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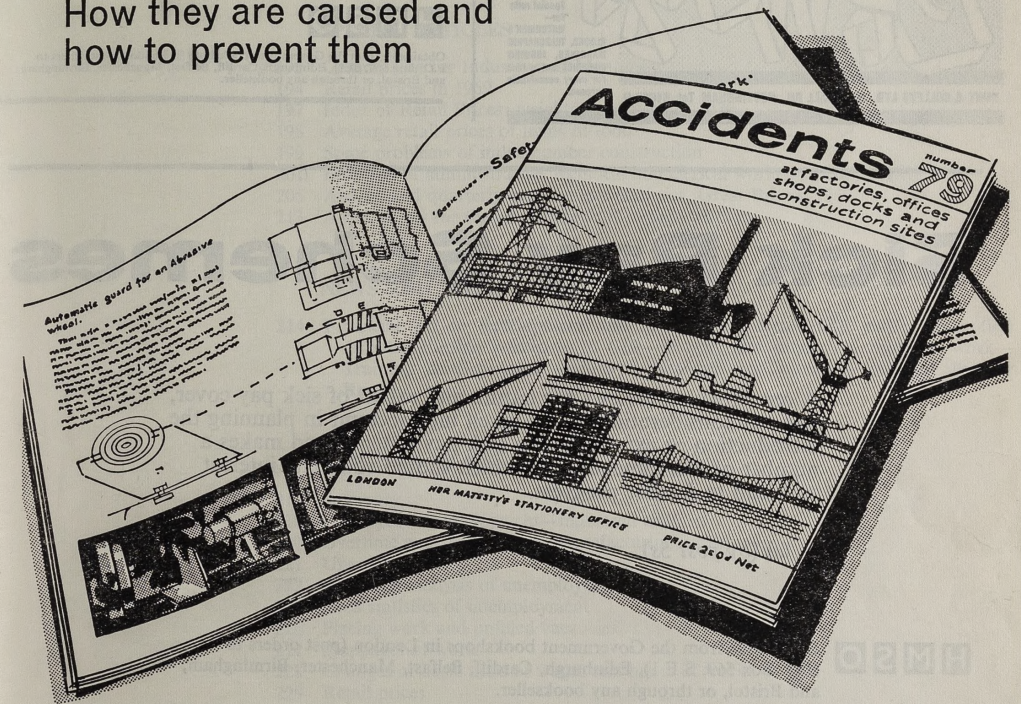
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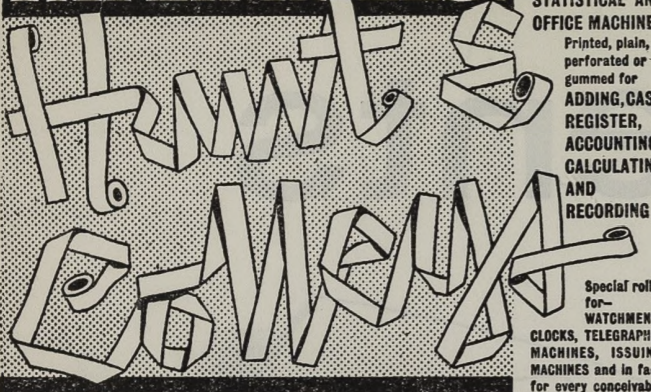
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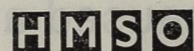
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Commission for Industry and Manpower

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 would:

- (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 consumers; and
- (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 mergers.

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 of sale;

- require the disclosure of certain types of financial information;

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

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 settlements.

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 "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1969 and January 1970
	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	+4.3	+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 4½ 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 4½ and 5½ 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 7½ 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 6½ 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 7½ 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 6½ 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 3½ 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 4½ 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 4½ 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 8½ 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 ice cream.

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 5½ per cent. above the January 1969 level. There was a rise over the year of rather more than 4½ 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 1970.

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 4½ and 5½ 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 2½ per cent. over the year.

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 3½ 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 6½ 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 5½ 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	5	23	+0.7
+ 10 but less than 15	6	63	+1.0
+ 5 but less than 10	32	369	+3.3
+ 4 but less than 5	9	139	+0.8
+ 3 but less than 4	10	89	+0.4
+ 2 but less than 3	7	45	+0.1
+ 1 but less than 2	6	23	+0.0
+ less than 1	9	178	+0.1
All increases	84	929	+6.4
No change	5	31	—
All decreases	4	40	-0.0
- less than 1	4	40	-0.0

Table 4

Group	1969					1970							
	14th Jan.	18th Feb.	18th March	22nd April	20th May	17th June	22nd July	19th Aug.	16th Sept.	21st Oct.	18th Nov.	16th 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	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.4	142.7	143.0
Tobacco	135.1	135.2	135.2	135.3	135.3	135.4	135.5	135.7	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8
Housing	143.7	143.9	144.0	146.4	146.6	146.8	147.1	147.5	147.6	149.5	150.0	150.4	150.6
Fuel and light	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	124.9	125.4
Miscellaneous goods	130.2	130.4	130.3	131.3	131.7	132.0	132.5	132.8	133.1	133.9	134.3	135.1	136.4
Services	140.2	140.4	140.7	140.9	141.3	141.7	142.4	142.9	143.3	144.8	145.5	145.7	147.6
Meals bought and consumed outside the 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
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	135.5
Food: Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	124.6	132.2	138.4	152.4	147.5	148.4	138.3	131.7	129.0	129.2	128.4	134.4	136.8
All other items	126.7	127.6	127.7	128.0	128.5	130.3	130.9	130.5	132.1	132.6	133.0	133.4	134.5
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 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	140.6
Items mainly imported for direct consumption	121.1	121.6	121.4	121.4	121.6	123.6	124.2	124.4	125.1	126.1	126.7	127.8	128.2
All groups other than food	130.2	130.5	130.7	131.6	131.6	131.8	132.1	132.3	132.6	133.7	134.1	134.9	135.8

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	2	112	+0.9
+ 0.3 but less than 0.4	2	51	+0.7
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3	2	34	+0.5
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2	16	255	+2.2
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1	16	142	+1.1
+ less than 0.05	46	335	+1.0
All increases	84	929	+6.4
No change	5	31	—
All decreases	4	40	-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 country;
- (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.

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	1
Flour	4
Other cereals	7
Biscuits	9
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	17
Beef	10
Mutton and lamb	5
Pork	9
Bacon	3
Ham (cooked)	21
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	9
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	7
Butter	2
Margarine	2
Lard, other cooking fat	4
Cheese	9
Eggs	22
Milk, fresh	6
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	3
Tea	6
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	4
Soft drinks	2
Sugar	11
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	4
Potatoes	4
Tomatoes	12
Other fresh vegetables and canned, dried, etc. vegetables	13
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc.	18
Sweets and chocolates	3
Ice cream	8
Other foods	5
Food for animals	5
Total, Food	255
ALCOHOLIC DRINK	
Beer, etc.	44
Spirits, wines, etc.	22
Total, Alcoholic drink	66
TOBACCO	
Cigarettes	57
Tobacco	7
Total, Tobacco	64

HOUSING	
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	71
Rates and water charges	30
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc.	7
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.	11
Total, Housing	119
FUEL AND LIGHT	
Coal	17
Coke	6
Gas	13
Electricity	23
Oil and other fuel and light	2
Total, Fuel and light	61
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	
Furniture	12
Radio, television, etc.	7
Other household appliances	15
Floor coverings	9
Soft furnishings	8
Chinaware, glassware, etc.	2
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	7
Total, Durable household goods	60
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	
Men's outer clothing	14
Men's underclothing	5
Women's outer clothing	20
Women's underclothing	5
Children's outer clothing	9
Children's underclothing	2
Hose	6
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc.	6
Clothing materials	2
Men's footwear	6
Women's footwear	7
Children's footwear	4
Total, Clothing and footwear	86
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	
Purchase of motor vehicles	40
Maintenance of motor vehicles	12
Petrol and oil	32
Motor licences	9
Motor insurance	6
Cycles and other vehicles	2
Rail transport	6
Bus, etc. transport	19
Total, Transport and vehicles	126
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	
Books	3
Newspapers and periodicals	14
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4
Medicines and surgical, etc. goods	5
Toilet requisites	9
Soap and other detergents	6
Soda, polishes, etc.	3
Other household goods	2
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc.	10
Photographic and optical goods	4
Toys	5
Total, Miscellaneous goods	65
SERVICES	
Postage, etc.	3
Telephone, telegrams, etc.	5
Television and radio licences, and set rentals	11
Other entertainment	11
Domestic help	4
Hairdressing	8
Boot and shoe repairing	2
Laundry	3
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	8
Total, Services	55
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	43
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	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.

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

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	847	74.8	0.19	66 - 82
Sirloin (without bone)	858	102.7	0.38	90 - 116
Silverside (without bone)*	898	95.0	0.27	84 - 108
Back ribs (with bone)*	749	65.4	0.33	54 - 78
Fore ribs (with bone)	760	64.4	0.27	54 - 76
Brisket (with bone)	755	40.7	0.34	32 - 50
Rump steak*	891	129.8	0.54	108 - 150
Beef: Imported, chilled				
Chuck	79	61.9	0.64	56 - 70
Silverside (without bone)*	60	79.4	0.98	72 - 90
Rump steak*	105	99.9	1.56	84 - 120
Lamb: Home-killed				
Loin (with bone)	774	78.2	0.32	66 - 90
Breast*	768	23.3	0.23	16 - 32
Best end of neck	739	59.2	0.44	42 - 78
Shoulder (with bone)	766	54.8	0.44	46 - 66
Leg (with bone)	778	75.4	0.25	66 - 84
Lamb: Imported				
Loin (with bone)	600	61.1	0.23	54 - 70
Breast*	573	15.0	0.18	10 - 20
Best end of neck	577	49.5	0.31	36 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	591	43.5	0.17	38 - 48
Leg (with bone)	597	66.0	0.15	60 - 72
Pork: Home-killed				
Leg (foot off)	859	67.1	0.27	56 - 78
Belly*	860	42.2	0.16	36 - 48
Loin (with bone)	897	78.3	0.20	70 - 86
Pork sausages	870	42.8	0.12	38 - 48
Beef sausages	781	35.4	0.14	30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler)				
frozen (3 lb.)	675	37.6	0.19	32 - 45
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready	323	45.1	0.34	36 - 54
Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	259	44.0	0.36	36 - 54
Fresh and smoked fish				
Cod fillets	606	48.8	0.20	42 - 54
Haddock fillets	624	58.6	0.26	48 - 66
Haddock, smoked, whole	544	52.5	0.26	44 - 60
Plaice, fillets	555	78.7	0.50	60 - 96
Halibut cuts	323	106.4	1.15	84 - 144
Herrings	557	25.8	0.16	20 - 30
Kippers, with bone	646	34.6	0.13	30 - 40
Bread				
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	840	20.8	0.04	20 - 22
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	716	20.2	0.04	19 - 22
White, 14 oz. loaf	787	12.2	0.03	11 - 14
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	713	14.3	0.03	13 - 15
Flour				
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	872	23.1	0.10	18 - 27

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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 one-in-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 1970.

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
Fresh vegetables		d.	d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose				
White	658	5.1	0.02	4 - 6
Red	549	5.8	0.03	5 - 6
Potatoes, new, loose				
Tomatoes	846	30.0	0.15	24 - 36
Cabbage, greens	571	9.0	0.09	6 - 12
Cabbage, hearted	725	7.1	0.07	4 - 10
Cauliflower or broccoli	593	20.2	0.21	12 - 30
Brussels sprouts	807	12.2	0.09	9 - 16
Peas	—	—	—	—
Carrots	852	6.9	0.06	5 - 9
Runner beans	—	—	—	—
Onions	874	14.9	0.08	12 - 18
Mushrooms per ¼ lb.	768	14.7	0.07	12 - 18
Fresh fruit				
Apples, cooking	841	14.5	0.08	12 - 18
Apples, dessert	879	18.7	0.12	15 - 24
Pears, dessert	813	17.6	0.11	14 - 22
Oranges	844	15.9	0.12	12 - 21
Bananas	852	16.7	0.08	12 - 20
Bacon				
Collar*	702	54.4	0.21	46 - 62
Gammon*	751	78.4	0.27	70 - 88
Middle cut*, smoked	531	72.7	0.37	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. can	780	31.4	0.14	25 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	880	63.8	0.16	57 - 71
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	11.0	—	—
Butter, New Zealand	826	40.2	0.07	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	861	47.9	0.08	44 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	172	11.8	0.06	11 - 13
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	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 doz.	767	56.8	0.14	52 - 62
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 ½ lb.				
Higher priced	356	23.9	0.02	24
Medium priced	1,929	18.6	0.06	17 - 21
Lower priced	752	17.4	0.02	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-Laspeyres 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 indices.

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 quarter by quarter 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 calculated:

- (1) A Laspeyres 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 year-to-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 Laspeyres 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 £32 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 weekly-paid 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.

(135305)

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 GAZETTE.

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 part-time 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 non-contractual 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

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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 part-time female employees formed only 4.6 per cent. of all monthly-paid 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.

Table 1 Average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees by industry group; October 1969:

Table with columns: Industry group (1958 Standard Industrial Classification), Number of employees covered* (Monthly-paid, Weekly-paid, Total), Average earnings* (Monthly-paid, Weekly-paid, Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis), October 1969 compared with October 1968 % increase, October 1969 compared with October 1959 % increase. Rows include Manufacturing industries, Other production industries, and All production industries covered, split into MALES and FEMALES.

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

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

Table with columns: Industry group (1958 Standard Industrial Classification), Number of employees covered* (Monthly-paid: Full-time, Part-time; Weekly-paid: Full-time, Part-time), Average earnings* (Monthly-paid: Full-time month of October 1969, Equivalent amount per week†; Weekly-paid: Full-time last pay-week in October 1969, Part-time last pay-week in October 1969). Rows include Manufacturing industries, All manufacturing industries, Other production industries, and All production industries covered.

* 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 averages.

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

Table with columns: October, National and local government including teachers and National Health Service (Males, Females), Nationalised industries‡ (Males, Females), Banking and insurance (Males, Females). Rows show years from 1956 to 1969 with earnings (£ s. d.) and Index.

* 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.

† 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.

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 4½ 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

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY†						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES*					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	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
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
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

* 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.

Table 5 Average earnings and indices of all employees in all industries and services covered by the enquiry October 1959 = 100

October	Males			Females			All employees
	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	
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Manufacturing industries:							
1961	1,105,154	20 7 1	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	115.3	116.2
1963	1,141,674	22 5 9	121.7	554,565	8 19 9	119.8	121.9
1964	1,130,852	23 15 6	129.8	546,562	9 11 10	127.9	130.1
1965	1,172,129	25 13 0	140.1	563,567	10 6 7	137.7	140.5
1966	1,229,817	26 15 10	146.3	580,421	10 19 9	146.5	147.6
1967	1,246,773	28 1 5	153.3	570,713	11 12 5	154.9	155.7
1968	1,289,587	30 0 9	164.1	590,136	12 7 2	164.8	166.4
1969	1,289,210	32 7 7	176.9	586,202	13 6 3	177.5	179.5
Other production industries*:							
1961	225,425	19 2 9	113.5	77,941	9 6 7	112.5	113.2
1962	227,487	20 2 2	119.3	79,302	9 14 10	117.5	118.7
1963	233,411	21 4 7	125.9	80,952	10 3 4	122.6	125.2
1964	242,473	22 13 5	134.4	83,142	10 13 0	128.5	133.5
1965	251,740	24 9 11	145.3	86,741	11 5 7	136.0	143.8
1966	255,831	26 5 10	155.9	89,580	12 1 3	145.5	154.0
1967	257,374	27 4 9	161.5	90,110	12 9 5	150.4	160.0
1968	263,563	29 4 0	173.2	91,901	13 3 10	159.1	170.7
1969	259,285	31 3 8	184.9	92,797	14 2 1	170.1	181.8
Public administration and certain other services†:							
1961	834,269	19 17 3	110.6	871,837	12 6 5	110.2	110.1
1962	855,188	21 4 4	118.1	898,664	13 2 11	117.6	117.5
1963	891,595	22 9 9	125.2	926,976	13 18 1	124.4	124.6
1964	909,678	23 9 0	130.5	945,866	14 10 0	129.7	129.9
1965	917,571	25 13 4	142.9	984,612	15 17 3	141.9	141.6
1966	947,592	26 13 2	148.4	1,034,834	16 5 4	150.5	152.1
1967	997,180	27 17 4	155.1	1,085,777	16 16 6	158.8	160.7
1968	1,017,994	29 11 8	164.7	1,126,890	17 15 0	167.0	173.1
1969	1,027,932	31 18 0	177.6	1,155,659	19 3 6	171.5	173.1
All industries and services covered:							
1961	2,164,848	20 0 9	111.2	1,500,348	10 13 6	110.6	110.8
1962	2,199,811	21 2 8	117.2	1,529,392	11 6 11	117.5	117.0
1963	2,266,680	22 5 1	123.5	1,562,493	11 19 4	123.9	123.4
1964	2,283,003	23 10 7	130.5	1,575,570	12 11 11	130.5	130.3
1965	2,341,440	25 10 8	141.7	1,634,920	13 14 3	142.0	141.3
1966	2,433,240	26 13 9	148.1	1,704,835	14 4 11	147.6	147.4
1967	2,501,327	27 18 1	154.8	1,746,600	14 18 0	154.3	154.2
1968	2,571,144	29 15 5	165.2	1,808,927	15 15 2	163.2	163.9
1969	2,576,427	32 1 4	177.9	1,834,658	17 0 11	176.6	176.5

* Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

† 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).

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			Changes June 1968-June 1969		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working population: Total	16,128	9,016	25,144	-157	+ 68	- 89
H.M. Forces	366	14	380	- 19	+ 1	- 20
Civilian labour force	15,762	9,002	24,764	-138	+ 69	- 69
Wholly unemployed	415	68	483	- 14	+ 9	- 23
Total in civil employment	15,347	8,934	24,281	-124	+ 79	- 45
Employers and self-employed	1,320	361	1,681	assumed no change		
Employees in employment	14,027	8,573	22,600	-124	+ 79	- 45
Adults 18 and over	13,474	7,986	21,460	- 97	+ 108	+ 11
Young persons	552	587	1,140	- 27	- 29	- 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 (employed and unemployed) and employees in employment at June 1969 in broad industry groups (provisional figures)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	SIC Order	THOUSANDS	
		Employees (employed and unemployed) June 1969	Employees in employment June 1969
Total all industries and services†		23,083.0	22,599.7
Males†		14,442.0	14,026.6
Females†		8,642.0	8,573.1
Total Index of Production Industries		11,280.0	11,025.5
Total all manufacturing industries		8,877.0	8,740.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	II-XXI	401.8	390.9
Mining and quarrying	III-XIX	467.2	442.2
Food, drink and tobacco	I	865.5	849.6
Coal and petroleum products	II	59.5	58.0
Chemical and allied industries	III	477.0	470.4
Metal manufacture	IV	595.4	584.6
Mechanical engineering	V	1,197.7	1,180.6
Instrument engineering	VI	151.0	149.6
Electrical engineering	VII	916.0	903.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	VIII	197.1	189.5
Vehicles	IX	836.5	827.2
Motor vehicles	X	498.4	493.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XI	643.7	632.5
Textiles	MLH 381	705.8	696.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	XII	57.8	56.7
Clothing and footwear	XIII	506.4	501.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XIV	351.7	344.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	XV	314.7	307.9
Paper, printing and publishing	XVI	447.8	441.3
Other manufacturing industries	XVII	353.2	347.1
Construction	XVIII	1,533.7	1,445.8
Gas, electricity and water	XX	402.2	396.7
Transport and communication	XXI	1,584.0	1,552.4
Railways	XXII	268.4	262.1
Distributive trades	MLH 701	2,750.0	2,701.5
Wholesale distribution	XXIII	528.0	516.0
Retail distribution	MLH 810-812	1,954.9	1,927.2
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	MLH 820-821	903.3	892.7
Professional and scientific services	XXIV	2,787.7	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
Private domestic service	MLH 891	118.2	115.7
Public administration†	XVII	1,402.2	1,378.0
National government service†	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. (135305)

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

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 stewards;
- (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 full-time 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.

INQUIRY 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 Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS) and provides for the appointment

of safety representatives and the establishment 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 self-employed 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 April 1969.

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 correspondence courses; the employment of consultants, and for research.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND 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 warehouses.

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 mine-workers 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

Safety Health and Welfare Booklets

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

A SELECTION OF TITLES

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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 school-leavers 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 8½ hours overtime during the week.

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 month.

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

Table with columns for Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968), GREAT BRITAIN (Wholly unemployed, Temporarily stopped, Total), and UNITED KINGDOM (Total). Rows include various industrial categories like Agriculture, Mining, Food, Chemicals, Metal, Mechanical, and Shipbuilding.

Table 2 (continued)

Continuation of Table 2, listing industries from Metal goods to Vehicles, with columns for GREAT BRITAIN and UNITED KINGDOM. Includes sub-categories like Metal goods, Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Bricks, Timber, Paper, and Gas/electricity.

(continued on page 225)

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

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4th February 1970				
	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	3,271	562	89	29	3,951
Coal mining	3,063	526	31	17	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)	781	214	1,381	517	2,893
Woollen and Worsted	425	283	949	698	2,355

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 labour.

Table 2

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

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4th February 1970				
	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	724	305	1,095	577	2,701
Printing and publishing	634	562	708	888	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	6,337	2,585	13,612	5,271	27,805
Entertainments, sports, etc.	380	136	769	334	1,619
Catering (MLH 884-888)	1,890	595	6,389	771	9,645
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	187	158	1,005	555	1,905
Public administration	4,298	799	2,843	844	8,784
National government service	2,203	361	1,639	449	4,652
Local government service	2,095	438	1,204	395	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 withholding 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)	January to February 1970		January to February 1969	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	200	—	—
Coal mining	22	2,200	36	3,900
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	23	11,100	13	2,900
Coal and petroleum products	1	400	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	15	12,900	5	1,000
Metal manufacture	56	12,500	29	5,800
Engineering	165	60,600	106	52,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	19	4,300	17	6,900
Motor vehicles	67	45,300	38	68,200
Aerospace equipment	12	7,000	14	5,500
All other vehicles	6	2,300	3	1,900
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	35	7,200	17	1,800
Textiles	17	6,100	8	1,800
Clothing and footwear	6	24,100	4	800
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8	1,600	5	800
Timber, furniture, etc.	14	900	7	800
Paper and printing	15	2,100	2	1,500
All other manufacturing industries	18	6,100	17	5,800
Construction	49	6,600	50	8,600
Gas, electricity and water	4	200	1	100
Port and inland water transport	25	11,100	49	29,500
All other transport and communication	32	36,900	20	76,600
Distributive trades	18	1,700	6	600
Financial, administrative, professional services	19	28,600	10	10,200
Miscellaneous services	6	500	—	—
Total	654	292,400	457	286,900

* 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 totals shown.

† Less than 500 working days.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in February 1970		Beginning in the first two months of 1970	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	213	74,500	358	156,700
—other wage disputes	20	4,100	49	16,600
Hours of work	2	600	4	600
Employment of particular classes or persons	35	11,400	73	19,900
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	44	8,100	125	24,300
Trade union status	15	2,500	27	5,200
Sympathetic action	12	6,300	18	7,000
Total	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 1 day	71	15,000	13,000
2 days	55	19,500	31,000
3 days	55	12,500	47,000
4-6 days	71	29,000	144,000
Over 6 days	72	32,100	458,000
Total	324	108,100	693,000

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

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

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

Indices

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:

31st January 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	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

Notes:

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

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 1s. 0½d. an hour for adult male workers (18th January).

Biscuit manufacture: Increase in minimum rates of 14s. for adult men and women (12th January).

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 of Work".

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)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	350,000	250,000	310,000	310,000
Mining and quarrying	1,000	1,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	45,000	35,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	2,000	1,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	205,000	95,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	60,000	45,000	5,000	5,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	18,000	6,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	32,000	35,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	130,000	140,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	8,000	7,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	1,000	1,000	—	—
Construction	1,270,000	1,815,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	135,000	—	—
Transport and communication	290,000	245,000	—	—
Distributive trades	37,000	55,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	24,000	60,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	5,000	3,000	65,000	65,000
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	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
	increases	decreases	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1969					
February	730	—	375	—	—
March	455	—	145	—	—
April	355	—	130	—	—
May	135	—	65	120	175
June	575	—	315	75	75
July	1,305	—	970	205	315
August	395	—	345	3	3
September	1,375	—	1,295	—	—
October	415	1	360	—	—
November*	790	—	850	7	7
December*	3,260	—	2,880	130	165
1970					
January*	960	—	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 ½ 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 120.9, compared with 120.5 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:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
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 and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	143.0
III 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
Electricity	145
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
Children's clothing	120
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	116
Footwear	125
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	126.4
Motoring and cycling	117
Fares	147
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	137.4
Books, newspapers and periodicals	175
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet 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†
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.

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 161].

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)
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- S.I.C. 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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self-employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
	September	22,701	1,681	24,382	535	24,916	395	25,311	16,326	8,986
	December	22,647	1,681	24,328	540	24,868	390	25,258	16,322	8,936
1969	March	22,515	1,681	24,196	566	24,762	384	25,146	16,194	8,952
	June (provisional)	22,600	1,681	24,281	483	24,764	380	25,144	16,128	9,016
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†										
1964	March	22,797		24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698
	June	22,878		24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747
	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
1965	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
1966	March	23,310		24,922				25,613	16,598	9,015
	June	23,292		24,904				25,617	16,568	9,048
	September	23,234		24,863				25,624	16,562	9,062
	December	23,000		24,646				25,506	16,500	9,006
1967	March	22,845		24,508				25,420	16,445	8,975
	June	22,825		24,506				25,427	16,475	8,952
	September	22,803		24,484				25,445	16,511	8,935
	December	22,721		24,403				25,345	16,405	8,940
1968	March	22,681		24,363				25,308	16,343	8,965
	June	22,641		24,321				25,265	16,304	8,961
	September	22,595		24,276				25,230	16,291	8,939
	December	22,635		24,316				25,220	16,263	8,957
1969	March	22,636		24,317				25,234	16,268	8,966
	June (provisional)	22,597		24,277				25,175	16,148	9,027

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

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

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†	
Standard Regions												
1966	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	September*	7,846	616	1,291	2,270	1,395	2,024	2,902	1,270	951	2,124	22,701
	December*	7,819	621	1,287	2,267	1,406	2,022	2,916	1,264	943	2,091	22,647
1969	March*	7,775	619	1,281	2,270	1,402	1,992	2,889	1,250	935	2,093	22,515
	June* (provisional)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	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 comparable with earlier quarters.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2	
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3	
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1		2.3	
Monthly averages									
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.4
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	568.7	2.5
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	580.4	2.5
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	585.0	2.5
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	574.5	2.5
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	551.1	2.4
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	528.8	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	520.1	2.2
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	505.5	2.2
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	486.8	2.1
	March 10	589.4	2.5	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	503.7	2.2
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	518.7	2.2
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	518.3	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	543.4	2.3
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	576.5	2.5
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	584.6	2.5
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	580.0	2.5
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	554.5	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	536.2	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	544.8	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	530.2	2.3
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	512.0	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

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	32.5	255.1		1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1	
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.2		3.1	
Monthly averages									
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	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	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	1.7	52.4	429.1	358.2	2.4
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	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	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	444.3	3.0
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	455.5	3.1
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	461.0	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	3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	444.9	3.0
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	494.4	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	3.4
	September 8	472.2	3.2						

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3	
1963	94.4	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5	
1964	78.5	0.9	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	
1965	74.6	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	
1966	108.3	1.3	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	
1967	90.4	1.1	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	1.1	
1968	83.4	1.0	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7	1.0	
1969			81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9	0.9	
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	70.3	55.4	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	62.4	58.2	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	58.5	63.0	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	53.2	65.5	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	51.7	70.0	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	56.0	71.4	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	64.4	71.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	79.4	76.8	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	91.7	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	105.9	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	103.3	92.7	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	103.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	100.3	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	87.2	99.3	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	85.7	104.6	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	93.1	101.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	98.8	96.6	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	100.8	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	99.6	86.8	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	94.2	83.8	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	90.0	85.2	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	84.5	85.8	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	76.3	88.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	73.2	91.9	1.1
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	78.6	95.0	1.1
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	79.2	87.3	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	86.2	83.8	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	82.4	77.4	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	85.7	72.0	0.8
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	84.5	69.9	0.8
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	81.7	71.7	0.8
	April 14	81.9	1.0	80.6	2.5	78.1	73.6	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	73.3	75.9	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	67.7	80.5	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	71.7	90.4	1.1
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	92.7	92.7	1.1
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	85.2	95.6	1.0
	October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	83.9	81.4	0.9
	November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	84.7	77.8	0.9
	December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	81.5	76.5	0.9
1970	January 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	83.9	70.1	0.8
	February 9	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	85.1	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
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4	..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3	..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7	..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2	..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4	..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3	..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6	..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6	..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0	..	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2	..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8	..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9	0.9	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1	1.6	
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6	1.6	
1968	93.5	1.6	92.3	1.0	1.2	91.3	1.6	
1969	86.0	1.5	85.4	1.0	0.5	84.5	1.5	
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	53.7	44.0	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	43.2	53.3	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	49.2	58.1	1.0
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	61.1	61.6	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	75.0	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	93.7	78.6	1.4
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	93.9	83.3	1.4
	April 10	96.2	1.7	94.9	0.9	94.0	89.5	1.5
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	89.3	90.7	1.6
	June 12	84.6	1.5	83.2	0.2	83.0	94.8	1.6
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	81.7	98.5	1.7
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	85.2	99.8	1.7
	September 11	90.3	1.6	89.6	2.7	86.9	101.8	1.8
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	90.8	94.5	1.6
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	103.9	87.7	1.5
	February 12	106.6	1.9	105.4	0.3	105.1	85.1	1.5
	March 11	101.4	1.8	100.4	0.3	100.0	88.8	1.5
	April 8	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	97.5	92.8	1.6
	May 13	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	91.4	92.8	1.6
	June 10	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	85.4	97.3	1.7
	July 8	84.0	1.5	83.3	0.4	82.9	99.9	1.7
	August 12	89.4	1.6	88.8	4.8	83.9	98.4	1.7
	September 9	86.5	1.5	85.8	2.7	83.1	97.4	1.7
	October 14	88.0	1.5	87.3	0.9	86.3	89.5	1.6
	November 11	89.4	1.6	88.5	0.5	88.1	85.4	1.5
	December 9	91.7	1.6	88.1	0.3	87.8	85.2	1.5
1969	January 13	96.9	1.7	96.1	0.4	95.7	80.4	1.4
	February 10	96.6	1.7	95.5	0.3	95.2	77.2	1.3
	March 10	93.4	1.6	92.5	0.2	92.3	81.9	1.4
	April 14	90.4	1.6	89.7	1.2	88.5	84.2	1.5
	May 12	82.8	1.4	82.0	0.4	81.6	83.1	1.4
	June 9	76.3	1.3	75.9	0.2	75.7	86.9	1.5
	July 14	75.0	1.3	74.8	0.3	74.5	90.5	1.6
	August 11	82.9	1.4	82.7	4.1	78.7	92.6	1.6
	September 8	82.2	1.4	82.0	2.5	79.5	93.3	1.6
	October 13	84.0	1.5	83.7	1.0	82.7	85.5	1.5

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3		..	
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4		..	
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5		..	
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1		..	
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2		..	
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3		..	
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7		..	
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4		..	
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6		..	
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6		..	
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6		..	
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4		0.9	
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6		1.1	
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9		1.7	
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8		1.7	
1969	51.4	1.8	49.3	0.6	2.0	48.8		1.7	
Monthly averages									
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	47.6	47.6	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1	1.9
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8	1.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9	1.6
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	43.2	1.5
	March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	43.0	1.5
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	45.5	1.6
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	48.2	1.7
	June 10	43.6	1.5	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	53.8	1.9
	July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	53.7	1.9
	August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	53.8	1.9
	September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	51.3	1.8
	October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	48.0	1.7
	November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	47.0	47.0	1.7
	December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	46.2	1.6
1969	January 13	54.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	0.7	53.2	43.9	1.6
	February 10	55.6	2.0	53.8	0.1	1.8	53.7	42.1	1.5
	March 10	59.7	2.1	54.0	0.1	5.7	53.9	44.6	1.6
	April 14	51.8	1.8	51.3	0.7	0.5	50.7	46.0	1.6
	May 12	46.8	1.7	45.4	0.2	1.4	45.2	46.5	1.6
	June 9	45.4	1.6	42.7	0.1	2.7	42.6	53.0	1.9
	July 14	43.7	1.5	43.1	0.4	0.6	42.7	54.8	1.9
	August 11	47.8	1.7	47.5	2.8	0.3	44.7	55.1	1.9
	September 8	48.0	1.7	46.9	1.5	1.2	45.4	53.8	1.9
	October 13	58.1	2.1	49.2	0.5	8.4	49.2	50.8	1.8
	November 10	51.1	1.8	50.9	0.2	0.5	50.7	49.7	1.8
	December 8	53.9	1.9	53.3	0.1	0.6	53.2	51.6	1.8
1970	January 12	61.3	2.2	59.1	0.2	2.2	58.9	48.9	1.7
	February 9	62.1	2.2	59.1	0.1	3.0	59.0	46.4	1.6

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 UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1		1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1		1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5		1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6		1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0		2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2		2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0		1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2		1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8		1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8		1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1		1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3		1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4		1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9		2.5	
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9		2.5	
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2		2.6	
Monthly averages									
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
	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	1.4
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
	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 11	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	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	0.2	30.3	39.9	3.0
	August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	—	32.2	39.1	2.9
	September 8	34.1	2.5	34.0	0.8	0.1	33.2	39.7	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

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3	0.5		
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.4		
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5	0.7		
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5	1.0		
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7	1.4		
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6	1.3		
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8	0.8		
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	1.7	10.3	20.4	0.9		
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2	1.5		
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8	1.6		
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4	0.8		
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1	0.6		
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5	0.8		
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8	1.8		
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9	1.9		
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0	1.7		
Monthly averages									
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	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	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	47.8	2.1
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	47.9	2.1
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	46.3	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	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	43.9	1.9
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	44.3	1.9
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	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	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	39.3	1.7
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	37.3	1.6

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest final estimate (2,315,000) 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

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6	..		
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	..		
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9	..		
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1	..		
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4	..		
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5	..		
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1	..		
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8	..		
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8	..		
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6	..		
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8	..		
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9	0.8		
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2	1.0		
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3	1.6		
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9	1.8		
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1	1.9		
Monthly averages									
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	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	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	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	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.7
	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
1968	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	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	27.5	1.9
	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
1969	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	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	26.9	1.9
	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
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	28.1	2.0
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	27.8	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

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
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	1.9	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	2.5	
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	2.5	2.5	
Monthly averages									
1966	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	27.2	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
1967	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	37.3	38.5	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	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
1968	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	54.3	2.6	53.3	1.2	1.0	52.1	54.2	2.6
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7	52.5	2.6
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9	53.1	2.6
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	51.8	2.5
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4	50.9	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.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4	
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.4	..	2.4	
Monthly averages									
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	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	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
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	1.0	72.8	72.5	2.4
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	1.1	78.5	72.0	2.4
	February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	1.3	78.0	70.7	2.4

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		3.8
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.1
1963	44.0	3.3	40.5	1.8	4.9	35.7		4.3
1964	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.5	33.0		2.4
1965	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1966	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1967	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
1968	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1		4.7
1969								
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7	49.7	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	54.4	4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8	57.5	4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	53.7	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	60.5	53.6	4.1
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	51.8	4.0
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1	52.2	4.0
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	58.0	56.7	4.3
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.6
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4	66.1	5.0
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1	68.1	5.2
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	59.7	66.6	5.1
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4	62.8	4.8
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0	59.5	4.5
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7	57.4	4.4
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1	59.7	4.6
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9	56.9	4.3
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4	56.9	4.3
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8	60.5	4.6
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	57.8	60.4	4.6
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7	62.4	4.8
	July 14	59.7	4.6	59.4	1.6	57.8	67.7	5.2
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	59.9	69.0	5.3
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	60.5	67.5	5.1
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	59.8	61.1	4.7
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	60.8	57.4	4.4
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	63.3	57.9	4.4
1970	January 12	67.9	5.2	66.8	0.6	66.2	58.9	4.5
	February 9	66.3	5.1	65.1	0.5	64.7	56.7	4.3

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

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.3	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3		3.9
1969								
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	29.4	25.6	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	25.5	24.6	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	23.3	24.1	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	21.4	25.1	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	23.4	26.1	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	40.3	35.6	3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	40.5	35.2	3.6
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	39.6	36.2	3.7
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	39.2	38.1	3.9
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	37.2	38.3	3.9
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	34.6	39.2	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	37.0	40.6	4.1
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1	41.1	4.2
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4	38.8	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2	39.5	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9	39.4	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3	37.4	3.8
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0	35.6	3.6
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6	36.2	3.7
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.2	38.1	3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	37.0	38.1	3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	35.1	39.7	4.0
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	36.4	40.0	4.1
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9	40.9	4.2
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8	38.2	3.9
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5	37.7	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3	37.9	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0	36.2	3.7
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6	35.3	3.6
	March 10	40.8	4.1	40.0	0.3	39.8	36.4	3.7
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5	37.4	3.8
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6	37.7	3.8
	June 9	34.8	3.5	34.7	0.3	34.5	39.1	4.0
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 11	47.0	4.8	46.0	3.1	36.7	40.3	4.1
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	37.9	42.0	4.3
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	38.9	39.3	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	39.4	38.7	3.9
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	40.0	38.6	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	41.4	36.6	3.7
	February 9	41.2	4.2	40.9	0.3	40.6	35.3	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 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: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
1969	81.2	3.8	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2		3.6
Monthly averages								
1966	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
1966	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
1966	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
1966	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
1966	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
1966	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
1966	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
1966	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
1966	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
1966	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
1966	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
1966	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
1967	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3
1967	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
1967	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5
1967	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.7
1967	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	81.7	3.8
1967	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	84.2	3.9
1967	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	86.9	4.0
1967	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
1967	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	83.7	3.9
1967	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.3	3.8
1967	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	79.1	3.7
1968	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	75.6	3.5
1968	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	76.2	3.5
1968	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	78.7	3.6
1968	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	79.5	3.7
1968	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	82.2	3.8
1968	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	84.4	3.9
1968	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	85.7	4.0
1968	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	82.0	3.8
1968	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	81.5	3.8
1968	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	76.9	76.9	3.6
1968	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	75.1	3.5
1969	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	74.1	3.4
1969	85.6	4.0	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	71.5	3.3
1969	83.2	3.9	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	72.9	3.4
1969	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	74.4	3.4
1969	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	75.5	3.5
1969	74.7	3.5	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	78.8	3.6
1969	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	84.8	3.9
1969	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	85.7	4.0
1969	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	82.3	3.8
1969	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	81.8	3.8
1969	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	79.3	3.7
1969	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	80.2	3.7
1970	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	80.1	3.7
1970	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	77.0	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

TABLE 117

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries							
		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				
										II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
	All												
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations													
1957		289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72			
1958		402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92			
1959		433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101			
1960		337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88			
1961		305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85			
1962		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109			
1963	Monthly averages	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119			
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98			
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86			
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87			
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120			
1968		541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130			
1969		535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131			
1968	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135			
1968	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133			
1968	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133			
1968	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127			
1968	June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120			
1968	July	497	262	143	92	11	31	52	18	123			
1968	August	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130			
1968	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130			
1968	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133			
1968	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133			
1968	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132			
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135			
1969	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134			
1969	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132			
1969	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131			
1969	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	20	123			
1969	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116			
1969	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	20	130			
1969	August†	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	21	133			
1969	September†	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	21	134			
1969	October†	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	29	135			
1969	November†	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	31	137			
1969	December†	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	30	136			
1970	January†	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	30	138			
1970	February†	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	30	138			
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations													
1968	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125			
1968	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127			
1968	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129			
1968	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129			
1968	June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132			
1968	July	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136			
1968	August	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139			
1968	September	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138			
1968	October	551	293	153	110	15	33	57	25	131			
1968	November	529	279	147	102	13	34	55	23	127			
1968	December	520	271	143	97	12	33	55	23	126			
1969	January	506	258	142	85	11	33	53	23	127			
1969	February	487	246</										

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

	MALES AND FEMALES										
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1954	268.1	77.8	29.0								
1955	210.3	66.2	31.5								
1956	226.7	67.9	30.0								
1957	291.4	74.5	25.6								
1958	404.0	87.5	21.7								
1959	436.7	82.3	18.9								
1960	339.2	68.7	20.3								
1961	306.4	67.9	22.2								
1962	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
1963	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966	327.4	68.6	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1969	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			

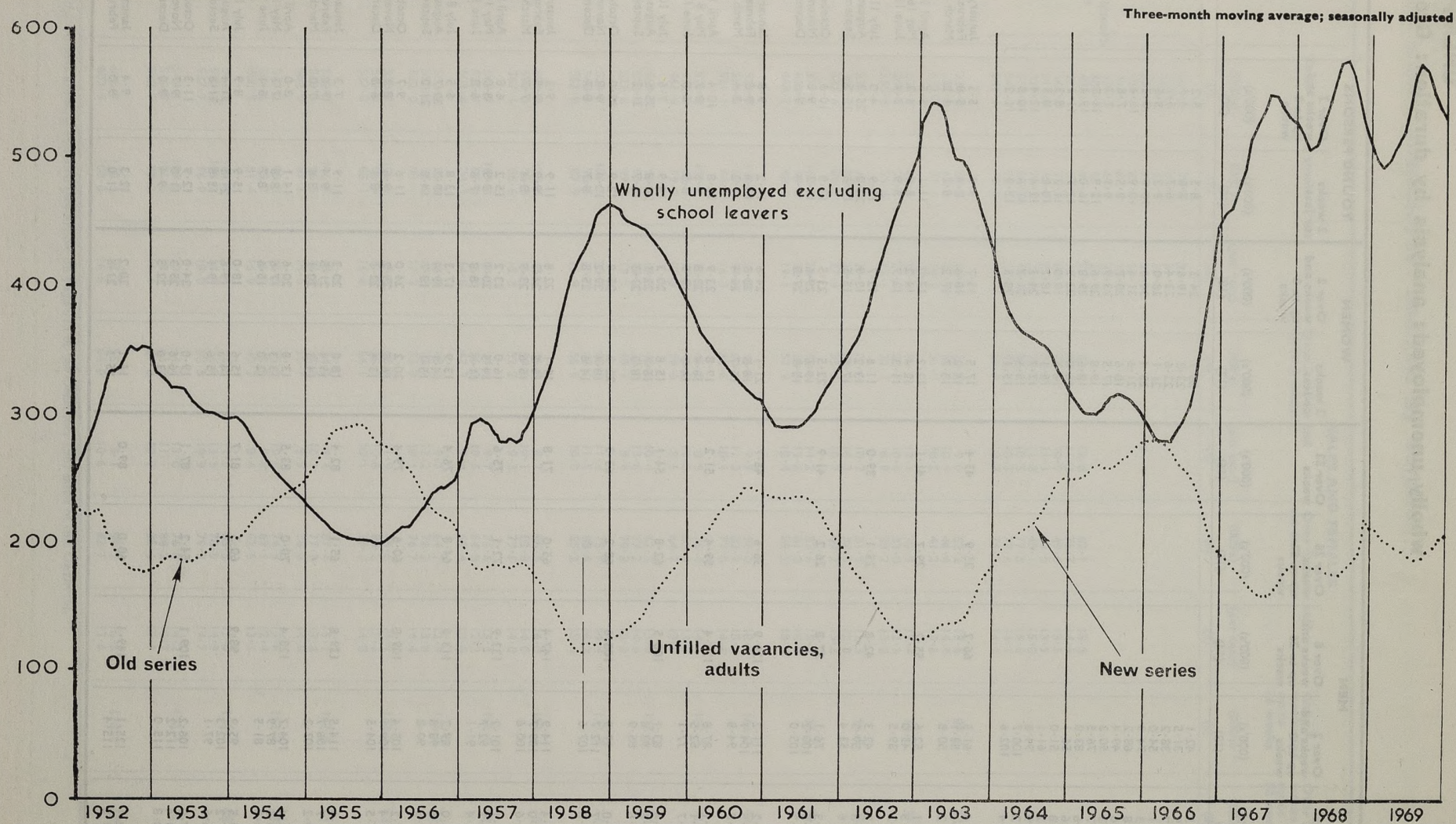
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Total	MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS			
	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2		1954
128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1		1955
141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1		1956
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5		1957
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3		1958
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4		1959
228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8		1960
209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2		1961
295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5		1962
358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4		1963
257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1		1964
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3		1965
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5		1966
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4		1967
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8		1968
440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3		1969
250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3	January 10	1966
242.7	46.1	58.1				14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0	February 14	
227.3	41.2	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2	March 14	
218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5	April 18	
200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3	May 16	
189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4	June 13	
191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	July 11	
206.0	44.8	59.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3	August 8	
228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5	September 12	
271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6	October 10	
325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8	November 14	
354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6	December 12	
402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	January 9	1967
410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8	February 13	
402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4	March 13	
398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	April 10	
380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7	May 8	
361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8	June 12	
363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	July 10	
382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	August 14	
390.6	64.8	85.9									

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 119

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
Monthly averages								
1965	407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3
April 7	420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3
May 5	449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9
June 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	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
January 5	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
February 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
March 9								
April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	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	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
January 4	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
February 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
March 8								
April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	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	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
January 3	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
February 7	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
March 6								
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	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	104.2	103.9	208.0	71.3
January 8	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	104.7	103.0	207.7	77.1
February 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.7	101.3	202.9	88.5
March 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	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	110.9	95.2	206.3	62.9
January 7	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	108.1	93.6	201.9	69.0
February 4								

* 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

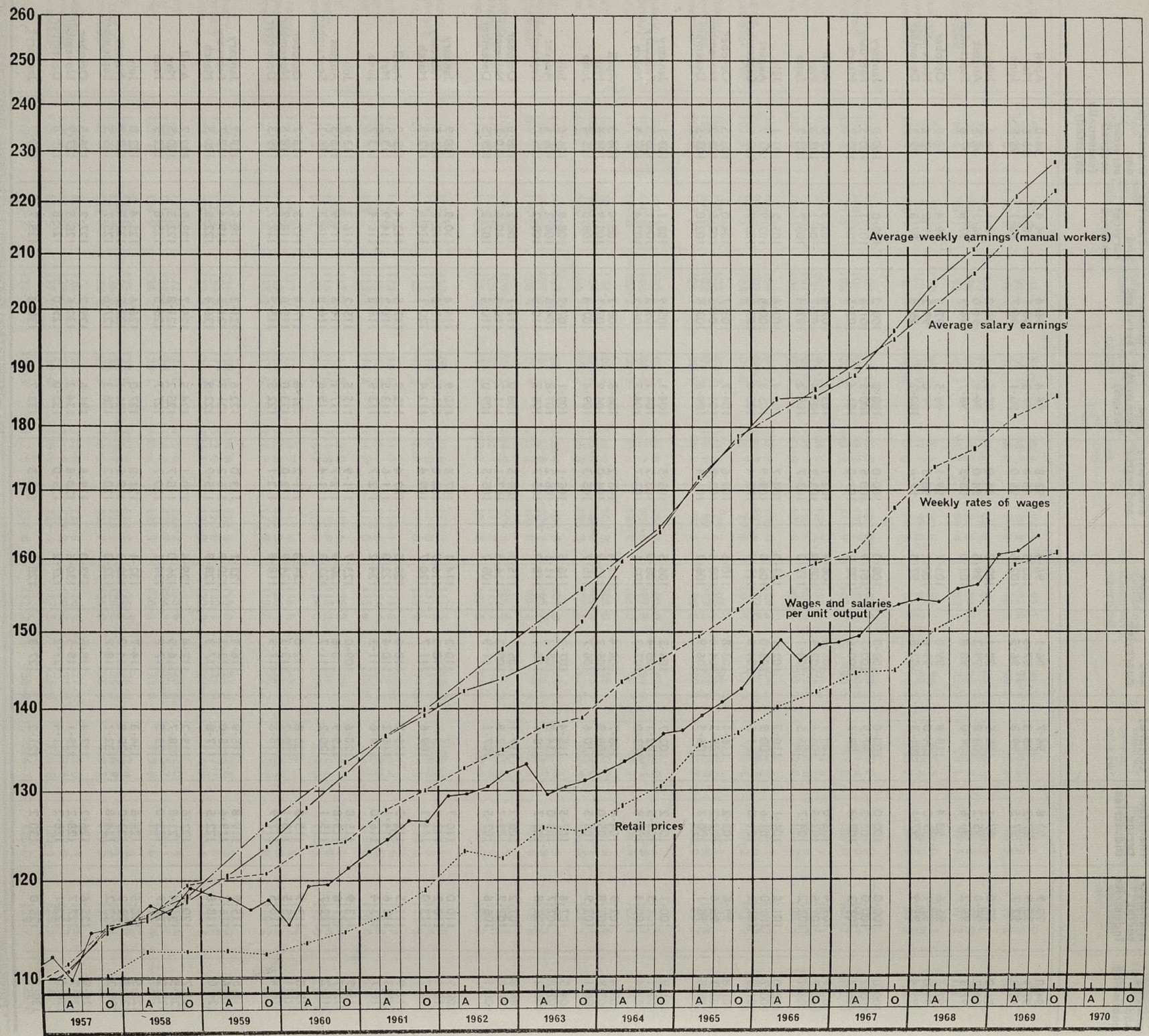
1962, made for seasonal adjustment purposes, mentioned on page 391 of the May 1968 issue of this GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

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

Average 1955 = 100

See footnote 1 to table 129.

LOG SCALE



EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	117.5	121.1	127.1	133.5	139.7	544 8	122.8	129.2	132.1	138.8	143.8	134.3
Semi-skilled	112.8	119.7	126.0	132.4	138.9	480 0	118.1	126.3	127.8	134.4	141.8	116.1
Labourers	116.3	119.5	127.0	131.0	137.6	385 4	120.7	126.5	130.6	136.7	141.8	93.0
All time-workers	116.1	121.0	127.3	133.7	140.0	501 0	121.2	128.3	130.8	137.7	143.7	122.4
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	118.6	120.4	127.9	133.3	140.0	562 6	125.0	129.8	133.6	139.1	145.0	148.8
Semi-skilled	114.1	116.9	124.7	129.7	133.9	498 3	119.9	124.9	129.3	134.1	139.7	133.6
Labourers	114.9	118.8	123.3	127.8	135.3	402 1	118.6	126.1	128.6	133.0	139.2	98.7
All payment-by-result workers	116.3	118.6	126.1	131.2	136.8	524 4	122.2	127.2	131.2	136.2	142.1	139.3
All skilled workers	117.9	120.6	127.4	133.2	139.7	552 9	123.5	129.0	132.4	138.4	143.9	140.7
All semi-skilled workers	113.3	118.0	125.1	130.8	136.1	489 4	118.7	125.1	128.1	133.9	140.2	124.8
All labourers	116.1	119.4	126.2	130.3	137.2	389 4	120.5	126.5	130.3	136.1	141.4	94.3
All workers covered	116.1	119.6	126.5	132.3	138.2	511 10	121.6	127.4	130.7	136.9	142.7	130.0
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	131.3	127.5	130.2	138.9	149.9	508 11	132.8	134.7	138.5	150.4	159.6	125.9
Semi-skilled	130.5	137.2	141.3	139.5	154.9	431 10	127.1	133.5	133.6	142.0	155.0	100.0
Labourers	122.9	122.8	129.0	138.9	152.8	406 9	123.4	131.3	135.2	150.3	160.9	95.1
All timeworkers	130.8	129.8	133.4	141.3	154.7	469 2	131.4	135.6	138.2	151.7	163.0	113.1
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	131.0	130.9	140.8	145.8	156.4	574 8	130.9	135.7	140.9	149.0	158.1	145.6
Semi-skilled	127.2	128.0	138.9	145.3	159.0	466 8	126.6	130.5	140.8	147.4	155.3	108.1
Labourers	114.2	118.0	131.9	138.1	139.9	439 7	120.2	124.8	129.2	139.6	143.0	98.5
All payment-by-result workers	128.9	129.6	140.1	145.3	155.0	536 7	129.7	134.6	140.6	148.3	155.9	131.7
All skilled workers	130.9	130.2	139.4	144.1	155.0	561 6	131.0	135.2	141.0	148.5	157.9	141.6
All semi-skilled workers	128.0	130.3	139.5	143.3	157.8	457 7	126.8	130.9	139.1	145.4	155.2	106.0
All labourers	118.2	120.8	132.7	139.8	146.6	428 1	121.9	128.3	133.1	144.9	151.1	97.3
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	127.3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	124.2	130.7	133.5	139.5	145.8	494 3	127.6	137.2	139.2	149.6	155.0	123.4
Craftsmen	124.5	132.7	135.3	140.6	146.5	551 1	124.6	134.8	138.4	143.1	150.8	136.2
All timeworkers	124.3	131.2	133.9	139.7	145.9	507 1	127.2	136.8	139.3	148.2	154.2	126.3
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	122.0	127.7	131.7	135.5	142.6	507 1	123.8	129.6	130.7	135.2	142.8	131.4
Craftsmen	122.0	129.6	132.0	136.6	144.7	578 4	120.4	125.2	126.9	133.3	141.1	144.9
All payment-by-result workers	121.6	128.1	131.8	135.8	143.6	524 10	122.5	128.3	129.5	134.5	142.5	134.7
All general workers	123.4	129.5	132.9	138.0	144.6	499 11	126.6	134.3	136.1	143.7	150.0	126.9
All craftsmen	123.4	131.5	134.1	139.2	146.2	563 11	122.6	130.6	133.5	139.1	147.1	140.3
All workers covered	123.2	129.9	133.2	138.2	145.1	515 0	125.4	133.3	135.4	142.5	149.4	130.1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	114.5	119.4	124.8	128.9	135.4	477 5	116.0	124.3	123.0	125.9	131.1	111.2
Maintenance workers (skilled)	118.0	120.9	133.1	135.6	147.5	588 10	122.3	127.0	144.0	147.1	155.5	140.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	119.1	126.2	134.5	137.0	146.7	500 2	113.3	126.5	130.5	130.8	145.4	114.9
Service workers	113.3	116.8	125.2	130.5	139.9	467 9	118.4	118.8	125.0	129.3	137.6	109.0
Labourers	115.2	120.6	126.3	128.6	141.8	419 3	118.9	123.1	124.7	126.2	136.8	93.6
All timeworkers	116.9	121.6	130.6	134.8	146.8	498 11	119.8	125.3	131.7	135.3	145.8	116.2
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	110.7	115.9	123.3	129.4	136.1	542 8	115.8	122.3	126.9	130.7	136.4	138.7
Maintenance workers (skilled)	115.6	118.5	124.2	130.4	143.3	614 6	119.6	123.3	127.3	130.0	141.4	149.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.7	113.9	119.3	126.0	132.1	502 3	115.0	118.6	121.5	127.3	131.8	122.7
Service workers	114.9	119.5	126.7	129.7	140.8	506 6	118.4	122.6	127.7	130.6	137.5	122.2
Labourers	118.4	121.6	126.1	136.5	144.6	458 3	118.5	123.1	128.7	132.8	140.0	105.0
All payment-by-result workers	112.4	117.0	123.6	129.9	137.6	537 10	116.7	122.3	126.7	130.4	136.9	134.2
All process workers	111.3	116.4	123.6	129.8	136.5	536 8	116.1	122.9	126.7	130.9	136.5	136.0
All maintenance workers (skilled)	116.1	118.9	125.9	131.2	143.1	605 0	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.1	142.8	146.5
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	112.6	116.2	121.9	128.3	134.9	502 0	116.6	120.8	123.9	129.2	134.7	121.5
All service workers	114.5	118.4	126.0	130.0	140.5	492 1	118.6	121.0	126.4	130.0	137.4	117.2
All labourers	118.2	122.1	127.0	135.1	144.5	443 7	120.0	124.2	128.2	132.3	140.1	100.7
All workers covered	113.7	118.2	125.1	131.3	139.5	530 1	118.2	123.6	128.0	132.3	139.0	130.5

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

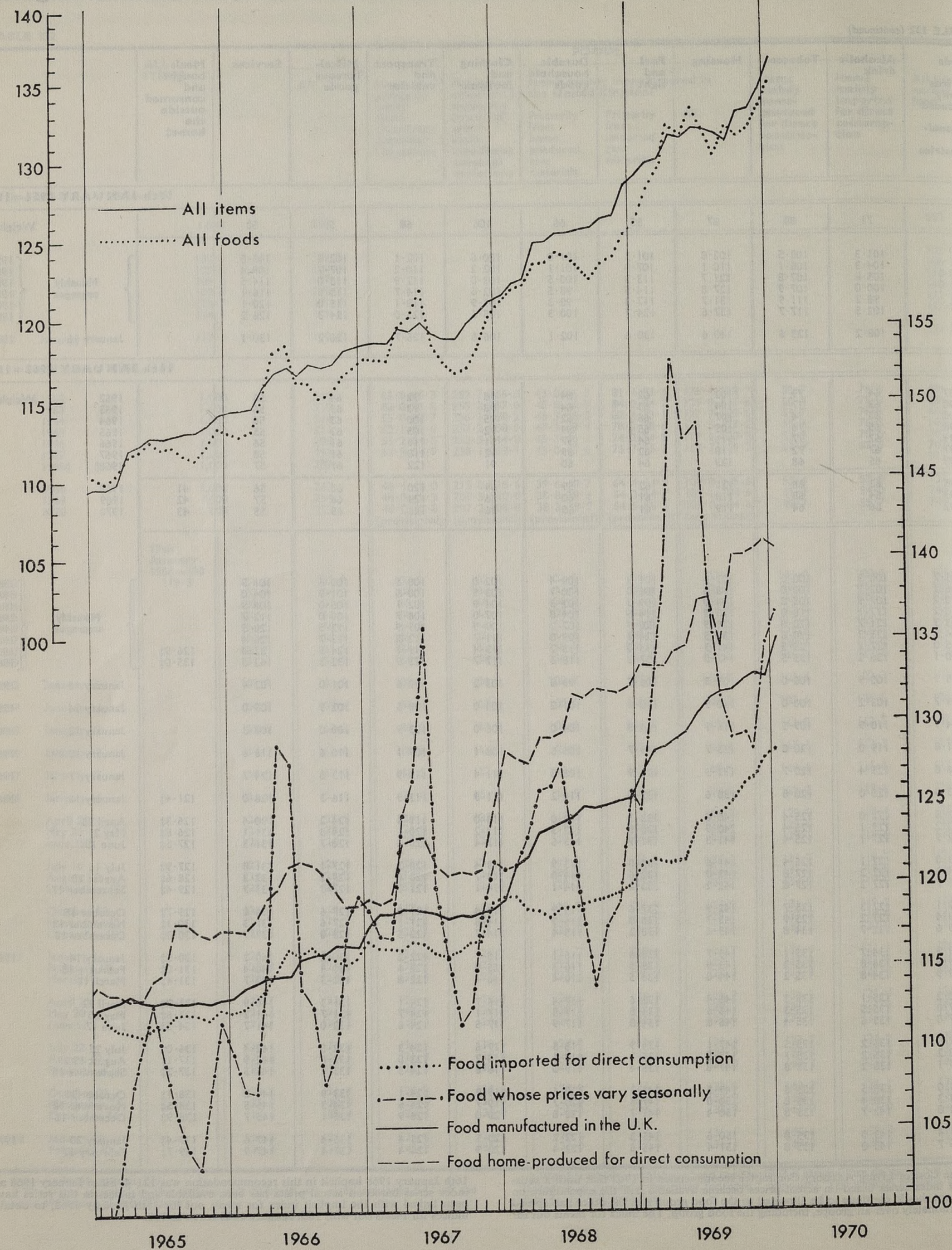
* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† 370.1.

‡ 271-272; 276.
§ 311-312.

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202
1968	2,390	2,390	2,258§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438
1969	3,021	3,051	1,609	1,620	6,772	1,041	3,729	139	269	718	874
1966 April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
1966 May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
1966 June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
1966 July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
1966 August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
1966 September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
1966 October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
1966 November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
1966 December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967 January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
1967 February	199	233	47	42	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
1967 March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
1967 April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
1967 May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
1967 June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
1967 July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
1967 August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
1967 September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
1967 October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
1967 November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
1967 December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968 January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
1968 February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
1968 March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
1968 April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
1968 May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
1968 June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
1968 July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
1968 August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
1968 September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
1968 October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
1968 November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
1968 December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969 January	216	246	144	154	364	10	197	3	9	122	23
1969 February	241	288	143	154	432	2	336	5	25	26	38
1969 March	260	299	96	145	751	7	675	5	21	18	24
1969 April	252	295	105	122	311	10	177	1	21	50	51
1969 May	264	314	108	122	397	9	265	13	23	35	52
1969 June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
1969 July	229	282	170	182	427	2	111	44	22	190	58
1969 August	242	284	133	142	558	5	450	12	20	32	38
1969 September	276	338	88	118	394	22	284	1	24	20	42
1969 October	367	433	280	320	1,849	966	467	20	49	45	302
1969 November	303	377	196	215	520	6	266	18	26	70	134
1969 December	116	177	50	73	364	1	228	3	8	68	56
1970 January	313	350	137	145	435	1	230	45	19	53	87
1970 February	341	399	148	163	744	1	371	148	23	29	171

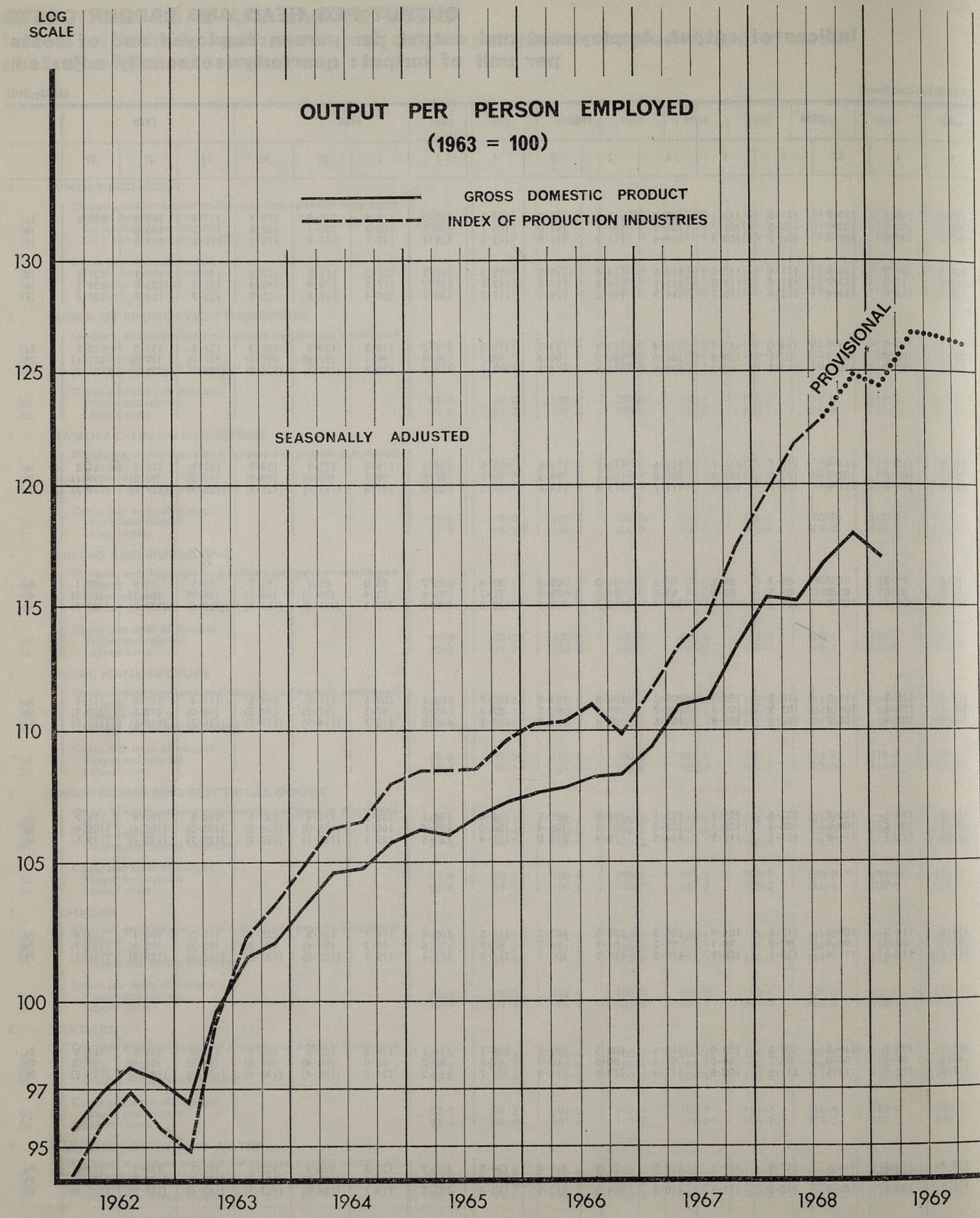
* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures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

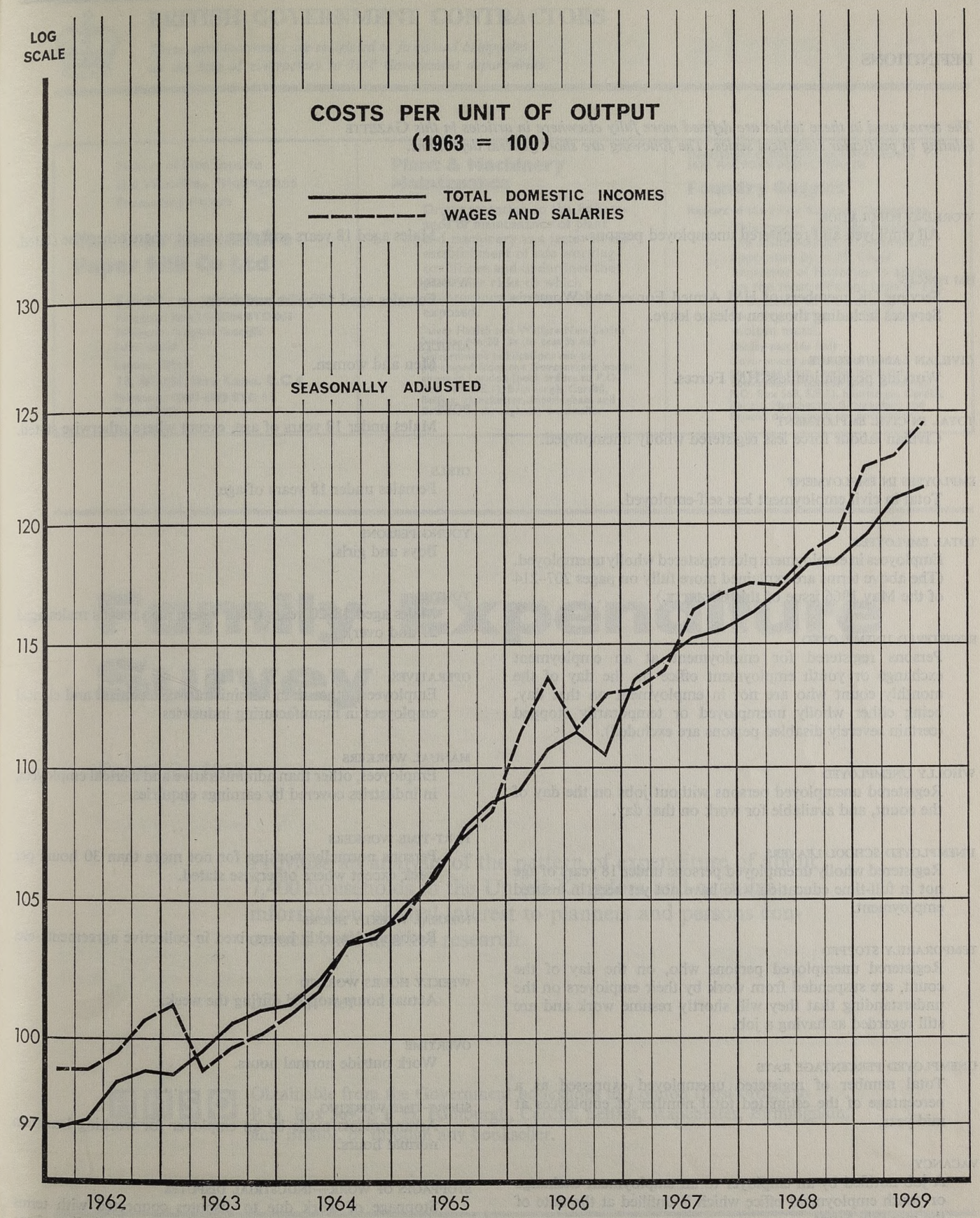
‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

§ 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.



See footnote † to table 134.



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.	MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.	WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.	ADULTS Men and women.
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.	BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.	GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.
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.)	YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.
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).	YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
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.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
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.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
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.	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	OVERTIME 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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