5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6 23.6 26.3 27.4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3	0·7 0·9 1·0 1·6 4·1 1·5 0·6 1·9 1·5 4·2 0·4 0·9 1·2 2·3 0·7	5.6 4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 14.2 23.3 25.9 27.1	300	0.8 1.0 1.6 1.8 1.9
66 January 10 February 14 March 14	14·8 14·5 13·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0·1 0·1	0·8 0·9 0·7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12·0 11·5 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
April 18	13·5	0·9	12·9	0·4	0·6	12·5	12·0	0·8
May 16	12·0	0·8	11·6	0·1	0·4	11·5	11·7	0·8
June 13	11·5	0·8	11·0	—	0·5	11·0	12·1	0·8
July 11 August 8 September 12	11·8 14·8 15·9	0·8 1·1	11·4 14·5 15·2	0·1 1·9 0·9	0·4 0·3 0·8	11·3 12·6 14·3	13·0 13·7 15·6	0·9 1·0 1·1
October 10	18·9	1·3	17·4	0·4	1·5	17·0	18·2	·3
November 14	23·3	1·6	19·6	0·1	3·7	19·5	20·2	·4
December 12	24·9	1·7	21·3	0·1	3·6	21·2	21·2	·5
January 9 February 13 March 13	28·0 28·3 27·8	1.9 2.0 1.9	23·7 24·4 23·8	0·1 0·1	4·3 3·9 4·0	23·6 24·3 23·7	20·7 20·7 21·0	1·4 1·4 1·5
April 10	27·4	1·9	24·1	0·4	3·3	23·7	22·5	1.6
May 8	25·1	1·7	22·3	0·2	2·8	22·2	22·5	1.6
June 12	23·2	1·6	21·4	0·1	1·9	21·3	23·2	1.6
July 10	23·1	1·6	21·4	0·2	1·8	21·2	24·3	1.7
August 14	25·5	1·8	24·5	1·6	1·0	22·9	25·1	
September 11	25·1	1·7	24·1	1·0	1·1	23·1	25·2	
October 9	24·8	1·7	23·8	0·5	1.0	23·3	24·8	1·7
November 13	26·5	1·8	25·0	0·2	1.5	24·9	25·7	1·8
December 11	26·8	1·9	25·4	0·1	1.4	25·3	25·3	1·8
58 January 8	29·5	2·1	27·5	0·1	1·9	27·4	24·1	1·7
February 12	29·0	2·0	27·5	0·1	1·5	27·3	23·3	1·6
March 11	27·6	1·9	26·6	0·1	0·9	26·5	23·5	1·7
April 8	27·2	1·9	26·4	0·3	0·8	26·1	24·8	1·7
May 13	26·3	1·8	25·4	0·2	0·9	25·3	25·7	1·8
June 10	24·7	1·7	24·2	0·1	0·5	24·1	26·2	1·8
July 8	24·2	1·7	23·8	0·2	0·3	23·6	27·0	1.9
August 12	26·8	1·9	26·5	1·3	0·2	25·2	27·6	
September 9	26·4	1·9	26·2	1·0	0·3	25·2	27·5	
October 14	26·8	1.9	26·5	0·3	0·2	26·2	27·9	2·0
November 11	27·6	1.9	27·2	0·2	0·4	27·0	27·9	2·0
December 9	27·5	1.9	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	27·0	1·9
69 January 13	29·8	2·1	29·0	0·1	0·8	28·9	25·5	1·8
February 10	30·3	2·1	29·3	0·1	1·0	29·2	25·0	1·8
March 10	30·2	2·1	29·2	0·1	1·0	29·2	25·9	1·8
April 14	28·2	2·0	27·6	0·3	0·6	27·3	25·9	1.8
May 12	26·2	1·8	25·7	0·1	0·5	25·5	25·9	
June 9	25·3	1·8	24·9	0·1	0·4	24·8	26·9	
July 14	25·5	1·8	25·2	0·3	0·3	24·9	28·5	2·0
August 11	27·4	1·9	27·1	1·1	0·3	26·0	28·5	2·0
September 8	27·2	1·9	26·8	0·8	0·4	26·0	28·4	2·0
October 13	27·8	2·0	26·7	0·3	1·1	26·4	28·1	2·0
November 10	30·1	2·1	28·1	0·2	2·0	27·9	28·8	2·0
December 8	29·7	2·1	28·9	0·1	0·8	28·8	28·8	2·0
70 January 12 February 9	34·2 34·6	2·4 2·4	31.9	0.1	2·3 2·0	31·8 32·5	28·1 27·8	2·0 2·0

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (1,422,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

UNEMPLOYMENT Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

	CHEMPLOYED of editor-leavers	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLO	
								Seasonal	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
.2	(e'000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963	Monthly averages	19·1 14·8 15·7 19·6 38·5 38·2 24·5 21·0 34·3 42·5		17·2 13·1 13·9 18·5 30·6 34·0 23·7 19·7 30·4 37·2	0.5 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4	16·7 12·8 13·5 18·1 29·9 32·9 23·0 19·2 29·2 35·5	non	e wa shinasi
964 965 966 967 968 969	8-0 6-1 8-1	26·4 22·8 25·4 44·4 52·9 53·6	1·1 1·2 2·1 2·6 2·6	25·8 22·2 23·4 39·9 51·5 52·6	0·8 0·8 0·9 1·1	0.7 0.6 2.1 4.5 1.4 1.0	24·8 21·4 22·6 39·0 50·4 51·5		1.0 1.1 1.9 2.5 2.5
966	January 10	24·5	1·2	23·3	0·2	1·2	23·2	20·1	1·0
	February 14	23·8	1·1	22·4	0·1	1·4	22·3	19·3	0·9
	March 14	21·9	1·0	20·8	0·1	1·0	20·8	19·0	0·9
	April 18	22·2	1·1	20·9	0·9	1·4	20·0	19·3	0.9
	May 16	19·8	0·9	18·8	0·2	1·0	18·5	18·8	0.9
	June 13	19·0	0·9	17·3	0·1	1·7	17·2	19·3	0.9
	July 11	18·5	0·9	17·6	0·5	0·9	17·1	20·4	1.0
	August 8	24·6	1·2	23·3	3·8	1·3	19·5	22·3	1.1
	September 12	26·0	1·2	24·0	1·8	2·0	22·2	24·3	1.2
	October 10	30·3	1·4	27·3	0·8	3·0	26·5	27·3	1·3
	November 14	36·3	1·7	31·5	0·3	4·8	31·2	30·3	1·4
	December 12	38·0	1·8	33·1	0·2	5·0	32·8	31·3	1·5
967	January 9	43·7	2·1	37·1	0·3	6·7	36·8	32·0	1.5
	February 13	43·6	2·1	37·8	0·2	5·8	37·6	32·3	1.6
	March 13	41·9	2·0	37·7	0·2	4·2	37·5	34·0	1.6
	April 10	44·7	2·2	38·6	0·8	6·2	37·8	37·2	1.8
	May 8	42·2	2·0	36·2	0·3	5·9	35·9	37·3	1.8
	June 12	39·6	1·9	34·4	0·2	5·2	34·1	38·5	1.9
	July 10 August 14 September 11	38·4 45·0 46·1	1.9 2.2 2.2	35·1 42·5 42·8	0·7 4·2 2·3	3·3 2·5 3·3	34·4 38·3 40·5	40·0 42·5 44·0	2·1 2·1
	October 9	46·8	2·3	43·2	1·0	3·6	42·2	43·8	2·1
	November 13	49·5	2·4	45·4	0·4	4·1	45·0	43·9	2·1
	December 11	51·4	2·5	47·7	0·3	3·7	47·4	45·1	2·2
968	January 8	55·2	2·7	51·9	0·3	3·3	51·6	45·0	2·2
	February 12	55·4	2·7	53·2	0·2	2·2	52·9	45·3	2·2
	March 11	53·5	2·6	51·6	0·2	1·9	51·4	46·6	2·3
	April 8	53·1	2·6	51·5	0·5	1·6	51·0	50·4	2·5
	May 13	52·3	2·5	50·2	0·5	2·1	49·7	52·1	2·5
	June 10	49·1	2·4	48·3	0·3	0·8	47·9	54·1	2·6
	July 8	48·5	2·4	47·6	0·7	0·9	46·9	54·2	2·6
	August 12	55·4	2·7	55·0	5·3	0·4	49·6	54·6	2·7
	September 9	53·4	2·6	52·6	3·1	0·7	49·5	53·6	2·6
	October 14	53·0	2·6	51·9	1·1	1·1	50·8	52·8	2·6
	November 11	53·0	2·6	52·0	0·5	1·0	51·5	50·3	2·5
	December 9	52·5	2·6	51·6	0·3	0·9	51·3	48·8	2·4
1969	January 13	57·1	2·8	55·6	0·3	1·5	55·3	48·3	2·4
	February 10	56·2	2·7	54·8	0·2	1·4	54·6	46·8	2·3
	March 10	55·5	2·7	54·1	0·2	1·3	54·0	48·9	2·4
	April 14	54·3	2·7	53·4	1·1	1·0	52·2	51·6	2·5
	May 12	49·1	2·4	48·4	0·4	0·7	48·0	50·3	2·5
	June 9	46·5	2·3	45·9	0·3	0·6	45·6	51·5	2·5
	July 14	48·4	2·4	47·8	0·9	0·5	46·9	54·2	2·6
	August 11	55·0	2·7	54·4	5·0	0·6	49·4	54·4	2·7
	September 8	54·3	2·7	53·5	2·9	0·9	50·5	54·7	2·7
	October 13 November 10 December 8	54·3 55·3 57·2	2·6 2·7 2·8	53·3 54·3 56·2	1·2 0·5 0·4	1.0 1.0	52·1 53·7 55·9	54·2 52·5 53·1	2·6 2·6 2·6
1970	January 12 February 9	61.8	3.0	59·7 59·6	0·4 0·3	2.1	59·3 59·4	51·8 50·9	2·5 2·5

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,050,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

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

TABL	E 113							8,	HI THAT
	Y UNEMPLOYED	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLO luding school-leav	
	Septembly adjusted							Seasonally	adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	nso neig (£°000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	>Monthly averages	44·2 40·8 40·0 47·3 80·8 82·1 57·8 49·3 76·8 93·6 62·5 48·4 45·5 74·9 72·7	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.5 2.5	41.9 32.2 35.5 44.8 64.8 73.1 56.5 46.4 69.1 86.5 61.1 47.3 43.8 69.2 71.6	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1 1.0	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·1 1·7 5·7	41·0 31·4 34·8 43·8 63·3 71·2 55·2 45·3 66·8 83·1 59·4 46·1 42·9 68·1 70·6 70·4	455553	1·4 1·0 1·2 1·5 2·1 2·4 1·8 1·5 2·2 2·7 2·0 1·5 1·4 2·3 2·4
1966	January 10	45·3	1·5	44·6	0·2	0·7	44·4	40·1	· 3
	February 14	43·4	1·4	42·6	0·1	0·8	42·5	38·0	· 3
	March 14	41·3	1·4	40·8	0·1	0·5	40·7	37·7	· 2
	April 18 May 16 June 13	41·1 38·1 36·4	1·4 1·3 1·2	40·6 37·7 35·8	0·9 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·4 0·7	39·7 37·5 35·7	37·8 37·4 39·0	1.2
	July 11	36·3	1·2	35·8	0·7	0·5	35·2	40·5	1·3
	August 8	42·1	1·4	41·9	4·8	0·3	37·1	41·5	1·4
	September 12	46·7	1·5	44·1	2·3	2·6	41·9	44·8	1·5
	October 10 November 14 December 12	52·7 60·0 62·6	1·7 2·0 2·1	49·4 55·0 57·2	0·8 0·3 0·2	3·3 5·0 5·5	48·6 54·7 57·0	49·2 53·3 56·8	1.6
1967	January 9	73·7	2·5	66·4	0·2	7·3	66·2	60·4	2·0
	February 13	76·8	2·6	68·4	0·2	8·4	68·2	61·6	2·1
	March 13	76·9	2·6	68·4	0·1	8·4	68·3	63·1	2·1
	April 10	79·1	2·6	69·7	1·1	9·4	68·6	66·0	2·2
	May 8	74·8	2·5	66·9	0·3	7·9	66·6	66·3	2·2
	June 12	68·9	2·3	63·5	0·2	5·5	63·3	68·2	2·3
	July 10	68·3	2·3	65·3	0·7	3·0	64·6	72·2	2·4
	August 14	77·5	2·6	73·1	5·5	4·4	67·6	74·0	2·5
	September 11	77·3	2·6	72·3	2·9	5·0	69·4	74·5	2·5
	October 9	74·8	2·5	71·8	1·0	3·0	70·8	72·0	2·4
	November 13	76·4	2·6	72·8	0·3	3·5	72·5	70·8	2·4
	December 11	73·7	2·5	71·7	0·2	2·0	71·5	71·2	2·4
1968	January 8	79·5	2·7	77·6	0·2	2·0	77·3	70·8	2·4
	February 12	79·4	2·7	77·5	0·2	1·9	77·3	70·0	2·4
	March 11	75·4	2·5	74·3	0·1	1·1	74·2	68·6	2·3
	April 8	75·8	2·6	74·6	1·3	1·2	73·3	70·6	2·4
	May 13	71·8	2·4	70·5	0·4	1·2	70·1	69·8	2·4
	June 10	67·4	2·3	66·6	0·2	0·8	66·4	71·4	2·4
	July 8	67·2	2·3	66·7	1·1	0·5	65·6	73·2	2·5
	August 12	73·0	2·5	72·2	4·3	0·8	67·9	74·3	2·5
	September 9	71·8	2·4	70·8	2·4	1·0	68·4	73·4	2·5
	October 14	71·1	2·4	70·1	0·7	0·9	69·4	70·6	2·4
	November 11	71·2	2·4	70·1	0·3	1·2	69·8	68·2	2·3
	December 9	68·7	2·3	67·8	0·2	0·9	67·6	67·3	2·3
1969	January 13	74·9	2·5	73·8	0·2	1·0	73·6	67·4	2·3
	February 10	74·5	2·5	73·3	0·1	1·2	73·2	66·2	2·2
	March 10	77·8	2·6	72·7	0·1	5·1	72·6	67·1	2·3
	April 14	71·9	2·4	71·2	1·0	0·7	70·2	67·6	2·3
	May 12	68·5	2·3	67·8	0·3	0·7	67·5	67·2	2·3
	June 9	66·6	2·2	65·3	0·2	1·2	65·1	70·1	2·4
	July 14	69·0	2·3	68·3	1·1	0·7	67·2	75·0	2·5
	August 11	76·0	2·6	75·3	4·8	0·7	70·5	77·1	2·6
	September 8	74·0	2·5	72·8	2·7	1·3	70·1	75·2	2·5
	October 13	76·2	2·6	72·3	0·8	3·8	71·5	72·7	2·5
	November 10	75·4	2·5	73·3	0·4	2·2	72·9	71·2	2·4
	December 8	74·1	2·5	73·1	0·2	I·0	72·8	72·5	2·4
1970	January 12 February 9	79·8 79·5	2·7 2·7	78·8 78·2	0·3 0·2	1.1	78·5 78·0	72·0 70·7	2·4 2·4

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,966,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

	MALOYED		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
									Seasonal	ly adjusted	
			Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
-200	0 103	5/0001	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 964 966 967 968 969	1onthly averages		28·3 22·3 19·7 21·6 31·1 43·1 37·2 32·4 49·3 65·4 44·0 34·3 35·1 53·1 61·4 63·5	2·3 1·8 1·5 1·7 2·4 3·3 2·9 2·5 3·7 5·0 3·3 2·6 4·0 4·7 4·8	27·1 21·3 18·9 20·9 29·3 40·5 36·1 31·1 46·0 60·5 43·5 33·5 33·7 51·7 60·6 62·6	0·7 0·6 0·4 0·5 0·7 1·3 1·1 0·9 2·2 3·4 1·8 1·2 1·0 1·4 1·4	1·2 1·0 0·8 0·6 1·8 2·6 1·1 1·3 3·4 4·9 0·5 0·8 1·4 1·4	26·4 20·7 18·5 20·4 28·6 39·2 35·0 30·2 43·8 57·1 41·8 32·3 32·7 50·3 59·3 61·1	2020	2·1 1·4 1·6 2·2 3·0 2·7 2·3 3·3 4·3 3·2 2·4 2·4 3·8 4·5 4·7	
966	January 10 February 14 March 14		36·6 36·6 32·9	2·7 2·7 2·5	34·9 34·4 31·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	1·7 2·1 1·1	34·6 34·2 31·7	29·9 29·7 28·8	2·2 2·2 2·2	
	April 18 May 16 June 13		32·0 28·9 26·6	2·4 2·2 2·0	30·9 28·0 26·1	0·9 0·3 0·2	1·1 0·9 0·5	30·0 27·7 25·9	28·8 28·4 29·1	2·2 2·1 2·2	
	July II August 8 September 12		26·5 34·7 34·2	2·0 2·6 2·6	26·3 34·5 33·8	0·4 5·5 2·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	25·9 29·0 31·3	30·9 33·7 34·8	2·3 2·5 2·6	
	October 10 November 14 December 12		38·2 46·8 47·5	2·9 3·5 3·6	36·9 42·1 45·2	1·1 0·5 0·4	1·3 4·7 2·3	35·8 41·6 44·8	36·6 39·5 41·4		
967	January 9 February 13 March 13		52·3 52·1 50·7	3·9 3·9 3·8	50·4 50·2 49·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	1·9 1·8 1·6	50·0 49·9 48·8	44·0 43·6 44·0	3·3 3·3 3·3	
	April 10 May 8 June 12		52·4 49·5 48·7	4·0 3·7 3·7	50·5 48·2 46·8	1·1 0·5 0·4	1·9 1·3 1·9	49·4 47·7 46·4	48·1 49·7 52·0	3·6 3·7 3·9	
	July 10 August 14 September 11		49·0 56·9 55·6	3·7 4·3 4·2	47·0 56·3 54·5	0·7 6·5 3·7	2·0 0·7 1·1	46·3 49·8 50·9	54·4 57·5 56·8	4·1 4·3 4·3	
	October 9 November 13 December 11		55·2 56·6 58·7	4·2 4·3 4·4	54·1 55·7 57·6	1·6 0·8 0·5	0·8 1·1	52·5 54·9 57·1	53·7 51·9 52·4	4·0 3·9 4·0	
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11		62·3 60·8 59·6	4·8 4·6 4·5	61·1 59·6 58·4	0·6 0·4 0·3	1·2 1·2 1·2	60·5 59·2 58·1	53·6 51·8 52·2	4·1 4·0 4·0	
	April 8 May 13 June 10		60·0 58·7 56·4	4·6 4·5 4·3	59·3 58·1 55·9	1·3 0·6 0·5	0·7 0·6 0·5	58·0 57·4 55·4	56·7 60·0 62·1	4·3 4·6 4·7	
	July 8 August 12 September 9		58·0 65·6 63·9	4·4 5·0 4·9	57·3 65·1 63·2	0·8 6·0 3·5	0·7 0·5 0·7	56·4 59·1 59·7	66·1 68·1 66·6	5·0 5·2 5·1 4·8	
	October 14 November 11 December 9		63·6 64·6 63·8	4·9 4·9 4·9	62·6 63·7 63·2	1·3 0·7 0·5	0·8 0·6	61·4 63·0 62·7	62·8 59·5 57·4	4.5	
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10		68·5 66·6 64·7	5·2 5·1 4·9	67·5 65·2 63·6	0·5 0·3 0·3	1·0 1·3 1·1	67·1 64·9 63·4	59·7 56·9 56·9	4·6 4·3 4·3	
	April 14 May 12 June 9		64·0 61·9 56·5	4·9 4·7 4·3	63·2 58·5 56·2	1·4 0·7 0·5	0·8 3·4 0·3	61·8 57·8 55·7	60·5 60·4 62·4	4·6 4·6 4·8	
	July 14 August 11 September 8		59·7 67·0 65·1	4·6 5·1 5·0	59·4 66·4 64·3	1·6 6·5 3·7	0·3 0·6 0·8	57·8 59·9 60·5	67·7 69·0 67·5	5·3 5·1	
	October 13 November 10 December 8		61·7 62·2 64·5	4·7 4·7 4·9	61·3 61·7 63·9	1·4 0·8 0·6	0·5 0·6 0·7	59·8 60·8 63·3	61·1 57·4 57·9	4-4	
1970	January 12 February 9		67·9 66·3	5·2 5·1	66·8 65·1	0·6 0·5	1112	66·2 64·7	58·9 56·7	4.5	

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (1,311,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

A	В	L	E	L	L	5

TABLE	OSYOTAMENU Y.	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLO luding school-lea	
	Sequencedly adjusted	Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage
	AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	e sousona na de	rate	(000's)	school- leavers (000's)	(000's)	number (000's)	(000's)	of total employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	(000's) 22.9 17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.9 29.4 40.3 39.2 40.2	2·4 1·8 2·6 3·8 3·8 2·7 2·6 3·1 3·6 2·6 2·6 2·9 4·1 4·0	22·1 16·9 18·2 23·4 33·3 34·2 25·0 21·9 29·4 33·2 24·6 25·6 28·4 39·5 39·1	0·6 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·9 1·1 0·7 0·5 1·0 1·3 0·8 0·8 1·1 0·9	0.8 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0 0.8	21·6 16·5 17·8 22·9 32·4 33·0 24·3 21·4 28·4 31·9 23·7 24·8 27·5 38·3 38·2 38·3	20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 2·5 2·9 3·2 2·4 2·5 2·7 3·9 3·9
1966	January 10	30·4	3·0	29·7	0·3	0·7	29·4	25·6	2·5
	February 14	29·4	2·9	29·1	0·2	0·3	28·9	25·2	2·5
	March 14	27·8	2·8	26·8	0·2	1·0	26·6	24·5	2·4
	April 18	27·6	2·7	26·4	0·9	1·2	25·5	24·6	2·4
	May 16	23·8	2·4	23·6	0·4	0·1	23·3	24·1	2·4
	June 13	21·7	2·2	21·5	0·2	0·2	21·3	24·3	2·4
	July II August 8 September I2	22·4 26·5 28·4	2·2 2·6 2·8	22·2 26·4 28·2	0·8 2·9 1·9	0·2 0·1 0·2	21·4 23·4 26·3	25·1 26·1 29·0	2·5 2·6 2·9
	October 10	35·5	3·5	32·4	1·1	3·1	31·3	31·6	3·1
	November 14	39·4	3·9	36·2	0·7	3·1	35·6	34·8	3·5
	December 12	39·5	3·9	38·1	0·5	1·3	37·6	36·2	3·6
1967	January 9	42·7	4·3	40·9	0·5	1·9	40·3	35·6	3·6
	February 13	42·6	4·3	40·9	0·4	1·6	40·5	35·2	3·6
	March 13	40·7	4·1	39·9	0·4	0·8	39·6	36·2	3·7
	April 10	41·2	4·2	40·4	1·2	0·8	39·2	38·1	3·9
	May 8	38·5	3·9	37·8	0·6	0·8	37·2	38·3	3·9
	June 12	36·2	3·7	34·9	0·4	1·2	34·6	39·2	4·0
	July 10	36·8	3·7	36·2	1·0	0·7	35·2	40·0	4·1
	August 14	41·2	4·2	40·9	3·9	0·3	37·0	40·6	4·1
	September 11	39·9	4·0	39·7	2·6	0·2	37·1	41·1	4·2
	October 9	39·8	4·0	39·6	1·2	0·3	38·4	38·8	3·9
	November 13	41·7	4·2	40·9	0·7	0·8	40·2	39·5	4·0
	December 11	41·9	4·2	41·4	0·5	0·5	40·9	39·4	4·0
1968	January 8	43·2	4·4	42·8	0·5	0·4	42·3	37·4	3·8
	February 12	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	35·6	3·6
	March 11	40·1	4·1	39·9	0·3	0·2	39·6	36·2	3·7
	April 8	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·2	39·2	38·1	3·9
	May 13	37·7	3·8	37·5	0·5	0·1	37·0	38·1	3·9
	June 10	35·6	3·6	35·4	0·4	0·1	35·1	39·7	4·0
	July 8	35·9	3·6	35·7	0·5	0·2	35·2	40·0	4·1
	August 12	39·9	4·0	39·8	3·4	0·1	36·4	40·0	4·1
	September 9	39·2	4·0	39·1	2·2	0·1	36·9	40·9	4·2
	October 14	38·9	3·9	38·6	0·8	0·2	37·8	38·2	3·9
	November 11	39·1	4·0	39·0	0·5	0·1	38·5	37·7	3·8
	December 9	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·1	39·3	37·9	3·8
1969	January 13	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	36·2	3·7
	February 10	41·5	4·2	41·0	0·3	0·5	40·6	35·3	3·6
	March 10	40·8	4·1	40·0	0·3	0·7	39·8	36·4	3·7
	April 14	39·5	4·0	39·2	0·7	0·3	38·5	37·4	3·8
	May 12	37·2	3·8	37·0	0·4	0·2	36·6	37·7	3·8
	June 9	34·8	3·5	34·7	0·3	0·1	34·5	39·1	4·0
	July 14 August 11 September 8	36·6 47·0 42·0	3·7 4·8 4·3	36·3 39·9 40·0	1·1 3·1 2·1	0·4 7·1 2·0	35·2 36·7 37·9	40·0 40·3 42·0	4-1
	October 13	40·4	4·1	39·8	0·8	0·6	38·9	39·3	4·0
	November 10	40·2	4·1	39·9	0·5	0·4	39·4	38·7	3·9
	December 8	40·5	4·1	40·4	0·4	0·1	40·0	38·6	3·9
1970	January 12 February 9	42·1 41·2	4·3 4·2	41·8 40·9	0·4 0·3	0.3	41·4 40·6	36·6 35·3	3·7 3·6

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (985,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: Scotland

	Carolingue Co	TOTAL I	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMP	LOYED eavers
								Seasona	lly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
- 21	(4'650)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	59·5 51·1 52·2 56·3 81·1 94·9 78·7 68·4 83·1 104·8 80·3 65·5 63·5 84·6 82·9 81·2	2·8 2·4 2·4 2·6 3·8 4·4 3·6 3·9 3·9 3·8 3·8	56·5 48·4 47·8 53·2 74·4 88·6 74·8 64·6 78·0 98·2 78·1 63·4 59·9 80·8 80·7 79·3	0·9 0·8 0·6 0·7 1·3 2·1 1·4 1·1 1·9 2·5 1·8 1·2 1·0 1·3	3·0 2·7 4·4 3·1 6·7 6·3 3·9 3·8 5·1 6·6 2·2 2·2 3·6 3·8 2·1	55·6 47·6 47·2 52·5 73·2 86·5 73·4 63·4 76·1 95·7 76·3 62·2 58·8 79·6 78·2	709	2·6 2·2 2·4 3·4 4·0 3·4 2·9 3·5 4·4 3·5 2·7 3·7 3·7
1966	January 10	70·6	3·2	67·0	1·4	3·6	65·6	55·8	2·5
	February 14	64·7	2·9	61·6	0·7	3·1	60·9	52·1	2·4
	March 14	60·8	2·8	59·2	0·4	1·7	58·7	53·0	2·4
	April 18	58·5	2·7	56·2	0·8	2·2	55·4	53·3	2·4
	May 16	55·0	2·5	52·5	0·4	2·5	52·1	54·2	2·5
	June 13	52·4	2·4	50·3	0·3	2·2	50·0	56·8	2·6
	July 11	54·9	2·5	53·3	2·9	1·7	50·4	58·7	2·7
	August 8	58·9	2·7	55·4	2·9	3·4	52·6	59·3	2·7
	September 12	60·6	2·8	57·1	1·3	3·6	55·8	61·0	2·8
	October 10	67·3	3·1	61·8	0·7	5·5	61·1	64·6	2·9
	November 14	78·1	3·6	69·9	0·5	8·2	69·4	68·8	3·1
	December 12	80·2	3·7	74·2	0·4	6·0	73·8	71·0	3·2
1967	January 9	88·9	4·1	84·3	1·6	4·6	82·7	71·8	3·3
	February 13	90·1	4·1	83·4	0·8	6·7	82·6	71·5	3·3
	March 13	87·7	4·0	82·2	0·5	5·5	81·6	73·8	3·4
	April 10	85·7	3·9	81·3	1·1	4·4	80·2	77·0	3·5
	May 8	82·9	3·8	77·8	0·5	5·1	77·3	79·4	3·7
	June 12	77·0	3·5	74·1	0·3	2·9	73·8	81·7	3·8
	July 10	81·0	3·7	78·6	3·9	2·4	74·8	84·2	3·9
	August 14	84·1	3·9	81·7	3·2	2·5	78·5	86·9	4·0
	September 11	82·1	3·8	79·4	1·7	2·7	77·8	85·4	3·9
	October 9	83·8	3·9	79·9	0·8	4·0	79·0	83·7	3·9
	November 13	85·9	4·0	83·2	0·5	2·7	82·7	82·3	3·8
	December 11	86·2	4·0	83·9	0·4	2·4	83·5	80·7	3·7
1968	January 8	95·3	4·4	92·1	1·6	3·2	90·5	79·1	3·7
	February 12	90·9	4·2	88·2	0·9	2·6	87·3	75·6	3·5
	March II	87·0	4·0	84·7	0·5	2·3	84·2	76·2	3·5
	April 8	85·1	3·9	83·2	1·2	1·9	82·0	78·7	3·6
	May 13	79·8	3·7	77·9	0·4	1·9	77·4	79·5	3·7
	June 10	78·4	3·6	74·6	0·3	3·8	74·2	82·2	3·8
	July 8	79·8	3·7	78·4	3·5	1·4	75·0	84·4	3·9
	August 12	81·7	3·8	80·1	2·7	1·6	77·4	85·7	4·0
	September 9	78·6	3·6	76·1	I·4	2·6	74·7	82·0	3·8
	October 14	79·2	3·7	77·6	0·7	1·6	76·9	81·5	3·8
	November 11	79·4	3·7	77·8	0·4	1·6	77·4	76·9	3·6
	December 9	79·2	3·7	78·2	0·3	1·0	77·9	75·1	3·5
1969	January 13	89·6	4·1	86·4	1·3	3·2	85·2	74·1	3·4
	February 10	85·6	4·0	83·5	0·8	2·2	82·7	71·5	3·3
	March 10	83·2	3·9	81·1	0·4	2·1	80·6	72·9	3·4
	April 14	80·0	3·7	78·3	0·9	1·7	77·5	74·4	3·4
	May 12	75·1	3·5	73·8	0·4	1·4	73·4	75·5	3·5
	June 9	74·7	3·5	71·3	0·3	3·4	71·0	78·8	3·6
	July 14	80·8	3·7	79·0	3·6	1·8	75·4	84·8	3·9
	August 11	82·2	3·8	80·4	3·0	1·8	77·4	85·7	4·0
	September 8	77·4	3·6	76·6	1·6	0·8	75·0	82·3	3·8
	October 13	79·7	3·7	78·1	0·8	1·6	77·2	81·8	3·8
	November 10	81·7	3·8	80·3	0·6	1·5	79·7	79·3	3·7
	December 8	84·7	3·9	83·4	0·4	1·3	83·0	80·2	3·7
1970	January 12 February 9	96·0 91·6	4.4	93·1 89·8	1.4	2.9	91·6 88·8	80·I 77·0	3·7 3·6

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,160,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

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

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

THOUSANDS

		All industries	Index	of production in	dustries	12 mar 3	2 section	Other industr	ies	
		branche le de branche le de so du la la la soloew of	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
s.I.C. 0		All	II-XXI	III-XIX	xx	1	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII
Actual	numbers unadjusted			1 86	(4)	12	. 22	30	1 22	72 92
1957		289	131	133	40 55	12	22 28	42	22 28	92
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	1onthly averages	433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512 541	209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152	65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13	30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24 34 35	39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57 57	28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120 130
1969		535	278	145	101	13	35 40	54 64	25	131
1968	February March	593 570	307 294	166	121	16	38	62	29	133
	April May June	558 532 504	290 279 267	159 154 147	107 100 95	14 13 12	36 34 32	60 58 54	26 22 19	127
	July August September	497 517 514	262 269 266	143 148 145	92 92 91		31 31 31	52 55 55	18 19 20	123 130 130
	October November December	532 541 538	270 273 274	145 145 141	94 98 101	12 13 14	34 36 35	56 55 54	28 29 28	133 133 132
1969	January February March	580 574 564	303 299 297	152 150 149	119 118 117	16 15 15	38 38 36	60 59 58	29 28 26	135 134 132
	April May	542 506	285 266	147	106 95	13 12	34 32	56 53	23 20	131
	Junet	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116
	July† August† September†	494 517 519	254 266 267	138 146 144	86 89 90	12	32 33	53 53	21	133 134
	October† November† December†	535 548 563	271 277 292	144 144 146	94 101 115	11 13 15	35 36 36	54 54 53	29 31 30	137
1970	January† February†	608 603	327 322	159	136 129	16	38 38	59 60	30	138
	er adjusted for norm			53.0 . T	8 12	2 20	35	2 55	. 25	1 125
1968	February March	503 509	252 255	149	85	12 12	34	55 55	25 25	125 127 129
	April May June	535 545 569	276 286 299	149 149 155	106 117 120	13 14 16	35 35 37	56 58 60	26 25 26	129
	July August September	580 585 575	306 306 302	159 161 157	121 115 114	16 16 15	37 37 35	61 62 60	27 29 25	136 139 138
	October November December	551 529 520	293 279 271	153 147 143	110 102 97	15 13 12	33 34 33	57 55 55	25 23 23	131 127 126
1969	January February March	506 487 504	258 246 258	142 134 135	85 83 92		33 33 33	53 50 52	23 22 23	127 125 126
	April May	519 518	271 273	137 136	105	12	33 33	52 53	23 23	127
	June†	543	285	144	111	15	36	54	27 30	128
	July† August† September†	577 585 580	297 303 303	153 159 157	112 112 114	15 16 14	37 38 37	59 58	31 26	142
	October† November† December†	555 536 545	294 282 289	152 146 148	110 105 110	14 13 12	34 34 34	55 54 55	26 25 25	133 130 130
1970	January† February†	530 512	278 264	149	97 90	11 12	33 33	51 51	25 24	129 128

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

† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were

compiled using the 1958 edition of the S.I.C. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959 before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the S.I.C.

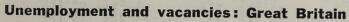
UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

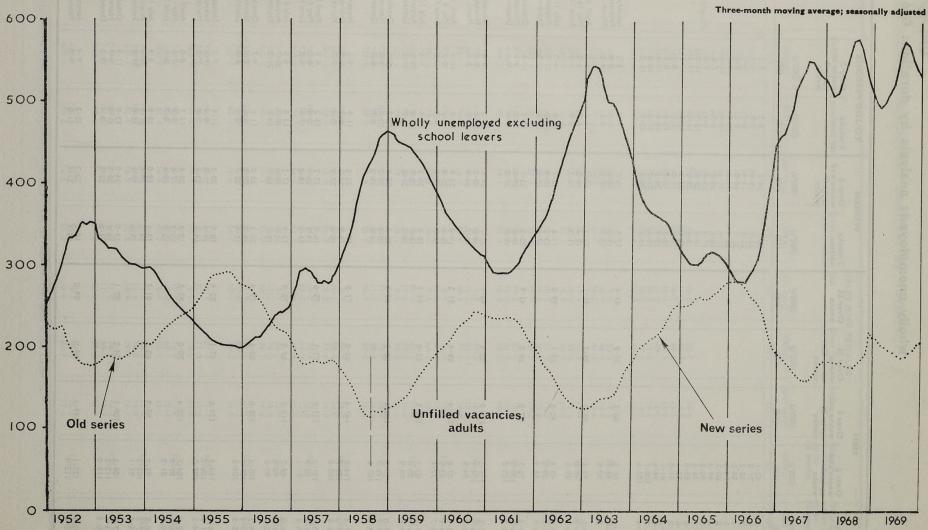
		ai menboi sa	to the			MALES AN	ND FEMALES				
		Total	2 weeks or l	ess state of the s	Over 2 wee up to 4 wee		Over 4 wee up to 8 wee		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's) (4)	(per cent)	(000's) (6)	(per cent) (7)	(000's)	(000's) (9)	(000's)
954)		268-1	77.8	29.0	(4)	(3)	1 (0)	187		(C)	(.0)
955 956 957 958 959 960	Monthly averages	210·3 226·7 291·4 404·0 436·7 339·2 306·4 425·6 513·1 366·8 313·0 327·4 516·8 545·8 541·1	66·2 67·9 74·5 87·5 82·3 68·7 67·9 87·4 88·2 71·3 68·6 76·1 95·0 93·3 95·8	31.5 30.0 25.6 21.7 18.9 20.3 22.2 20.5 17.2 19.4 21.9 23.2 18.4 17.1	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1 57·9	12·6 11·2 10·9 11·1 11·8 10·5 10·3 10·7	67·1 75·7 49·6 43·5 49·1 77·3 77·1 76·3	15·8 14·8 13·5 13·9 15·0 15·0 14·1	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	334·8 322·9 302·7	80·8 67·6 61·1	24·1 20·9 20·2	30·2 35·2 31·0	9·0 10·9 10·2	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·6 14·4 13·6	89-5	32.0	50-
	April 18 May 16 June 13	295·5 268·1 250·8	63·5 57·3 55·5	21·5 21·4 22·1	35·7 28·5 22·3	12·1 10·6 8·9	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72.6	37.0	47-
	July II August 8 September I2	255·9 307·7 321·6	64·7 80·3 89·7	25·3 26·1 27·9	27·5 50·2 35·2	10·7 16·3 10·9	31·5 39·3 49·2	12·3 12·8 15·3	56.7	30.6	44-
	October 10 November 14 December 12	371 · 1 434 · 7 463 · 1	104·6 99·4 88·5	28·2 22·9 19·1	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·2 13·5 12·4	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·5 18·6 18·4	76.5	31.8	48
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	522·7 533·3 521·1	112·6 93·4 84·7	21·5 17·5 16·3	51·6 60·1 52·6	9·9 11·3 10·1	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166-7	44.1	53
	April 10 May 8 June 12	521·8 492·9 461·6	101·7 84·9 79·9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45·8 49·5 39·6	8·8 10·0 8·6	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167.3	71.9	58
	July 10 August 14 September 11	468·5 529·5 521·8	93·0 96·1 99·8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48·6 73·2 49·1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62·5 77·2 79·3	13·3 14·6 15·2	127-8	74.8	61
	October 9 November 13 December 11	526·7 548·1 553·8	109·1 96·5 87·9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60·1 63·1 56·9	11·4 11·5 10·3	75·7 88·6 85·2	14·4 16·2 15·4	137.9	71.6	72
968	January 8 February 12 March 11	594·8 591·0 567·1	108·4 95·3 86·6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51·5 59·6 52·8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95·5 82·8 79·5	16·0 14·0 14·0	182 · 4	76.2	80
	April 8 May 13 June 10	562·9 531·7 503·4	101·3 85·0 74·3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4	76·6 64·8 69·4	13·6 12·2 13·8	162-0	83.6	84
	July 8 August 12 September 9	502·2 550·8 532·0	93·7 95·5 92·1	18·7 17·3 17·3	48·8 72·7 53·9	9·7 13·2 10·1	64·7 76·2 76·7	12·9 13·8 14·4	135.9	74-2	84
	October 14 November 11 December 9	535·7 541·2 537·0	106·0 96·5 85·1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63·6 58·3 54·1	11·9 10·8 10·1	75·6 84·2 79·3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133-1	69.2	88
969	January 13 February 10 March 10	580·9 573·1 562·9	106·7 96·5 87·1	18·4 16·8 15·5	54·7 57·8 55·7	9·4 10·1 9·9	87·4 77·9 78·6	15·1 13·6 14·0	167-8	73.6	90
	April 14 May 12 June 9	547·2 506·6 480·9	90·2 82·7 81·4	16·5 16·3 16·9	59·0 49·7 40·3	10·8 9·8 8·4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13·6 12·4 13·1	152.2	79.4	90
	July 14 August 11 September 8	501·3 550·4 537·7	102·0 103·2 96·9	20·4 18·7 18·0	57·5 74·5 58·5	11·5 13·5 10·9	65·3 78·9 79·3	13·0 14·3 14·7	118-2	68.8	89
	October 13 November 10 December 8	540·1 549·5 562·7	109·0 101·0 93·2	20·2 18·4 16·6	64·7 61·2 61·3	12·0 11·1 10·9	76·8 86·2 85·1	14·2 15·7 15·1	132.4	61.7	9
970	January 12 February 9	608·7 603·5	110.5	18·2 16·6	55·4 64·0	9.1	99·2 82·1	16.3	178-4	67.7	9

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

UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued) YOUNG PERSONS WOMEN MEN Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks Over 26 weeks up to 52 weeks Over 52 weeks 2 weeks or less Over 8 weeks and up to 26 2 weeks or less weeks and up to 8 weeks or less Total (000's) (19) (20) (18) (17) (14) (15) (13) (12) 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 5·2 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3 8·5 12·4 10·8 11·3 24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·8 22·3 19·0 18·2 24·3 21·7 20·3 26·7 23·3 22·6 21·6 18·6 17·5 19·8 18·6 16·0 14·5 15·1 17·7 15·5 8·5 7·0 6·7 8·3 10·9 9·5 9·1 13·9 16·0 11·7 11·2 10·8 12·4 11·3 42·1 31·5 38·2 54·0 74·9 68·2 49·4 50·3 76·5 83·8 856·1 51·0 61·1 94·8 100·7 102·6 42·5 35·9 38·7 45·1 53·3 49·8 40·6 41·3 53·7 53·6 42·8 50·2 66·2 68·4 165·4 128·3 141·9 192·4 273·4 296·9 228·8 209·6 295·3 257·2 223·1 242·3 397·3 439·2 440·5 Monthly averages January 10 February 14 March 14 1966 9·9 7·4 6·2 5·3 5·0 4·2 43 · 4 17·5 14·2 13·7 53·4 46·1 41·2 61·5 58·1 50·8 25.9 250·5 242·7 227·3 11·1 6·4 5·9 12·2 12·4 11·3 52·6 43·0 39·5 41.1 29.7 55.2 10·9 22·3 15·6 July 11 August 8 September 12 4·0 25·3 15·5 11·6 13·2 17·5 42·3 59·5 53·4 25-1 39.0 42.8 42·2 44·8 56·6 October 10 November 14 December 12 23·5 29·6 27·8 12·8 11·3 9·4 41.9 57.8 26.2 1967 January 9 February 13 March 13 24·6 28·3 26·4 46.7 21·1 18·5 16·7 129.9 36.6 402·7 410·3 402·9 April 10 May 8 June 12 23·9 23·8 19·9 59.4 51.2 132.4 398·9 380·6 361·3 68·1 59·1 56·7 7·6 35·5 21·2 20·3 22·1 21·3 363·0 382·9 390·6 83·1 92·8 85·9 62.8 54-1 100-5 August 14 September 11 12·0 9·9 8·7 October 9 November 13 December 11 25·9 29·2 25·8 63.3 97·9 112·7 107·6 60.2 404·0 429·5 441·4 108.6 January 8 February 12 March 11 71.8 65.0 147-4 476·4 476·3 458·9 77·4 69·0 62·6 23·2 20·1 18·8 75.6 452·9 432·0 414·1 70·1 61·7 55·4 133.9 72.1 May 13 June 10 July 8 August 12 September 9 13·8 19·7 14·8 76.4 410·5 421·7 417·7 89·7 98·8 90·8 113.6 64.8 October 14 November 11 December 9 24·0 25·2 22·1 79.4 109-8 60.6 429 · 4 439 · 5 441 · 3 74·2 70·4 63·5 11·9 9·4 8·6 January 13 February 10 March 10 7·3 7·6 7·0 20·3 21·5 20·1 18·0 15·4 14·3 82.4 114·5 106·7 107·2 139.8 65-1 478·6 473·6 467·7 76·9 71·7 64·2 April 14 May 12 June 9 20·6 17·6 15·6 83.5 449·0 419·1 400·1 104·7 87·9 81·5 70.0 128-4 62·4 60·6 60·8 July 14 August 11 September 8 8·9 31·4 21·6 81.7 407·5 422·3 423·3 95·9 102·3 97·1 60.5 98.9 24·0 25·3 22·5 433·7 446·2 464·5 87-1 November 10 December 8 January 12 February 9





VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE	E 119		-		4				HOUSARDS
	bersT.	TOTAL	Men	Actual Number Women	Total		nally Adjusted Women	Total	YOUNG
1959* 1960* 1961* 1962* 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	223·5 313·8 320·3 213·7 196·3 317·2 384·4 370·9 249·7 271·3 284·8	88·2 121·0 123·9 77·8 70·7 114·6 143·4 137·5 92·0 92·6 102·8	68·7 90·9 89·4 71·7 73·1 106·2 121·7 117·3 82·1 95·4 96·7	156·9 211·9 213·3 149·4 143·8 220·8 265·1 254·8 174·0 188·0 199·6	SECTONA DE COMPANIA DE COMPANI	Parcente To	redenati lo estena esto plus	66·6 101·8 106·9 64·3 52·5 96·4 119·2 116·1 75·7 83·3 85·2
1965	April 7	407·7	148·9	125·5	274·4	144·0	121·1	264·9	133·3
	May 5	420·0	155·1	131·6	286·7	143·0	120·9	263·7	133·3
	June 9	449·1	162·2	140·0	302·2	143·2	120·7	263·7	146·9
	July 7	452·4	158·2	138·3	296·5	141·6	119·6	261·3	156·0
	August 4	421·7	152·9	129·4	282·2	143·9	121·2	265·2	139·4
	September 8	391·6	147·8	127·2	275·0	144·9	123·8	268·9	116·5
	October 6	372·5	143·5	121·7	265·2	147·8	126·5	274·4	107·3
	November 3	355·5	138·0	115·4	253·4	149·4	128·6	278·1	102·1
	December 1	346·6	134·9	111·5	246·3	152·1	129·8	282·3	100·3
1966	January 5	346·3	132·1	113·1	245·2	152·0	129·2	281·0	101·1
	February 9	373·2	140·8	119·6	260·4	152·7	131·6	283·9	112·8
	March 9	405·4	148·6	125·8	274·4	151·3	131·4	282·2	131·0
	April 13	432·4	155·2	133·9	289 · I	150·1	128·9	278·9	143·4
	May 11	438·6	158·7	136·9	295 · 5	146·4	125·5	271·6	143·1
	June 8	450·3	160·9	139·5	300 · 3	142·0	120·3	262·1	150·0
	July 6	455·0	158·3	137·9	296·2	141·7	119·3	261·0	158·8
	August 3	410·1	147·5	125·9	273·5	138·7	117·9	256·8	136·6
	September 7	351·0	132·5	114·7	247·1	129·1	110·6	239·8	103·9
	October 5	301·3	117·2	100·2	217·4	119·8	103·0	222·9	83·9
	November 9	253·1	101·5	84·1	185·6	110·1	92·8	203·1	67·5
	December 7	234·2	97·1	76·3	173·3	109·9	89·6	199·5	60·9
1967	January 4	223·8	88·7	75·4	164·1	103·1	85·5	188·8	59·8
	February 8	235·6	91·5	76·1	167·6	102·4	85·1	187·9	68·0
	March 8	256·0	94·2	79·7	173·8	97·8	83·1	181·3	82·1
	April 5	258·5	95·8	81·7	177·5	92·5	80·I	172·5	81·0
	May 3	261·8	96·9	83·2	180·1	89·5	78·8	168·2	81·7
	June 7	281·4	98·0	88·7	186·8	86·3	77·2	163·5	94·7
	July 5	284·3	95·4	88·1	183·5	84·6	77·0	161·3	100·8
	August 9	256·0	90·9	82·9	173·7	83·9	77·0	160·6	82·3
	September 6	246·2	90·0	86·6	176·6	85·2	81·1	166·2	69·6
	October 4	241·1	90·8	84·7	175·6	91·8	86·1	177·9	65·5
	November 8	227·7	85·9	79·6	165·5	93·4	87·6	180·9	62·2
	December 6	223·9	85·3	78·1	163·4	96·8	91·7	188·3	60·5
1968	January 3	220·0	79·9	79·3	159·2	93·2	90·0	183·4	60·8
	February 7	232·4	81·7	82·9	164·6	92·3	92·4	184·8	67·8
	March 6	257·8	87·4	89·1	176·6	91·1	93·0	184·1	81·2
	April 3	278·3	90·4	95·3	185·7	87·3	92·8	180 · 4	92·7
	May 8	287·4	94·2	99·7	193·9	87·0	93·2	180 · 5	93·5
	June 5	303·2	97·7	105·2	202·9	86·1	91·2	177 · 5	100·4
	July 3	312·8	98·2	106·7	204·9	87·1	92·8	180·3	107·8
	August 7	286·4	94·6	98·3	192·9	87·5	91·6	179·1	93·5
	September 4	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	90·5	95·7	186·1	81·3
	October 9	267·8	93·9	97·5	191·4	95·1	100·1	194·9	76·4
	November 6	266·2	98·0	94·9	192·9	106·4	105·1	211·2	73·2
	December 4	266·8	100·3	95·0	195·3	113·5	111·0	224·5	71·5
1969	January 8	252·3	89·7	91·3	180·9	104·2	103·9	208·0	71·3
	February 5	263·8	93·8	92·8	186·7	104·7	103·0	207·7	77·1
	March 5	283·9	98·2	97·1	195·3	101·7	101·3	202·9	88·5
	April 9	302·6	102·9	102·5	205·4	99·4	99·5	199·2	97·3
	May 7	306·3	106·9	104·1	211·0	98·6	97·0	195·8	95·4
	June 4	322·4	110·6	108·0	218·5	97·5	93·6	191·1	103·9
	July 9	318·5	108·2	103·3	211·5	96·2	89·9	186·1	107·0
	August 6	301·3	107·7	98·4	206·1	100·2	91·7	191·8	95·2
	September 3	289·9	108·2	100·1	208·3	104·0	95·3	199·3	81·6
	October 8	271 · 8	104·5	93·0	197·5	106·4	95·2	201·5	74·4
	November 5	255 · 7	101·2	86·6	187·8	109·8	95·6	205·5	67·9
	December 3	248 · 8	102·1	83·8	186·0	115·5	98·2	213·9	62·8
1970	January 7	242·2	95·6	83·8	179·4	110·9	95·2	206·3	62·9
	February 4	250·1	97·1	84·0	181·1	108·1	93·6	201·9	69·0

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

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

_	_	_	м	_	-	,
				Е		

					OPE	RATIVES (EXCLUDIN	NG MAINT	ENANCE	STAFF)				
			WORKING	OVERTIME		1				HORT-TIM	1E†			
Week	Ended	latoT	essecuti	Hours of worl			for whole	Work	ing part of	f week		Tota	ıl	
		Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lo	Average per operative on short-time
	18 1	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Week	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	May 27 May 26 May 18 May 16 May 15	1,824 1,824 1,771 1,952 2,160	29·3 29·6 29·7 32·2 35·6	13,376 14,260 13,945 15,556 18,325	7½ 8 8 8 8 8	4 5 7 1 2	160 229 276 54 85	32 118 85 33 28	293 1,160 746 269 233	9 10 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	36 123 92 34 30	0·6 2·0 1·5 0·6 0·5	452 1,390 1,022 323 318	
1965	October 16 November 13 December 11	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1 1 2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7½ 9 7½	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	8½ 10 10
1966	April 23 May 21 June 18 (a)	2,183 2,212 2,172	35·6 36·2 35·5	18,368 18,890 18,500	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½		46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 7½ 7½ 7½	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	8½ 8 8½
	(b) July 16	2,199	35·5 34·0	18,732 18,236	8½ 8½	F-9500	39 43	28	210	7½ 8	29	0.5	249	81/2
	August 13 September 17	1,862 2,054	29·9 33·0	15,566 17,338	8½ 8½ 8½	7	19 287	29 68	216 637	7½ 9½	30 75	0.5	235 924	8 12½
	October 15 November 19 December 17	2,030 1,978 1,949	32·9 32·2 31·9	17,054 16,571 16,470	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	5 12 4	211 494 180	161 179 164	1,546 2,062 1,628	9½ 11½ 10	166 190 168	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,757 2,556 1,808	10½ 13½ 11
1967	January 14 February 18 March 18	1,799 1,860 1,920	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8 ¹ / ₂	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	9½ 9 9	165 160 111	2·7 2·7 1·9	1,841 1,773 1,175	
	April 18 May 13 June 17	1,940 1,947 1,939	32·8 33·0 33·0	16,074 16,161 16,259	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	9½ 9½ 9	106 108 94	1·8 1·8 1·6	1,222 1,169 1,041	111
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,884 1,759 1,911	32·0 29·9 32·5	16,201 14,917 16,178	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	8½ 9 10	75 79 87	1·3 1·3 1·5	727 861 1,074	9½ 12½
	October 14 November 18 December 16	1,986 2,041 2,050	33·7 34·7 34·9	16,805 17,204 17,452	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	4 2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	72 64 43	1·2 1·1 0·7	758 627 428	10± 10
1968	January 13 February 17 March 16	1,894 2,000 2,043	32·5 34·3 35·1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 8½ 8½ 8½	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 9½ 9½ 9½	52 47 37	0·9 0·8 0·6	630 524 414	12 11 11
	April 6 May 18 June 15	2,075 2,073 2,045	35·9 35·7 35·3	17,595 17,363 17,188	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 ! 2	86 50 66	32 34 28	256 297 240	8 8½ 8½ 8½	34 35 30	0·6 0·6 0·5	342 347 305	10 10 10
	July 13‡ August 17‡ September 14‡	2,023 1,865 2,051	34·8 31·9 35·1	17,607 15,875 17,668	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	9	33 59 359	24 18 20	194 147 175	8 8½ 9	25 19 28	0·4 0·3 0·5	227 206 534	9 11 19
	October 19‡ November 16‡ December 14‡	2,125 2,188 2,166	36·3 37·3 36·9	18,489 18,739 18,839	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	K-562	48 58 43	20 21 23	158 182 209	8 9 9	21 22 24	0·4 0·4 0·4	206 240 252	10 11 10½
1969	January 18‡ February 15‡ March 15‡	2,082 2,088 2,060	35·7 35·8 35·4	17,897 17,753 17,745	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 2 2	82 86 85	20 22 28	178 196 265	9 9 9 1	22 24 30	0·4 0·4 0·5	260 282 350	12 11½ 11½
	April 19‡ May 17‡ June 14‡	2,103 2,149 2,117	35·9 36·8 36·3	18,152 18,679 18,402	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1 3 4	55 107 175	24 27 24	222 223 228	9 8 9½	25 29 28	0·4 0·5 0·5	276 330 403	
	July 19‡ August 16‡ September 13‡	1,997 1,863 2,085	34·2 31·8 35·6	17,774 16,084 18,150	9 8½ 8½ 8½	1 8 4	40 323 176	19 21 25	167 194 218	9 9 9	20 29 29	0·3 0·5 0·5	207 516 394	10½ 18 13½
	October 18‡ November 15‡ December 13‡	2,160 2,195 2,189	36·9 37·5 37·4	18,867 18,997 19,106	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	16 2 4	670 65 146	32 30 24	325 241 210	10½ 8 8½	48 31 28	0·8 0·5 0·5	995 306 356	21 10 13
970	January 17‡	2,024	34.9	17,476	81/2	6	257	29	264	9	35	0.6	521	15

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

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

ABLE	NAME OF THE PARTY	INI	DEX OF TO	OTAL WEI	EKLY HOU	IRS WORK	ED	IND	EX OF AV	PER OP	EEKLY HO	URS WOR	KED
		All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	PART CONTRACTOR OF THE PART OF	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8 97·3 92·4 91·4	98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9 101·0 96·8 94·4	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2 91·5 86·1 87·0 88·4	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6 91·7 82·7 83·2 82·5	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6 95·2 92·8 90·3 90·0	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·9 102·8 103·0 99·6 95·1 95·1 94·4	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·8 100·9	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8 97·4 96·6 96·8 97·3	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 96·9 97·4	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·3 98·3 97·7	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0 98·1 98·0 98·3 98·4	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 6 98 · 1 99 · 0 98 · 9
966	February 19*	99·3	103·1	96·6	94·8	93·1	101·4	97·6	97·3	96·8	98·9	96·7	98·5
	March 19	99·8	103·2	97·1	95·0	93·9	101·6	98·2	97·8	97·5	99·2	97·5	98·9
	April 23	100·4	103·7	98·2	95·5	95·3	102·3	98·4	97·9	98·2	98·9	98·3	99·1
	May 21	100·5	104·0	97·6	97·2	95·9	102·6	98·6	98·3	98·1	99·1	98·5	99·3
	June 18	100·3	103·6	96·6	95·0	96·7	102·5	98·4	97·9	97·5	99·1	98·5	99·2
	July 16	94·3	98·2	82·2	86·1	97·3	97·9	98·6	98·1	97·7	98·9	99·1	99·2
	August 13	81·9	84·3	80·5	74·9	88·3	83·6	98·4	97·9	96·1	98·6	99·4	99·3
	September 17	99·5	103·5	92·4	93·3	97·7	102·1	97·4	97·0	94·5	97·9	98·1	98·4
	October 15	98·3	102·4	89·1	92·4	97·4	100·9	96·8	96·6	92·0	97·7	97·6	97·8
	November 19	97·0	101·6	84·9	91·3	96·6	99·8	96·4	96·4	90·9	97·4	97·6	97·4
	December 17	96·8	101·6	86·2	90·5	96·2	99·2	96·7	96·6	92·2	97·6	98·4	97·5
967	January 14	94·7	99·5	86·3	88·2	92·0	97·2	95·9	95·7	93·0	96·7	96·6	96·7
	February 18	94·3	99·3	86·7	87·2	91·0	97·2	96·4	96·6	93·9	96·9	96·8	97·2
	March 18	94·4	99·3	87·9	87·2	91·7	97·2	97·0	96·5	95·5	97·3	97·5	97·7
	April 15	94·6	99·1	89·0	87·7	92·0	97·4	97·1	96·6	96·1	97·3	97·7	98·0
	May 13	94·4	98·9	88·4	87·0	92·8	97·3	97·2	96·6	95·9	97·2	97·7	98·2
	June 17	94·3	98·4	88·5	86·7	93·5	96·9	97·3	96·7	95·9	97·5	98·1	98·5
	July 15	88·8	93·3	76·9	78·6	94·2	92·2	97·6	97·0	96·9	97·4	98·9	98·3
	August 19	77·5	80·5	75·5	67·8	85·6	79·5	98·0	97·4	95·8	97·2	99·6	99·1
	September 16	94·2	98·4	87·0	85·5	95·1	97·4	97·0	96·3	94·8	97·1	98·4	98·3
	October 14	93·7	98·5	88·5	85·2	95·8	95·0	97·2	96·3	96·2	97·4	98·1	98·3
	November 18	94·3	98·3	88·7	85·6	95·4	97·1	97·4	96·4	96·5	97·8	98·0	98·5
	December 16	94·1	97·9	89·6	85·6	94·7	96·8	97·6	96·5	97·4	98·2	98·8	98·4
1968	January 13	91·4	95·2	87·1	83·2	90·0	94·7	96·0	94·9	95·1	96·7	96·7	97 · 1
	February 17	92·2	95·9	88·4	84·5	90·2	95·7	97·0	96·0	96·1	97·7	97·2	98 · 2
	March 16	92·2	95·5	89·0	84·4	89·2	96·0	97·3	96·2	96·4	97·9	97·2	98 · 5
	April 6	92·6	95·8	89·1	84·6	88·6	96·7	97·9	96·8	97·3	98·5	97·7	99·0
	May 18	93·0	95·8	90·0	85·0	90·0	97·1	97·7	96·6	97·0	98·6	98·0	98·0
	June 15	92·9	95·8	89·0	85·2	90·1	96·9	97·9	96·8	97·0	98·5	98·2	98·0
	July 13† August 17† September 14†	88·1 77·1 93·8	91·3 79·1 96·7	77·4 76·1 87·9	78·0 68·0 86·0	91·3 83·0 92·8	92·9 80·1 97·7	98·6 98·8 98·1	97·4 97·9 97·0	98·1 96·7 96·8	98·9 98·8 98·4	99·3 99·7 99·0	
	October 19† November 16† December 14†	94·4 94·4 94·2	97·3 97·3 97·1	89·7 89·8 90·5	86·2 86·3 86·5	92·7 93·0 92·3	97·7 98·0 97·7	98·3 98·3 98·5	97·3 97·4 97·6	97·3 97·4 98·0	98·4 98·4 98·5	98·5 98·7 98·9	
1969	January 18† February 15† March 15†	92·7 92·7 92·0	95·9 95·8 95·5	90·6 90·7 88·6	85·1 85·4 84·6	89·0 88·8 88·8	96·1 95·9 95·3	97·6 97·5 97·4	97·0 96·9 97·0	98·0 97·5 96·2	97·7 97·7 97·7	97·6 97·6 97·6	98.
	April 19† May 17† June 14†	93·3 93·7 93·5	96·9 97·5 97·3	91·4 92·3 90·8	85·3 85·2 84·9	89·4 90·3 90·9	96·2 96·7 96·3	98·2 98·3 98·2	97·5 97·8 97·8	97·9 98·2 97·5	98·1 97·9 97·9		99.
	July 19† August 16† September 13†	88·1 76·6 93·4	92·0 79·2 97·3	79·0 77·4 90·7	77·0 67·1 84·4	91·5 83·2 92·1	92·2 78·7 96·3	98·4 98·7 97·9	97·4 97·9 96·9	98·3 96·7 97·4	97·9 98·0 97·6	99.9	99.
	October 18† November 15† December 13†	93·3 93·7 93·5	97·4 97·9 98·2	88·0 90·9 90·6	84·0 84·0 83·2	92·3 92·3 91·7	96·7 96·6 96·3	98·0 98·0 97·6	97·2 97·3 97·0	96·7 97·1 97·1	97·6 97·1	98.3	99.
1970	January 17†	89.3	94.2	87-1	79.1	85.6	92.2	96.3	95.6	96.0	95.8	96.3	97

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

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

* See footnote on page 219.

^{*} Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are not available.

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

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

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

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

See footnote * on page 219.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average we	ekly earnings	Carlos Carlos	er av les la	3862 131 14					totales les		
1965 April Oct. 1966 April Oct. 1967 April Oct. 1968 April Oct. 1969 April Oct.	£ s. 17 15 18 14 19 11 19 15 20 0 20 17 21 5 22 2 23 2 24 3	£ s. 19 11 20 8 21 7 21 5 21 10 22 5 23 8 23 13 24 19 25 13	£ s. 20 7 21 3 21 10 21 9 21 12 22 8 23 6 24 8 25 12 26 11	f s, 19 16 20 11 20 12 20 15 21 8 22 4 23 4 24 2 25 1	£ s. 19 6 19 16 21 13 21 6 21 14 21 18 23 6 23 19 25 7 26 3	£ s, 22 9 22 9 23 15 21 19 23 7 24 8 26 0 9 28 6 28 13	f. s. 19 2 19 16 20 8 20 6 20 11 21 1 22 1 22 19 23 18 24 16	f. s. 16 18 17 17 18 10 18 11 18 13 19 11 20 7 21 7 21 18 22 17	£ s. 16 8 17 7 18 0 17 13 18 4 18 14 19 11 20 8 20 14 21 9	f. s. 16 4 17 5 17 12 17 16 18 6 18 15 19 6 20 5 20 12 21 9	20 20 20 21 21 22 23 24 24 1
Average ho	ırs worked										
965 April Oct. 966 April Oct. 967 April Oct. 968 April Oct. 969 April Oct.	48·0 47·7 47·5 47·3 47·1 47·5 47·2 47·6 47·5 47·6	47·0 46·0 46·1 45·1 45·5 45·4 46·0 45·9 46·2 45·8	46·7 46·0 45·5 44·9 44·7 44·9 45·3 45·9 45·7	46·6 46·0 45·9 45·2 45·1 45·0 45·1 45·6 45·7 45·5	47·8 46·1 47·1 45·9 45·9 45·4 46·0 45·7 45·9 45·3	45·1 43·6 44·3 41·3 43·3 43·4 43·9 43·9 44·2 43·6	47·1 46·4 46·0 45·4 45·3 45·1 45·8 46·1 45·9	46·9 46·7 46·5 45·7 45·4 45·5 46·1 46·1 46·0 45·9	45·8 46·1 45·6 44·1 44·9 44·7 45·5 45·6 45·3 45·1	43·0 43·0 42·3 41·5 41·9 41·8 41·9 42·4 42·0 41·9	49·3 48·7 48·3 47·8 48·0 47·7 47·9 47·8 47·9
965 April Oct. 966 April Oct. 967 April Oct. 968 April Oct. 969 April Oct.	rly earnings s. d. 7 4·8 7 10·0 8 2·7 8 4·1 8 5·8 8 9·1 9 0·1 9 3·4 9 8·8	s. d. 8 3·9 8 10·3 9 3·1 9 5·0 9 5·5 10 2·0 10 3·6 10 9·5 11 2·4	s. d. 8 8·5 9 2·4 9 5·5 9 6·8 9 7·8 9 11·6 10 3·3 10 7·5	s. d. 8 2·4 8 7·3 8 11·6 9 1·3 9 2·5 9 6·1 9 10·0 10 1·4 10 6·7 11 0·2	s. d. 8 1.0 8 7.0 9 2.3 9 3.3 9 5.3 9 7.7 10 5.7 11 0.5	s. d. 9 11·4 10 3·4 10 8·6 10 7·7 10 9·5 11 3·0 11 10·0 12 0·6 12 9·7 13 1·8	s. d. 8 l·4 8 6·3 8 l0·3 8 l1·4 9 0·9 9 4·1 9 8·5 9 l1·6 l0 5·1 10 9·2	s. d. 7 2.6 7 7.8 7 11.5 8 1.3 8 2.6 8 7.2 8 10.0 8 3.0 9 6.2 9 11.5	s. d. 7 2·0 7 6·4 7 10·6 8 0·0 8 1·3 8 4·4 8 7·2 8 11·5 9 1·6	s. d. 7 6·4 8 0·2 8 4·0 8 6·9 8 8·7 8 11·7 9 2·5 9 6·7 9 9·8	s. d 7 9 8 2 8 6 8 8 8 10 9 1 9 5 9 9

WOMEN	18 YEARS	AND OVER)	*
	TO THE PRINCE		

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average we	ekly earnings	8-10	38 1 69	E 10	g-3e	919-2	1-38	9/93 3	- E4 E E4		t desait
1965 April	£ s. 9 0	£ s. 9 0	£ s. 9 5	£ s. 9 13	£ s. 9 17	£ s.	£ s. 8 18	9 0	£ s. 8 13	£ s. 8 17	£ s.
Oct. 1966 April	9 8	9 7 9 I3	9 11 9 18	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5 9 12	9 9 9 9 15	9 3 9 7	9 7 9 14	9 14
Oct. 1967 April	9 16	9 16	9 18 9 19	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13 9 16	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
Oct.	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
1968 April Oct.	10 9	10 14	10 15	11 11	10 10	13 0 13 7	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
1969 April Oct.	11 7	11 13	11 17	12 8 12 15	11 5	14 6 14 13	11 10	11 10	10 9	11 5	11 7
Average hou	irs worked										
1965 April Oct.	39.6	39·6 38·9	38.4	39.2	41.1	39·4 38·5	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
1966 April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38-2	37.5	37.6
Oct. 1967 April	38.8	38·6 38·4	37·4 37·2	38·1 38·4	38·4 38·9	36·8 38·1	37·3 37·6	38·4 38·0	37·6 37·9	37·0 37·0	37·7 37·9
Oct.	38.8	38·7 38·9	37·4 37·5	38.5	37.9	38·1 38·6	37·4 38·0	37·9 38·1	38·1 37·5	37·0 37·8	37.3
Oct.	39.0	38.5	38-1	38.4	38.0	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.3	37.4
969 April Oct.	38.8	38·7 39·0	37·8 38·1	38·5 38·2	38·2 37·2	38·5 38·2	37·6 37·5	38·0 37·7	37·5 37·2	37·2 37·0	37·4 37·2
verage hou	rly earnings	3.18	s. d.	l s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.
965 April	s. d. 4 6·4	s. d. 4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
Oct. 966 April	4 9.5	4 9.7 5 0.1	5 0·8 5 2·7	5 1.7 5 4.9	5 0.7 5 4.6	6 2.3	4 10.5 5 0.9	5 0.6	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10·2 5 1·8
Oct. 967 April	5 0.7	5 1·0 5 2·4	5 3.6 5 4.2	5 5.7 5 6.7	5 3.9 5 2.6	6 1.3	5 2·0 5 2·5	5 2.1 5 2.7	5 0.5 5 0.3	5 4.1	5 2.0
Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	5 6.2	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5.3	5 5.9	5 5.5	5 3.0	5 5.9	5 6.1
968 April Oct.	5 4.9 5 7.4	5 5·9 5 8·6	5 8·9 5 10·4	5 11.9	5 5.7 5 7.6	6 8.8	5 7.6 5 9.3	5 7.2 5 10.4	5 4.5 5 6.0	5 7.2 5 10.6	5 8.0
969 April	5 10.3	6 0.1	6 3.4	6 5.4	5 10.5	7 5·2 7 8·0	6 1.5	6 0.6	5 6.8	6 0.5	6 0.9
Oct.	6 2.1	6 2.4	6 4.8	6 8.0	9 7.7	, 8.0	9 4.1	0 3.0	2 10.0	9 7.9	0 4.0

^{*} Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

mber, niture,	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc-	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†‡	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
											ekly earnings
£ s. 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10 19 9 20 16 21 9 22 3 21 17 23 7	£ s. 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17 23 18 24 15 26 2 26 19 27 15 29 2	£ s. 19 0 19 17 20 14 20 7 21 0 21 17 22 17 23 12 24 9 25 6	£ s. 19 9 20 3 20 19 20 16 21 3 21 18 22 17 23 12 24 13 25 11	£ s. 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19 21 5 21 14 22 14 23 10 24 17	£ s. 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11 20 12 21 14 22 6 22 17 23 10 24 9	£ s. 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2 19 6 19 18 20 4 20 14 21 19 22 12	£ s. 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18 20 19 21 13 22 19 24 4 24 16 25 18	£ s. 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8 17 15 18 5 19 2 19 8 20 6 21 1	£ s. 14 7 15 14 15 14 16 3 16 15 17 7 17 9 18 9 18 9	f. s. 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 22 5 23 0 23 18 24 16	April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1966
										Average	hours worke
46·0 46·5 45·2 45·3 44·8 45·9 45·6 45·9 44·2 45·7	46·4 46·5 46·3 45·5 45·5 45·8 46·0 46·2 45·9 46·1	47·0 47·0 46·5 45·1 45·7 45·9 46·5 46·7 46·4 46·1	46·7 46·1 46·0 45·0 45·2 45·3 45·6 45·8 45·7	51.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 51.5 50.9 51.1 51.3 51.9	49·5 49·8 47·7 48·5 48·2 48·3 47·6 47·8 47·7 48·2	46·3 43·8 43·7 43·8 43·9 43·7 43·4 43·9 44·4 44·5	50-7 50-6 50-3 50-3 50-1 50-0 49-6 50-4 50-5 50-7	45·9 45·4 45·0 44·7 44·7 44·5 44·8 44·6 44·7	45·1 44·9 44·0 43·7 43·9 43·7 43·8 43·7 44·1 43·8	47·5 47·0 46·4 46·0 46·1 46·2 46·2 46·4 46·4	April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196
s. d. 7 9.0 8 2.0 8 5.4 8 7.3 8 8.2 9 0.8 9 7.8 9 10.6 0 2.5	s. d. 9 4·5 9 9·8 10 3·8 10 5·8 10 6·1 10 9·7 11 4·2 11 8·0 12 1·1 12 7·6	s. d. 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9 9 0.2 9 2.3 9 6.2 9 9.9 10 1.2 10 6.5 10 11.6	s. d. 8 3·9 8 9·0 9 1·4 9 2·8 9 4·2 9 8·0 10 0·1 10 3·8 10 9·3 11 2·1	s. d. 7 l·l 7 6·l 7 7·6 7 10·6 8 l·6 8 4·2 8 6·2 8 10·5 9 2·0 9 6·9	s. d. 7 8·7 7 11·3 8 4·6 8 5·7 8 6·6 8 11·7 9 4·5 9 10·1 10 1·6	s. d. 7 7·2 8 4·8 8 7·6 8 8·7 8 9·4 9 1·2 9 3·6 9 5·1 9 10·6 10 1·9	s. d. 7 4·7 7 9·8 8 0·9 8 3·6 8 4·4 8 8·0 9 2·9 9 7·2 9 9·9 10 2·7	s. d. 6 10·6 7 3·2 7 7·9 7 9·4 7 11·4 8 2·5 8 6·4 9 8·3 9 1·1 9 5·2	s. d. 6 4·5 6 8·3 7 1·6 7 1·9 7 4·2 7 8·1 7 11·0 7 11·9 8 4·3 8 5·2	Average h 5. d. 7 11·5 8 4·0 8 8·7 8 9·9 8 11·1 9 3·0 9 7·6 9 10·9 10 3·7 10 8·1	April 196 Oct. April 196

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc-	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
to at trobay	oon anaglans of	person de la compansa	es Production	eric es speriva	extendence Scandard Is	active activities of	dress toro inc				ekly earnings
£ s. 9 18 10 7 10 8 10 13 10 19 11 10 12 1 12 4 12 8 12 17	£ s. 9 13 10 3 10 11 10 15 10 16 10 19 11 11 11 11 14 12 2 12 11	£ s. 8 17 9 6 9 13 9 14 9 17 10 4 10 12 10 18 11 8 11 15	£ s. 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19 11 6 11 15 12 2	£ s. 8 12 9 1 9 15 9 15 9 18 9 18 11 1 10 11	£ s. 8 9 8 8 8 8 17 8 19 8 17 9 17 10 4 10 1 10 11 11 8	£ s. 10 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 5 12 8	f. s. 12 14 13 7 14 0 14 0 13 18 14 11 15 12 15 17 16 17	£ s. 8 2 8 6 8 11 8 15 8 16 9 3 9 7 9 12 10 1	£ s, 9 14 9 13 10 3 10 2 10 7 10 10 11 4 11 15 11 17	£ s. 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19 11 6 11 15 12 2	April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1969 Oct.
										Average	hours worked
38·6 38·4 37·5 37·4 37·5 38·1 38·2 37·9 37·4	39.5 39.4 39.3 39.0 39.0 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.3	39·0 39·0 38·7 38·2 38·3 38·3 38·5 38·5 38·3	38.9 38.6 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.3 38.3 38.2 38.1	39·5 38·9 39·2 39·3 37·3 39·0 37·4 40·4 36·7 37·8	37.9 37.7 37.0 37.4 37.4 39.0 38.4 39.0 38.0	38·0 37·6 37·1 37·2 37·4 37·4 36·8 37·2 38·1 37·7	43·9 43·7 43·0 43·0 42·4 42·7 42·7 43·7 43·1 44·2	40·0 39·2 39·3 39·1 38·9 39·1 39·0 38·9 39·2 39·0	41.5 40.3 40.2 39.8 40.0 40.1 39.8 39.8 40.0 40.2	39·1 38·7 38·5 38·1 38·2 38·2 38·4 38·3 38·3 38·1	April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1969 Oct.
s. d. 5 1·5	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	ourly earning
5 1.5 5 4.8 5 6.5 5 8.3 5 10.0 6 0.5 6 3.8 6 5.3 6 7.6 6 10.5	4 10·7 5 1·8 5 4·5 5 6·1 5 6·4 5 7·2 5 10·7 5 11·4 6 2·2 6 4·7	4 6·4 4 9·1 4 11·7 5 0·9 5 1·9 5 4·0 5 6·1 5 7·8 5 11·4 6 1·7	4 8.8 4 11.7 5 2.5 5 3.6 5 4.5 5 6.6 5 8.7 5 11.1 6 2.0 6 4.8	4 4·3 4 7·7 4 11·6 4 11·5 4 11·0 5 1·0 5 5·6 5 8·9 5 9·1	4 5.6 4 5.6 4 9.5 4 9.4 4 8.9 5 0.7 5 1.9 5 6.6 5 11.9	5 3·2 5 9·3 6 0·3 6 1·5 6 2·1 6 3·2 6 4·6 6 5·1 6 7·1	5 9.4 6 1.3 6 6.2 6 6.2 6 6.7 6 9.7 7 1.6 7 4.3 7 7.6	4 0.6 4 2.8 4 4.3 4 5.8 4 6.3 4 8.2 4 9.6 4 11.2 5 1.4 5 3.7	4 8·2 4 9·5 5 0·4 5 1·0 5 2·0 5 2·7 5 7·7 5 7·7 5 10·5 5 10·8	4 8.5 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1 5 6.3 5 8.4 5 10.8 6 1.5 6 4.3	April 1969 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1969 Oct. April 1969 Oct.

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

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

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

EARNINGS

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

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

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other- manu- facturing industries†	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industries and services covered;
Males	1 1 8 7						art leste		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	f s. d. 23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9 29 17 2 31 16 4 34 5 1	£ s. d. 22 12 4 23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3 27 14 11 30 7 8 32 6 2	£ s. d. 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5 30 0 9 32 7 7	£ s. d. 21 5 8 22 2 5 23 16 4 25 3 6 25 15 3 28 2 11 29 14 9	£ s. d. 21 8 1 23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2 28 3 4 30 1 6 32 3 8	£ s. d. 21 0 5 22 10 2 24 9 3 26 4 11 26 14 4 28 10 10 30 10 6	£ s. d. No. covered 22 2 2 1,375,000 23 11 7 1,373,000 25 8 11 1,424,000 26 14 1 1,486,000 27 18 7 1,504,000 29 17 11 1,553,000 32 3 7 1,548,000	£ s. d. 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 27 17 4 29 11 8 31 18 0	£ s. d. No. covered 22 5 1 2,267,000 23 10 7 2,283,000 25 10 8 2,341,000 26 13 9 2,433,000 27 18 1 2,501,000 29 15 5 2,571,000 32 1 4 2,576,000
Females 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	9 18 6 10 11 11 11 4 11 12 1 2 12 12 2 13 7 10 14 10 2	8 16 3 9 8 1 10 0 8 10 14 5 11 6 3 12 0 11 13 1 2	8 19 9 9 11 10 10 6 7 10 19 9 11 12 5 12 7 2 13 6 3	10 15 2 11 8 9 12 2 11 12 11 3 12 19 8 14 3 4 15 2 5	8 14 7 9 7 4 9 19 5 10 13 4 11 4 2 11 16 2 12 14 11		9 2 9 636,000 9 14 7 630,000 10 9 1 650,000 11 2 7 670,000 11 14 9 661,000 12 9 5 682,000 13 8 5 679,000	13 18 1 14 10 0 15 17 3 16 5 4 16 16 6 17 15 0 19 3 6	11

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

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

† Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."

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

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

TABLE 124

1959=100

	October	All employees	Males	Females		
NOT THE REAL PROPERTY.	1054	05.0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	39.3	3075
	1956 1957	85·0 90·9	李·亚克	0.80		
	1958	93.9	· 200			
	1959	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	1960	105.6	106.0	105-1		
	1961	110.8	111.2	110.6		
	1962	117.0	117.2	117.5		
	1962 1963	123.4	123.5	123.9		
	1964	130.3	130.5	130.5		
	1965	141.3	141.7	142.0		
	1966	147.4	148-1	147.6		
	1967	154-2	154.8	154.3		
	1968	163.9	165.2	163.2		
	1969	176.5	177.9	176.6		

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

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 125

TABLE 126

	CLI	ERICAL AND	ANALOG	OUS EMPLO	YEES ONL	Y		ALI	"SALARIE	D" EMPLOY	EES	
		Males			Females			Males		1	Females	
October	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid conbined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1959	300,000	£ s. d.	100.0	321,000	£ s. d. 9 5 8	100.0	913,000	£ s. d. 17 15 8	100.0	854,000	£ s. d.	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106-1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106-3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109-6	358,000	10 7 2	111-6	953,000	19 15 0	111-1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114-3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118-4	943,000	13 0 8	117-6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119-2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124-4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131-2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134-4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143 · 4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136-8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
1967	276,000	17 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155-8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150-5
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155-1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165-6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158.8
1969	270,000	20 9 2	165-6	480,000	15 9 6	166.7	1,153,000	31 14 5	178-4	1,208,000	18 19 11	171.5

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

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

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

4.20	1 801 0 014 0 001	0 701	1-707 1-707 1-707	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956	April October	1 00 E 110 3 4 3	C-8065.4	+ 8·6 + 7·3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0
1957	April October			+ 3·5 + 5·8	+ 3·6 + 6·5	+ 3.8 + 6.6	+ 2·5 + 5·6	+ 1.0
1958	April October			+ 4·6 + 2·3	+ 5·5 + 3·1	+ 5·9 + 3·4	+ 4·8 + 3·7	+ 1.1
1959	April October			+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3·6 + 3·6	+ 3·5 + 2·9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	- 0·0 + 1·5
1960	April October			+ 6·5 + 6·6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2.0
1961	April October			+ 6·6 + 5·4	+ 7.3 + 7.0	+ 6.5 + 6.9	+ 6·2 + 6·4	+ 0·3 + 0·5
962	April October			+ 4·0 + 3·2	+ 5.1 + 4.1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1.1 + 0.2
963	April October			+ 3·0 + 5·3	+ 3·6 + 4·1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3·6 + 2·3	+ 0.4 + 1.3
1964	April October			+ 9.1 + 8.3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
1965	April October			+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 + 10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2·7 + 2·2
966	April October			+ 7·4 + 4·2	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8·0 + 5·6	+ 1.7 + 0.9
967	April October			+ 2·1 + 5·6	+ 2·8 + 5·3	+ 3·0 + 5·0	+ 2·7 + 5·3	+ 0.3
1968	April October			+ 8·5 + 7·8	+ 8·1 + 7·2	+ 7·7 + 7·0	+ 8·6 + 6·7	- 0·9† + 0·3
1969	April October			+ 7·6 + 8·1	+ 7·1 + 8·0	+ 6·9 + 7·9	+ 5·5 + 5·4	+ 1·4 + 2·5

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

* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
 Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

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

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

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
1965	April	95·1	94·4	96·5	93·2	90·5	94·9	93·7	91·9	94·3	94·1	94·9	95·2
	May	96·6	96·4	98·3	97·7	94·4	99·8	97·8	96·4	96·2	95·3	98·6	98·7
	June	97·8	98·5	99·1	97·1	98·0	99·3	98·0	96·7	98·3	95·3	98·2	101·2
	July	96·8	97·0	99·2	96·2	101·0	98·9	99·5	97·7	102·4	98·7	98·1	98·7
	August	96·4	93·8	98·1	93·8	93·3	96·6	97·7	95·7	100·8	94·6	96·0	98·7
	September	96·6	95·1	99·7	95·5	96·2	97·4	98·1	95·9	99·1	97·5	97·3	101·3
	October	97·3	96·4	100·8	98·2	96·6	99·8	100·1	98·3	100·5	98·9	100·3	102·1
	November	99·4	96·5	101·3	98·9	97·7	99·8	98·7	99·3	100·4	98·0	99·0	101·3
	December	103·4	98·5	98·6	96·8	93·0	98·9	98·6	94·6	98·2	94·7	95·3	94·7
1966	January	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	February	100·6	108·3	101·7	100·0	99·2	102·7	101·6	100·8	101·4	101·0	100·4	100·0
	March	109·4	101·5	103·5	102·2	103·3	111·9	103·9	102·5	102·9	103·0	101·7	102·8
	April	103·3	101·7	102·9	102·3	104·6	106·2	103·0	102·4	101·7	102·7	103·1	103·0
	May	103·8	101·6	103·3	103·0	104·1	106·6	103·4	101·9	103·6	102·5	104·4	103·8
	June	105·5	105·1	105·3	103·1	103·8	107·5	104·7	103·9	102·8	104·3	105·5	107·3
	July	104·7	102·7	104·8	103·2	107·8	106·0	104·3	104·2	102·5	106·3	103·4	107·1
	August	102·4	100·3	103·5	100·7	100·9	102·4	102·8	102·8	98·7	103·4	102·5	101·4
	September	103·3	101·1	103·6	101·0	103·7	99·6	101·4	101·9	101·1	103·3	103·9	104·3
	October	103·2	101·3	103·2	102·3	103·2	99·2	102·7	102·7	103·3	104·1	105·1	105·1
	November	104·5	104·0	102·4	101·6	103·8	98·1	103·3	103·5	103·3	103·8	104·8	103·5
	December	108·4	102·7	101·1	99·9	98·8	97·1	98·5	100·9	101·7	100·9	99·7	97·0
1967	January	103·7	102·5	102·6	102·3	103·8	101·3	102·0	102·6	100·0	103·3	103·4	102·8
	February	104·5	110·6	104·3	103·0	103·0	101·6	102·8	104·4	100·5	103·8	104·2	104·4
	March	111·8	101·8	103·2	100·9	98·5	100·0	101·0	97·9	99·2	103·4	102·1	101·3
	April	105·5	103·6	104·6	103·8	104·4	104·9	105·0	105·1	103·2	104·8	106·6	107·3
	May	106·1	103·5	104·9	104·8	105·4	106·0	105·4	105·5	102·0	104·1	107·1	107·6
	June	110·7	105·7	106·7	105·2	105·3	106·3	107·3	107·5	103·4	106·5	109·4	111·3
	July	111·1	107·8	109·2	106·3	108·4	106·0	109·0	109·7	105·6	106·5	107·4	112·9
	August	109·0	104·4	107·6	104·2	102·8	104·2	105·7	106·9	101·5	103·9	105·2	109·2
	September	109·1	106·1	108·4	105·9	105·2	103·8	108·1	107·9	107·1	105·6	108·8	114·1
	October	109·7	107·5	108·5	107·3	104·4	109·5	108·6	110·2	108·7	107·9	109·1	113·4
	November	110·8	112·8	109·0	108·2	106·1	111·7	111·7	110·8	107·3	109·0	110·0	115·2
	December	117·8	111·0	106·9	105·7	100·3	107·5	105·6	106·1	100·1	109·9	108·2	105·1
1968	January February March	111·7 111·5 121·7	112·5 119·6 113·5		109·1 110·0 112·3	109·8 107·8 110·8	112·2 113·8 115·8	111·5 111·7 113·9	112·9 114·0 115·4	106·3 108·2 111·8	110·1 111·3 114·6	111·8 111·6 113·5	113·7 115·6 117·4
	April May June	114·3 115·6 120·4	112·2 112·8 115·8	113·1 113·9 115·8	110·8 112·3 114·3	111·9 115·1 114·7	114·1 116·6 117·0	111-8 114-4 115-6	112·8 116·5 118·0		109·9 112·5 115·0	113·7 115·6 116·4	116·4 118·0 118·4
	July	119·5	113·5	117·1	113·8	118·0	117·6	115·2	118·7	114·2	115·6	115·0	119·0
	August	117·4	112·8	115·9	111·6	111·8	115·9	113·2	116·4	111·3	112·8	115·4	116·5
	September	118·3	113·5	117·2	113·3	115·7	115·0	114·0	117·0	114·5	114·3	117·0	118·8
	October	117·5	114·5	117·0	113·5	113·7	117·6	116·8	119·3	115·7	115·9	116·7	119·8
	November	119·5	117·9	117·8	116·0	118·8	120·3	120·1	120·1	118·2	117·0	119·3	120·6
	December	127·2	118·3	117·8	117·0	117·8	117·9	115·6	117·7	113·9	117·8	118·2	111·6
1969	January	120·7	120·3	121·3	118·9	119·8	122·8	119·0	121·4	113·8	117·5	122·0	119·3
	February	120·3	128·3	120·9	117·6	122·0	120·8	120·1	121·0	113·7	117·0	119·0	117·1
	March	129·7	121·7	123·2	120·4	122·5	125·8	122·0	122·1	116·7	120·1	-122·3	120·5
	April	123·6	121·3	122·9	121 · 6	125·6	126·2	123·6	123·3	122·0	119·4	122·6	122·8
	May	124·2	121·0	122·3	120 · 3	124·3	125·7	124·3	122·8	115·7	118·1	121·1	118·1
	June	129·1	124·9	126·2	123 · 1	132·4	127·3	126·6	125·0	119·6	121·6	124·4	124·7
	July	127·5	126·0	125·2	122·8	127·9	127·9	125·3	126·8	122·4	119·9	123·8	127·1
	August	126·7	123·4	126·3	120·3	123·7	125·1	124·0	125·3	116·9	119·3	122·1	123·6
	September	127·0	124·7	128·0	123·3	128·2	125·7	125·0	125·4	119·3	119·3	124·1	126·3
	October	126·9	125·4	128·2	125·2	132·8	127·3	126·5	127·3	125·0	121·4	126·5	125·8
	November	129·9	131·0	129·0	126·5	134·9	129·2	130·4	127·7	122·6	122·0	127·3	127·0
	December	135·5	130·5	127·9	129·0	128·9	129·4	127·5	125·0	114·6	120·4	125·3	122·3
1970	January*	129.7	130-7	131.5	129.3	137.5	134.8	132.2	128.9	116.7	125.0	129.7	126.8

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

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

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

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Agri- culture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation‡	Miscel- laneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
94·8	90·9	93·8	94·7	96·1	96·4	93·8	94·4	96·4	94·4	94·0	April	1965
97·1	95·9	97·3	98·3	97·6	103·3	95·6	97·2	98·1	98·1	96·6	May	
95·3	97·7	97·5	99·8	96·5	102·6	95·0	98·1	96·7	98·1	95·8	June	
96·0	97·0	97·4	105·5	98·1	102·3	94·0	97·6	96·0	98·1	96·1	July	
94·2	95·0	95·2	103·0	99·2	99·5	94·0	96·9	94·0	96·2	96·5	August	
97·3	96·2	96·6	104·0	98·8	103·0	95·3	98·7	94·9	97·8	97·6	September	
97·5	96·6	98·4	110·8	99·0	103·7	99·1	98·5	97·8	99·4	98·9	October	
99·0	97·1	99·0	104·0	99·6	100·2	98·3	99·0	98·2	99·2	98·8	November	
95·4	95·9	97·1	101·3	102·8	97·8	97·6	100·2	95·8	97·8	99·3	December	
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	January	1966
100·7	100·0	101·3	97·9	100·1	101·9	100·5	100·3	101·4	101·1	100·5	February	
104·2	101·2	103·4	99·1	100·6	108·2	101·0	101·4	103·5	104·1	102·2	March	
102·9	101·4	103·0	104·7	101·5	106·4	102·1	103·7	102·9	103·5	103·0	April	
103·7	101·5	103·5	104·6	102·9	108·8	103·9	103·4	102·7	104·1	102·6	May	
104·1	103·2	104·7	106·5	104·1	112·3	103·7	105·2	103·4	105·7	103·2	June	
102·0	101·6	104·1	110·3	102·1	111·0	104·7	106·4	102·6	105·2	103·1	July	
100·7	101·0	101·6	108·8	103·0	106·5	104·9	105·3	100·4	102·9	103·2	August	
101·8	101·2	101·8	111·5	104·0	111·4	102·4	105·0	102·2	103·7	103·5	September	
101·8	99·8	102·2	116·1	103·8	110·6	102·6	104·7	103·7	104·0	103·5	October	
102·3	99·6	102·2	109·3	104·6	108·6	102·9	104·1	104·6	103·6	103·2	November	
99·8	98·1	100·3	106·5	106·9	106·2	101·4	104·6	103·4	102·0	103·5	December	
101·9	100·1	102·2	102·7	105·3	106·5	103·5	104·1	105·9	103·1	103·1	January	1967
102·1	101·3	103·5	102·1	105·4	108·0	103·2	104·2	105·2	104·1	103·5	February	
102·4	100·4	101·8	103·0	107·3	102·1	102·7	104·3	106·3	102·4	103·4	March	
103·4	102·9	104·4	108·7	106·4	111·4	103·2	106·5	108·1	105·6	104·3	April	
103·8	102·8	105·0	109·9	105·2	110·9	104·0	106·9	107·1	105·9	104·4	May	
106·1	103·9	106·5	110·6	106·7	115·7	105·3	109·4	107·4	108·0	105·4	June	
104·5	107·6	107·5	115·4	107·2	116·5	105·1	109·1	107·9	108·8	106·6	July	
102·8	102·7	105·0	114·8	105·2	111·1	106·2	107·8	104·6	106·2	106·5	August	
106·2	105·8	106·7	118·1	106·1	115·9	105·7	108·3	110·8	108·2	108·0	September	
106·8	107·2	108·2	117·1	106·7	115·9	104·5	108·0	111·1	109·2	108·6	October	
107·8	107·7	109·7	112·8	109·3	116·3	107·1	111·7	110·4	110·6	110·1	November	
108·1	106·6	107·5	107·1	111·9	108·2	105·5	109·0	110·4	107·8	109·5	December	
109·9 110·4 113·7	110·0 110·2 113·0	110·7 112·0 114·3	109.6	110·3 110·3 111·7	114·1 116·9 120·7	107·8 108·8 109·4	110·9 111·7 112·4	114·4 115·6 120·1	110·9 112·2 114·6	110·9 111·5 112·5	January February March	1968
111·9	111·5	112·3	115·2	110-6	120·5	109·4	112·9	117·5	113·4	112·9	April	
113·3	112·6	114·1	116·2	110-4	122·8	111·6	113·5	116·2	114·9	113·2	May	
116·7	113·4	116·0	114·6	111-3	124·2	112·7	113·9	115·8	116·4	113·7	June	
113·9	113·9	115·8	120·6	109·0	123·7	111·9	115·5	115·2	116·3	113·9	July	
112·7	111·8	113·8	119·9	110·8	120·9	112·7	117·1	114·6	114·9	115·3	August	
115·2	112·7	115·1	120·2	111·7	123·8	111·4	119·6	116·8	116·3	116·1	September	
115·8	113·9	115·8	125·8	112·0	124·8	111·2	121·8	117·4	117·3	116·7	October	
118·1	115·5	118·1	120·2	113·3	124·9	112·0	123·0	119·8	118·9	118·5	November	
116·4	116·5	117·9	115·8	111·9	118·8	112·1	122·5	115·9	117·7	119·5	December	
118·5	115·9	119·8	115·9	116·3	123·1	113·0	122·6	121·3	119·9	119·9	January	196
118·6	116·7	119·6	115·0	113·3	120·9	116·2	121·7	121·6	119·4	118·7	February	
124·0	118·8	122·5	117·8	117·3	128·9	115·9	122·9	126·4	122·8	120·5	March	
121·7	120·6	122·6	119·2	117·4	129·6	120·1	124·5	125·7	123·2	122·7	April	
120·5	121·4	121·8	128·7	116·9	126·0	118·7	125·2	121·8	122·3	120·5	May	
125·2	120·9	125·0	123·5	117·8	134·1	120·7	127·7	126·5	125·8	122·9	June	
123·5	120·5	124·6	134·3	114·7	132·1	121·8	127·0	126·6	125·4	122·8	July	
123·5	120·3	123·0	129·9	114·9	128·3	119·1	126·1	123·7	123·5	123·9	August	
126·2	123·2	124·8	132·1	118·7	132·3	120·2	128·3	127·6	125·7	125·5	September	
126·8	125·6	126·2	137·4	118·6	133·0	119·6	131·6	129·3	127·2	126·5	October	
129·7	127·7	128·2	135·1	119·5	130·6	120·8	134·3	130·6	128·5	127·9	November	
128·0	125·1	128·2	121·4	123·2	127·2	123·0	133·0	129·0	127·8	129·8	December	
130.5	126.0	130.2	121.2	127.3	128.5	128-5	133.7	130.4	129.7	129.7	January*	197

of boots and shoes.

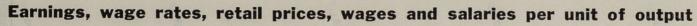
.

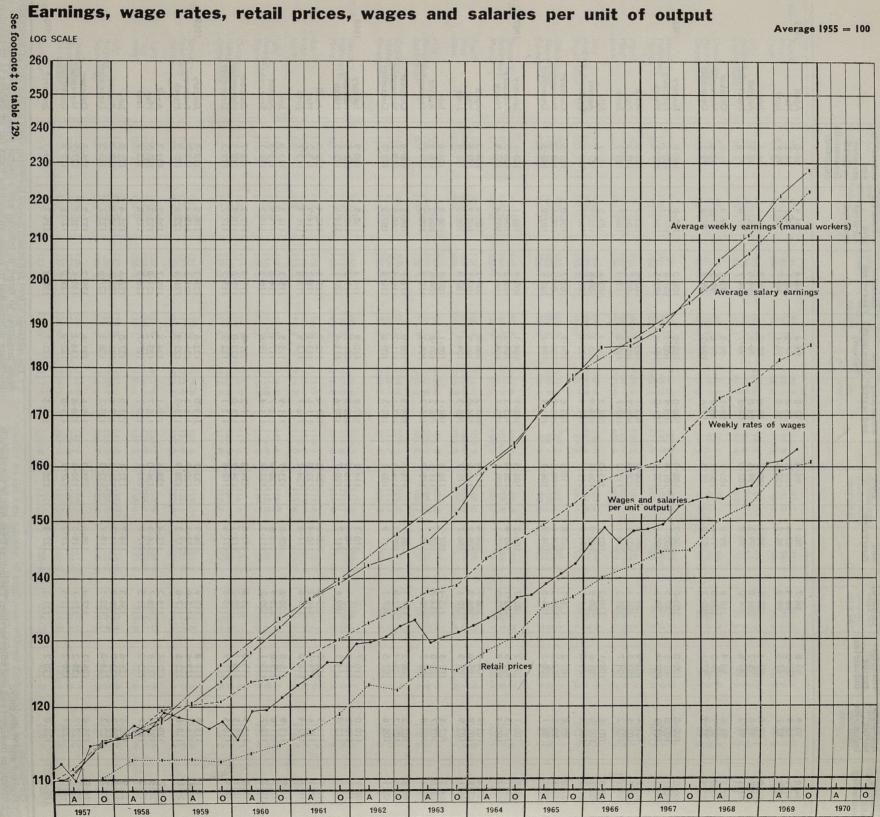
[†] England and Wales only.

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

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

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





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

THE RESERVE AND THE PERSON NAMED IN	Avera	age weekly	earnings in	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium	Avera	ge hourly	earnings e	xcluding ov	rertime pre	mium
ndustry Group	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969
NGINEERING*		graverskam by	(2) Table			and Sange	MAY DE RESIDE	Janes	no hegas			
imeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled	117.5	121·1 119·7 119·5	127·1 126·0 127·0	133·5 132·4 131·0	139·7 138·9 137·6	s. d. 544 8 490 0 385 4	122·8 118·1 120·7	129·2 126·3 126·5	132·1 127·8 130·6	138·8 134·4 136·7	143·8 141·8 141·8	134-3 116-1 93-0
Labourers All time-workers ayment-by-result workers	116.1	121.0	127.3	133.7	140.0	501 0	121.2	128-3	130-8	137.7	143.7	122-
Śkilled Semi-skilled Labourers	118·6 114·1 114·9	120·4 116·9 118·8	127·9 124·7 123·3	133·3 129·7 127·8	140·0 133·9 135·3	562 6 498 3 402 I	125·0 119·9 118·6	129·8 124·9 126·1	133·6 129·3 128·6 131·2	139·1 134·1 133·0 136·2	145·0 139·7 139·2 142·1	148 · 133 · 98 · 139 ·
All payment-by-result workers skilled workers semi-skilled workers labourers	116·3 117·9 113·3 116·1 116·1	118·6 120·6 118·0 119·4 119·6	126·1 127·4 125·1 126·2 126·5	131·2 133·2 130·8 130·3 132·3	136·8 139·7 136·1 137·2 138·2	524 4 552 9 489 4 389 4 511 10	122·2 123·5 118·7 120·5 121·6	127·2 129·0 125·1 126·5 127·4	131·2 132·4 128·1 130·3 130·7	138·4 133·9 136·1 136·9	143·9 140·2 141·4 142·7	140· 124· 94· 130·
Workers covered HIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	107.0				1 3 60 S							
imeworkers	131.3	127-5	130.2	138-9	149.9	s. d. 508 II	132.8	134.7	138-5	150-4	159-6	d. 125
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	130·5 122·9 130·8	137·2 122·8 129·8	141·3 129·0 133·4	139·5 138·9 141·3	154·9 152·8 154·7	431 10 406 9 469 2	127·1 123·4 131·4	133·5 131·3 135·6	133·6 135·2 138·2	142·0 150·3 151·7	155·0 160·9 163·0	100- 95- 113-
ayment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled	131·0 127·2 114·2	130·9 128·0 118·0	140·8 138·9 131·9	145·8 145·3 138·1	156·4 159·0 139·9	574 8 466 8 439 7	130·9 126·6 120·2	135·7 130·5 124·8	140·9 140·8 129·2	149·0 147·4 139·6	158·1 155·3 143·0	145 108 98
Labourers All payment-by-result workers Il skilled workers Il semi-skilled workers	128·9 130·9 128·0 118·2	129·6 130·2 130·3 120·8	140·1 139·4 139·5 132·7	145·3 144·1 143·3 139·8	155·0 155·0 157·8 146·6	536 7 561 6 457 7 428 1	129·7 131·0 126·8 121·9	134·6 135·2 130·9 128·3	140·6 141·0 139·1 133·1	148·3 148·5 145·4 144·9	155·9 157·9 155·2 151·1	131 141 106 97
All labourers All workers covered	129.4	129.7	139.5	144.1	155.1	520 9	130.2	134.8	141.0	148.7	157.7	127
HEMICAL MANUFACTURE			1 Bank		5.58 M	s. d.	May May			300	200 7480	ı d.
imeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	124·2 124·5 124·3	130·7 132·7 131·2	133·5 135·3 133·9	139·5 140·6 139·7	145·8 146·5 145·9	s. d. 494 3 551 1 507 1	127·6 124·6 127·2	137·2 134·8 136·8	139·2 138·4 139·3	149·6 143·1 148·2	155·0 150·8 154·2	123 136 126
Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers	122·0 122·0 121·6	127·7 129·6 128·1	131·7 132·0 131·8	135·5 136·6 135·8	142·6 144·7 143·6	507 I 578 4 524 I0	123·8 120·4 122·5	129·6 125·2 128·3	130·7 126·9 129·5	135·2 133·3 134·5	142·8 141·1 142·5	131 144 134
All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	123·4 123·4 123·2	129·5 131·5 129·9	132·9 134·1 133·2	138·0 139·2 138·2	144·6 146·2 145·1	499 11 563 11 515 0	126·6 122·6 125·4	134·3 130·6 133·3	136·1 133·5 135·4	143·7 139·1 142·5	150·0 147·1 149·4	126 140 130
RON AND STEEL MANUFACT	URE§											
imeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	114·5 118·0 119·1	119·4 120·9 126·2	124·8 133·1 134·5	128·9 135·6 137·0	135·4 147·5 146·7	s. d. 477 5 588 10 500 2	116·0 122·3 113·3	124·3 127·0 126·5	123·0 144·0 130·5	125·9 147·1 130·8	131·1 155·5 145·4	d. 111 140 114
Service workers Labourers All timeworkers	113·3 115·2 116·9	116·8 120·6 121·6	125·2 126·3 130·6	130·5 128·6 134·8	139·9 141·8 146·8	467 9 419 3 498 11	118·4 118·9 119·8	118·8 123·1 125·3	125·0 124·7 131·7	129·3 126·2 135·3	137·6 136·8 145·8	109 93 116
ayment-by-result workers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110·7 115·6 110·7	115·9 118·5 113·9	123·3 124·2 119·3	129·4 130·4 126·0	136·1 143·3 132·1	542 8 614 6 502 3	115·8 119·6 115·0	122·3 123·3 118·6	126·9 127·3 121·5	130·7 130·0 127·3	136·4 141·4 131·8	138 149 122
Service workers Labourers All payment-by-result workers	114·9 118·4 112·4	119·5 121·6 117·0	126·7 126·1 123·6	129·7 136·5 129·9	140·8 144·6 137·6	506 6 458 3 537 10	118·4 118·5 116·7	122·6 123·1 122·3	127·7 128·7 126·7	130·6 132·8 130·4	137·5 140·0 136·9	122 105 134
Il process workers Il maintenance workers (skilled) Il maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	111·3 116·1 112·6	116·4 118·9 116·2	123·6 125·9 121·9	129·8 131·2 128·3	136·5 143·1 134·9	536 8 605 0 502 0	116·1 120·2 116·6	122·9 123·9 120·8	126·7 130·2 123·9	130·9 133·1 129·2	136·5 142·8 134·7	136 146 121
Il service workers Il labourers Il workers covered	114·5 118·2 113·7	118·4 122·1 118·2	126·0 127·0 125·1	130·0 135·1 131·3	140·5 144·5 139·5	492 I 443 7 530 I	118·6 120·0 118·2	121·0 124·2 123·6	126·4 128·2 128·0		140-1	100

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

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

+ 370, 1

‡ 271–272; 276. § 311–312.

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

TABLE 129	Letterance processors supplies that benefit was a plant and served.	AVERAGE=100
Total - soul (Name) - soul (Name) - soul (Name) (N	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*	AVERAGE SALARY

		10 m () () ()		ALL MANUA	AL WORKERS*			AVERAGE
		Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	EARNINGS§
950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	8 CH 8 CH 2	73·1 79·3 85·8 89·8 93·7 100·0 107·9 113·4 117·5 120·6 123·7 128·8 133·6 138·4 144·9 151·2 158·3 164·2 175·1 184·3	73·0 79·2 85·7 89·7 93·6 100·0 108·0 113·6 117·9 121·1 126·3 134·3 140·5 145·7 153·2 162·9 173·7 180·8 193·1 203·5	100·2 100·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9 90·7	97·7 98·4 97·7 98·5 99·3 100·0(47·0) 99·5 99·0 98·3 99·1 98·3 99·1 98·3 97·2 96·3 96·5 97·4 96·3 94·3 94·3 94·3 94·7 94·9	68·1 75·0 80·9 85·9 91·5 100·0 113·0 116·9 122·2 130·1 138·0 142·9 148·9 161·8 174·8 185·0 192·3 200·1 224·4	69·7 76·1 82·8 87·1 92·2 100·0 108·4 114·0 118·9 123·2 132·5 141·9 148·4 154·3 166·1 181·6 196·2 204·1 219·8 236·5	100·0 107·3 114·8 118·5 126·3 133·4 147·7 155·8 164·5 178·4 186·1 194·7 206·9 222·9
963	April October	137·8 138·9	145·0 146·2	95·1 95·0	96·0 97·0	146·4 151·3	152·6 155·9	155-8
964	January April July October	142·5 143·7 145·6 146·2	150·3 151·6 153·9 154·7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94·6	97·7 	159·8 ————————————————————————————————————	163·7 168·5	- - - 164·5
965	January April July October	148·4 149·4 152·2 153·1	158·2 160·1 164·5 166·1	93·8 93·3 92·5 92·2	96·8 — 95·7	171·8 — 177·8	177·5 185·7	- - 178·4
966	January April July October	155·9 157·6 159·3 159·4	170·2 173·0 175·1 175·2	91·6 91·1 91·0 91·0	94·7 93·8	184·7 — 185·2	194·9 197·4	- - 186·1
967	January April July October	160·4 161·4 165·4 167·5	176·3 177·5 182·2 184·5	91·0 91·0 90·8 90·8	94·0 94·3	188·5 ———————————————————————————————————	200·4 207·9	_ _ _ _
1968	January April July October	172-3 173-5 174-9 176-5	190·0 191·4 192·9 194·7	90·7 90·7 90·7 90·7	94·5 	205·0 211·2	216·9 222·6	206-9
969	January February March	181·4 182·0 182·3	200·2 200·8 201·1	90·6 90·6 90·6		三部	= analys	27 - V
	April May June	182·4 182·6 183·1	201·3 201·6 202·2	90·6 90·6 90·6	94.9	220·5 —	232.4	0 100 100 1 — 110 0 0 0 100 0 — 110 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	July August September	183·8 184·3 185·5	203·1 203·6 205·0	90·5 90·5 90·5			shelling star	10 - 10 12 0 - 0 1 2 10 2 10 1 3 - 0 1 2 10 2 10 1 3 1 2 10 3 10 1 3 1
	October November December	185·7 187·2 191·1	205·2 206·9 211·2	90·5 90·5 90·5	94.9	228.3	240·6 —	222.9
1970	January February	192·2 194·5	212·5 215·3	90·5 90·4	b mobile 18.1	magade Trivotto	of selection to the	in a september

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

BLE 130	o 300	BASIC	WEEKLY I	RATES OF	WAGES	NO	RMAL WE	EKLY HOL	JRS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
		Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All
· Justin	ies and servi	ces											
industri 6)	les and servi	104.8	104-2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
7 8 9 9 0 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8		110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6 139·8 145·7 152·2 157·9 168·6	109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5 173·1 180·9	111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·6 155·1 164·1 170·3 181·5	110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·6 146·7 153·5 159·3 169·9 178·8	99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8 91.1 90.9 90.7	99.9 99.6 99.5 98.3 95.8 95.1 95.0 94.8 93.1 91.2 91.0 90.7	99.9 99.8 99.8 98.1 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.5 92.7 91.1 90.7 90.7	99.9 99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 91.1 90.9 90.7	110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6 147·8 156·9 167·0 173·8 185·9 195·9	109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8 150·4 160·5 172·6 179·7 190·8 199·9	111 · 4 116 · 0 119 · 2 125 · 6 135 · 9 142 · 5 148 · 4 156 · 1 167 · 5 180 · 1 187 · 4 200 · 1 213 · 2	110· 114· 117· 122· 130· 136· 141· 148· 157· 168· 175· 187· 197·
9	bruary	175.3	179.0	190-3	176.5	90.6	90·7 90·7	90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7	193·3 193·7	197 · 4	210·0 210·3	194
Ma Ap Ma	oril	175·6 175·7 175·9 176·4	179·2 179·3 179·3 179·8	190·6 190·7 191·0 191·6	176·8 176·9 177·1 177·6	90·6 90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·6 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·6 90·6	193·8 194·1 194·7	197·7 198·0 198·6	210·4 210·8 211·5	195 195 196
Jul Au Sei		176·9 177·5 178·7	181·3 181·4 182·3	192·2 192·5 193·4	178·3 178·8 180·0	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·5 90·5 90·5	195·3 195·9 197·3	200·5 200·7 201·7	212·3 212·5 213·6	197 197 198
Oc	ctober ovember ecember	178·9 180·5 184·3	182·6 183·4 184·4	193·6 195·4 207·1	180·2 181·7 185·4	90·6 90·6 90·5	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·5 90·5 90·5	197·5 199·3 203·5	202·0 202·9 204·0	213·8 215·8 228·9	199 200 204
	nuary bruary	185·4 187·9	185·3 185·6	208·0 211·1	186·5 188·7	90·5 90·4	90·4 90·3	90·5 90·3	90.5	204.8	205.6	229 · 9	206
anufactu	uring industr	[] 104.9	103.9	104-9	104-7	100·0 (44·1) 99·9	100.0	100.0	100·0 (44·2) 100·0	104.9	103.9	104-9	104
57 58 59 50 51 Mon 52 33 54 55 56 66 67 68 69	athly ages		109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3 180·3	110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0 191·5	110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·7 176·8	99.9 99.7 99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4 91.0 90.8 90.7	100.0 99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.7 90.3 90.1	100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·8 90·5 90·4	99·8 99·6 97·3 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6 90·5	113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2 169.2 182.7 193.3	113.7 116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2 178.8 191.9 200.1	114-7 117-7 125-9 135-7 141-1 145-6 152-9 164-4 177-1 184-6 197-7 211-8	113 116 122 130 134 138 145 164 17 181
	ebruary larch	173·2 173·4	178·4 178·8	187·9 188·2	174·7 175·0	90·7 90·7	90·2 90·2	90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6	190.9	197·7 198·1	207·7 208·0	19

176·7 177·0 177·2

190·0 190·4 190·7

191·0 191·1 215·0

216·1

90·0 90·0 90·0

178·9 178·9 179·0

181 · 1 181 · 3 181 · 6

185·2 185·2

173·6 173·9 174·5

175·0 175·4 175·5

175·8 176·1 183·5

184·4 184·4

July August September

191·4 191·8 192·5

193·1 193·5 193·7

194·0 194·3 202·5

203·5 203·5

198·2 198·6 198·8

201·1 201·3 201·7

202·0 202·2 204·3

205·7 205·7

210·3 210·7 211·0

211·3 211·5 237·9

239·1 239·1

196·3 196·6 204·6

90·6 90·5 90·5

90·4 90·4 90·4

90·4 90·4 90·4

90·5 90·4 90·4

90·4 90·4 90·4

90·4 90·4 90·4

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

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

[†] See footnotes to table 130.
‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.
§ Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.

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

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

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

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

are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, september 1958, February 1959 and January 1960.

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

variations in output, etc.

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

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

number.

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

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

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, et
Basic weekly rates of wages		J						a toolered by	na zelnozobra n
959 960 961 962 963 964 Monthly averages 965 966 967 968 969	{	118 119 126 129 135 139 145 152 156 163 172	119 123 128 132 138 144 150 156 161 169 177	112 115 118 124 131 139 144 149 152 158 166	117 119 125 127 130 136 140 147 155 170	112 116 121 124 128 133 139 145 148 152 156	118 121 122 126 131 135 142 148 150 157	118 123 124 132 135 144 151 157 161 167	115 120 126 131 138 146 155 161 165 172 181
969 May June	187 187	170 170	174 174	166 166	180 181	155 155	164	171 171	178 178
July August September	187 187 187	170 170 170	178 180 180	166 166 166	181 181 181	157 157 157	164 164 164	171 171 172	183 183 183
October November December	187 187 187	170 184 184	181 183 185	166 167 167	181 181 193	157 157 158	164 164 168	172 172 172	183 184 189
1970 January February	187	184	186	167	193 193	160	170 170	172 172	190
Normal weekly hours*	(47.5)	(39·1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	((45.0)	ı (45·0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968 1969	(47·5) 99·9 98·0 97·8 97·8 97·5 95·6 95·5 93·4 93·3 93·0	100·0 100·0 96·7 96·6 96·6 95·0 94·1 94·0 93·8 93·7	99·1 97·5 94·8 94·4 94·1 93·0 91·1 89·3 89·2 89·2	96-8 95-9 95-9 95-9 95-9 91-8 91-8 91-8	99.6 96.4 95.4 95.4 95.3 92.4 91.3 91.1 90.9	99-7 94-6 94-6 94-5 93-9 93-2 91-4 90-0 89-2	100·0 100·0 96·3 95·6 95·6 95·0 93·3 92·4 91·0 89·9 89·4	98.7 95.8 95.4 95.3 95.3 93.6 91.2 90.5 90.5	99.9 98.7 95.3 95.3 95.3 95.3 94.7 92.9 91.5 91.0 90.6
1969 May June	93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9	89·0 89·0	89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6
July August September	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
October November December	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·1	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
1970 January February	93·0 91·2	93·1 93·1	89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6
Basic hourly rates of wages		8-46	1.32	94 9 9 49 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	0.40		6 IA		115
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1968 1969	{	118 119 130 134 140 147 155 161 166 174 184	120 126 135 140 147 155 165 174 181 190 199	112 118 123 130 137 145 154 163 165 172 181	118 124 130 133 136 142 151 161 170 187 200	112 116 127 131 135 141 148 157 162 169 175	118 121 127 132 137 142 152 161 165 175 183	118 125 130 138 142 152 161 172 178 184 189	121 132 137 145 154 163 174 181 189 200
1969 May June	201 201	181	195 195	181	198 199	174 174	182 182	189 189	197 197
July August September	201 201 201	181 181 181	200 202 202	181 181 181	199 199 199	177 177 177	184 184 184	189 189 190	202 202 202
October November December	201 201 201	181 197 198	203 205 207	181 182 182	199 199 212	177 177 178	184 184 189	190 190 190	202 203 209
1970 January February	201 218	198	208 208	182 182	213 213	180 180	191	190	210 210

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

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

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

	Side S	Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	rimber, urniture, tc.
dy rates of wa	Basic v				olio il communicacio nella il Tombolica nella communicationi	Super Consults	2 800	1 Constant		
nthly averages		118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159 161 172	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162 170 179 190	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158 164 171 179	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164 177 188	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164 169 175 188	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154 161 172 176	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151 155 177 183	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162 170 177	118 122 126 134 138 143 149 156 160 171
	May June	175 175	185 185	177 179	185 186	186 186	176 176	183 183	175 175	178 178
	July August Septem	176 176 180	187 187 198	179 179 180	187 190 193	186 186 195	176 176 177	183 183 183	175 175 176	178 178 178
	Octobe Novem Decem	181 181 181	198 202 202	180 181 181	193 193 193	195 195 198	177 177 177	183 183 184	179 179 186	178 179 179
	January Februa	181 181	202 202	181	197	207 207	177 195	184	186 186	190
rmal weekly h		(45.0)	16 M	(45.6)	PE 18-815W - E1					
onthly averages a		(45·9) 99·9 99·2 97·9 96·7 96·6 96·5 94·4 92·8 92·7 92·7 92·0	(45· I) 97· 7 97· 4 93· 5 93· 2 93· 2 93· 2 93· 0 88· 9 88· 8 88· 8	100·0 99·8 96·9 95·5 95·5 92·9 91·2 91·1 91·1	(45·6) 98·9 97·4 95·6 93·6 93·4 93·2 92·1 89·4 89·1 88·9 88·8	(44-2) 100-0 96-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 93-2 90-6 90-6 90-6	(45·1) 100·0 99·0 96·1 93·5 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1 88·8 88·8	(45·0) 98·6 96·2 94·5 94·2 94·1 93·9 91·9 89·5 89·1 88·9 88·9	(43·2) 99·1 96·9 95·8 94·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 91·7 91·7	(44-0) 100-0 98-0 96-1 95-5 94-5 92-8 91-4 90-9 90-9
	May June	92·5 92·2	88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1	88.8	90·6 90·6	88.8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9
	July August Septem	91·6 91·6 91·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
	Octobe Novem Decem	91·6 91·6 91·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
	January Februa	91·3 91·3	88·8 88·8	91.1	88·8 88·8	90.6	88.8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9
ourly rates of	Bas									
onthly averages		118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171 174 185 192	1 122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182 192 202 214	117 122 132 138 145 150 162 173 180 187 196	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 177 184 199 212	112 119 126 132 139 149 168 181 187 193 208	120 123 130 143 147 156 163 173 182 194 199	114 120 127 136 144 151 159 169 174 199 206	119 126 131 141 147 154 163 173 176 185	118 125 132 141 144 152 161 170 176 188 196
	May June	189 190	208 208	194 197	208 209	206 206	199 199	206 206	191	195 195
	July August Septen	192 192 196	211 211 223	197 197 197	211 214 217	206 206 216	199 199 199	206 206 206	191 191 192	195 195 196
	Octobe Novem Decem	197 197 197	223 227 227	197 199 199	217 217 217	216 216 219	199 199 199	206 206 207	195 195 202	196 197 197
	Januar Februa	198 198	227 227	199	222 222	229 229	199	207 207	202 202	209 209

^{*} See footnote on previous par

Note:

If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

		ALL					FOC	301				
		ITEMS	entraged 1	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items main the United Primarily from home produced raw materials	ly manufacto Kingdom Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food
7th J	ANUARY 195	6=100	Edward I									
Weight	:s	1,0	00	350	31		201					650
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages {	102 105 109 109 110 114	· 8 · 0 · 6 · 7 · 5	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1	100 mm	84 Sept. 19	100 mm	20 A1 A1 A1				102·0 106·3 110·0 110·4 112·5 117·5
l6th J	IANUARY 196	2=100	RELL				801	1 33				
Weight	ts 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0	000 000 000 000	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63·0-65·3 62·0-63·8 55·8-57·7 52·1-53·8 53·2-54·5 53·9-54·9	253 · 7-256 · 0 255 · 2-257 · 0 256 · 3-258 · 2 257 · 2-258 · 9 243 · 5-244 · 8 238 · 1-239 · 1	45·0-46·3 45·8-46·9 45·3-46·5 47·3-48·4 45·3-46·1 43·0-43·6	81·4-82·4 84·0-84·7 82·4-83·1 78·2-78·8 74·3-74·8 75·7-76·1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	51.7	76·6 75·0 76·9 76·5 70·0 67·5	681 681 686 689 702 707 711
	1968 1969 1970	1,0 1,0 1,0	000	263 254 255	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·8 (provisional)	215·0-216·6 208·5-210·0 207·2-209·0 (provisional)	39·6-40·7 38·8-39·9 38·3-39·5 (provisional)	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7 64·5-65·1 (provisional)	104·0-105·6 103·1-104·6 102·8-104·6 (provisional)	48.7	57·6 54·0 55·7	737 746 745
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	17th January 1956=100 119·3	101·6 103·6 107·0 112·1 116·5 119·4 125·0 131·8	102·3 104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6 118·5 123·2 131·0	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7 136·2	102-1 104-4 110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8 130-1	102·0 103·0 106·5 109·3 112·0 114·6 118·9 126·0	104·2 108·1 112·3 115·0 116·8 120·4 126·1 133·0	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5 130·5	101·0 101·7 110·1 115·2 119·4 121·2 130·2 136·8	100·5 103·2 109·3 111·7 114·7 116·5 119·0 123·8	101·2 103·1 106·6 112·3 116·9 119·8 125·7 132·2
1963	January 15	Yest	102.7	103 · 8	102.2	104-2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103 · 4	102.3	102.2
1964	January 14	STATE OF THE PARTY	104.7	105 · 4	98.4	107-1	105.0	111-2	108.9	103-6	106.5	104-3
965	January 12	10000 10000	109.5	110.3	99.9	112-9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109-2
966	January 18 January 17	Second	114-3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	116.5	119.0
1968	January 16		121.6	121 - 1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119-3	121-9
	April 23 May 21 June 18	tapas.	124·8 124·9 125·4	123·5 123·6 124·1	125·7 126·0 127·4	123·3 123·4 123·7	118·8 119·2 119·2	125·8 126·1 126·5	123·2 123·6 123·8	129·0 129·0 129·3	118·4 118·0 118·6	125·3 125·5 125·9
	July 16 August 20 September 17		125·5 125·7 125·8	123·8 123·2 122·6	122·5 117·5 113·9	124·4 124·7 124·8	119·3 120·6 120·3	126·8 127·1 127·1	124·1 124·8 124·7	131·7 131·5 132·0	118·7 118·8 119·0	126·1 126·6 127·0
	October 15 November 12 December 10		126·4 126·7 128·4	123·4 123·9 125·4	117·4 119·0 125·7	125·0 125·2 125·6	120·2 120·3 120·5	127·5 127·9 128·3	124·9 125·1 125·5	131·9 131·8 132·2	119·2 119·6 120·0	127·8 127·8 129·5
1969	January 14 February 18 March 18	gath and	129·1 129·8 130·3	126·1 128·2 129·4	124·6 132·2 138·4	126·7 127·6 127·7	121·7 122·1 122·2	129·6 131·5 132·0	126·7 128·1 128·4	133·4 133·4 133·4	121·1 121·6 121·4	130 · 5 130 · 5 130 · 7
	April 22 May 20 June 17	žuly August Septem	131·7 131·5 132·1		152·4 147·5 148·4	128·0 128·5 130·3	122·6 123·7 126·5	132·3 132·5 132·9	128·7 129·3 130·6	134·2 134·7 137·5	121·4 121·6 123·6	131 - 6
	July 22 August 19 September 16	o brook besself		132·0 130·5 131·3	138·3 131·7 129·0	130·9 130·5 132·1	127·8 128·5 128·6	133·3 133·7 133·8	131·4 131·9 132·0	137·7 134·8 140·3	124·4 125·1	132·3 132·6
	October 21 November 18 December 16	Separate Property and Property	133·2 133·5 134·4	131·8 132·0 133·4	129·2 128·4 134·4	132·6 133·0 133·4	128·9 129·5 129·7	134·6 134·7 134·6	132·6 132·9 132·9	140·3 140·7 141·0	126·1 126·7 127·8	134·1 134·9
1970	January 20 February 17		135·5 136·2	134·7 136·3	136·8 142·7	134·5 135·1	130.6	137·6 138·9	135 · 1	140.6	128·2 128·9	136.3

^{*} See footnote on page 229.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

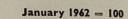
RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

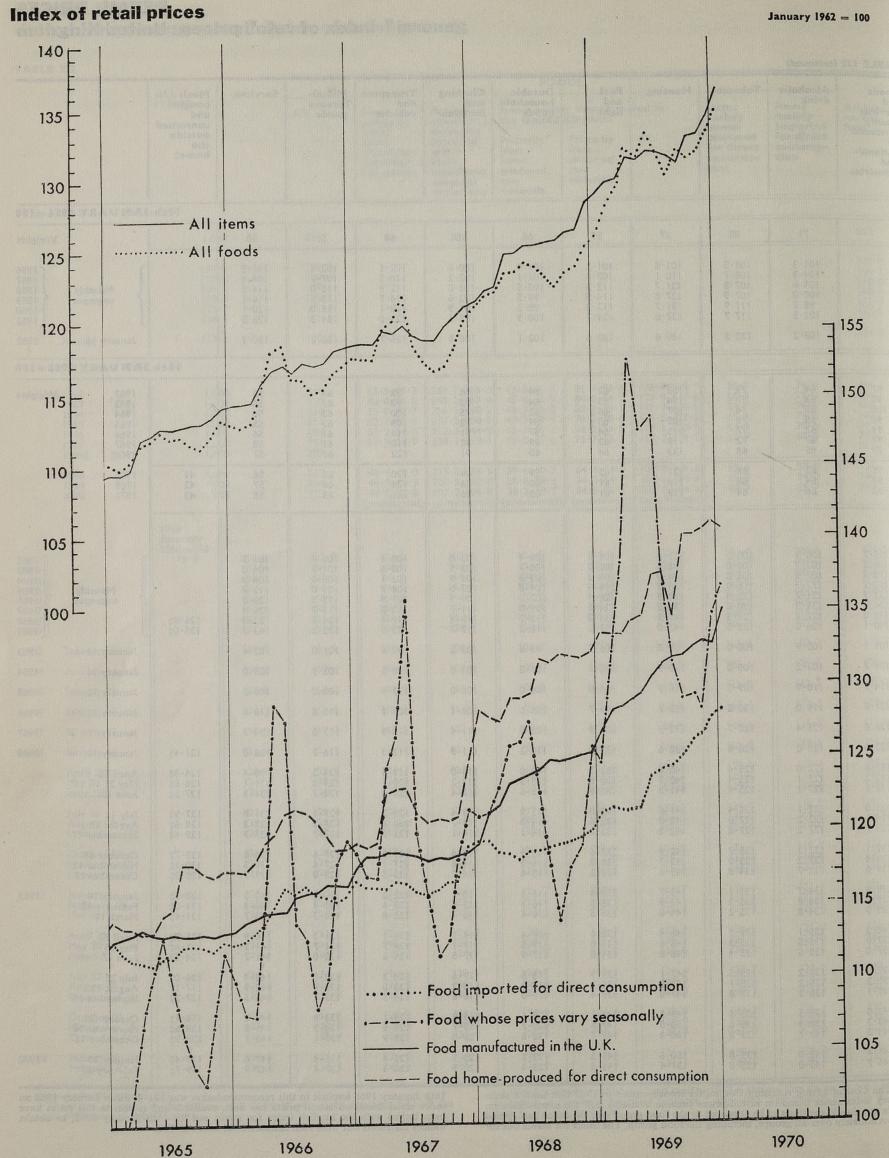
goods nd ervices nainly roduced y ational- sed ndustries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡		
					1		1			l7th	JANUARY 19	56=100
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58			Weights
321	101·3 ·104·3 ·105·8 ·100·0 ·98·2 ·102·5	103·5 106·1 107·8 107·9 111·9 117·7	102·8 110·1 121·7 127·8 131·7 137·6	101·3 107·9 113·3 114·5 117·3 124·7	101·0 101·1 100·5 98·5 98·3 100·3	100·6 102·2 103·0 102·6 103·9 105·6	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103·5 109·4 114·5 116·1 120·1 126·2		Monthly averages January 16	1956 1958 1958 1958 1960 1960
			1 2/2	1 11/02	7					16th	JANUARY IS	962=10
97 98 100 98 99 97 98	64 63 63 65 67 67 67	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	64 63 63 63 61 61	56 56 56 55 56 58 57		1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	Weight
95 93 92	63 64 66	66 68 64	121 118 119	62 61 61	59 60 60	89 86 86	120 124 126	60 66 65	56 57 55	41 42 43	1968 1969 1970	
101·7 106·1 110·2 116·2 123·3 126·8 135·0 140·1	100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3 127·1 136·2	100·0 100·0 105·8 118·0 120·8 120·8 125·5 135·5	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5 141·3	101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8 137·8	100·4 100·1 102·3 104·8 107·2 109·0 113·2 118·3	102·0 103·5 104·9 107·0 109·9 111·7 113·4	100·5 100·5 102·1 106·7 109·9 112·2 119·1 123·9	100·6 101·9 105·0 109·0 112·5 113·7 124·5 132·3	101-9 104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5 126-4 132-4 142-5	126·9‡ 135·0‡	Monthly averages	196 196 196 196 196 196 196
105.9	100-9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99-8	103 · 2	99.6	101.0	102.4		January 15 January 14	19
109.7	103 · 2	100.0	110-9	110.1	101-2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0		January 12	19
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108-1	109-1	110-6	116-6		January 18	19
126.8	125.4	120.7	131-3	124.9	108-8	111-4	110-9	113.8	124.7		January 17	19
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121 · 4‡	January 16 April 23	19
133 · 8 132 · 2 132 · 9	127·0 127·1 127·1	125·4 125·4 125·4	140·6 140·9 141·3	133·3 130·8 131·9	113·0 113·3 113·6	113·0 113·2 113·4	119·4 120·1 120·4	124·2 124·8 126·7	130·4 131·1 131·3	126·3‡ 126·8‡ 127·5‡	May 21 June 18	
133·0 134·2 135·7	127·1 127·2 127·2	125·4 127·8 127·8	141·6 142·0 142·2	132·0 132·6 133·2		113·4 113·7 114·1	120·3 120·6 121·0	127 · 1 127 · 2 127 · 3	131·8 132·3 133·7	127·9‡ 128·6‡ 129·4‡	July 16 August 20 September 17	
139·1 139·4 139·6	127·3 127·2 132·7	125·7 125·9 134·8	142·9 143·3 143·6	137·6 138·0 138·2	114·9 114·9 115·4	114·4 114·6 114·7	121 · 0 121 · 1 122 · 5	127·6 127·6 128·0	136·8 137·3 137·7	129·7‡ 130·1‡ 130·3‡	October 15 November 12 December 10	
139·9 139·9 139·9	134·7 134·8 134·8	135·1 135·2 135·2	143·7 143·9 144·0	138·4 138·5 138·5	116·1 116·3 116·4	115·1 115·9 116·4	122·2 122·6 122·8	130·2 130·4 130·3	140·2 140·4 140·7	130·5‡ 131·0‡ 131·4‡	January 14 February 18 March 18	19
140·2 137·8 137·8	135·1 135·5 135·6	135·3 135·3 135·4	146·4 146·6 146·8	138·6 134·8 134·8	117·4 117·5 117·9	116·7 117·1 117·5	124·1 124·7 124·6	131·3 131·7 132·0	140·9 141·3 141·7	133·2‡ 133·6‡ 134·5‡	April 22 May 20 June 17	
137·9 138·2 139·1	136·2 136·2 136·2	135·5 135·7 135·8	147·1 147·5 147·6	134·9 135·3 135·4	118·5 118·6 119·0	117·6 118·2 118·8	124·3 123·8 124·3	132·5 132·8 133·1	142·4 142·9 143·3	136·0‡ 137·1‡ 137·2‡	July 22 August 19 September 16	5
143·0 143·3 144·0	136·5 136·4 142·7	135·8 135·8 135·8	149·5 150·0 150·4	141·3 141·6 141·7	120·6 120·7 120·8	119·2 119·7 120·0	124·1 124·5 124·9	133·9 134·3 135·1	144·8 145·5 145·7	138·1‡ 138·5‡ 138·9‡	October 21 November 18 December 16	3
146·4 146·7	143·0 143·0	135·8 135·8	150·6 151·4	145·3 145·5	122·2 122·4	120.5	125·4 126·4	136·4 137·4	147.6	139·4‡ 139·7‡	January 20 February 17	19

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

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

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





INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * stoppages of work: United Kingdom

1187	1977.1	NUMBER		NUMBER WORKERS INVOLVE STOPPAG	DIN	WORKING	G DAYS LOS	T IN ALL S	TOPPAGES	IN PROGRE	SS IN PERIO	D‡
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industrie and services
t-salit	4.40	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 1966 1967 1968 1969		2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,021	2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,051	(000's) 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871§ 869 530§ 732 2,256§ 1,609	(000's) 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883§ 876 544§ 734 2,258§ 1,620	(000's) 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,772	(000's) 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041	(000's) 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,729	(000's) 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 139	(000's) 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 269	(000's) 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 718	(000's) 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 874
1966	April May June	171 206 152	204 233 185	51 83 48	55 85 88	121 391 790	7 7 14	77 110 134	1 5 2	13 17 11	10 214 588	13 38 40
	July August September	100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18	=	7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6 11
	October November December	176 155 72	192 185 91	58 37 23	61 42 28	163 135 57	15 12 3	39 68 32	Ξ	18 19 1	76 25 9	15 10 11
1967	January February March	176 199 154	193 233 189	49 47 44	51 42 48	133 171 155	7 8 9	89 130 106	5	13 12 25	8 7 3	10 12 12
	April May June	180 188 182	205 224 205	79 81 56	82 104 57	184 227 195	5 15 16	111 145 105	5 4 1	34 27 18	6 15 46	24 20 9
	July August September	141 179 179	168 207 218	60 50 104	70 57 113	164 142 379	24 5 7	86 81 199	7	14 12 11	21 17 153	18 21 7
	October November December	246 206 86	281 258 128	79 52 31	106 70 38	600 321 115	8 2 1	198 137 33	1 2	13 18 4	338 143 66	42 19 9
1968	January February March	170 168 180	182 205 218	54 53 52	56 63 71	157 268 289	1 6 2	112 205 126	3 3 -	20 14 12	4 5 117	17 35 31
	April May June	199 239 178	231 286 216	64 1,589 73	77 1,607 82	257 1,861 277	5 3 8	110 1,650 188	3 11 3	13 36 27	114 100 39	13 60 13
	July August September	211 194 221	263 223 266	71 62 66	81 68 82	179 217 403	4 5 4	115 124 251	1 1 3	8 11 41	21 29 36	30 47 68
	October November December	255 253 110	317 324 160	. 74 . 75 23	91 94 30	377 289 115	10 7 2	208 200 75	5 5 2	28 14 11	51 30 12	77 33 13
1969	January February March	216 241 260	246 288 299	144 143 96	154 154 145	364 432 751	10 2 7	197 336 675	3 5 5	9 25 21	122 26 18	23 38 24
	April May June	252 264 255	295 314 308	105 108 96	122 122 112	311 397 405	10 9 3	177 265 273	1 13 13	21 23 21	50 35 39	51 52 56
	July August September	229 242 276	282 284 338	170 133 88	182 142 118	427 558 394	2 5 22	111 450 284	44 12 1	22 20 24	190 32 20	58 38 42
	October November December	367 303 116	433 377 177	280 196 50	320 215 73	1,849 520 364	966 6 1	467 266 228	20 18 3	49 26 8	45 70 68	302 134 56
1970	January February	313 341	350 399	137 148	145 163	435 744	8 1	230 371	45 148	19 23	53 29	87 171

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

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

‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

[§] Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the

stoppage began.

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

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

ADLE	134 STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P			2,0				100	1000	
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†
peter t	ag i Makada, Textiles Careirose Transport 40									
	WHOLE ECONOMY	PRINCE OF THE PRINCE OF			7					
la Ib Ic	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	93·8 98·5 95·2	95·5 99·5 96·0	96·8 99·9 96·9	100·0 100·0	106·0 101·3 104·6	108·8 102·2 106·4	110·6 102·4 108·0	112·4 101·0 111·3	116·7 100·3 116·4
Id Ie If	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	91·7 90·8 90·1	94·7 95·6 95·1	97·9 99·5 99·2	100·0 100·0	102·6 102·5 102·5	106·7 106·7 107·2	110·5 112·3 114·6	114·7 115·2 117·5	117·5 118·4 121·8
	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
2a 2b 2c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	94·5 100·1 94·4	95·7 101·4 94·4	96·7 101·1 95·6	100·0 100·0	108·3 101·7 106·5	111·7 102·8 108·7	113·2 102·5 110·4	113·9 99·7 114·2	(122·2)
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·0 92·0	98·0 97·3	100·5 100·2	100.0	101.0	106·1 106·5	110.6	111.5	112.7
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			1 22		100	1	1	1	1
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	95·5 100·7 94·8	95·7 101·9 93·9	96·1 101·2 95·0	100·0 100·0	108·7 101·4 107·2	112·4 102·6 109·6	114·2 102·6 111·3	99·7 114·5	(98·8) (122·7)
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·0 91·9	99·0 98·3	101.2	100.0	100.6	106·1 106·5	110.8	112.4	113.9
	MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed	1	1	782		1	1	1	1 00 1	1
4a 4b 4c	Output Employment Output per person employed	98·8 112·1 88·1	97·5 107·3 90·9	100·1 104·2 96·1	100·0 100·0	99·8 96·2 103·7	95·8 91·2 105·0	90·1 84·6 106·5	89·1 80·2 111·1	(71 · 1 (118 · 0
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99·9 99·1	102.2	100.3	100.0	100.8	103.6	108-1	108.7	108-
•	METAL MANUFACTURE			1		1		1	1	1
5a 5b 5c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	107·4 103·9 103·4	101·1 105·7 95·6	95·6 100·9 94·7	100·0 100·0	113·3 104·5 108·4	118·2 106·3 111·2	111·3 104·0 107·0	104·7 98·9 105·9	(97·: (113·:
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	88·5 87·4	98.9	102.0	100.0	101.0	106.1	114.7	119.6	119-
5	ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS	1	Tax I	1.55	1 88	1 155	1	1	1 105 5	1 130-
6a 6b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	90·2 95·3 94·6	96·1 99·4 96·7	97·7 100·8 96·9	100.0	108·9 102·6 106·1	112·9 105·9 106·6	121·7 108·0 112·7	125·5 106·8 117·5	(105-
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	94·9 93·8	98·2 97·5	100.4	100.0	101.3	108.9	108.9	109·0 107·5	110.
7	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed	1		1 10	1	1 100 1	113.8	111.7	106.3	1 117-
7a 7b 7c	Output Employment Output per person employed	97·5 104·8 93·0	90·7 102·6 88·4	92·3 101·1 91·3	100·0 100·0	108·1 100·2 107·9	99·4 114·5	97·9 114·1	94.5	(125
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·8 92·9	104.2	103·4 102·9	100.0	101.3	102.0	105.8	111.6	110
8	TEXTILES Output, employment and output per person employed	1	1	1 383	1 100 0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	1 119
8a 8b 8c	Output Employment Output per person employed	100·7 107·5 93·7	97·3 106·5 91·4	95·4 102·3 93·3	100.0	99·7 106·0	98·1 110·4	96.3	89·7 117·1	(88)
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·3 92·6	101.2	101.9	100.0	100-9	103·7 104·3	110.4	109.8	104
9	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER			L	1	1	1		L	1 100
9a 9b 9c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	83·1 93·5 88·9	86·9 95·5 91·0	93·8 97·3 96·4	100·0 100·0	105·1 101·5 103·5	112·3 103·2 108·8	116·9 106·3 110·0	121·2 106·5 113·8	128 (103 (124
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	96·5 95·0	99·1 98·2	99·4 98·4	100.0	103·3 102·8	108·5 108·5	111.8	111.6	107

^{*} Civil employment and HM Forces.

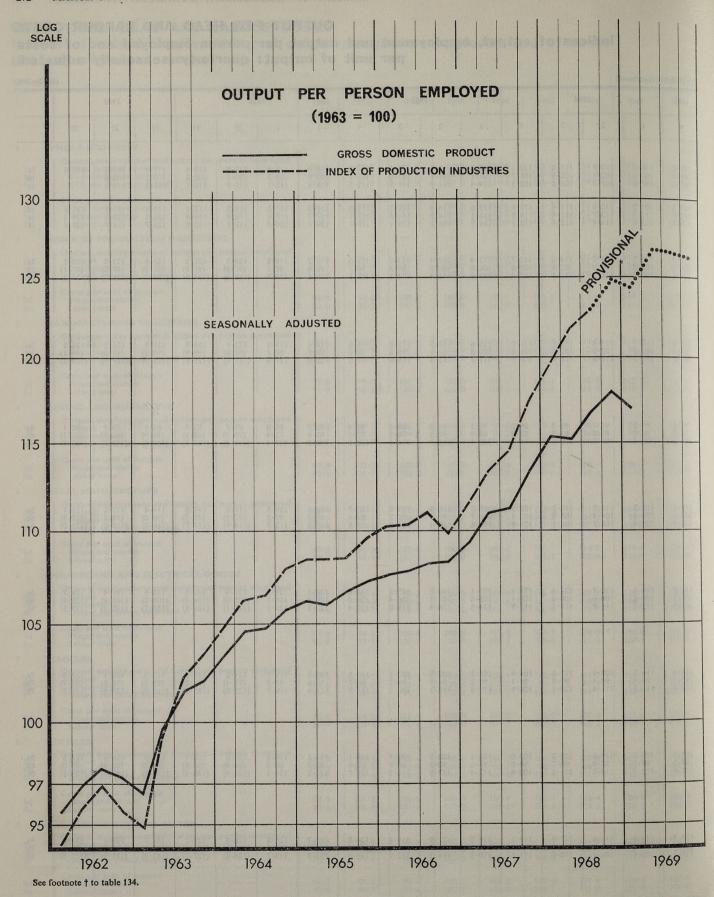
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

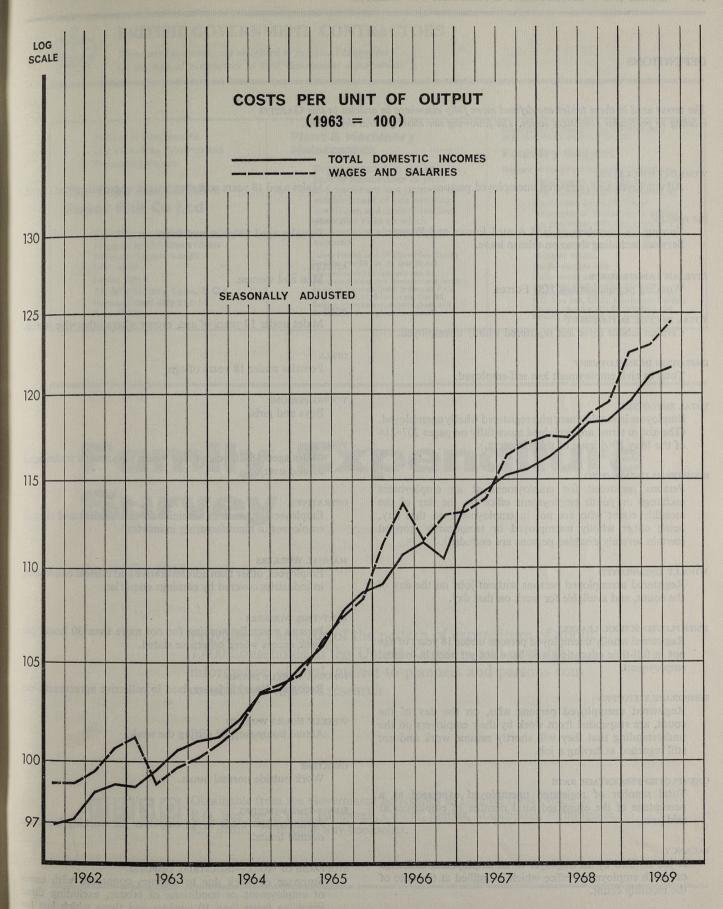
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

1965		19	66			19	67			19	768			1969		
4	1	2	3	4	1 '	2	3	4	ı	2	3†	4†	I†	2†	3†	
10·0 02·6 07·2	110·6 102·8 107·6	110·7 102·7 107·8	111·0 102·5 108·3	110·1 101·7 108·3	110·6 101·1 109·4		112·6 101·0 111·5	114·2 100·7 113·5	116·0 100·5 115·4	115·4 100·3 115·1	117·0 100·1 116·9	118·4 100·2 118·1	117·4 100·2 117·2	119·2 100·0 119·2	118-6	la Ib Ic
08·3 08·7 09·5	109·2 111·3 112·0	110·8 113·7 114·4		110·5 113·0 118·7	113·6 113·1 114·9	114·4 114·0 116·2	115·2 116·5 119·1	115·5 117·1 119·7	116·3 117·7 120·1	117·2 117·6 120·4	118·3 118·9 122·8	118·4 119·4 123·8	119·6 122·5 125·7	121·1 123·0 126·7	121·6 124·5 129·6	ld le lf
12·9 03·0 09·6	113·5 103·0 110·2	113·5 102·9 110·3	114·0 102·6 1111·1	111·7 101·6 109·9	112·4 100·8 111·5	113·4 100·0 113·4	113·7 99·3 114·5	116·0 98·7 117·5	117·7 98·4 119·6	118·5 98·1 120·8	120·3 (97·8) (123·0)	122·3 (97·9) (124·9)	121·6 (97·8) (124·3)	123·5 (97·5) (126·7)	122·5 (97·1) (126·2)	2a 2b 2c
13·8 02·9 10·6	115·1 103·0 111·7	114·8 102·9 111·6	115·1 102·9 111·9	111·9 101·8 109·9	112·6 100·8 111·7	113-5 100-1 113-4	113·8 99·3 114·6	116·6 98·8 118·0	118·4 98·7 120·0	119·8 98·7 121·4		124·5 (98·9) (125·9)	123·9 (99·2) (124·9)	126·2 (99·3) (127·1)	125·2 (99·1) (126·3)	3a 3b 3c
93·6 88·7 05·5	91·2 86·8 105·1	91·7 85·0 107·9	89·2 83·7 106·6	88·2 82·9 106·4	89·5 82·0 109·1	90·0 81·3 110·7	88·4 79·9 110·6	88·4 77·7 113·8	86·7 75·4 115·0	85·0 72·4 117·4	83·7 (70·1) (119·4)	83·7 (68·3) (122·5)	80·9 (66·9) (120·9)	79·9 (66·2) (120·7)	80·I (65·3) (122·7)	4a 4b 4c
17·1 06·1 10·4	115·2 105·3 109·4	113·5 104·4 108·7	110·2 103·9 106·1	106·3 102·4 103·8	105·3 100·7 104·6	104·8 99·4 105·4	103·0 98·2 104·9	105·7 97·4 108·5	106·5 97·3 109·5	109·5 97·2 112·7		114·5 (97·3) (117·7)		117·0 (98·5) (118·8)		5a 5i 5c
6.5	120·6 107·6 112·1	120·7 108·0 111·8	122·6 108·4 113·1	123·1 108·1 113·9	123·1 107·5 114·5	126·8 107·1 118·4	125·5 106·4 118·0	126·6 106·0 119·4	128·1 105·4 121·5			132·5 (104·9) (126·3)	135·4 (105·2) (128·7)	139·4 (105·6) (132·0)	136·7 (105·6) (129·5)	6: 6:
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[†] Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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





DEFINITIONS

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

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

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

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 WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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