

# Employment & Productivity Gazette

## February 1970

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# Employment and the Race Relations Act 1968

The Race Relations Act came into effect on 26th November 1968—the first time that legislation had been introduced in this country to provide remedies for acts of discrimination on grounds of colour, race, or ethnic or national origin in employment. Discrimination, is defined in the Act as treating someone less favourably than others, or as segregating someone from others on any of those grounds. It does not afford protection against discrimination on grounds of religion, sex, age or social status; nor does it apply in Northern Ireland.

This article considers the operation of the Act in its first twelve months, explains the machinery for dealing with complaints and discusses some of the difficulties which have arisen.

Its provisions cover the whole range of employment situations, so that it is unlawful for an employer (including a Government department) to discriminate in engagement, terms and conditions, training, promotion or dismissal. Similarly, organisations of employers or workers act unlawfully if they discriminate by refusing membership to anyone on the same terms as other members, or by refusing a member the same benefits and services which are available to other members.

The Act does not apply to resident domestic employment. Employers with 25 workers or less, are excepted for 2 years and those with 10 employees or less for 4 years from the passing of the Act. Those who experience integration difficulties because of racial imbalance in their work force may have a defence against complaint in certain circumstances, which are explained in more detail later on.

#### **Investigations of complaints**

The Act provides means for the investigation of complaints of discrimination. It places the emphasis on the remedying of grievances by conciliation wherever possible, rather than by recourse to legal process. The responsibility for this lies with those investigating the grievance who are required by the Act to "make such enquiries as they think necessary", and to "use their best endeavours . . . to secure a settlement of any grievance" whether or not they have formed an opinion that an act of discrimination has occurred. The complainant is not obliged to submit evidence when making his complaint, but the degree of investigation warranted is at the discretion of the investigators.

Complaints must be made normally within two months of the act complained of to the Department of Employment and Productivity, the Race Relations Board or one of its regional conciliation committees. Any complaint relating to employment, trade unions or organisations of employers must be referred to the Department of Employment and Productivity, which, if satisfied that a suitable body exists in industry, must send the complaint to that body for investigation. Where there is no suitable body, the complaint is investigated by the Race Relations Board or one of its area conciliation committees.

#### **Industry machinery**

Because of the accent on conciliation, it was considered that employment complaints should, wherever possible, be investigated in industry itself by bodies suitable for that purpose. All industries were, therefore, invited to set up such bodies or to use those which already existed such as joint conciliation or negotiating machinery—to investigate complaints under the Act which arose in their own industry.

So far 43 industries have responded to that invitation. These include atomic energy, banking, building, chemicals, civil air transport, electricity supply, food, gas, iron and steel, local authorities, London Transport, national health service, oil, printing, rail and road transport and rubber. These industries employ about 7,000,000 workers. It had been anticipated that more industries would have taken advantage of the provisions in the Act for the investigation of complaints, and the opportunity to do so remains open.

These bodies follow an investigation procedure which conforms to the requirements of the Act. Complaints must be dealt with normally within four weeks. Such enquiries as are thought necessary are made in the light of the facts alleged, and an opinion formed about whether the complaint of unlawful discrimination has been proved. The investigating body will use its best endeavours to get a voluntary settlement of the differences between the parties, and, where appropriate, an assurance against further discrimination. The findings of an investigation must be notified to the parties in writing.

#### **Right of appeal**

A party aggrieved by the findings may appeal to the Race Relations Board normally within one week of receiving the decision. The board will then decide whether to carry out a further investigation itself, refer the appeal to industry machinery or close the investigation. In no case so far has the board reversed the opinions formed by industry machinery.

The actual methods of investigation by industry machinery differ, and are dictated mainly by the organisation of the industry (for instance, its geographical spread) and the nature of the conciliation procedure. Generally speaking, two methods are used:

Joint secretaries obtain the facts from the complainant and respondent and report to a committee of management and workers' representatives who are independent of the workplace where the complaint arose;

The joint committee may itself deal with the complaint in its entirety.

Whatever method is used, the investigations are conducted within the requirements of natural justice, namely, the parties have a right to be accompanied or represented by a person of their choice; both parties are normally seen by the investigators, and the investigators are independent. Complaints dealt with by the Race Relations Board or a regional conciliation committee are first investigated by conciliation staff who ascertain the facts.

#### Deciding on discrimination

They are then put to employment sub-committees which decide whether discrimination has been proved. The subcommittees have a majority of members with direct experience of industry.

So far no court proceedings have been instituted in employment cases. It is only when a settlement cannot be reached or, where appropriate, a respondent refuses to give a satisfactory assurance, that any question of proceedings arises. But where the board or industry machinery forms an opinion that a complaint involved a breach of an assurance given following a previous complaint, the board may without further steps institute proceedings.

Only the board can take enforcement proceedings in a county court (in Scotland, a sheriff court) designated to deal with them. These are civil—not criminal—proceedings. The board can also seek an injunction to stop future acts of discrimination and can claim damages on behalf of a complainant.

#### Analysis of complaints

In the first twelve months, 819 employment complaints under sections 3 and 4 of the Act were referred to the DEP. There were suitable bodies in industry to investigate 186 of these complaints; the remainder were passed to the board. More than half of the complaints came from Greater London and the Home Counties and one-quarter from the Midlands. This conforms fairly accurately to the pattern of immigrant settlement in the country. Most complaints were made against firms and organisations which employed numbers of coloured workers and few against firms which employed none at all.

The board has power to initiate an allegation if it has reason to suspect that an act of discrimination has occurred, and no complaint has been received. If the allegation relates to employment, trade unions or organisations of employers, the board, or one of its conciliation committees, will investigate it only if there is no suitable body. Eight allegations relating to employment were investigated during the year. Some of these were against firms not employing coloured workers in particular sections.

Of the 819 complaints received, 313 related to nonengagement, 254 to dismissal and 173 to terms and conditions. Of the cases completed by the board and its conciliation committees during the year, there were findings of discrimination in 5 per cent. The proportion of findings of discrimination by industry machinery was the same. Three brief descriptions of complaints in which discrimination was found are:

A West Indian who had been in this country for eight years complained that he and three others had been dismissed from their employment as painters because they were coloured. The industry machinery, on investigation, found that, although the grievance arose primarily from inexperienced handling of dismissals procedure, an act of discrimination had occurred and obtained a satisfactory assurance against any repetition.

A Pakistani, in this country for eight years, complained that he was refused employment as a labourer in a light engineering factory because of his race or colour. The firm said that its quota of immigrants was already exceeded. A conciliation committee of the board found that an act of discrimination had occurred, received an assurance from the firm and the complainant was offered employment.

A 17-year old Jamaican, in this country for six years, complained that because he was coloured he was dismissed from his employment in a branch of a large firm of multiple stores at the insistence of the area supervisor. A conciliation committee of the board found that an act of unlawful discrimination had occurred and obtained satisfactory assurances from the firm.

#### Time extended

In more than half of the cases referred to them, industry machinery was granted extensions of time to complete their investigations; these extensions averaged four weeks. In only one-third of the complaints investigated by industry machinery did either party exercise their right of appeal to the board. Brief details of such an appeal are:

A man complained that, after seven years employment with the same organisation, he was not satisfied with the type of work allotted to him. He was given four weeks' notice, and complained under the Act. Industry machinery investigated, and formed the opinion that there had been no discrimination. The complainant had been dismissed for bad workmanship. During the previous twelve months, 130 men had been dismissed for the same reason of whom 129 were white.

The district secretary of the union involved informed industry machinery that it kept a close watch on the interests of members so far as discrimination was concerned, and had done so in the case of the complainant. Industry machinery, after hearing the evidence, was satisfied that the man had been dismissed for poor workmanship, and that the faulty work which led to his dismissal had been shown to him. An appeal against the opinion was made to the Race Relations Board, but the employment subcommittee decided that the complaint should not be further entertained.

There were 14 complaints during the year against trade unions, and all were linked with complaints against employers. The complainants alleged that the union had not given them as much support as they would have given to other members. In none of these complaints investigated was there a finding of discrimination.

Although the investigation of complaints has resulted in few findings of acts of discrimination, it has shown that many coloured workers sincerely considered that the industrial grievances from which they had suffered were the result of the colour of their skin. In many cases the investigators were able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the complainants that this was not so. Complainants were also encouraged to make full use of ordinary conciliation procedures when these were available to settle their grievances. An example of this was the married West Indian woman employed by a large organisation which had a procedure for the payment of staff during maternity absence. Her request for payment was denied because, through misunderstanding, she failed to apply in time. She attributed this to her colour. Industry machinery convinced her that she had not been discriminated against, but considered also that she had a justifiable grievance. The employer acknowledged this and reached a settlement.

#### Amendment of personnel policies

The Act has had a much wider effect than the foregoing survey of the complaints procedure would suggest. For instance, a number of employers and unions have reviewed personnel policies which if acted upon would have led to unlawful acts of discrimination against Commonwealth immigrants or aliens. One such policy in 1968 still referred to the need to discriminate in selection for employment against "enemy aliens".

The report of the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration published in July last year (HMSO or through any bookseller 7s. 6d.) went further when discussing the rôle of employers and suggested:

The first duty of employers in this matter is to comply with the Race Relations Act 1968. But it is not enough for the directors of a company to lay down that all applicants for jobs will be considered on their merits, irrespective of race or colour. They must also ensure that those who recruit, or who can receive or turn away applicants, know that this is the board's policy and apply it. This refers to everyone from the personnel manager down to the man on the gate. We have heard of cases where this has not been done...

Both management and employees have much to gain from an unequivocal approach to this question. We endorse the action of firms which have publicised to all their employees their policy on this matter and their willingness to engage and promote coloured people.

#### Fair employment policy

In its observations on the Select Committee's report (Comd. 4268, HMSO or through any bookseller price 2s.) the Government commented: Some firms see the need to go further than merely avoiding discriminatory policies and think it right to declare openly that they have adopted a policy of equal opportunity for all regardless of race or colour. There would seem to be considerable advantage to firms in doing this: experience has shown that particular difficulties in employing coloured staff for the first time can with forethought be overcome. Proper consultation has avoided any misunderstandings there might have been with existing staff; consumer-resistance to being dealt with by coloured employees has often proved to be illusory, and as coloured school-leavers live in places where there is, on the whole, a labour shortage, employers who decide to treat all applicants for jobs on merit and let this generally be known are able successfully to widen their field of recruitment. Some of the basic elements of a "fair employment policy" are:

- (a) A recruitment policy based on job analysis and the selection of the most suitable applicants irrespective of colour;
- (b) A comprehensive training programme including induction courses, training of supervisors and
- management training; (c) Regular and early consultation between manage-
- ment and workers; (d) Agreed procedures for promotion and dismissal;
- (e) Improvement in communications.

These are policies which many firms already follow because they are likely to lead to better labour relations and greater efficiency. By observing these accepted good personnel practices, firms will go a considerable way towards providing immigrants and coloured school-leavers with the kind of opportunities which the Select Committee recommends. For these reasons the Government supports the recommendation, and hopes that the policy it suggests will be widely adopted on a voluntary basis. The Government agrees with the Select Committee that the goodwill of the TUC and CBI would do much to advance the national acceptance of a fair employment policy and hopes that this will be forthcoming. The Government would support any responsible initiative taken in this direction.

The Department of Employment and Productivity was glad to receive the recent statement on an equal opportunity policy issued by the Institute of Personnel Management. It is discussing with the institute ways of encouraging the application of this policy.

#### Discussion of misunderstandings and difficulties

The Act has played its part, too, in provoking more discussion in industry of the misunderstandings which have arisen over the employment of workers of different races and of the handicaps faced by some immigrant workers. Amongst these have been:

(1) Fears of customer resistance—Many employers have been reluctant to employ coloured workers on face-toface jobs because of the fear of adverse customer reaction. Those who have tested such fears, however, have in most instances found them to be groundless. For example, a large multiple firm in the retail industry received a number of letters of complaint from customers who objected to being served by coloured assistants. The management replied in each case that employees were carefully selected for shop work because of the high standards of personal cleanliness and hygiene which the company observed, and on which it had built its reputation. They were satisfied that their coloured employees met company requirements in all these respects. There was no loss of business.

(2) Opposition to coloured workers from other employees— Despite the efforts and policy statements of nondiscrimination by the TUC and trade unions, opposition to coloured workers is still encountered on the shop floor. In these situations the hands of employers and trade unions have been strengthened by the knowledge that this discrimination is unlawful.

(3) Language training—During the year more attention was focused on the inability of some immigrant workers to speak or fully understand English. Not only does this mean that the capacities for more skilled work of some individuals with 20 to 40 years of working life ahead of them go undetected, but it can and has led to industrial disputes and loss of production because of inadequate communication.

The Central Training Council has requested all industrial training boards to follow the lead of the majority of them, and recognise for grant purposes English language courses which are related to industrial requirements. Some such courses which have proved successful have taken account of the needs of the workers concerned, for instance, by arranging for English lessons to be given as part of or immediately following the working day; by using the teaching skills of the local education authority or university, and by involvement of members of the local Community Relations Council.

(4) Racial balance provisions—The purpose of these provisions, as explained in Parliament during the passage of the Act, is to promote racial integration and harmony. They deal generally with persons of different racial groups, but it seems likely that in practice the provisions will be most frequently invoked in relation to the employment of immigrants. In some industries, particular parts of a factory or particular occupations have become identified with one racial group. The racial balance provision was designed to assist in arresting this development.

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Some employers may have difficulty in deciding whether their circumstances will justify invoking these provisions. Although any definitive interpretation could only be given by the courts, the Race Relations Board, after discussion with the DEP, CBI and TUC, issued a statement of the principles which will guide the board or its conciliation committees, or industry's own approved machinery, when investigating complaints against which this section has been invoked as a defence, or when consulted by employers who seek advice whether their circumstances are covered by the provisions of the section. A copy of this statement can be obtained from any employment exchange, office of the board or a local Community Relations Council.

During the first year, the Race Relations Board received few requests for advice concerning racial balance. This may have been due to the difficulty many employers see in attempting to solve the problems of concentration of workers of one race in one part of a factory or on one shift merely by suspending their recruitment. The department and the board recognise this, and are prepared to discuss such problems with employers.

The DEP, in view of the increased discussion of race relations in employment since the passing of the Act, has extended its Specialist Advisory Service to all its regions. In all regional offices, there is now an officer who, working closely with its employment, training and manpower advisory services, is available to advise employers on any matters affecting race relations in employment. During the year advice was sought not only on subjects covered by the Act, but also on such items as the wearing of turbans and the observance of Muslin and Hindu religious festivals.

#### Conclusion

On the evidence of the first year's working, the provisions of the Act have been shown to be effective in dealing with acts of discrimination where these are disclosed. Independent studies have revealed, however, that some discrimination continues which the complaints machinery has not as yet thrown up. Greater public knowledge of the complaints procedures and use by the board of its power under section 17 to investigate allegations should further reduce the incidence of discrimination.

The Act has also drawn attention to the need not only to remedy discrimination, but to prevent it by the adoption and continued monitoring of personnel policies to ensure equal opportunity for all workers who are settled in this country regardless of their race or colour.

# Training adults for office work

There are special considerations which are relevant to the training of women returning to office work after a break, and also of other adults starting office work for the first time. This is the theme of a recent report by the Central Training Council's Commercial and Clerical Training Committee.

The committee, which made a study of the problems, points out that at present the married woman returning to work is often regarded as not worth training for a full career. It is, however, realistic nowadays to regard the pattern of a woman's working life as one working career of about 30 years interrupted by an absence of about 12–15 years while raising a family. The tendency to marry younger will probably mean a return to work earlier, in the middle or late thirties, with a possibility of about 20–25 years of useful employment before retirement.

This view of a woman's working life confirms the need for a thorough basic training at the time of first employment—as recommended in TRAINING FOR COMMERCE AND THE OFFICE (see this GAZETTE, September 1966, page 547)—as a preparation for an extensive working life.

#### New attitudes required

Girls with the necessary ability should be encouraged to acquire appropriate qualifications and maximum skills as soon as possible in their careers. It is important to bring about a change of attitude amongst all concerned to view this early basic training of a girl and the attainment of skills as a necessary preparation for an extensive working life, and not as a waste of time in view of her probable early marriage. Many of the recommendations in the report will be more easily attained if this change of attitude is brought about.

The case for giving special attention to the training needs of women returning to work was summarised in the report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers Associations (see this GAZETTE, June 1968, page 460) which said: "Women provide the only substantial new source from which extra labour and especially skilled labour can be drawn" between now and 1981. "It is essential, that in the development of training over the next few years all those with responsibility in the field should grasp the opportunity to bring about a revolution in attitudes and in practical performance so far as the training of women is concerned".

#### **Prospects for married women**

The majority of those returning to work will be married women whose families have grown up, but there will also be widows and single women returning for various reasons after a fairly lengthy absence from employment. Training is only one aspect of a much wider problem. The availability of married women for employment depends on many other factors, including, for example, the suitability of working hours, ease of access to the place of work, and facilities for looking after children. Any substantial increase in the number of skilled or qualified women in industry generally must be preceded by a radical change in attitude amongst employers and women themselves towards employment in these occupations. It will also call for some change of attitude in schools and amongst parents and girls. An increase in training opportunities will only be effective if the demand for training is present and the skilled jobs are available after training.

A survey carried out in 1965 attempted to discover the reasons why women, particularly married women, enter or do not enter the labour market, and shows clearly the pronounced changes in the pattern of women's employment in recent years (see this GAZETTE, May 1968, page 360). Nearly half the married women interviewed were working; and married women accounted for some two-thirds of the total female labour force. Nearly onethird of the working women were responsible for children under 16. Although financial reward was the greatest attraction, the desire for companionship and the wish to escape boredom ranked high in the list of reasons for returning to work. The report concluded that it seemed likely that more and more women will regard it as natural to continue work after marriage, at least until the birth. of the first child, and will return to work when their children have grown up.

#### Staff turnover

Except in those cases where a married woman is seeking temporary employment-perhaps because of a need to earn money for a particular purpose—there is no evidence that the rate of staff turnover of married women is abnormally high. The survey found that half the working women interviewed had been in their present jobs for more than three years, and that married women were at least as likely as single women to remain in one job for long periods. An analysis prepared by one firm showed no appreciable difference in turnover over several years between married and single women. It seems probable that employers have been too ready in the past to assume that married women returning to work will be "unreliable" and not worth training. Indeed, it is possible that such unreliability as may occur may be due partly to a lack of prospects, and might be diminished still further if married women could be encouraged to regard themselves as part of the permanent staff by the offer of training facilities and prospects of promotion. Evidence from the survey indicates that qualifications, skill and responsibility encourage women to remain for longer periods in their iobs.

The maximum productive effort of adult entrants and the most effective results from their training, will be best achieved by an objective assessment by employers of the type of work suitable for adults; and a change in attitude towards an acceptance of the need for training, in particular, of girls and women. The problem of the entrant's employment at the right level of skill needs to be resolved Employers should, wherever possible, reorganise their office work to enable greater skill to be used effectively; a combination of better training and job opportunities will benefit both the adult worker and the firm.

#### **Refresher courses**

For the training of mature women (married, single and widows) returning to work after a break, pre-employment and refresher courses should be encouraged as a means to up-date general business knowledge and to renew skills. The practice is growing for married women intending to return to work in clerical and secretarial jobs to take a preliminary course of instruction at a local technical college, and a number of excellent courses giving both refresher instruction and the more usual basic instruction are available. Women returning to employment can be assisted to attend suitable courses (normally of six months duration for initial training, and three months for refresher training) under the Department of Employment and Productivity's Vocational Training Scheme where such courses are available, provided that the women concerned are not in possession of a usable skill and therefore need pre-employment training and are suitable for commercial work and have reasonable prospects of employment after training. Details of the scheme are available at employment exchanges. Training boards should give advice on the content of courses and encourage their more wide-spread provision.

When the married woman returns to work, training specifications should take into account her experience, aptitudes, and abilities. These women will normally have had some previous history of employment which should be analysed to see how it can be related to existing vacancies within the firm, or the aspirations of the woman herself. It should also be borne in mind that married women often possess specific characteristics of maturity, and the ability to get on with people and to supervise.

#### Important element

Induction is a particularly important element of training for married women, whether returning for casual employment or for a career. Once a women has decided that she wants to return to work she is usually eager to begin, and it is, therefore, important to make the induction period as brief as possible. Both group discussions and some individual attention are necessary. The married woman will be seeking to relate everything to a previous experience; to recognise what is familiar and what is new. Induction programmes should, therefore, include sessions at which entrants can ask questions and discuss what they have seen.

In-company training suitable to the needs of the married woman should be intensive to produce maximum efficiency as quickly as possible. The amount and content will depend on the job to be performed and the experience (133590)

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or the level of skill which can be brought to the job. Re-entrants will probably not have had a general introduction to basic office skills and those who have had a broad experience may need to be up-dated. Individual training programmes should make good any deficiencies to bring every re-entrant to the standard of skill required for the job.

The married women who seek advancement should be encouraged to develop their abilities and to seek appropriate qualifications. It is important at the initial interview to try to determine the entrant's ambitions and her ability to attain those ambitions. It is frequently stated that there is a reservoir of potential skill and talent amongst married women; it is important to identify it and to ensure that the women concerned are given every opportunity to develop their abilities.

Training programmes for the married woman re-entrant should include provision for attendance at suitable post-experience and further education courses where this might contribute to career development. Because of the family circumstances of married women this will almost certainly mean the provision of day release or, in appropriate cases, block release facilities. Training boards should consider special grant inducements to employers to encourage attendance at suitable courses. The aim of the course should be the restoration of the confidence of the students in their own skills and abilities rather than examination successes. Those women who wish to make a career and obtain professional or other qualifications should be given every encouragement to attend or follow appropriate courses.

#### Need for different approach

As might be expected, not all women return to work in order to take up a career or to seek responsibility. The desire to use qualifications or skills is generally important only amongst the most highly educated. There is a clear distinction between the married women who, for one reason or another, seek only a simple job and those who are looking for a more interesting job and are prepared to explore the possibilities of advancement and promotion. Each group needs a different approach to training. Women seeking a simple job on a permanent basis are likely to take up again the same sort of work as that they did before marriage, and in-company training will mainly be a question of refresher training. It is generally inappropriate to expect firms to give broad-based training to the re-entrant seeking a simple job on a temporary basis. In this case maximum efficiency must be obtained as soon as possible, but training should still be thorough and intensive even if limited in scope.

The importance has already been stressed of ensuring that women with the desire and ability to achieve skilled status and responsibility are discovered and encouraged. Training programmes for this type of woman should be similar in almost every respect to that of the young trainee for management or professional status. Women with more limited ambitions but seeking to be as competent and useful as possible at a certain level of skill, need less intensive training, but will need to learn of any changes in the content of the job which has occurred during their absence from work.

When considering the training needs of adults other than married women, entering office occupations for the first time, training boards should seek to ensure that entrants receive appropriate induction and in-company training related to their experience, aptitude and abilities and designed to achieve maximum efficiency in their first job; and that opportunity should be provided for further training to permit them to achieve advancement suited to their abilities.

There are three broad categories of entrants concerned. Ex-service men and women often possess some basic clerical skills before they are recruited, from their service training and the educational facilities available to them in the services, which will influence the level of training in

their new post. Men and women who through disability are handicapped in obtaining or retaining employment can receive training under the DEP Vocational Training Scheme.

Special courses held under the scheme cover basic clerical skills and the arrangements for their induction and in-company training will take this into account. For other persons without previous office experience, training programmes should enable them not only to do clerical work but to "think as clerks". In addition to such induction and job training as may be necessary, there should be instruction in the basic office skills similar to that provided for young people.

# **Retail prices indices for pensioner** households

In the fourth quarter of 1969 the retail prices index for oneperson pensioner households was 133.6 (prices at 16th January, 1962=100), compared with 130.6 in the third quarter, and with  $126 \cdot 8$  in the fourth quarter of 1968.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the fourth quarter of 1969 was 133.8, compared with 131.4 in the third quarter and with 126.7 in the fourth quarter of 1968.

	and a station of the		10/4	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	1962	1963	1964	1905	1700	1707	1700	
Index for one-person pe	ensioner households	a production	if the Lot fin					
lst Quarter	100.2	104.4	1 105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122·9 124·0	129.4
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119-2	124.0	130.6
Brd Quarter	101-2	102.7	107·2 108·7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	133.6
4th Quarter	101.9	104-5	1 108.7	1 113.4	1 117 3	1 120 5	1 120 0	
ndex for two-person pe	ensioner households							
lst Quarter	1 100.2	104.0	1 105-3	1 110.5	114.6	1 118.9	122.7	129.6
Ind Quarter	102.1	103.8	106.8	111.4	116.6	119.4	124.3	131-3
Ind Quarter	101.2	102.6	107.6	112.3	116.7	118.0	124.6	131.4
4th Quarter	101.7	104-3	109.0	113.8	118.0	120.3	126.7	133.8
General index of retail	prices							
lst Ouarter	100.2	1 103.1	104.1	108.9	113.3	117.1	120.2	128.1
2nd Quarter	102-2	103.5	105.9	111.4	115.2	118.0	123.2	130·0 130·2
3rd Quarter	101.6	102.5	106.8	111.8	115.5	117·2 118·5	123·8 125·3	131.8
4th Quarter	101-5	103.3	107.8	112.5	116.4	118.2	125.3	131.0

#### Table 2 Group indices: annual averages

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought an consumed outside the home
Index for one-perse	on pensioner house	eholds		arter.		ter and manage	and the second second	complation of			
1962	1 101.3	101.5	1 100.3	1 100.0	1 101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	112.9
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106-4	118.6	111.8	111.4	117.5
1966	116-3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	120.8
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126·7 134·0
1969	3 .	129.4	137.1	136-1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	1 134.0
Index for two-pers	on pensioner hous	eholds									
1962	1 101-3	1 101.6	1 100.3	1 100.0	1 101.2	1 100.0	1 102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108-1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108-1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136-2	134.0
General index of r	etail prices										
1962	. 101 (	1 102.3	1 100.3	1 100.0	1 101.3	1 100.4	1 102.0	1 100.5	1 100.6	1 101.9	1 102.0
1963	101.4	102.3	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	103-1		102.3	105-8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	106.2	107.8		118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	111.2	111.6	117.1		120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	115-1	115.6	121.7	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8		113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	123 · 1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133·8 137·8	113.2	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
	130.1	131.0	136-2	135.5	137.8	110.2	111.1	123 7			

A description of these indices was given in an article on pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of the GAZETTE; quarterly figures back to 1962 are shown in table 1 below, together with the corresponding figures for the general index of retail prices excluding housing.

Table 2 below gives the annual averages of the indices for all items and for the main groups for 1969, and for earlier years back to 1962.

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# **Earnings and hours of manual** workers in October 1969

In October 1969, the average earnings of adult full-time manual workers in industries covered by the regular enquiry conducted by the Department of Employment and Productivity, were £24 16s. 5d. a week and 10s. 8 · 1d. an hour for men and £12 2s. 3d. a week and 6s. 4.3d. an hour for women. Average weekly hours worked were 46.5 by men and 38.1 by women.

In manufacturing industries, average earnings were £25 10s. 10d. a week and 11s. 2.1d. an hour for men and £12 2s. 5d. a week and 6s.  $4 \cdot 8d$ . an hour for women. Average hours worked were 45.7 by men and 37.9 by women.

These figures are compared with the corresponding figures for April 1969 and October 1968 in table 1.

#### Table 1 Full-time manual workers: average earnings and hours

	October 1969	April 1969	October 1968			
All industries covered						
Average weekly earnings men women	£24 16s. 5d. £12 2s. 3d.	£23 18s. 3d. £11 14s. 8d.	£22 19s. 11d. £11 5s. 11d.			
Average hours worked men women	46 · 5 38 · 1	46 · 4 38 · 3	46 · 4 38 · 3			
Average hourly earnings men women	10s. 8·1d. 6s. 4·3d.	10s. 3·7d. 6s. 1·5d.	9s. 10·9d. 5s. 10·8d.			
Manufacturing industries						
Average weekly earnings men women	£25 10s. 10d. £12 2s. 5d.	£24 12s. 7d. £11 14s. 10d.	£23 12s. 4d. £11 6s. 3d.			
Average hours worked men women	45·7 37·9	45 · 7 38 · 1	45·8 38·2			
Average hourly earnings men women	11s. 2·1d. 6s. 4·8d.	10s. 9·3d. 6s. 2·0d.	10s. 3∙8d. 5s.11∙1d.			

These results were obtained from returns furnished on a voluntary basis by about 50,000 establishments employing some 6,000,000 manual workers, nearly two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services covered by the enquiry in the United Kingdom. Foremen (except works foremen), transport workers, warehousemen, canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) were included, but administrative, technical and office employees generally, commercial travellers, shop assistants and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week in October 1969, that is, the pay-week which included 8th October 1969. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, in other words, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

The regional analysis given in tables 8-10 show earnings and hours for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the standard regions of England.

#### Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in October 1969 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group of industries have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total number of manual workers employed in those industries in October 1969. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the tables on pages 110 and 111, and a regional analysis for men on page 114. All earnings in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations. They represent the actual *earnings* in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

#### Table 2 Average weekly earnings: second pay-week, October 1969\*

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	Men (21 years and	Youths and boys (under	Women (18 years and over)†	Girls (under 18 years
	over)	21 years)	Full-time Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	s. d. 482 9	s. d. 247 0	s. d. s. d. 238 6 124 8	s. d. 172 9
dustries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical	512 10 531 3	272 10 264 11	241 8 126 7 243 10 121 1	162 6 154 9
goods Shipbuilding and marine	501 5	216 2	254 9 138 8	160 7
engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	522 7 573 4	223 I 245 4	230 0 103 1 292 9 143 6	160 10
specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and	496 5 457 0	227 0 254 2	237         9         127         3           237         8         126         6	155 5 175 3
fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and pub-	428 10 428 9	230 I0 222 II	217 0 121 2 230 2 138 10	141 2 157 1
	498 0 466 7	274 9 213 0	238         0         124         6           257         3         127         8	157 5 149 9
lishing Other manufacturing in-	582 5	245 11	251 4 129 11	149 5
dustries	505 8	255 6	235 4 131 8	162 7
All manufacturing indus- tries	510 10	235 6	242 5 130 11	161 6
Mining and quarrying (ex- cept coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communica-	497 0 488 7 452 I	291 11 238 3 239 2	217         8         117         5           227         9         100         5           248         5         122         5	160 3 ‡
tion (except railways, etc.)	518 4	268 4	337 4 133 7	160 5
Certain miscellaneous ser- vices§ Public administration	420 7 369 3	194 I 209 IO	207 2 108 4 237 3 102 1	143 7 145 11
All industries covered	496 5	233 0	242 3 128 0	160 10

\* For details of earnings and hours of men and women working full-time, by industry group, for the most recent periods see table 122. † Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as

part-time workers. ‡ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general

averages. § Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages 111

of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages 111 and 113.  $\parallel$  Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and communication, engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in cratian national government research establishments. Police and fire service are are not covered by the enquiry.

Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

In view of the wide variations, between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

#### Weekly hours worked

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in table 7 on pages 112 and 113, and a regional analysis for men on page 114. Table 3 shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of industry group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause, but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

The detailed figures in table 7 on pages 112 and 113 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 43 and 49, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 39<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and 45, those worked by full-time women were mostly between  $36\frac{1}{2}$  and 40, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 37 and 40<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; those worked by part-time women were mostly between  $18\frac{1}{2}$  and  $23\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### Table 3 Average hours worked: second pay-week, October 1969\*

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and boys (under 21 years)	Women and over) Full-time		Girls (under 18 years)
Food, drink and tobacco	Hours 47.6	Hours 42·4	Hours 38·6	Hours 21 · 4	Hours 39·1
Chemicals and allied in- dustries Metal manufacture	45·8 45·7	41 · 1 41 · 0	39·0 38·1	21.5 21.1	39·2 38·2
Engineering and electrical goods	45.5	40.7	38.2	21/1	38 · 1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	45·3 43:6	40·0 40·2	37·2 38·2	19·3 21·6	37 <sup>‡</sup> .3
specified Textiles	46 · 1 45 · 9	41 · 2 41 · 9	37·5 37·7	21.5 21.5	37·9 38·3
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	45 · 1 41 · 9	41 · 7 40 · 5	37·2 37·0	22·1 23·6	39·3 38·4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	47·9 45·7	42·2 41·2	37·2 37·4	21·2 20·9	38·3 38·8
Paper, printing and pub- lishing Other manufacturing in-	46 · 1	42.5	39.3	21.5	39.3
dustries	46 · 1	41.9	38.3	22.0	39.0
All manufacturing indus- tries	45.7	41.2	37.9	21.7	38.5
Mining and quarrying (ex- cept coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communica- tion (except railways,	51 · 9 48 · 2 44 · 5	44·4 43·9 42·1	37·8 38·0 37·7	19·8 17·9 20·7	37·3 ‡
etc.) Certain miscellaneous ser-	50.7	44.0	44.2	21.5	38.5
vices§ Public administration	44·6 43·8	41.6 40.4	39·0 40·2	21·0 18·9	39·0 38·7
All industries covered	46.5	41.8	38.1	21.4	38.5

\* tis See footnotes on previous page

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## Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 112 and 113, and a regional analysis for men on page 114.

Table 4 Average hourly earnings: second pay-week, October 1969\*

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	Men (21 years	Youths and boys	Women ( and over)		Girls (under 18 years	
- 44 1 (2) (1 (4) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	and over)	(under 21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	To years	
Food, drink and tobacco	d. 121 · 7	d. 69·9	d. 74 · I	d. 69·9	d. 53·0	
Chemicals and allied in- dustries Metal manufacture	134·4 139·5	79·7 77·5	74·4 76·8	70·7 68·9	49·7 48·6	
Engineering and electrical goods	132.2	63.7	80.0	78.9	50.6	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	138·4 157·8	66·9 73·2	74·2 92·0	64·1 79·7	\$1.7	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles	129·2 119·5	66 · 1 72 · 8	76 · 1 75 · 6	71.0 70.6	49·2 54·9	
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	114·1 122·8	66·4 66·0	70·0 74·6	65·8 70·6	43 · 1 49 · 1	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	124·8 122·5	78 · 1 62 · 0	76·8 82·5	70·5 73·3	49·3 46·3	
Paper, printing and pub- lishing	151.6	69.4	76.7	72.5	45.6	
Other manufacturing in- dustries	131.6	73.2	73.7	71.8	50.0	
All manufacturing indus- tries	134.1	68.6	76.8	72.4	50.3	
Mining and quarrying (ex- cept coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communica-	114·9 121·6 121·9	78·9 65·1 68·2	69 · 1 71 · 9 79 · 1	71 · 2 67 · 3 71 · 0	51 <sup>‡</sup> .6 ‡	
tion (except railways, etc.)	122.7	73.2	91.6	74.6	50.0	
Certain miscellaneous ser- vices§ Public administration	113·2 101·2	56·0 62·3	63·7 70·8	61·9 64·8	44·2 45·2	
All industries covered	128.1	66.9	76.3	71.8	50 · 1	

\*++\*S|| See footnotes on previous page.

#### Movement of earnings and hours

The movements since April 1960 in average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked of full-time adult manual workers, as measured by these enquiries, are shown in table 5. The earnings figures are expressed in index form (April 1960=100).

Table 5	<b>Full-time</b>	manual	workers:	all	industries	covered
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Date		Average earnings		Average		Average hours worked—actual		
		Men¶	Women	Men¶	Women	Men¶	Wome	
1960	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.0	40.8	
	October	103.0	102.3	103.1	103.3	48.0	40.5	
1961	April	106.8	105.2	107.1	107.7	47.9	39.9	
	October	108.8	106.6	110.2	109.6	47.4	39.7	
1962	April	110.9	108.4	112.6	111.7	47.3	39.6	
	October	112.5	110.9	114.9	115.0	47.0	39.4	
1963	April	114.5	112.9	117.3	116.7	46.9	39.5	
	October	118.7	116.0	119.7	119.5	47.6	39.7	
1964	April	124.9	121.6	125.5	124.4	47.8	39.9	
	October	128.4	123.5	129.2	127.9	47.7	39.4	
1965	April .	134.1	127.0	135.5	132.6	47.5	39.1	
	October	138.9	132.4	141.8	139.7	47.0	38.7	
1966	April	143.6	137.5	148.5	146.0	46.4	38.5	
	October	144.0	138.9	150.2	148.8	46.0	38.1	
1967	April	145.9	140.8	151.9	150.5	46.1	38.2	
	October	151.6	145.6	157.4	155.6	46.2	38.2	
1968	April	157.8	150.9	164.0	160.6	46.2	38.4	
	October	163.0	155.8	168.7	166.2	46.4	38.3	
1969	April	169.5	161.8	175.5	172.5	46.4	38-3	
	October	176.0	167.1	181.7	179.1	46.5	38.	

¶ From and including October 1967 the figures include (i) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements, and (ii) postmen.

Table 6 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Mini- mum	Number returns r		rs shown or	the		Average in Octob		n the secor	id pay-weel	k
	List Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov	er)†	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov	er)†	Girls
				Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	eiv es
fining and quarrying (except coal) Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	102 103 109	9,373 9,240 4,383	425 602 238	65 17 291	32 39 54	2   24	s. d. 499 9 492 3 502 10	s. d. 300 5 284 6 298 8	s. d.  213 6	s. d. 	sd. 
<b>Good, drink and tobacco</b> Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Coccoa, choccolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 229 231 239 240	15,309 36,213 11,271 17,483 10,307 - 8,031 21,277 15,592 6,232 11,094 36,103 17,403 9,453	853 3,557 943 1,963 908 519 1,643 1,096 311 888 1,882 2,573 649	1,900 8,856 9,876 10,777 2,852 1,992 13,025 14,605 643 5,152 3,978 9,144 12,093	513 8,744 14,800 9,315 969 518 15,389 8,037 398 3,237 1,301 1,483 3,345	162 1,279 1,656 1,087 374 164 1,799 1,131 60 867 219 1,040 2,354	491 0 455 6 483 10 480 0 471 10 575 2 484 5 463 3 509 11 541 6 <b>488</b> 9 458 10 559 2	293 4 214 2 258 5 237 6 280 7 336 2 257 6 263 0 332 1 246 11 285 4 213 9 333 5	244 0 210 2 220 8 243 4 226 2 298 3 230 1 226 1 230 7 231 3 250 4 237 10 310 8	122 5 119 0 125 10 122 8 123 5 146 10 123 9 126 4 121 7 133 2 112 8 113 11 157 5	145 9 170 11 174 1 151 5 172 9 177 4 160 10 164 7 222 10
hemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and deter-	261 262 263 271 272 273 274	8,753 11,652 1,726 79,020 13,626 7,917 10,573	335 875 97 5,466 1,046 645 597	45 531 228 6,378 13,935 3,657 1,759	51 307 146 3,943 5,715 1,081 896	  4 7 524 2,438 338 66	462   579 0 470 6 525 4 467 4 464 6 466 2	292 9 295 11 273 8 243 0 240 4 243 10	263 11 238 9 245 0 231 1 283 0 234 9	146 11 125 2 128 5 120 5 148 3 120 11	
gents Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	275 276 277	11,003 18,175 2,484	731 934 184	2,385 1,034 597	1,793 516 333	353 77 53	553 3 521 9 493 0	291 4 300 6	231 I 232 3 241 2	129 7 123 0 125 4	166 8
<b>letal manufacture</b> Iron and steel (general)‡ Steel tubes Iron castings, etc.‡ Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	311 312 313 321 322	158,371 24,327 61,566 27,224 36,182	14,936 2,066 5,205 1,795 2,871	4,465 1,546 4,497 2,637 4,931	1,954 960 1,431 1,245 1,418	142 21 129 75 217	547 0 525 9 516 9 525 8 502 2	277 3 246 6 247 7 265 5 250 7	227 11 233 3 251 5 259 11 245 2	116 10 118 1 121 1 128 11 122 0	  162 9
ingineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments,	331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349	16,978 36,741 18,554 24,438 23,211 14,829 20,099 14,516 113,882 50,736 14,233 79,359	2,427 6,079 2,993 2,631 3,144 1,557 2,963 980 17,540 6,749 1,344 8,241	611 2,756 4,210 1,787 2,577 149 635 5,183 13,962 1,148 2,810 15,301	193 1,207 1,160 790 560 102 282 1,261 3,997 920 636 4,072	26 112 129 38 75 4 10 189 432 20 99 816	463 4 522 10 527 7 532 2 476 1 553 3 521 11 507 4 489 6 523 7 468 5 510 5	203 9 211 10 210 4 231 2 204 6 215 4 222 3 238 5 209 0 225 9 211 10 223 3	231 1 246 1 239 10 259 5 242 7 256 0 263 3 263 0 225 7 252 10 271 3	99 6 118 7 130 11 140 9 115 9 93 11 99 3 121 11 122 4 106 0 132 1 133 9	
etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	351 352 361 362 363 364 365 369	30,703 2,555 65,657 17,759 20,064 41,975 16,384 31,474	4,622 321 10,292 1,124 2,303 6,385 1,246 3,154	13,910 4,447 19,340 5,940 19,110 42,987 8,138 24,828	3,663 1,261 4,747 2,873 6,833 18,817 1,524 10,031	928 555 1,257 320 1,311 3,752 416 1,507	478 4 525 1 485 1 533 4 498 6 474 4 495 2 499 11	214 4 211 8 211 4 276 7 234 10 211 10 225 3 217 4	249 1 268 7 249 5 265 10 256 5 246 7 261 5 259 4	132       3         155       7         137       11         138       9         142       6         143       2         139       0         148       5	171 7 174 8 146 9 170 5 148 2 159 9 147 5 163 11
hipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	370 · I 370 · 2	80,309 27,549	10,089 4,428	1,014 723	563 400	32 12	528 3 498 3	220   233	232 6 225 I	104 0 101 4	
ehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	381 382 383 384 385 389	264,430 9,093 96,802 3,233 3,157 1,467	17,013 982 11,454 499 582 264	19,343 1,814 9,233 480 109 503	4,266 504 2,062 300 39 295	640 118 286 18 	591 8 499 8 540 0 459 10 461 5 469 7	282 6 217 11 197 5 195 5 205 2 231 10	313 11 260 8 262 7 237 2 238 11	147 7 128 4 140 4 125 1 151 10	171 4 156 0 
<b>fetal goods not elsewhere specified</b> Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere spe <b>c</b> ified	391 392 393 394 395 396 399	6,421 3,116 13,007 18,219 7,957 5,949 102,991	1,078 355 1,501 1,616 1,199 623 12,849	3,393 2,352 5,160 2,336 5,296 2,288 33,504	938 1,120 2,464 1,024 5,217 730 12,960	110 217 161 170 476 211 2,144	443 2 527 11 488 1 511 9 484 9 505 7 497 8	207 0 194 11 216 5 233 7 246 0 238 3 227 11	226 4 232 2 244 8 233 7 219 8 210 10 242 2	130 5 130 11 129 3 118 8 114 7 126 4 130 9	141 5 148 0 142 7 159 7

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
\* In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.
\* Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".
\* Excluding railway workshops.

Note: Note: In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of work-people employed under similar conditions. Industry Classifica

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Textiles Producti Spinning made f Weaving Woollen Jute Rope, tw Hosiery a Lace Carpets Narrow fa Made-up t Textiles fii Other tex

Leather, Leather Leather Leather Fur

Clothing a Weather Men's an Women's Overalls a Dresses, I Hats, caps Dress ind Footwear

Bricks, po Bricks, f Pottery Glass Cement Abrasive where

Timber, f Timber Furnitur Bedding, Shop and Wooden Miscellan

Paper, pr Paper an Cardbox cases Manufac specif Printing Other engra

Other m Rubber Linoleu Brushes Toys, ga Miscella Plastics Miscella

## Construc

Gas elect Gas Electric Water s

Transpor ways Road pa port) Road ha Port an Air tran Other t

Certain Laundr Dry cle Motor Repair

Public a Natio Local go

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(continued)	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969:
(	manual workers

(Standard Industrial	Mini- mum	Numbers returns r		s shown on	the		Average of in Octobe	earnings* in er 1969	n the secon	d pay-weel	¢
ation 1958)	List Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov	er)†	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov	er)†	Girls
		over)	DOYS	Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
			1.070	( 012	1.074	246	s. d.	s. d. 339 0	s. d. 261 11	s. d. 132 5	s. d
tion of man-made fibres og and doubling of cotton, flax and man-	411	30,196	1,979	4,013	1,074 7,452	346 2,168	540 0 433 11	339 0 264 3	242 10	132 3	181
e fibres ng of cotton, linen and man-made fibres en and worsted	412 413 414 415	18,704 42,073 5,180	2,342 5,083 601	17,906 30,153 3,648	3,741 9,291 972	1,395 3,750 255	426 6 429 5 398 4	256 0 242 11 252 1	245 6 225 0 221 5	119 7 118 2 124 6	182 170 158
twine and net y and other knitted goods	416 417	2,273 19,463	452 2,550	2,750 42,524	624 8,940	269 8,443	411 4 489 9	219 8 236 4	210 4 251 0	115 7 143 0	159 I 181
2	418	1,164	170 2,285 572	1,436 7,545 5,256	317 1,618 1,868	147 1,397 553	454 4 495 I 445 6	260 11 226 7	202 4 270 8 216 10	113 1 138 1 116 0	184
v fabrics ip textiles	421 422 423	5,068 2,539 23,796	515	6,068 7,667	1,098	771	404 4 443 3	221 6 251 7	209 0 221 0	119 2 119 2 119 5	148 161
s finishing textile industries	429	8,628	543	1,642	530	117	510 4	270 3	237 3	119 5	
, leather goods and fur r (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery r goods	431 432	10,981 2,084	1,524	2,177 3,977	466	116	428 8 406 8 468 10	244 9 211 5 222 0	231 8 207 5 243 4	119 4 121 7 121 6	141
	433	1,312	204	901	219	143	400 10	1 Strange			
g <b>and footwear</b> erproof outerwear and boys' tailored outerwear	441 442	1,302 9,078	281 1,656	5,719 31,060	850 5,348	899 6,839	403 0 402 6	198 4 198 3 200 8	224 3 226 10 235 6	150 3 139 11 143 9	151 161 148
n's and girls' tailored outerwear Ils and men's shirts, underwear, etc	443 444	2,964	501 520 503	9,223 16,277 23,169	1,603 2,692 4,450	1,882 4,659 6,290	445 5 401 3 424 9	199 0 184 8	235 0 214 4 223 2	127 7	155
s, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. aps and millinery ndustries not elsewhere specified	445 446 449	2,316 928 2,136	132	2,192	504 2,007	126 2,739	426 6 386 11	196 0	201 11 215 7	132 5 125 5	164
ear	450	24,201	4,711	31,105	3,584	4,862	454 7	267 8	272 7	161 8	188
fireclay and refractory goods	461	31,120	3,351	1,677 14,865	423 2,198	156	482 I 475 7	272 10 235 1	234 7 231 1	99 6 129 6	156
y It	463	33,666 10,800	4,092 446	6,758	2,507	445 11	505 0 540 5	275 10 308 5	251 1	124 0 102 11	148
ves and building materials, etc., not else- re specified	469	42,045	2,572	2,358	1,168	74	502 8	292 3	246 5	126 1	-
furniture, etc.	471	32,224	5,862	2,162	633	123	429 8	213 10	249 7 280 11	110 5 145 3	151
ure and upholstery og, etc.	472 473	26,347	3,775	4,109 2,087	838 307 174	262 152 28	491 2 452 2 538 2	202 7 226 2 220 10	274 11	143 IO 122 8	
nd office fitting en containers and baskets aneous wood and cork manufactures	474 475 479	8,299 7,660 6,647	1,158 1,853 1,208	461 1,084 1,537	265 560	146 93	456 Î 450 IO	221 5 220 I	208 10 221 3	114 4 121 2	=
printing and publishing	1-961		TE	BE	2119	1,015	524 0	311 1	242 3	130 10	178
and board pard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing	481	42,945	4,543	6,245	2,119	1,804	524 8	265 2	230 11	123 11	156
s actures of paper and board not elsewhere ified	483	16,818	1,805	11,947	4,396	2,198	479 3	243 7	243 9 303 4	127 5 138 8	155
printing, publishing, publishing, bookbinding,	Constant in	44,182	2,216	1,954	4,603	248 4,529	722 2	241 7	303 4 258 7	138 8	141
raving, etc. manufacturing industries	489	58,949	7,412	24,158	4,003	45 3	A Cassing		a Summeria		
um, leather cloth, etc.	491 492	51,811 4,411	3,203 306	10,829 699	4,712 187	724	540 0 447 4	288 0 304 2 209 9	253 I 218 4 213 3	138 6 109 8 125 2	174
es and brooms games and sports equipment	493 494	2,488	480 857 253	2,776 9,069 1,929	801 7,136 1,191	420 1,093 204	401 5 495 0 469 2	214 2 231 1	233 5 236 7	138 11	161
laneous stationers' goods s moulding and fabricating laneous manufacturing industries	495 496 499	1,885 21,421 5,460	1,510	8,936 3,787	4,925	654 423	485 IO 475 5	255 8 231 0	234 3 226 2	126 0 120 8	158 164
iction	500	428,436	40,845	1,711	1,279	83	488 7	238 3	227 9	100 5	-
ctricity and water	601	48,131	8,006	752	1,952		489 0	252 8	221 4	107 4	_
city supply	602 603	118,345 24,285	6,602 992	1,364 72	4,621 638	3  3	438 4 428 10	207 9 287 5	273 2	136 3 93 8	=
ort and communications (except rail- s and sea transport)											
passenger transport (except London Trans-	702	113,824	5,236	15,161	1,453	7	471 1	318 7	361 1	121 6	-
haulage contracting nd inland water transport	703 705	57,175 50,429	2,147	423	259	22	513 4 575 7 588 1	229 0 277 I 233 9	242 11 193 10 357 10	102 5 113 2 143 9	
ansport transport and communication‡	706 707–709	14,896 205,888	545 18,583	308 3,440	180 3,001	22 365	523 8	261 6	242 8	159 2	160
miscellaneous services ries	885	7,594	1,878	17,412	6,913	1,918	392 2	183 2	196 9	105 7	143
eaning, etc. repairers, garages, etc.	886 887	1,412 49,405	197	2,294 3,774	643 1,461	204 222 59	403 10 429 3 380 1	195 10	210 3 235 4 193 2	129 8 105 5 94 5	137
of boots and shoes	888	1,760	271	622	166	59	500 1				
nal government service (except where uded above)§	901	62,223	5,156	14,786	9,126	200	364 10	184 9	233 9	103 10	132
government service	906	176,048	7,541	6,906	15,166	130	370 11	228 6	245 4	100 11	1

\*† See footnotes on previous page. ‡ Mainly postal and telecommunications but including also some returns for \* Mainly postal and telecommunications out and industrial employees. The great storage. § These figures relate to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communications. || Excluding police and fire service. Industrial employees have, as appropriate, been included in such industries as construction, water supply and transport and communication.

Table 7 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Mini- mum List	second p	ay-week in	hours wor October I the returns	969 by the		second p	ay-week in	nings* in th October I the returns	769 of the	
(Yauana Mudaana Ciris aad (Yaasa ayra)) Baya ay ayra)) Baya ay ayraa	Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov Full-time	er)†   Part-time 	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov Full-time	er)†   Part-time	Girls
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	102 103 109	54·3 50·9 48·6	46·7 42·9 44·4		Ξ	E	d. 110+4 116+1 124+2	d. 77·2 79·6 80·7	d.  69·1	d. 	d. 
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Coccoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 229 231 239 240	50.8 48.5 49.3 47.7 50.0 51.5 45.8 46.5 47.9 48.2 45.6 46.0 44.7	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	38 · 8 38 · 9 37 · 8 39 · 0 39 · 4 37 · 6 38 · 9 37 · 5 39 · 0 38 · 9 37 · 9 38 · 8 39 · 1	21 · 7 21 · 4 21 · 8 21 · 5 22 · 1 23 · 2 21 · 4 21 · 5 21 · 2 21 · 7 18 · 8 20 · 7 21 · 1	40.0 39.4 40.6 40.0 37.6 37.6 37.6 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.8	116.0 112.7 117.8 120.8 113.2 134.0 126.9 119.5 127.7 134.8 128.6 119.7 150.1	76.7 60.8 70.3 69.3 75.0 91.5 72.9 74.6 92.7 70.2 82.3 61.7 97.1	75 · 5 64 · 8 70 · 1 74 · 9 68 · 9 92 · 3 71 · 0 72 · 3 70 · 9 71 · 3 79 · 3 73 · 6 95 · 3	67 · 7 66 · 7 69 · 3 68 · 5 67 · 0 75 · 9 69 · 4 70 · 5 68 · 8 73 · 6 71 · 9 66 · 0 89 · 5	43.7 52.1 51.5 45.9 48.3 55.1 54.3 49.5 50.8 68.9
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceuitical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink	261 262 263 271 272 273 274	45 · 7 42 · 1 46 · 5 45 · 9 46 · 0 45 · 6 45 · 1	41 · 5 40 · 1 40 · 8 42 · 3 39 · 6 41 · 6	40 · 2 39 · 6 39 · 4 38 · 8 40 · 1 37 · 8	23·0 19·2 21·4 21·1 22·6 21·3		121.3 165.0 121.4 137.3 121.9 122.2 124.0	84.7 88.6 80.5 68.9 72.8 70.3	78.8 72.3 74.6 71.5 84.7 74.5	76·7 78·2 72·0 68·5 78·7 68·1	  46·0 48·8 55·7 
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and deter- gents Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	275 276 277	49·3 44·9 50·2	42 · 5 41 · 3	38·8 38·3 38·2	22·2 22·4 20·8	38·6 	134·7 139·4 117·8	82·3 87·3	71 · 5 72 · 8 75 · 8	70.0 65.9 72.3	51·8 
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)‡ Steel tubes Iron castings, etc.‡ Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	311 312 313 321 322	45 · 5 47 · 8 46 · 4 44 · 0 45 · 3	40·8 41·3 41·4 41·1 41·3	38 · 2 37 · 4 38 · 1 38 · 8 37 · 7	22 · 1 20 · 8 20 · 8 21 · 2 20 · 4	  38·8	144·3 132·0 133·6 143·4 133·0	81 · 5 71 · 6 71 · 8 77 · 5 72 · 8	71 · 6 74 · 8 79 · 2 80 · 4 78 · 0	63 · 4 68 · 1 69 · 9 73 · 0 71 · 8	
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342	45 · 5 45 · 1 45 · 5 45 · 8 45 · 0 47 · 0 48 · 5 45 · 3 45 · 3 45 · 7 47 · 0 44 · 4	42 · 3 40 · 6 40 · 3 40 · 2 41 · 1 41 · 1 40 · 6 40 · 9 40 · 5 41 · 1 38 · 0	38 · 7 37 · 7 38 · 8 37 · 6 38 · 1 38 · 4 38 · 4 38 · 4 38 · 4 38 · 5 37 · 7 39 · 1	19·3 20·8 21·1 21·7 20·7 18·2 19·5 18·7 20·1 21·2 22·0		122 · 2 139 · 1 139 · 4 127 · 0 141 · 3 129 · 1 134 · 4 128 · 5 133 · 7 126 · 6	57 · 8 62 · 6 69 · 0 59 · 7 62 · 9 65 · 7 70 · 0 61 · 9 65 · 9 65 · 9	71.7 78.3 74.2 82.8 76.4 80.0 82.3 82.0 71.8 77.6	61 · 9 68 · 4 74 · 5 77 · 8 67 · 1 61 · 9 61 · 1 78 · 2 73 · 0 60 · 0 72 · 0	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments,	349	45.3	41 · 1	38.5	20.2	38 · 1 39 · 6	135·2 130·8	65·2 63·8	84·5 78·9	79·5 73·5	56 · 1 52 · 0
etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	351 352 361 362 363 364 365 369	43 · 9 46 · 2 45 · 3 47 · 5 45 · 1 44 · 7 45 · 1 44 · 1	40·3 40·1 40·9 40·9 40·2 40·2 41·3 40·2	37 · 9 38 · 5 38 · 3 37 · 2 38 · 1 38 · 8 38 · 2	21.6 20.9 22.0 20.9 20.4 21.9 21.5 21.5	37.6 38.2 38.8 37.6 38.1 37.1 37.6	130-8 136-4 128-5 134-7 132-6 127-3 131-8 136-0	63·3 62·0 81·1 70·1 63·2 65·4 64·9	83.7 78.1 83.3 82.7 77.7 80.9 81.5	89·3 75·2 79·7 83·8 78·4 77·6 86·0	54 · 3 46 · 1 52 · 7 47 · 3 50 · 3 47 · 7 52 · 3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	370 · I 370 · 2	45·3 45·5	40·0 40·0	36·9 37·8	18·9 20·1		139·9 131·4	66·0 69·9	75·6 71·5	66·0 60·5	
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	381	43·5 41·9	40·5 40·2	38·3 37·9	20·8 22·2	37.5	163·2 143·1	83·7 65·0	98·4 82·5	85 · 1 69 · 4	54.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment§ Railway carriages and wagons and trams§ Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	383 384 385 389	43.9 43.0 46.2 44.8	39·8 39·9 41·9 39·4	38 · 1 36 · 0 37 · 8	22.9 21.4 22.4	38·7 — — —	147.6 128.3 119.8 125.8	59·5 58·8 58·8 70·6	82.7 79.1 75.8	73 · 5 70 · 1 81 · 3	48·4 — —
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	391 392 393 394 395 396 399	45.5 46.0 44.9 47.6 48.2 45.6 46.0	41 · 3 40 · 7 40 · 4 41 · 6 41 · 3 42 · 0 41 · 2	37 · 5 37 · 5 37 · 7 37 · 4 36 · 7 37 · 6	22.9 21.0 20.8 21.3 22.3 21.5 21.4	36·9 	116-9 137-7 130-4 129-0 120-7 133-0 129-8	60 · 1 57 · 5 64 · 3 67 · 4 71 · 5 68 · 1 66 · 4	72 · 4 74 · 3 78 · 3 74 · 4 70 · 5 68 · 9 77 · 3	68 · 3 74 · 8 74 · 6 66 · 9 61 · 7 70 · 5 73 · 3	46·0 

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.
‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".
§ Excluding railway workshops.

Note: In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of work-people employed under similar conditions. Note:

Industry ( Classificat

Textiles Productin Spinning made f. Weaving Woollen Jute Rope, twi Hosiery a Lace Carpets Narrow fa Made-up t Textile fin Other tex

Leather, I Leather ( Leather ; Fur

Clothing a Weather Men's an Women's Overalls Dresses, Hats, cap Dress ind Footwear

Bricks, po Bricks, fi Pottery Glass Cement Abrasive where

Timber, 1 Timber Furnitur Bedding, Shop and Wooden Miscellan

Paper pri Paper an Cardboa packir Manufac specifi Printing Other p ing, en

Other ma Rubber Linoleun Brushes a Toys, gan Miscellan Plastics m Miscellan

Constru

Gas, elec Gas Electric Water Transpo ways Road p port) Road h Port an Air trai Other t

Certain Laundri Dry clea Motor re Repair ou Public a Nation inclu

Local go

\*

storage. § These figures related to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

Table 7 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969: manual workers

(Standard Industrial Ition 1958)	Mini- mum List	second pa	ay-week in	hours work October 19 he returns	69 by the		second n	av-week in	nings* in th October 19 the returns	969 of the	
	Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov Full-time	Minde March	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov Full-time	and the second	Girls
156 8 157 15 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156	0.0181			11,43			d.	d.	d. 81·8	d.	d. 56·5
tion of man-made fibres g and doubling of cotton, flax and man-	411	44·7 46·1	40·8 42·0	38·8 38·0	21·3 20·9	38·5 38·1	145·0 113·0	99·7 75·5	76.7	74·6 72·5	57.2
fibres of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	412 413 414	43·3 47·8	40·6 43·4	37.9	20·6 20·8	38·2 38·6	118·2 107·8	75·7 67·2	77 · 7 72 · 0	69·7 68·2	57·2 53·0
n and worsted wine and net	415 416	45·2 46·9	41·5 40·4	37·7 37·9	21·2 21·7	37·0 37·2	105·8 105·2 135·7	72.9 65.2 68.5	70·5 66·6 80·3	70·5 63·9 74·3	51·3 51·6 56·9
and other knitted goods	417 418 419	43·3 45·3 43·9	41·4 40·8	37 · 5 37 · 1 37 · 3	23 · 1 23 · 0 20 · 9	38·3 38·0	120.4	76.7	65 · 4 87 · 1	59·0 79·3	58.2
s v fabrics	421 422	45·4 46·3	41.3	38·1 37·5	21.9	37·8 38·9	117·8 104·8	65·8 62·7	68·3 66·9	63·6 65·3	48·4 45·9
p textiles finishing textile industries	423 429	47 · 8 49 · 4	42·2 44·0	38·3 37·9	20·8 20·4	38.9	111·3 124·0	71·5 73·7	69·2 75·1	68·8 70·2	49.9
leather goods and fur	431	45.5	41.6	38.0	21.6		113.1	70.6	73.2	66.3	_
r (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery r goods	431 432 433	43·3 43·3 46·2	40·9 43·7	36·5 39·6	22.6 20.2	39.3	112.7 121.8	62·0 61·0	68 · 1 73 · 7	64·6 72·2	43 · 1
g and footwear erproof outerwear	441	43.3	42.6 39.8	35·9 37·1	24·0 23·6	38·4 38·3	111·7 115·3	55·9 59·8	75·0 73·4	75 · 1 71 · 1	47.2
and boys' outerwear n's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443 444	41 · 9 42 · 4 44 · 1	41·1 42·0	37.7	24·2 23·1	38·2 38·3	126 · 1 109 · 2	58·6 56·9	75·0 69·3	71.3	46·6 48·7
ls and men's shirts, underwear, etc s, lingerie, infants' wear, etc aps and millinery	445	43·0 40·8	41.3	37·1 35·3	23·8 24·0	38.5	118·5 125·4	53.7	72·2 68·6	68·7 66·2	46.0
ndustries not elsewhere specified ear	449 450	42.9 40.9	42 · 4 39 · 6	37·0 36·8	23·2 23·7	38.6 38.1	108·2 133·4	55·5 81·1	69·9 88·9	64·9 81·9	51 · 1 59 · 2
o <b>ottery, glass, cement, etc.</b> fireclay and refractory goods	461	47.4	41.7	37.3	18.6		122.0	78.5	75.5	64.2	
	462 463	45·7 46·4	41·2 41·8	36·4 38·3	21·9 21·0	38·7 38·7	124·9 130·6	68·5 79·2 82·1	76·2 78·7	71.0 70.9 63.0	48.4
rt ves and building materials, etc., not else- re specified	464 469	49 · 5 49 · 1	45 · 1 43 · 5	38.5	19·6 21·2	_	131·0 122·9	80.6	76.8	71.4	-
furniture, etc.	471	45.7	41.2	38.2	19.1		112.8	62.3	78.4	69·4 80·0	46.
g, etc.	472 473	43·7 43·0	40·6 40·8	37·7 37·2	21·8 22·2	39.2	134·9 126·2 124·9	59·9 66·5 61·3	89·4 88·7 73·7	77.7	
nd office fitting en containers aneous wood and cork manufactures	474 475 479	51.7 45.5 46.3	43·2 41·1 41·5	36·7 37·3 35·9	21.8 21.4 20.5		120·3 116·8	64·6 63·6	67·2 74·0	64·1 70·9	=
rinting, and publishing and board	481	48.7	44.8	39.0	21.5	39.7	129.1	83.3	74.5	73.0	54.
oard boxes, cartons and fibre-board	482	46.9	42.4	38.3	21.5	38.5	134.2	75.0	72.3	69·2	48.
actures of paper and board not elsewhere ified	483	47.2	43·2 41·3	38·8 39·9	21.2	38·0 40·1	121·8 196·1	67·7 70·2	75·4 91·2	72·1 78·9	49· 42·
ng, publishing of newpapers and periodicals printing, publishing, bookbinding, engrav- etc	486 489	44·2 45·5	41.3	39.8	21.8	39.9	148.9	63.1	78.0	73.1	42.
nanufacturing industries	491	45.3	41.2	38.8	22.3	38.8	143.0	83.9	78.3	74.5	53.
um, leather cloth, etc. es and brooms	492 493	48·7 43·8	43·8 40·3	39·6 36·8	22·3 21·9	38.6	110·2 110·0	83·3 62·5	66·2 69·5	59·0 68·6	47.
games and sports equipment laneous stationers' goods	494 495	48 · 1 46 · 5	41.1 41.5	37·8 39·5	22·3 20·8	40·0 38·7	123.5	62·5 66·8	74.1	74·8 71·7 70·0	48 · 53 · 49 ·
s moulding and fabricating laneous manufacturing industries	496 499	46·5 46·8	42·3 43·3	38·5 37·9	21.6 22.4	38·5 38·6	125.4	72·5 64·0	73·0 71·6	64.6	51.
uction	500	48.2	43.9	38.0	17.9	-	121.6	65·I	71.9	67.3	
ectricity and water	601	49.0	42.7	38.1	19.9	-	119.8	71.0	69.7	64.7	- 22
icity r supply	602 603	41.4 47.1	40·7 44·5	37.3	21·8 17·5	-	127·1 109·3	61·3 77·5	87.9	75·0 64·2	
ort and communication (except rail- ys and sea transport)	1 14 28	1.64	1 2 2	10-10 10-10 10-10					wate anen	Tel and and	
passenger transport (except London Trans- t) haulage contracting	702	50·9 56·3	46.4	45·7 38·2	22·0 18·9	_	111.1	82·4 58·0	94·8 76·3	66·3 65·0	
and inland water transport	705	45·8 45·8	43·6 40·3	33·5 44·7	20·7 22·5		150·8 154·1	76·3 69·6	69·4 96·1	65·6 76·7	
transport and communication‡	707-709	48.9	42.1	38.8	22.3	38.5	128.5	74.5	75 · 1	85.7	50
n miscellaneous services	885	46.1	42.0	38·9 38·0	21·1 23·0	38·8 38·9	102·1 108·2	52.3	60·7 66·4	60·0 67·7	44 42
leaning, etc. r repairers, garages, etc. r of boots and shoes.	886 887 888	44·8 44·4 44·0	41·6 41·6	38·0 39·7 40·9	19·7 20·2	39.6		56·5 52·3	71·1 56·7	64·2 56·1	44
administration, etc. nal government service (except where	T T T	AG 7								the second	
uded above)§	901 906	44·3 43·6	39·7 40·9	40·6 39·1	19·7 18·4	38.6	98·8 102·1	55·8 67·0		63·2 65·8	41

\*† See footnotes on previous page. ‡ Mainly postal and telecommunications, but including also some returns for

|| Excluding police and fire service. Industrial employees have, as appropriate, been included in such industries as construction, water supply and transport and communication.

A\*\*\* 2

Table 8 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1969: analysis by standard region: manual workers

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	s. d. 516 0 514 2 521 10 504 6 507 10 575 2 509 9 484 11 452 8 453 1 530 2 515 3 645 7 513 4	s. d. 464 10 490 10 475 4 461 3 467 6 483 11 447 8 439 5 403 5 403 5 403 5 403 5 407 10 501 8 432 9 534 1 436 9	s.         d.           466         8           510         10           503         11           476         5           515         6           537         0           450         6           467         9           455         3           493         10           468         9           416         3           524         4           505         7	s. d. 501 2 494 4 531 6 535 8 † 623 11 504 2 510 10 418 2 410 5 491 1 446 10 532 1 548 1	s. d. 464 4 457 1 538 1 496 4 † 501 5 475 7 499 8 407 6 432 0 481 11 428 3 503 11 467 2	s. d. 459 i 470 5 518 3 467 7 531 9 508 0 499 11 446 9 413 9 392 6 494 2 421 11 505 7 439 0	s.         d.           479         0           530         9           524         2           484         3           579         0           528         7           464         7           439         4           416         1           407         11           495         0           432         4           560         8           490         7	s. d. 460   516    515    556 0 545 0 545 0 545 0 494 4 472 0 424    425 4 472 0 424    425 4 455 4 455 4 510 6	s. d. 457   502 9 527 0 520 7 493   482 6 419 5 420 2 443 8 477 5 437 6 520 4 478 5	s. d. 418 10 533 0 561 10 509 3 584 7 554 11 492 3 505 9 428 11 431 5 456 3 419 5 510 8 475 6	s. d. 428 7 483 6 365 6 446 0* 518 1 385 9 435 10 388 9 375 5 459 11 359 9 488 10 487 5
All manufacturing industries	533 8	469 2	489 3	540 11	488 7	476 4	494 2	509 5	497 6	520 11	438 9
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water	524 8 504 2 474 0	† 426 9 454 9	473 5 411 0 439 3	573 5 479 0 462 11	536 7 451 4 433 10	492 7 460 6 426 1	549 4 479 0 438 l	485 4 467 8 430 7	469 4 475 8 453 7	490 10 471 5 440 4	396 4 389 9 434 1
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) Certain miscellaneous services‡ Public administration§	556 11 441 6 394 6	505 6 420 4 328 5	487 8 392 7 350 10	521 8 427 0 383 11	503 5 419 6 364 3	502 7 412 2 363 6	513 3 414 6 373 0	479 5 391 10 339 4	491 8 429 7 354 5	480 11 393 2 341 5	457 9 390 5 316 6
All industries covered	517 6	454 5	457 2	522 4	473 10	468 4	487 0	485 I	481 2	489 3	419 2

#### Preceding enquiry figures

All manufacturing industries (April 1969) All industries covered (April 1969)	513 0 496 10	448 3 437 2	468 3 439 7	527 5 509 l	470 6 458 10	458 6 450 4	476 0 469 4	485 7 462 8	481 0 464 6	503 II 476 4	426 6 403 2
	A CONTRACT OF	Contraction of the second second	A REPORT OF THE REPORT OF THE REPORT OF THE	and the second second second	A CONTRACTOR STATE AND		Charles and the second second second			THE R. P. LEWIS CO., NAME AND ADDRESS OF	A REAL PROPERTY OF

Table 9 Average hours worked (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1969: analysis by standard region: manual workers

47 · 4 46 · 0 45 · 4 45 · 1 † 4! · 4 45 · 0 46 · 8 44 · 0 41 · 4 46 · 6 45 · 6	47.9 46.7 46.1 45.4 † 44.3 45.5 44.8 44.1 40.9 48.2	48.7 46.2 46.0 45.7 46.0 44.9 46.8 47.4 46.2 41.8	47 · 4 46 · 3 47 · 9 45 · 4 48 · 0 44 · 2 46 · 2 46 · 2	47 · 6 45 · 1 46 · 0 45 · 8 46 · 1 44 · 8 46 · 0 44 · 1	46-3 44-0 47-3 45-7 42-9 47-2 45-9	47 · 5 45 · 5 43 · 0 45 · 9 50 · 7 45 · 9	45 · 1 42 · 1 43 · 4 43 · 3*
45·2 43·8	45.7 45.3 46.8	48 · 1 44 · 7 46 · 4 44 · 3	42 · 4 47 · 2 45 · 3 46 · 5 47 · 2	48·3 41·2 48·1 44·5 45·7 46·8	45 · 5 45 · 9 43 · 7 47 · 0 45 · 1 47 · 0 44 · 8	45.8 42.0 44.3 42.9 46.5 45.3 45.9 44.7	42 · 2 44 · 3 44 · 0 44 · 1 41 · 9 50 · 2 45 · 3 44 · 1 43 · 0
44.6	45.5	46.3	46 · 1	45.9	45.8	44.7	44.2
59.6 46.9 44.4 52.6 44.5 43.8	55.9 47.6 43.4 52.7 44.3 44.2	55 · 3 47 · 3 43 · 1 50 · 8 45 · 3 44 · 6	56·3 48·0 44·7 50·5 44·7 43·8	50.5 47.6 45.1 50.6 43.8 42.5	52.0 46.3 44.4 50.1 43.4 43.4	49·4 48·4 42·1 50·2 43·1 42·8	50·0 46·8 46·7 49·0 43·1 42·0
45·3	46.3	46.7	46.7	46.5	46 · 1	45.7	45.4
	44.6 59.6 46.9 44.4 52.6 44.5 43.8	44·6         45·5           59·6         55·9           46·9         47·6           44·4         43·4           52·6         52·7           44·5         44·3           43·8         44·2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

\*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 10.

## Table 10

Industry g (S.I.C. 1951

Food, drink Chemicals a Metal manu Engineering Shipbuilding Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Leather, lea Clothing ant Bricks, pott Timber, fur Paper, prin Other man

All manufac Mining and Construction Gas, electric Transport a railways, Certain mis Public admi All industr

All manuf (April I All indust (April I

worked 18.3.

From April 1961 the half-yearly enquiries held by the department into the earnings and hours of manual workers have included those employed in hospitals under the national health services. To maintain comparibility with previous enquiries the figures for these workers have been excluded from the summary tables but some details have hitherto been published in the detailed industry tables.

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# Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1969: analysis by standard region: manual workers

iroup 8)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
k and tobacco and allied industries ufacture g and electrical goods ag and marine engineering ds not elsewhere specified eather goods and fur nd footwear ctery, glass, cement, etc. rniture, etc. nting and publishing	d. 128 · 5 134 · 1 135 · 0 132 · 5 134 · 8 155 · 1 129 · 1 126 · 0 121 · 5 129 · 8 128 · 8 133 · 3 167 · 7 128 · 6	d. 114.7 121.9 119.3 121.0 123.4 125.5 114.1 120.0 115.3 120.7 125.4 113.5 139.9 114.2	d. 117 · 4 129 · 5 133 · 8 123 · 1 132 · 2 149 · 2 120 · 4 140 · 6 117 · 5 111 · 2 139 · 6 134 · 8	d. 126.8 129.1 140.4 142.4 1 180.8 134.3 131.0 114.1 119.1 126.6 117.5 141.2 150.1	d. 116·2 117·4 140·2 131·1 † 135·8 125·4 133·8 110·8 126·9 120·1 112·5 133·5 119·8	d. 13:1 122:2 135:1 122:8 138:6 135:6 128:2 113:1 107:5 112:6 123:3 113:4 130:8 118:8	$\begin{array}{c} d.\\ 121\cdot 1\\ 137\cdot 6\\ 131\cdot 2\\ 128\cdot 0\\ 144\cdot 8\\ 143\cdot 4\\ 120\cdot 1\\ 114\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 0\\ 115\cdot 5\\ 126\cdot 0\\ 115\cdot 5\\ 126\cdot 0\\ 114\cdot 6\\ 144\cdot 7\\ 124\cdot 6\end{array}$	d. 116.0 137.5 133.6 135.2 144.7 145.9 128.9 128.5 105.6 123.8 121.2 122.5 138.5 131.0	d. 118 · 4 137 · 0 133 · 8 136 · 6 138 · 0 152 · 5 126 · 0 110 · 7 109 · 9 121 · 8 121 · 9 116 · 5 132 · 8 123 · 0	$\left.\begin{array}{c} \text{d.}\\ 105\cdot8\\ 140\cdot5\\ 156\cdot6\\ 133\cdot0\\ 138\cdot3\\ 145\cdot1\\ 128\cdot9\\ 144\cdot3\\ 116\cdot1\\ 120\cdot6\\ 117\cdot8\\ 111\cdot2\\ 133\cdot6\\ 127\cdot6\\ \end{array}\right\}$	d. 114-1 137-8 101-1 123-6* 147-2 104-4 118-9 105-8 107-6 110-0 95-2 132-9 136-1
ufacturing industries	138.6	121.2	128.0	145.7	129.0	123.3	128.8	133.3	130.4	139.7	119.2
d quarrying (except coal)	110·7 123·5 127·0	† 106·5 127·2	117·4 107·9 123·2	115·4 122·6 125·2	115·3 113·8 119·8	107·0 116·8 118·5	117·1 119·8 117·5	115·4 117·9 114·7	108 · 4 123 · 3 122 · 5	119·2 116·9 125·5	95·1 99·9 111·6
ricity and water and communication (except a, etc.) iscellaneous services‡	131.6 116.4 106.9	122·3 111·3 92·2	117·6 107·1 95·7	118·9 115·3 105·2	114·7 113·6 98·9	118·8 109·3 97·8	121 · 9 111 · 3 102 · 2	113·6 107·5 95·7	117·8 118·7 98·1	115·1 109·4 95·7	112.0 108.7 90.5
ninistration§	131.8	116.4	119.4	138.2	122.9	120.3	125 · 1	125.3	125.2	128.4	110.7

## Preceding enquiry figures

	and the second										
facturing industries 1969) tries covered 1969)	133·8 127·4	6·6   2·0	123·2 115·3	141·2 134·4	124·3 119·1	118·2 115·5	24∙   20∙8	125·8 118·9	126·3 120·8	134·6 125·0	114·9 107·3

\* It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.
† The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general

averages. ‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes. § Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appro-priate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and

communication, engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public admini-stration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments. Note: In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the pro-portion of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

## **Part-time workers**

Separate information was obtained for men (21 years and over) and women (18 years and over) ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week). Details relating to the large number of part-time women are given in the tables on pages 110 to 113. Part-time men, however, have been excluded from the statistics given in this article, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The weekly earnings of the small number involved averaged 147s. 2d. and the hours

### National health services

The information collected for workers in the national health services does not relate to a complete industry as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification. Furthermore, the national health services have their own definition of part-time workers, namely all those whose employment ordinarily involved service for less than the full-time hours for their grade. For these reasons the results are shown separately in table 11 below.

## Table 11 Earnings and hours of manual workers

sours worked: England and	October 1969	April 1969	October 1968
Number of workers on returns Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21)	63,522 2,456	61,598 1,951	62,661 2,010
Women (18 and over) Full-time Part-time Girls (under 18)	64,500 58,215 1,317	66,647 52,051 1,040	67,614 53,486 1,186
Average weekly earnings Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21)	392s. 1d. 264s. 9d.	385s. 5d. 263s. 10d.	370s. 1d. 251s. 7d.
Women (18 and over) Full-time Part-time Girls (under 18)	251s. 7d. 148s. 7d. 179s. 0d.	248s. 11d. 146s. 5d. 181s. 3d.	239s. 11d. 1403. 9d. 167s. 4d.
Average hours worked Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21)	45 · 1 41 · 9	44·7 42·0	44·6 42·1
Women (18 and over) Full-time Part-time Girls	41 · 2 25 · 9 39 · 9	40·8 25·9 39·6	40·8 25·9 40·0
Average hourly earnings Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21)	104·3d. 75·8d.	103·5d. 75·4d.	99∙6d. 71∙7d.
Women (18 and over) Full-time Part-time Girls	73·3d. 68·8d. 53·8d.	73 · 2d. 67 · 8d. 54 · 9d.	70.6d. 65.2d. 50.2d.

#### Industries not covered by the enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these regular enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Rail, London Transport, the shipping service, the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining some particulars are given below. Similar figures for London Transport are given on page 117 of this GAZETTE. Details for British Rail for the week ended 2nd November 1968 and for the week ended 26th April 1969 are given on page 117. Figures for October 1969 will be published later.

#### Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular wholetime workers in Great Britain are shown in table 12.

Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

The figures show total earnings, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

#### Table 12 Agriculture: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Date	Men (20 year and ove	rs er)	Youth (under years	r 20	Wom and g	
Half-yearly periods	s. d		1 .	d.		d.
1968 April –1968 September 1968 October–1969 March 1969 April –1969 September	325 318 1 355	i	194 189 207	1 10 4	208 196 217	1 9 0
Yearly period						
1968 April 1969 March	322	Ļ	191	П	202	5

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out in tables 13 and 14. The figures of average weekly hours are all hours actually worked, plus statutory holidays only, and they exclude time lost from any other cause. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings. For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the August 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

Agriculture: average hours worked: England and Table 13 Wales

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods		1	
1968 April –1968 September 1968 October–1969 March 1969 April –1969 September	50·0 48·0 50·4	48·3 46·7 48·4	44.5 43.2 44.2
Yearly period			
1968 April -1969 March	49.0	47.5	43.8

able 14	Agriculture:	average	hourly	earnings:	England	and
	Woles					

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods	d.	d.	d.
1968 April – 1968 September 1968 October–1969 March 1969 April – 1969 September	78.6 80.0 85.3	48.7 49.0 51.8	56·7 55·0 59·0
Yearly period			
1968 April - 1969 March	79.3	48.9	55.9

#### **Coal mining**

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople (manual workers), including juveniles but excluding females. the average cash earnings a man-shift worked were 94s. 4d. in the week ended 11th October 1969. This figure excludes the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 6s. 3d. a man-shift, but includes a provision of 8s. 0d. a man-shift for rest days and holidays with pay.

For the weeks ended 19th April 1969 and 12th October 1968 the corresponding cash earnings were 93s. 5d. and 90s. 7d. respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 489s. 9d. in the week ended 11th October 1969, 487s. 2d. in the week ended 19th April 1969 and 469s. 10d, in the week ended 12th October 1968.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings (including a provision for rest days and holidays with pay) and the value of the allowances in kind. for a week in October 1968, April 1969 and October 1969 are shown below. For details of earnings for earlier dates see the February 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

#### Table 15 Coal mining: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Week ended	Average weekly cash earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
Men 21 years and over		and the manager
1968 12th October	s. d. 482 5	s. d. 30 9
1969 19th April 11th October	498 I 502 0	34 2 33 0

RITISH	RAIL:	EARININGS	Or	MANUAL	WORRERD	
um						

NICE OF MANUAT WORKEDS

For a number of years the British Transport Commission collected details of rates of pay and earnings (but not hours worked) by occupation each March or April and published the results in their Annual Census of Staff. A summary of the results of the last such census was published in the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE (page 462).

British Rail now provide details for manual workers similar

#### Earnings of manual workers-British Rail

	Wages stat	ff other than	workshop	Workshop	wages staff		All wages staff		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
WEEK ENDED 2nd NOVEMBER 1968	elisetta.	montr cen cra		Control Control		of inspects	aniaivila e	dechinh.	I ald
Railways Male adults Male iuniors	143,373 2,612	s. 477 256	48·3 45·6	52,316 3,269	452 195	45 · I 40 · 0	195,689 5,881	\$. 470 222	47 · 4 42 · 5
Female adults (a) full-time (b) part-time Female juniors	4,077 1,347 27	295 117 185	43 · 2 25 · 0 40 · 1	240 91 40	242 99 175	38·8 21·7 38·8	4,317 1,438 67	292 116 179	43·0 24·8 39·3
Ships and marine Male adults Male juniors	2,282 126	453 224	58·6 57·9	610 81	413 165	48·5 39·9	2,892 207	445 201	56·5 50·9
Female adults (a) full-time (b) part-time	114	383	57.0	2	220	40·0		380	56.7
WEEK ENDED 26th APRIL 1969		en e		134.5 135.6 - 135.6	1				an a
Railways Male adults Male juniors	121,668 1,972	494 256	49·3 45·8	48,226 3,073	483 209	44·8 39·5	169,894 5,045	491 227	48·0 41·9
Female adults (a) full-time (b) part-time Female juniors	3,733 1,157 27	303 118 183	43·3 25·3 39·3	186 11 35	276 244 185	38.6 34.7 38.3	3,919 1,168 62	302 119 184	43·1 25·4 38·7
Ships and marine Male adults Male iuniors	2,304 191	473 206	62·0 53·3	639 79	459 213	49·4 42·6	2,943 270	470 208	58·9 50·1
Female adults (a) full-time (b) part-time	193 31	350 134	55·2 27·2	-	220	40·0 	194 31	350 134	55·2 27·2

#### LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

The regular enquiries held by the Department of Employment and Productivity into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover the London Transport Board.

The Board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the second pay-week in October 1969. The Board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the Department's enquiry, but the numbers of juniors employed by the Board are small, accounting for only about one-half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.

Similar figures for April 1969 were published in the August 1969 issue of this GAZETTE (page 747).

Average hours worked in October 1969 for all classes of fulltime manual workers combined have been estimated at 44.5 for males and 43.0 for females.



to those collected by the Department in its regular enquiries into earnings and hours. Details for April 1968 were published on page 1,008 of the December 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

The table below gives separate details for railways and ships and marine staff of British Rail, respectively, with workshops grades differentiated in each case. Figures are for the week ended 2nd November 1968 and for the week ended 26th April 1969. The amounts of average weekly earnings have been rounded to the nearest shilling in all cases.

Earnings of manual workers-London Transport Board

	Number	Number of workers			Average weekly earnings				
	Males	Females		Males	Females	T			
		Full- time	Part- time	2mildas	Full- time	Part- time			
D			an 1922 Afrikag	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
staff	30,635	4,070	167	509 7	434 9	137 0			
staff	13,749	1,309	121	490 4	368 3	132 7			
mon services	1,666	129	110	472 0	251 2	133 3			
l classes	46,050	5,508	398	502 6	414 8	134 7			

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#### **ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FOURTH QUARTER 1969**

Between 1st October and 31st December last year 83,046 accidents at work, 154 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 68,980 (88 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,513 (60 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,167 (five fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 386 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate if it causes either loss of life or disables an employed person for more than three days from earning full wages from the work on which he was employed. For statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

### Table 1Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	15	8,381
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	6	4,868
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	6	6,702
Midlands (Birmingham)		6,495
Midlands (Nottingham)	2	6,472
London and Home Counties (North)	12	5,041
London and Home Counties (East)	15	6,274
London and Home Counties (West)		5,305
South Western	13 5 13	3,787
Wales	13	6,668
North Western (Liverpool)	19	7,445
North Western (Manchester)	9	5,385
Scotland	14	10,223
Total	154	83,046
	- 01	

#### Table 2Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	_	702
Cotton weaving processes	01	376
Weaving of narrow fabrics	-	66
Woollen spinning processes	Contraction participants	279
Worsted spinning processes		409
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		165
Flax, hemp and jute processing		277
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		307
Carpet manufacture	a constant and the states	403
Rope, twine and net making		117
Other textile manufacturing processes	a state of the second	221
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	424
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		50
Laundries	T	
Laundries	-	187
Total	3	3,983
Clay, minerals, etc.	et intellerationer	in the second second
Bricks, pipes and tiles	4	770
Pottery	2	434
Other clay products	Ĩ	308
Stone and other minerals	1 2	233
Lime	2	484
Cement	1 1	110
Asphalt and bitumen products		18
Boiler insulation materials		
Tile slabbing	Conservation and the second	23
	3	125
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	3	435
Total	16	2,816
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	3	431
Iron Conversion	2	1,600
Aluminium extraction and refining		188
Magnesium extraction and refining		10
Other metals, extraction and refining	-	380
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	5	1,465
Non-ferrous metals	-	254
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	- NO.81	93
Metal forging	-	821
Metal drawing and extrusion	1000	594
Iron founding	in an and a second	2.899
Steel founding	den also	655
Die casting		274
Non-ferrous metal casting	in many contractors	415
Metal plating		175
Galvanising, tinning, etc.		100
Curramanig, thinning, ctc.		121
Enamelling and other metal finishing		
Enamelling and other metal finishing Total	12	10,475

## Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Seneral engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	nite I man	294 525
Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work	$\frac{1}{1}$	790 765
Constructional engineering	32	1,022
Motor vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture	- 21	2,083 325
Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—	2	2,082
Work in shipyards and dry docks	8	2,178
Work in wet docks or harbours Aircraft building and repairing	-	183 406
Machine tool manufacture Miscellaneous machine making	1	609 3,152
Tools and implements	ene t <del>ai</del> nelle	638
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineer- ing		1,605
Industrial appliances manufacture Sheet metal working		1,039
Metal pressing		636
Other metal machining Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	 5	1,083 1,373
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	2	1,487
Railway running sheds	-	37
Cutlery Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	_	74
Iron and steel wire manufacture Wire rope manufacture	_	257 130
Total	30	24,045
ectrical engineering Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear		ante bring and
manufacture and repair		777
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		197
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instru- ment manufacture and repair		772
Radio, electronic and electrical component manu-	and the second second	
facture Cable manufacture	The C Heart	443 459
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		232
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	ī	777
Total	2	3,657
ood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers Saw milling for imported timbers		491
Plywood manufacture Chip and other building board manufacture	- Classia	43
Wooden box and packing case making		46 171
Coopering Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	_	76
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		15
Engineers pattern making Joinery	<u> </u>	984
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	3	331
Total	5	2,695
hemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	1	560
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals Other chemicals	-	378
Synthetic dyestuffs Oil refining	Harrison and Arrison and Ar	83 263
Explosives		128
Plastic material and man-made fibre production Soap, etc.		563
Paint and varnish	3	199
Coal gas Coke oven operation	enq <u>is</u> icas	366 373
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation Patent fuel manufacture	Cla-dist	52 70
Total	6	3,478
learing appared	in stadyou	Barnata
<b>/earing apparel</b> Tailoring	October 1	351
Other clothing	1996 <u>- 1</u> 8 - 18	344
Hatmaking and millinery Footwear manufacture		244
Footwear repair		6
Total		949
per and printing trades		- multiple
Paper making	3	1,252
Paper staining and coating Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	2049 <del>_3</del> 30.01	206
Bag making and stationery	kieskonn 1	348
Printing and bookbinding Engraving		867
		3,304
Total	3	

Process

# Food and a

Flour milli Coarse mil Other mil Bread, flo Sugar con Food pres Milk proc Edible oils Sugar refi Slaughter Other foo Alcoholic Non-alco

## T

Miscellane

Electrical Plant usin Other us Tobacco Tanning Manufact (not of Manufact Manufacti Rubber Linoleum Cloth coa Manufacti specifie Glass Fine instr than hi Upholste textile Abrasive General Processe Match an Water p Factory

were:

Industry

Food, drin Chemical Metal man Engineerin Metal goo Hosiery, a Cotton, li Wool and Other te: Clothing and fur Bricks, r limber. Paper, pri Other m miscell Total

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## Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
	and the second		Construction processes under section 127 of		CALL STO
llied trades			Factories Act 1961		
		a last the second of the second	Building operations		
ing	a the state of the state	131	Industrial building:	12	2,056
illing	-	202	Construction Maintenance	2	2,050
ling	····	45		4	66
ur confectionery and biscuits	a starter market	1,252	Demolition	7	00
ectionery		680	Commencial and public buildings		I state a person
erving	and the state	1,136	Commercial and public building: Construction	П	2,173
essing	-	365	Maintenance	3	454
and fats		160	Demolition	2	43
ning	No. 1 and the second second	161	Demontion	-	LT.
houses	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	310	Blocks of flats:		
d processing		1,787	Construction		694
drink	•	976	Maintenance		89
olic drink	-	178	Demolition		8
			Demontion		
			Dwelling houses:		
		a state and the state	Construction		1.749
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		W 202	Maintenance	I de la companya de l	619
tal	2	7,383	Demolition	_	32
	CARGE CONTRACTOR	Contraction of the second	Demontion	and the second s	
			Other building operations:		
ous			Construction	Salar Carto	413
	1	888	Maintenance	_	170
stations	4	53	Demolition	1	37
atomic reactors		13	Demondon		
of radioactive materials	-		Total	38	8,899
		169	· ocal		
		187	Works of engineering construction operations at	A Constant State	and the second second
re and repair of articles made from leather			Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	3	80
nerwise specified)		46	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	Ĩ	46
re and repair of articles mainly of textile	CLASSING COMPANY	124	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)		174
ls (not otherwise specified)	a a second the second	126	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	6	479
	I	1,295	Docks, harbours and inland navigations	62	88
	The second second	44	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	-	165
ting	No. 1 States	80	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	1	28
are of articles from plastics (not otherwise		000	Sea defence and river works		32
d)	and the second second	883	Work on roads or airfields	7	1.026
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,060	Other works		496
uments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other	A SALARAN S. TAR.	070	Other works		
gh precision work		270	Total	22	2,614
y, making up of carpets and of household		154	r v ca		-,01-
a state to the state to see the	1	154	Total, all construction processes	60	11,513
and synthetic industrial jewels	-	75	Total, all construction processes		11,51
ssembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	2	214	Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		and a print manage
associated with agriculture	1987 1987	43		The book with	Strates and
firelighter manufacture		22	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than	5	2,16
rification	-	18	shipbuilding)	5	38
rocesses not otherwise specified	1	555	Work at inland warehouses		38
tal	9	6,195	Total	6	2,55
			Grand Total	154	83,04

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. The number of workers covered by Special Exemption Orders\* current on 31st December 1969, and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups

group	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
nk and tobacco and allied industries nufacture ng and electrical goods ods not elsewhere specified and knitted goods inen and lace d worsted xtiles	37,024 8,730 1,566 35,715 7,312 2,058 9,985 7,303 7,808	751 313 1,162 1,055 288 209 972 435 654	1,470 645 1 1,600 222 258 720 735 1,108	39,245 9,688 2,729 38,370 7,822 2,525 11,677 8,473 9,570
and footwear, leather goods ottery, glass and cement urniture, etc inting and publishing nanufacturing industries and aneous services	3,011 4,248 475 11,033 17,534	175 151 187 1,070 339	669 36 52 1,083 361	3,855 4,435 714 13,186 18,234
I	153,802	7,761	8,960	170,523

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on 31st December 1969† were:

Period of validity	Numbers of new Orders	Numbers of renewal Orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months Over 3 months and up to 6 months Three months or less	700 202 226	1,690 37 13
Total	1,128	1,740

The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st January 1970, according to the type of exemption granted ‡ were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours§	26,807	1,336	2,616	30,759
Double day shifts	40,308 8,684	3,081	3,207 809	46,596 9,874
Night shifts	15,761	1,347	Carlos - Carlos	17,108
Part-time work¶	20,077	-		20,077
Saturday afternoon work	6,627	304	317	7,248
Sunday work	19,549	843	560	20,952
Miscellaneous	3,040	379	172	3,591
Total	140,853	7,671	7,681	156,205

See page 47 of the January 1970 GAZETTE for analysis according to type of em-

see page 47 of the January 1970 GAZETTE for analysis according to type of em-ployment permitted by these Orders. † Corresponding information for 31st December 1968 was published on page 136 of the February 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. ‡ The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however

vary from time to time. § "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the

Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime. I Includes 15,161 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. T Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

## **AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD**

Average retail prices on 16th December 1969 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

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

ltem	Number of quotations l6th December l969	Average price lóth December l969	Price range within which 80 per cent.of quotations fell
		d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed Chuck	850	74.5	66 - 82
Sirloin (without bone)	864	102.3	88 -114
Silverside (without bone)*	895 759	94·8 65·5	84 -108 54 - 78
Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone)	767	64.6	54 - 76
Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	746 894	41 · 1 128 · 7	32 - 52 106 -150
	071	120 /	100 100
Beef: Imported, chilled Chuck	_	_	-
Sirloin (without bone)			-
Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)*	_	Ξ	=
Fore ribs (with bone)			-
Brisket (with bone)	-	—	and a state of the
Rump steak*		and the bas	Congrammer West
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone)	783	77.9	66 - 90
Breast*	782	23.2	16 - 34
Best end of neck	750	59 4 55·2	42 - 78 48 - 66
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	779 794	75.7	66 - 84
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	568	61.0	54 - 70
Breast*	559 562	14·8 49·5	10 - 20 36 - 60
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	581	43.6	38 - 48
Leg (with bone)	575	66.1	60 - 72
Pork: Home-killed		101	(0 70
Leg (foot off)	877 871	68·6 42·0	60 - 78 36 - 48
Belly* Loin (with bone)	896	77.6	70 - 84
Pork sausages	867	42.5	36 - 48
Beef sausages	790	35.4	30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven	669	38.6	33 - 46
ready	346	46.6	38 - 56 36 - 54
Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	248	43.8	30 - 34
Fresh and smoked fish:	Local Anna A		
Cod fillets	612	46.3	42 - 54
Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole	641 564	56·1 50·6	48 - 66 42 - 60
Plaice, fillets	573	77.8	60 - 96
Halibut cuts	340	103·6 25·2	78 -126 20 - 30
Herrings Kippers, with bone	547 655	34.2	30 - 38
Bread			
White, 12 lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	833	19.9	18 - 21
White, It lb. unwrapped loaf	718 793	19.4	19 - 21
White, 14 oz. loaf Brown, 14 oz. loaf	715	13.5	13 - 14
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	882	23.1	18 - 27

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\* Or Scottish equivalent.

variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 239 of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

ltem	Number of quotations l6th December l969	Average price lóth December l969	Price range within which 80 per cent. o quotations fell
Fresh vegetables	d.	d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose		4.7	4 E
White Red	663 539	4·7 5·4	4 - 5 41 - 6
Potatoes, new, loose	-	29.6	24 - 36
Tomatoes Cabbage, greens	873 591	8.0	6 - 10
Cabbage, hearted	700	6.7	4 - 9 12 - 30
Cauliflower or broccol Brussels sprouts	520 812	20·0 11·5	9 - 15
Peas		6.4	4 - 8
Carrots Runner beans	857	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Onions	88 <del>4</del> 773	10.1	8 - 12
Mushrooms per ‡ lb.	113	13.1	12 - 10
Fresh fruit	Streets and set a		10 16
Apples, cooking	847	13.2	10 - 16 12 - 27
Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	820	15.8	12 - 21
Oranges	853 859	16.3	12 - 22 12 - 20
Bananas	0.57	and the state of the	and the second second second
Bacon	701	55.3	48 - 62
Collar* Gammon*	757	80.7	72 - 90
Middle cut*, smoked	541 462	71·8 79·1	62 - 86
Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	458	76.2	68 - 84
Streaky, smoked	443	50.2	42 - 60
Ham (not shoulder)	793	125.9	112 -144
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can.	781	31.3	25 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, $\frac{1}{2}$ -size can.	880	62.2	54 - 69
Milk, ordinary, per pint	gathan	11.0	0.000
Butter, New Zealand	825	40.3	38 - 44
Butter, Danish	845	47.9	44 - 52
Margarine, standard quality (without added	100	11.3	10 - 12
butter) per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Margarine, lower priced per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	166	9.0	9
Lard	892	18.3	16 - 22
Cheese, cheddar type	870	42.4	36 - 48
	769	60.9	56 - 66
Eggs, large, per dozen Eggs, standard, per dozen	806	54.8	48 - 60
Eggs, medium, per dozen	424	49.7	42 - 54
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	904	17.8	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	857	59.6	54 - 66
Tea, per 1 lb.	250	22.0	24
Higher priced	352	23·8 18·6	17 - 21
Medium priced Lower priced	746	17.4	16 - 18

Alexandre and a state of the second state of t

Food, dr Bread : Biscuit: Bacon Milk pr Cocoa, Fruit a Food i Brewin Other Tobacc Chemica Chemic Pharma Paint ar Vegetab

Industry (Standar Classific

lron an Light r Coppe Engineen Metal-v Enginee Office r Other i Industr Other specif Scientifi etc. Electricc Insulate Telegray Radio ar Domesti Other e

Metal m

Vehicles Motor

Shipbuil

Metal ge Bolts, r Cans ar Metal i



## WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING I

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 126-127 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers are given in th Industrial Classific industries. Part-time e not more than 30 hours a

## Estimated number of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-December 190

ry ard Industrial ication 1958)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Estimated Number	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
	(000 3)	<u> </u>		(000's)	
trink and tobacco	120.7	33.2	Textiles		
and flour confectionery	25.8	38.9	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-	58.2	17.1
its	15.9	51.3	made fibres	0.0	a la pana via
curing, meat and fish products	17.9	37.8	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	9.2	20.7
products	2.4	20.2	Woollen and worsted	6.3	16.8
a, chocolate and sugar confectionery	24.4	47.7		14.2	20.2
and vegetable products	14.7	31.3	Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets	13.1	14.5
industries not elsewhere specified*	6.1	25.4	Narrow fabrics	2.6	14.9
ing and malting	2.7	13.5		2.6	21.7
r drink industries*	3.7	14.8	Made-up textiles	2.3	13.1
co	4.2		Textile finishing	3.1	15.2
	4.7	19.0	Leather leather 1 10	NI 2014 - 12116 -	VIVALE STREET
COLLEGE ACTOR SERVICE REPORT		11 BOS STORAGE	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.7	16.4
cals and allied industries	26.4	18.6	Leather goods	2.4	17.5
nicals and dyes	6.7	15.7	168-27780年400月10月2日 - Y251 月2月17日 20日	AND STATE OF MIL	THE CONTRACTOR
naceutical and toilet preparations	10.1	20.9	Clothing and footwear	39.1	10.9
and printing ink	2.4	19.2	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.2	11.4
able and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents	2.7	24.5	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.5	10.4
Inter Ment 1018 State.	STREET STREET	a the man beaution and the	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.7	11.0
manufacture		A REAL PROPERTY CARDO	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	9.8	10.4
	10.9	14.9	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	5.2	
ind steel (general)	2.6	10.6	Footwear	4.1	18·4 7·9
metals	2.0	18.9	AGAT TRIVES SUCH PARTY AND AND A PROPERTY OF T	19 19 1. 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1.9
er, brass and other base metals	2.8	16.5	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9.9	12.0
TT GAL HE DESIGNAN ON Shink			Pottery	3.1	13.2
ering and electrical goods	119.6	18.7	Glass		9.8
working machine tools	2.7	17.6	Abrasives and building materials, etc., not else-	3.1	15.2
eers' small tools and gauges	3.1	18.0	where specified*		14.5
machinery	2.6	15.4	where specified.	2.5	16.3
* machinery*	9.5	14.5	Timber funitors of		
trial plant and steelwork	3.1		Timber, furniture, etc.	8.8	15.5
mechanical engineering not elsewhere	3.100	15.5	Timber	2.5	18.5
cified*	9.7	17.0	Furniture and upholstery	2.6	13.6
tific, surgical and photographic instruments,	3.1	17.2	and to the state of the state o		(1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
and, surgical and photographic instruments,		21 ALLAND ALLAND	Paper, printing and publishing	35.8	16.5
ical machinery	7.7	16.9	Paper and board	3.1	16.7
ted wires and cables	7.8	14.6	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing	ALL REAL	and a second second
	3.6	21.7	Cases	6.2	21.2
raph and telephone apparatus	8.9	22.9	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	And And And	
and other electronic apparatus	33.7	21.8	specified*	6.6	19.0
stic electric appliances electrical goods*	3.6	15.2	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	6.7	18.5
electrical goods.	16.7	23.5	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, en-		
			graving, etc.*	13.2	13.4
Iding and Marine Engineering	2.0	16.5		ATTO DE LA CARGE	13 1
	NO 15 TOPPEN		Other manufacturing inductois	21.4	
- and the state of the state of the state	31. 301	ALL SALES IS	Other manufacturing industries Rubber	31.4	22.7
	14.1	12.5		6.9	19.5
vehicle manufacturing	8.3	12.4	Toys, games and sports equipment	7.4	29.0
aft manufacturing and repairing	3.5	10.1	Plastics moulding and fabricating	11.1	24.8
		La Carriera de Carriera de	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.2	18.4
goods not elsewhere specified	43.5	23.0	TER ART CARLESSING		
nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	43.5				
and metal boxes		21.1	and a start of the	and the second second	
industries not elsewhere specified*	7.5	40.8	Total, all manufacturing industries	524·1	19.1
industries not elsewhere specified*	26.4	22.2		and the second second	

\* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR EARNINGS SURVEYS IN 1970 AND 1971

In September 1968 the DEP carried out a new type of earnings survey, based on a sample of employees. As mentioned on page 400 of the May 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, an expert group which included representatives of the CBI, TUC and NBPI was appointed to appraise the results of the survey and to formulate recommendations on the future use of surveys of this type and the extent to which they might replace any of the existing surveys. The report of this group will be included in the forthcoming booklet giving the final results of the survey.

The report contains an assessment of the accuracy and usefulness of the results. The expert group conclude that the new survey provides a very large amount of new and important information at a comparatively modest cost; but consider that even more useful results (enabling reductions in other surveys to be made) would be obtained by doubling the sample size and adopting a matched sample design, which will provide information about the flows of employees between industries, occupations and regions and will have many applications for manpower and regional planning.

On the group's recommendation, and after consultation with the CBI and TUC, it has been decided that from April 1970 a doubled survey of the new type will replace the present April series of surveys of earnings of manual workers, except in certain industries for which special arrangements will be needed. The present October surveys of the earnings of manual workers will continue, but the present survey of salaries will be discontinued after the next survey in October 1970.

Consultations have begun with employers' associations and trade unions to see whether further pruning of the present surveys is possible. It is hoped that these changes will improve the statistics on earnings, but at the same time will keep the burden of form-filling to the minimum. The new arrangements will be reviewed after two further surveys of the new type have been held.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR AFFAIRS

The World Employment Programme, and protection against hazards arising from benzene, will be two of the items discussed at the 1971 International Labour Conference. These subjects were selected by the Governing Body of the ILO at its 177th session at Geneva in November 1969.

In addition, the agenda will include two and Wales and 267 in Scotland.

items for second discussion - trade union rights and their relation to civil liberties, and protection and facilities afforded to workers' representatives in the undertaking.

At this session the Governing Body also agreed the agenda for the 55th (Maritime) session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in October 1970. Among the items to be discussed will be crew accommodation, problems arising from technical developments and modernisation on board ship, accident prevention on board ship, vocational training, and seafarers welfare at sea and in port.

At this session the Governing Body discussed the ILO's contribution to the United Nations Second Development Decade, the report of a study group appointed to examine the labour and trade union situation in Spain, and the setting up of a further working party to consider the programme and structure of the ILO.

The Governing Body decided to defer consideration of the programme of industrial committees for 1971 until its next session next month.

#### **REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS**

From 1st October to 31st December 1969 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £14,513,000 of which £7.885.000 was borne by the Fund and £6,628,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 58,694. These figures include payments to 381 workers in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (10,400), distributive trades (5,500), mechanical engineering (4,000), miscellaneous services (3,900), textiles and (3,500) mining and quarrying (3.000).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,246 in England and Wales and 268 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,738 cases were heard in England and Wales and 608 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 186 were heard and 63 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 26 December 1969 there were 1,965 cases outstanding in England

### WORK FOR THE DISABLED

The Confederation of British Industry, nationalised industries and local authority associations have agreed to support a request by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, appealing to employers to find more jobs for registered disabled persons.

There has been a steady rise in recent years in the number of disabled persons seeking work. At the same time, there is an increasing number of employers who are unable to satisfy their statutory obligation to include 3 per cent. disabled people among their total staff.

Mrs. Castle, in writing to seek the help of the various bodies, acknowledges the goodwill and co-operation of employers towards the disabled in the past. But, nevertheless, she wants them to re-examine. critically and urgently, the possibility of making more openings available. Particularly, she wants them to consider not only those kinds of jobs traditionally done by the disabled, but also the new occupations created in recent years by technical and organisational changes.

Mrs. Castle has given her assurance that employment exchanges will do all they can to help those employers who respond. Each exchange has a Disabled Resettlement Officer who advises employers and the disabled and helps the disabled to get employment.

#### 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 71,053 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 12th January 1970, of whom 63,955 were males and 7,098 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 61,154 (55,149 males and 6,005 females), while there were 9,899 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 five weeks ended 4th January, 4,402 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,718 men, 628 women and 56 young persons. In addition, 109 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

## EXTENSION OF TRAINING ACT

Proposals by the Government to enlarge the scope of the Industrial Training Act 1964 are included in the Industrial Training Bill, presented to Parliament recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The main need for this short enabling Bill arises from a judgment in the House of Lords in May 1969 on a case concerning the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board. This established that the scope of the 1964 Act was confined to the training of persons engaged in industry or commerce, and did not extend, as was previously understood, to activities of the same kind when carried on by employers not engaged in industry or commerce.

Clause 1 enlarges the term "employment in any of the activities of industry or commerce" in Section 1 of the Act (which authorises the setting up of industrial training boards) to include activities which are similar, but where the employing organisation is not itself engaged in industry or commerce. The activities of local authorities and of other bodies which have statutory powers are also included.

Clause 2 will extend the provisions of the Act setting out the functions of industrial training boards to include employers and self-employed persons among those for whom boards will have power to offer training facilities, subject to approval by the Secretary of State.

The most serious immediate effect of the judgment was to take some 500,000 people outside the scope of industrial training boards. Among them were local authority building workers, previously within scope of the Construction Industry Training Board, and workers in school and institutional catering previously covered by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board.

Strong representations were made to the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity about the effect of the judgment in the sphere of catering in schools, colleges and similar establishments. After consultations with the organisations concerned. Mrs. Castle undertook to introduce at the earliest opportunity a Bill which would enable these activities to be restored to the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board.

The Bill will also bring back within scope of the Act the other employees who were affected by the judgment, and extend to include the whole of local authority employment. The department expects to have consultations in due course with all the interests concerned on the questions whether the Local Government Training Board (at present established on a voluntary basis) should be given statutory authority under the Act or remain on its present footing, and whether certain activities of local authorities should be returned to the scope of existing statutory boards.

training boards to provide or secure the intended should be covered by the indusprovision of such training as may be trial training board for the banking, insurrequired by persons employed in their ance and finance industry have been

industries, but gives them no powers in relation to self-employed persons. The Bill will enable boards, as may be required in their industries, to provide services to employers and other self-employed persons subject to the approval of the Secretary of State

#### TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From 28th January employers within the scope of the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board will have to pay a training levy at the rate of £12 5s. an employee for the first 20 employees and £24 10s. for each remaining employee.

Proposals by the board for this levy have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1970, No. 8, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net). The number of employees will be calculated as the average of those employed on 4th April 1969 and on 3rd October 1969. The levy is payable in two equal instalments due one month and seven months, respectively, after the date of the assessment notice.

The levy will be used to make grants for training in the industry during the period 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970. The grants will be reduced to 90 per cent. of the amount for the previous year to hold the levy as near as possible to last year's levy of £23 10s. an employee, with no abatement.

Board was constituted in July 1964, and covers approximately 620 establishments. It has made training recommendations covering most of the occupations in the industry; compliance with the recommendations is encouraged under the board's grant scheme.

#### Levy for Knitting Lace and Net Industry

Employers within the scope of the Knitting. Lace and Net Industry Training Board will have to pay a levy from 28th January equal to 1 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969.

Proposals by the board, approved by Mrs. Castle (SI 1970, No. 9, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net) exempt employers with a payroll of less than £5,000 from payment.

The levy will be used to make grants for trainees attending day or block release courses and students attending full-time and sandwich courses; training of engineering craft apprentices, operatives, managers, young office workers, training officers and instructors.

The Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board constituted in March 1966 covers approximately 1,100 establishments. It has issued training recommendations for office personnel and operator training instructors. Further training recommendations are being prepared.

#### Scope of proposed board for banking, insurance and finance

The 1964 Act lays a duty on industrial Draft proposals for the activities which it is

ETTE

The Iron and Steel Industry Training

circulated to interested organisations by Mrs. Castle.

The main activities included are those of banking; insurance; discount houses; dealing in foreign currency, precious metals and specie and securities; finance houses; the administration, control or direction of establishments engaged outside Great Britain in any of the above-mentioned activities: investment trusts or unit trusts; the provision of credit by the issue of credit cards: dealing in reversionary or contingent interest in real or personal property; international commodity markets; export houses; shipping or forwarding agents; building societies; the Post Office Giro.

The proposed board for the banking, insurance and finance industry will cover about 500,000 employees.

#### EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN BY 1975

The Government's proposals for the introduction of equal pay for women by the end of 1975 are set out in the Equal Pay (No. 2) Bill presented to Parliament recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The Bill is based on the objectives set out by the First Secretary in a memorandum she circulated to the CBI, TUC and other interested bodies in September 1969 and made public at that time (see this GAZETTE, October 1969, page 935).

These objectives are:

-to prevent discrimination about terms and conditions of employment between men and women: and,

-to achieve this by requiring employers to give equal treatment to men and women in the same establishment where (i) they are engaged on the same or broadly similar work, or (ii) where a woman's job has been rated as equivalent to a man's job of a different nature from her own because of a job evaluation exercise; and by (iii) requiring that where terms and conditions of employment are set out in a collective agreement, employer's pay structure, wages regulation Order or agricultural wages Order, these must not discriminate between men and women.

Clause 1 provides for equal treatment between men and women in the circumstances described in (i) and (ii) above by implying such a term in the conditions of employment under which a woman is employed at an establishment in Great Britain.

Clause 2 provides for industrial tribunals to deal with complaints arising on the "same work" or job evaluation grounds. Complaints may be made by an individual, or by the Secretary of State on the individual's behalf.

Tribunals will be able to award arrears of pay for failing to comply with an equal pay clause for a period not exceeding two years before the proceedings were started. But no claim may be referred to a tribunal more than six months after the employment has ended.

Employers will have to prove that differences in pay are genuinely due to a

material difference other than sex.

Clause 3 provides for the parties to a collective agreement or the Secretary of State to refer an agreement to the Industrial Court for amendments to remove discrimination and for contracts of employment dependent on the agreement to have effect in accordance with the agreement as amended by the Court.

dates (but not before the date of the reference to the Industrial Court) for the operation of particular amendments. The provisions for collective agreements will apply also to employers' pay structures.

The Bill provides for clauses 1-3 to apply to persons employed under, or for the purposes of, a Government department, but not to members of HM Forces.

Clause 4 enables the Secretary of State to refer a wages regulation Order to the Industrial Court for a declaration of the amendments needed to remove discrimina-

The Secretary of State will be able to direct that the wages regulation Order should have effect subject to those amendments

The Secretary of State must make a reference to the Industrial Court if asked by a majority of those members of a wages council representing employers or a majority of those representing workers, or can make a reference in other cases without any request being made by a wages council.

Clause 5 provides for a similar procedure for the reference to the Industrial Court of agricultural wages Orders. But in these cases the duty of amendment is placed on the Agricultural Wages Boards, and must be carried out within five months of the Court's decision.

Clause 6 limits the requirement of equal treatment by excluding:

-rights or obligations arising from the law regulating the employment of women or any special treatment accorded to women connected with childbirth; and

-terms and conditions related to retirement, marriage or death.

Clause 7 provides for the police to be covered by the Bill.

Clause 8 provides that the Act shall come into force on 29th December 1975. It also enables the Secretary of State to provide by Order for an intermediate stage on 31st December 1973, at which

date women would become entitled to receive treatment, which fell short of full equality, but which ensured orderly progress towards equal pay.

## **DEFINITION OF DOCK WORK**

The Court will be able to fix different Proposals for a redefinition of "dock work" for the purpose of the operation of the Dock Workers' Employment Scheme in the Port of London have been sent to Mrs. Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, by the joint committee set up by the port transport industry under the chairmanship of Mr. Peter Bristow.

> The new definition provides in general for:

-a clearer functional definition of the work which has traditionally been performed by registered dock workers:

-a geographical line, basically five miles either side of the river, within which work of this nature should continue to be performed by registered dock workers, and which is in their view realistic having regard to the advances

in transport and handling techniques. To this extent the proposals have the unanimous support of both sides of the committee. But the port employers oppose a union proposal that for containers and roll-on/roll-off traffic the line should be ten miles either side of the river. There is also disagreement on whether sub contractors who "stuff" containers exclusively for one manufacturer should be excluded.

These proposals have been circulated for comment to interested parties outside the port transport industry. Mrs. Castle will wish to take account of their views before deciding what action should be taken. Any subsequent amendment of the Dock Workers' Employment Scheme would then be subject to the statutory procedure for objection and inquiry before coming into effect

The joint committee has now to consider how the existing machinery for the determination of disputes about the application of the definition of "dock work" in particular cases could be improved. This includes the arrangements for the determination of cases by industrial tribunals.

#### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In January, 39 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 42 in December. This total included 24 arising from factory processes and 13 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 eight in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 31st January, compared with seven in the four weeks ended 27th December. These eight included seven underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with four and one a month earlier. In the railway service there were six

fatal accidents in January and five in the previous month. In January, 13 seamen employed in

ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with six in December.

In January, 34 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. Notifications were eight of chrome ulceration, nine of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, one of anthrax, five of phosphorus poisoning, one of mercurial poisoning, one of chronic benzene poisoning (which proved fatal), and eight of epitheliomatous ulceration.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 8th December 1969, 4,566 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,616 were able-bodied and 950 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 8,470 (6,756 able-bodied and 1,714 disabled), of whom 7,433 (6,672 able-bodied and 761 disabled) were at government training centres. 510 (82 able-bodied and 428 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 35 (two ablebodied and 33 disabled) at employers' establishments and 492 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,638 persons (2,963 able-bodied and 675 disabled), and 3,537 (2,882 able-bodied and 655 disabled) were placed in employment.

# **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, but because the June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the count of national insurance cards are not vet available, the statistics of employment are being continued on the basis of the 1958 edition. 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 10,932,500 in December (8,024,000 males 2,908,500 females). The total included 8,727,000 (5,987,700 males, 2,739,300 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,380,800 (1,292,200 males 88.600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 27,000 lower than that for November 1969 and 148,000 lower than in December 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 1,000 higher than in November 1969 and 4,000 higher than in December 1968. The number in construction was 25,000 lower than in November 1969 and 111,000 lower than in December 1968.

#### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers on 12th January 1970 in Great Britain was 607,717. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 530,200 representing 2.3 per cent. of employees compared with about 544,800 in December.

In addition, there were 4,090 unemployed school-leavers and 16,518 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 628,325, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees. This was 55,023 more than in December when the percentage rate was 2.5.

Among those wholly unemployed in January, 265,190 (43.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 239,623 (42.6 per cent.) in December; 110,532 (18.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 93,204 (16.6 per cent.) in December.

Between December and January the number temporarily stopped rose by 8,728 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 1,227.

week.

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 279, involving approximately 118,000 workers. During the month, approximately 127,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month. and 415,000 working days were lost, including 104,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 7th January 1970, was 179,376; 6.578 less than on 3rd December. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 206,300, compared with about 213,900 in December. Including 62,866 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 7th January was 242,242-6,530 less than on 3rd December.

#### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 13th December 1969, 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 2,188,800. This is about 37.4 per cent, of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours overtime during the

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 27,700 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 13 hours on average.

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

At 31st January 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 186.3 and 206.0 compared with 185.4 and 204.8 (revised figures) at 31st December 1969.

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

At 20th January the official retail prices index was 135.5 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 134.4 at 16th December and 129.1 at 14th January 1969. The index for food was 134.7 compared with 133.4 at 16th December.

#### Stoppages of work

### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-December 1969, and for the two preceding months and for December 1968.

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

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

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

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

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

### Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial	Decemb	er 1968*		October	1969*		Novemi	ber 1969*		December 1969*			
Classification 1958)	Males	Females Total		Males   Females Total			Males Females Total			Males	Females	Females Total	
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,161.6	2,918.6	11,080 · 2	8,049 . 8	2,912.7	10,962.5	8,044 . 0	2,915.4	10,959 . 4	8,024·0	2,908.5	10,932 . 5	
Fotal, all manufacturing industries‡	5,971 · 8	2,751 . 6	8,723 · 4	5,976 . 9	2,743 . 8	8,720 . 7	5,980.3	2,746 . 2	8,726 . 5	5,987.7	2,739.3	8,727·0	
Mining, etc. Coal mining	440 · 5 387 · 2	20·5 15·4	461 · 0 402 · 6	418·1 364·8	20·5 15·4	438.6 380.2	416·2 362·9	20·5 15·4	436·7 378·3	415 · 1 361 · 8	20·5 15·4	435 · 6 377 · 2	
ood, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	466 · 6 28 · 3 85 · 8 18 · 8 47 · 3 21 · 3 13 · 0 38 · 7 33 · 7 20 · 6 29 · 2 70 · 5 42 · 0 17 · 4	<b>359</b> · 3 7 · 6 64·9 32·9 45·1 12·1 4·2 51·9 44·0 6·2 23·6 20·2 24·8 21·8	825 · 9 35 · 9 150 · 7 91 · 7 92 · 4 33 · 4 33 · 4 90 · 6 77 · 7 26 · 8 90 · 7 52 · 8 90 · 7 66 · 8 39 · 2	466 · 2 28 · 4 86 · 3 18 · 7 47 · 5 21 · 2 12 · 7 38 · 4 35 · 3 20 · 0 29 · 0 69 · 3 41 · 9 17 · 5	<b>365 · 4</b> 7·6 65·6 33·4 46·3 12·2 4·1 52·1 46·7 6·2 23·7 19·7 25·6 22·2	831 · 6 36 · 0 151 · 9 52 · 1 93 · 8 33 · 4 16 · 8 90 · 5 82 · 0 26 · 2 52 · 7 88 · 0 67 · 5 39 · 7	465 · 7 28 · 4 85 · 4 18 · 6 47 · 3 20 · 9 12 · 8 38 · 4 35 · 8 20 · 1 29 · 0 69 · 5 42 · 0 17 · 5	<b>367</b> · 1 7 · 6 65 · 9 32 · 8 47 · 2 12 · 1 4 · 1 52 · 1 47 · 6 6 · 2 23 · 9 19 · 8 25 · 5 22 · 3	832 · 8 36 · 0 151 · 3 51 · 4 94 · 5 33 · 0 16 · 9 90 · 5 83 · 4 26 · 3 52 · 9 89 · 3 67 · 5 39 · 8	466 · 8 28 · 4 85 · 5 18 · 5 47 · 3 20 · 9 12 · 8 38 · 3 35 · 8 20 · 5 29 · 3 70 · 1 41 · 9 17 · 5	363 · 7 7·7 66·3 31·0 47·3 11·9 4·1 51·1 46·9 6·3 24·0 20·0 20·0 22·1	830 • 5 36 • 1 151 • 8 49 • 5 94 • 6 32 • 8 32 • 8 8 • 4 8 • 2 8 • 4 8 2 • 7 26 • 8 53 • 3 90 • 1 66 • 9 39 • 6	
hemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	363.6 14.6 29.9 6.3 164.8 35.6 15.3 30.7 23.1 34.2 9.1	<b>138.9</b> § 4.6 2.0 41.2 46.8 8.9 12.5 11.5 6.5 4.3	502:5 15:2 34:5 8:3 206:0 82:4 24:2 43:2 34:6 40:7 13:4	<b>367 · 5</b> 14 · 9 29 · 4 6 · 3 168 · 6 36 · 4 15 · 1 30 · 3 22 · 7 35 · 4 8 · 4	142·2 § 4·8 2·0 42·8 47·9 9·4 12·7 11·2 6·7 4·1	<b>509·7</b> 15·5 34·2 8·3 211·4 84·3 24·5 43·0 33·9 42·1 12·5	367.6 14.9 29.5 6.3 168.5 36.6 15.1 30.1 22.7 35.6 8.3	142 · 4 § 4 · 9 2 · 0 42 · 8 48 · 2 9 · 4 12 · 5 11 · 1 6 · 7 4 · 2	510.0 15.5 34.4 8.3 211.3 84.8 24.5 42.6 33.8 42.3 12.5	368.2 15.0 29.6 6.3 168.7 36.8 15.0 30.2 22.6 35.8 8.2	142 · 2 § 4 · 9 2 · 0 42 · 6 48 · 3 9 · 3 12 · 5 11 · 0 6 · 7 4 · 3	510.4 15.6 34.5 8.3 211.3 85.1 24.3 42.7 33.6 42.5 12.5	
letal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	<b>513</b> ·9 255·4 45·1 96·9 48·6 67·9	73 · 2 23 · 7 8 · 2 12 · 7 10 · 9 17 · 7	587 · 1 279 · 1 53 · 3 109 · 6 59 · 5 85 · 6	518·0 257·4 45·3 97·9 49·5 67·9	73 · 6 24 · 6 8 · 3 12 · 8 10 · 9 17 · 0	<b>591 · 6</b> 282 · 0 53 · 6 110 · 7 60 · 4 84 · 9	519 · 1 258 · 1 45 · 4 98 · 4 49 · 3 67 · 9	73 · 4 24 · 6 8 · 4 12 · 8 10 · 7 16 · 9	<b>592 · 5</b> 282 · 7 53 · 8 111 · 2 60 · 0 84 · 8	520 · 0 258 · 1 45 · 6 98 · 9 49 · 2 68 · 2	73 · 4 24 · 6 8 · 4 12 · 8 10 · 6 17 · 0	<b>593 · 4</b> 282 · 7 54 · 0 111 · 7 59 · 8 85 · 2	
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	1,676·4 29·5 81·9 54·4 31·7 39·1 35·8 52·4 35·5 294·8 161·8 165·5 195·1 88·1 6·2 151·1 37·8 50·2 196·9 36·5 81·1	628 · 1 4 · 6 14 · 6 16 · 3 5 · 2 7 · 6 4 · 4 8 · 0 14 · 9 64 · 2 20 · 1 4 · 7 54 · 3 46 · 1 8 · 0 52 · 7 17 · 1 37 · 4 148 · 9 24 · 7 74 · 3	<b>2,304 5</b> 34 · 1 96 · 5 70 · 7 36 · 9 46 · 7 40 · 2 60 · 4 50 · 4 359 · 0 181 · 9 21 · 2 249 · 4 134 · 2 14 · 2 20 · 8 54 · 9 <b>87</b> · 6 345 · 8 61 · 2 155 · 4	<b>1,689 · 5</b> 29 · 6 84 · 6 57 · 1 30 · 4 40 · 5 36 · 9 54 · 0 39 · 1 · 299 · 7 161 · 7 161 · 7 162 2 198 · 2 86 · 0 6 · 2 145 · 2 145 · 2 37 · 0 49 · 8 200 · 5 36 · 5 36 · 5 80 · 3	631 · 9 4·7 15·2 17·1 5·0 8·0 4·5 8·1 16·6 64·6 19·8 4·7 5·9 45·6 8·6 53·5 16·7 37·6 152·3 23·4 70·0	2,321.4 34.3 99.8 74.2 35.4 48.5 41.4 62.1 55.7 364.3 181.5 20.9 254.1 131.6 14.8 198.7 53.7 87.4 352.8 59.9 150.3	1,693.6 29.7 84.9 57.2 30.2 40.6 36.7 54.6 39.6 300.3 162.7 16.2 199.0 85.7 6.1 144.4 37.2 50.0 201.1 36.7 80.7	635.3 4.7 15.2 17.2 5.0 8.1 4.5 8.1 4.5 8.1 16.7 64.8 19.8 4.7 53.6 16.6 38.3 153.9 23.6 70.5	2,328.9 34.4 100.1 74.4 35.2 48.7 41.2 62.7 56.3 365.1 182.5 20.9 255.2 131.1 14.5 198.0 53.8 88.3 355.0 60.3 151.2	1,696.6 29.7 85.2 57.2 30.1 40.5 36.6 54.3 39.7 300.8 162.9 16.2 200.2 85.5 6.2 144.1 37.2 50.6 201.7 37.0 80.9	638.2 4.7 15.3 17.2 5.0 8.1 4.5 8.2 16.9 65.3 20.0 4.7 56.3 45.6 8.4 45.6 8.4 45.6 8.4 53.3 16.6 38.8 154.6 38.8	2,334 8 34 4 100 5 74 4 35 1 48 6 41 1 62 5 56 6 366 1 182 9 20 9 256 5 131 1 14 6 197 4 53 8 89 4 356 3 60 7 151 9	

\*Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards. †Industries included in the Index of Production *i.e.* Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Order III-XVI. § Under 1,000.

Leather (tannin Leather goods Fur Clothing and fo Weatherproof Men's and boys Women's and g Overalls and m Dresses, linger Hats, caps, mil Other dress in

Footwear Bricks, pottery, Bricks, fireclay Pottery Glass Cement

Abrasives and

Timber, furnitu Timber Furniture and u Bedding, etc. Shop and office Wooden contai Miscellaneous w

Paper, printing a Paper and board Cardboard boxe Other manufact Prints and boxe Printing, publis Other printing

Other manufact Rubber Linoleum, leath

Toys, games and Miscellaneous st Plastics mouldin

Brushes and br

Miscellaneous r Construction

Gas, electricity Gas Electricity Water supply

Industry (Standard Indus Classification 19

Shipbuilding an Shipbuilding ar

Marine engine Vehicles Motor vehicle

Motor cycle, p Aircraft manuf Locomotives an Railway carriag Perambulators

Metal goods not Tools and imple Cutlery Bolts, nuts, scre Wire and wire

Cans and metal Jewellery, plate Other metal inc Textiles Production of n Spinning of cott Weaving of cot Woollen and w

Rope, twine an Hosiery and ot Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics

Made-up textile Textile finishing Other textile in

Leather, leather

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

FEBRUARY 1970 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 127

THOUSANDS

Assess on the second	Decemb	er 1968*		October	1959*		Novemb	er 1969*		Decemb	er 1969*	
ustrial 1958)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
and marine engineering and ship repairing eering	174·2 139·8 34·4	12.0 8.7 3.3	186·2 148·5 37·7	174 · 1 140 · 6 33 · 5	12·1 8·7 3·4	186·2 149·3 36·9	175 · 3 141 · 7 33 · 6	12·1 8·7 3·4	187·4 150·4 37·0	175 · 8 142 · 2 33 · 6	12·1 8·7 3·4	187·9 150·9 37·0
e manufacturing pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing ifacturing and repairing and railway track equipment ages and wagons, etc. s, hand-trucks, etc.	<b>704 · 6</b> 423 · 7 17 · 2 206 · 3 25 · 0 29 · 5 2 · 9	110-4 63-4 6-1 35-2 1-9 1-8 2-0	815.0 487.1 23.3 241.5 26.9 31.3 4.9	714-1 439-4 16-9 203-0 23-6 28-3 2-9	112.9 66.7 5.8 34.8 1.8 1.8 2.0	827 · 0 506 · 1 22 · 7 237 · 8 25 · 4 30 · 1 4 · 9	713-7 439-8 16-4 203-1 23-4 28-1 2-9	112·3 66·5 5·7 34·6 1·7 1·9 1·9	826.0 506.3 22.1 237.7 25.1 30.0 4.8	714·5 440·4 16·3 203·4 23·4 28·1 2·9	112.8 66.9 5.8 34.5 1.7 1.9 2.0	827 · 3 507 · 3 22 · 1 237 · 9 25 · 1 30 · 0 4 · 9
ot elsewhere specified blements crews, rivets, etc. e manufactures al boxes te and precious metals refining ndustries	383.9 14.1 7.2 29.5 33.0 15.9 15.2 269.0	<b>193 · 0</b> 8 · 0 5 · 9 17 · 3 10 · 5 18 · 6 10 · 1 122 · 6	576.9 22.1 13.1 46.8 43.5 34.5 25.3 391.6	384-5 14-3 7-0 29-7 33-4 16-3 15-4 268-4	189 · 1 8 · 1 6 · 0 16 · 9 10 · 3 18 · 6 9 · 9 119 · 3	<b>573 · 6</b> 22 · 4 13 · 0 46 · 6 43 · 7 34 · 9 25 · 3 387 · 7	385.1 14.2 6.9 29.9 33.5 16.6 15.5 268.5	189.6 8.1 6.0 17.0 10.4 18.7 9.9 119.5	574·7 22·3 12·9 46·9 43·9 35·3 25·4 388·0	385 · 9 14 · 3 6 · 9 30 · 0 33 · 5 16 · 7 15 · 4 269 · 1	189-0 8-1 6-1 17-1 10-4 18-4 9-8 119-1	574.9 22.4 13.0 47.1 43.9 35.1 25.2 388.2
man-made fibres otton, man-made fibres, etc. otton, man-made fibres, etc. worsted and net other knitted goods siles ng industries	352 · 0 35 · 2 39 · 8 34 · 8 77 · 1 8 · 1 3 · 9 42 · 6 3 · 8 26 · 4 8 · 7 9 · 5 43 · 1 19 · 0	<b>350 · 3</b> 6 · 9 46 · 1 38 · 4 74 · 5 6 · 9 5 · 1 89 · 9 4 · 5 17 · 8 12 · 6 19 · 1 20 · 7 7 · 8	<b>702</b> · 3 42 · 1 85 · 9 73 · 2 151 · 6 15 · 0 9 · 0 132 · 5 8 · 3 44 · 2 21 · 3 28 · 6 63 · 8 26 · 8	353 · 4 37 · 5 40 · 9 35 · 1 76 · 0 7 · 8 4 · 0 42 · 4 3 · 8 27 · 0 8 · 8 9 · 3 41 · 2 19 · 6	343 · 5 7 · 1 44 · 7 38 · 0 71 · 2 5 · 8 5 · 3 91 · 2 4 · 3 17 · 6 12 · 2 17 · 9 20 · 3 7 · 9	696.9 44.6 85.6 73.1 147.2 13.6 8.1 44.6 21.0 27.2 61.5 27.5	353.0 37.6 40.8 35.1 75.6 7.7 4.0 42.5 3.8 27.0 8.8 9.3 41.1 19.7	342.9 7.1 44.5 38.0 70.9 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.3 91.0 4.3 17.6 12.1 17.9 20.5 7.9	695 · 9 44 · 7 85 · 3 73 · 1 146 · 5 9 · 3 133 · 5 8 · 1 44 · 6 20 · 9 27 · 2 61 · 6 27 · 6	352.9 37.6 41.2 34.6 75.6 3.9 42.4 3.7 27.0 8.9 9.3 41.3 19.8	340.5 7.1 44.5 37.5 70.2 5.8 5.3 90.4 4.3 17.5 12.0 17.6 20.4 7.9	693 · 4 44 · 7 85 · 7 72 · 1 145 · 8 13 · 4 9 · 2 132 · 8 8 · 0 44 · 5 20 · 9 26 · 9 61 · 7 27 · 7
e <b>r goods and fur</b> in <b>g,</b> etc.) and fellmongery s	<b>31 · 9</b> 19 · 4 8 · 4 4 · 1	24·0 5·9 14·4 3·7	55 · 9 25 · 3 22 · 8 7 · 8	<b>30·2</b> 18·3 7·9 4·0	22.7 5.4 13.7 3.6	52·9 23·7 21·6 7·6	<b>30 · 1</b> 18 · 3 7 · 8 4 · 0	<b>22 · 6</b> 5 · 4 13 · 6 3 · 6	52·7 23·7 21·4 7·6	<b>29 · 9</b> 18 · 1 7 · 8 4 · 0	<b>22 · 6</b> 5 · 3 13 · 7 3 · 6	52·5 23·4 21·5 7·6
ootwear f outerwear s' tailored outerwear girls' tailored outerwear nen's shirts, underwear, etc. rie, infants' wear, etc. Illinery ndustries	128 · 2 6 · 0 29 · 3 16 · 8 6 · 3 15 · 5 2 · 8 7 · 8 43 · 7	369 · 1 19·8 82·6 43·3 35·0 98·1 6·7 29·8 53·8	<b>497 · 3</b> 25 · 8 111 · 9 60 · 1 41 · 3 113 · 6 9 · 5 37 · 6 97 · 5	124.7 5.9 28.8 16.3 6.2 15.0 2.7 7.5 42.3	360 · 9 19 · 9 81 · 0 43 · 7 33 · 6 95 · 2 6 · 4 28 · 5 52 · 6	485.6 25.8 109.8 60.0 39.8 110.2 9.1 36.0 94.9	124.0 5.8 28.8 16.1 6.1 15.0 2.6 7.5 42.1	360 · 2 19 · 9 80 · 8 43 · 6 33 · 6 95 · 2 6 · 4 28 · 4 52 · 3	484 · 2 25 · 7 109 · 6 59 · 7 39 · 7 110 · 2 9 · 0 35 · 9 94 · 4	123.6 5.8 28.7 16.0 6.2 14.9 2.7 7.5 41.8	<b>357 · 9</b> 19·6 80·7 43·3 33·5 94·5 6·3 28·2 51·8	481 · 5 25 · 4 109 · 4 59 · 3 39 7 109 · 4 9 · 0 35 · 7 93 · 6
y, glass, cement, etc. y and refractory goods other building materials	277 · 1 57 · 6 27 · 9 62 · 8 15 · 7 113 · 1	<b>75</b> · <b>9</b> 6 · 3 31 · 9 20 · 2 1 · 5 16 · 0	<b>353 · 0</b> 63 · 9 59 · 8 83 · 0 17 · 2 129 · 1	269 · 5 54 · 1 28 · 1 62 · 8 15 · 5 109 · 0	<b>75 · 2</b> 5 · 9 32 · 1 20 · 5 1 · 5 15 · 2	344 · 7 60 · 0 60 · 2 83 · 3 17 · 0 124 · 2	269 · 2 53 · 9 28 · 2 62 · 8 15 · 5 108 · 8	74 · 9 5 · 9 31 · 8 20 · 5 1 · 5 1 5 · 2	344 · 1 59 · 8 60 · 0 83 · 3 17 · 0 124 · 0	<b>269</b> · <b>0</b> 53 · 7 28 · 2 63 · 2 15 · 5 108 · 4	74.8 5.9 31.7 20.4 1.5 15.3	343 · 8 59 · 6 59 · 9 83 · 6 17 · 0 123 · 7
<b>ure, etc.</b> upholstery e fitting ainers and baskets wood and cork manufactures	259 · 2 102 · 4 79 · 5 10 · 0 32 · 5 19 · 1 15 · 7	60:3 14:6 20:4 8:8 4:9 6:1 5:5	319.5 117.0 99.9 18.8 37.4 25.2 21.2	243.8 96.5 73.9 9.3 31.0 18.3 14.8	56.7 13.6 19.0 8.6 4.6 5.7 5.2	<b>300 · 5</b> 110 · 1 92 · 9 17 · 9 35 · 6 24 · 0 20 · 0	242.7 95.8 73.9 9.3 31.0 18.1 14.6	<b>56 · 5</b> 13 · 5 19 · 1 8 · 6 4 · 6 5 · 6 5 · 1	299 · 2 109 · 3 93 · 0 17 · 9 35 · 6 23 · 7 19 · 7	241 · 4 95 · 3 73 · 6 9 · 2 30 · 5 18 · 0 14 · 8	<b>56·7</b> 13·5 19·1 8·8 4·6 5·6 5·1	298 · 1 108 · 8 92 · 7 18 · 0 35 · 1 23 · 6 19 · 9
g and publishing ird xes, cartons, etc. ctures of paper and board ishing of newspapers, etc. g, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	<b>423 · 4</b> 73 · 7 34 · 1 39 · 7 109 · 1 166 · 8	<b>218 · 1</b> 18 · 8 29 · 6 35 · 1 35 · 5 99 · 1	641 · 5 92 · 5 63 · 7 74 · 8 144 · 6 265 · 9	<b>423 · 5</b> 74 · 7 34 · 4 40 · 4 109 · 1 164 · 9	217.7 18.5 29.9 35.0 35.6 98.7	641 · 2 93 · 2 64 · 3 75 · 4 144 · 7 263 · 6	<b>423 · 1</b> 75 · 0 34 · 3 40 · 4 109 · 0 164 · 4	217 · 2 18 · 6 29 · 6 34 · 8 36 · 1 98 · 1	640 · 3 93 · 6 63 · 9 75 · 2 145 · 1 262 · 5	<b>424 · 0</b> 75 · 1 34 · 4 40 · 5 109 · 3 164 · 7	<b>217</b> .0 18.6 29.2 34.7 36.3 98.2	641 · 0 93 · 7 63 · 6 75 · 2 145 · 6 262 · 9
cturing industries ther cloth, etc. rooms nd sports equipment stationers' goods ing and fabricating manufacturing industries	216.8 93.7 10.1 5.8 14.7 5.9 62.5 24.1	<b>139 · 0</b> 36 · 3 2 · 9 6 · 3 24 · 9 6 · 7 44 · 2 17 · 7	355 · 8  30 · 0  2 ·   39 · 6  2 · 6  06 · 7 4  · 8	217 · 9 94 · 1 5 · 7 15 · 0 5 · 9 64 · 0 24 · 1	139 · 9 35 · 1 2 · 7 6 · 2 26 · 6 6 · 6 45 · 1 17 · 6	357 · 8 129 · 2 11 · 8 11 · 9 41 · 6 12 · 5 109 · 1 41 · 7	218 · 1 94 · 1 9 · 0 5 · 7 15 · 0 5 · 9 64 · 4 24 · 0	139·7 35·3 2·7 6·2 26·6 6·6 44·7 17·6	357 · 8 129 · 4 11 · 7 11 · 9 41 · 6 12 · 5 109 · 1 41 · 6	219 · 1 94 · 4 9 · 2 5 · 7 14 · 9 5 · 9 64 · 8 24 · 2	138·4 35·3 2·7 6·2 25·5 6·5 44·8 17·4	357 · 5 129 · 7 11 · 9 40 · 4 12 · 4 109 · 6 41 · 6
- The shi	1,403 2	88·6	1,491 · 8	1,322 · 2	88.6	1,410.8	1,317-2	88.6	1,405 · 8	1,292.2	88.6	1,380 · 8
and water	<b>346 · 1</b> 104 · 2 201 · 4 40 · 5	57·9 20·9 33·0 4·0	<b>404</b> · <b>0</b> 125 · 1 234 · 4 44 · 5	332.6 102.4 190.7 39.5	59·8 22·4 33·4 4·0	<b>392 · 4</b> 124 · 8 224 · 1 43 · 5	330·3 101·9 189·0 39·4	60 · 1 22 · 5 33 · 6 4 · 0	<b>390 · 4</b> 124 · 4 222 · 6 43 · 4	329 · 0 101 · 7 188 · 0 39 · 3	60 · 1 22 · 6 33 · 6 3 · 9	389 · 1 124 · 3 221 · 6 43 · 2

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards.

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

In the week ended 13th December 1969, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,188,800 or about 37.4 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 81 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 27,700 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 13 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 164.

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

	OP	ERATIVES		ING	The second		0	PERATIV	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	1 22		Hours	of over- vorked	Stood whole		Workin	ng part of	a week	Total							
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Hours lo Total (000's)	st Average	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent.)	Hours lo Total (000's)	ost Averaj				
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	198·3 37·8	35·7 35·9	1,951 355	<b>9</b> ·8 9·4	0.3	11.8	1.0	8.8	9.1	1.2	0.2	20.6	16.3				
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	77 · 5 32 · 2	28 · 1 28 · 1	<b>771</b> 350	9·9 10·9	=	=	_	<u></u>	=	-			1				
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	143·8 40·2 39·2	<b>33 · 4</b> 19 · 8 45 · 7	<b>1,409</b> 409 366	9·8 10·2 9·3	-	=	3·0 0·7 1·3	27·0 4·4 14·4	<b>9·1</b> 6·6 11·0	<b>3</b> ⋅ <b>0</b> 0⋅7 1⋅3	0·7 0·3 1·5	27·0 4·4 14·4	9·1 6·6				
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	718·5 512·6 205·9	48 · 0 55 · 6 35 · 9	<b>6,083</b> 4,488 1,596	8·5 8·8 7·8	Ξ	1 · 1 1 · 2 —	0·2 0·1 0·1	3·1 2·2 0·9	15·5 22·0 9·0	<b>0</b> · <b>2</b> 0 · 1 0 · 1	-	4·2 3·4 0·9	21 · 0 34 · 0 9 · 0				
<b>Vehicles</b> Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	<b>244 · 0</b> 172 · 0 55 · 0	<b>42</b> · 8 44 · 3 44 · 6	<b>1,890</b> 1,323 420	7·7 7·7 7·6	2·2 0·3 1·9	<b>91 · 5</b> 11 · 8 79 · 6	4·2 4·1	<b>46 · 1</b> 44 · 6	10·9 11·0	6·4 4·3 1·9	·   ·   ·5	137 5 56 4 79 6	21 · 4 13 · 0 42 · 0				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	174 - 1	41.6	1,511	8.7	-	0.4	0.5	4.8	9.1	0.5	0.1	5.3	9.7				
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	138·4 23·7 39·4 15·6 18·2	24 · 8 17 · 3 32 · 8 14 · 4 38 · 1	<b>1,163</b> 190 358 97 165	8·4 8·0 9·1 6·2 9·0	0·7  0·6 	29.8 1.7 0.4 25.7 0.9	5.8 0.7 0.6 2.9 1.0	56.5 5.2 5.6 21.7 11.5	9·7 7·4 9·8 7·6 11·1	6.5 0.7 0.6 3.5 Ⅰ.1	1.2 0.5 0.5 3.2 2.2	86·3 6·9 6·0 47·4 12·3	13 · 2 9 · 9 10 · 3 13 · 6 11 · 7				
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.0	30.2	92	8.4		0.2	0.1	0.4	6.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	7.9				
Clothing and footwear Footwear	<b>42</b> ·4 9·7	11·1 12·4	211 47	5·0 4·9	0·2 0·1	<b>7 · 1</b> 5 · 5	8·0 6·3	49·8 35·2	6·2 5·6	8·2 6·4	2·1 8·2	57·0 40·8	7·0 6·3				
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	94.1	37.5	959	10.2	_	0.3	0.2	2.1	9.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	10.2				
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b> Timber	91 · 0 35 · 0	<b>43 · 1</b> 44 · 5	<b>755</b> 264	8·3 7·5		2·1 0·1	0·5 0·1	5 · 1 0 · 5	<b>9.9</b> 10.2	<b>0 · 6</b> 0 · 1	0·3 0·1	7·2 0·6	12·7 11·4				
Paper, printing and publishing Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	169·7 30·3	41 · 5 42 · 4	<b>1,517</b> 241	8·9 8·0	-	0.4	0.1	1.1	16.0	0 · 1	-	1.5	19.4				
Other printing, publishing, bookbind- ing, engraving, etc.	72.1	42.4	614	8.0				R. I.C.	_	-	-		-				
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating	86·1 32·6 31·2	<b>33 · 5</b> 34 · 1 37 · 6	<b>794</b> 301 298	9·2 9·3 9·5	Ξ	1·5 0·2 0·4	0·6 0·5 0·1	4·9 3·7 0·6	7·9 8·1 7·7	0·7 0·5 0·1	0·3 0·5 0·1	6·4 3·9 1·0	9.8 8.4				
Total, all manufacturing industries*	21,888	37.4	19,106	8.7	3.5	146 · 1	24.2	209.8	8.7	27.7	0.5	355.9	12.8				

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*-Great Britain: Week ended 13th December, 1969

• Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT ON 12TH JANUARY 1970

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 12th January 1970 was 607,717 (523,857 males and 83,860 females) and was 45,068 higher than on 8th December 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure was 530,200, or 2.3 per cent. of employees, compared with  $2 \cdot 4$  per cent. in December and  $2 \cdot 2$  per cent. in January 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 14,600 in the five weeks between the December and January counts and by about 8,100 a month on average between October and January. Between 8th December and 12th January, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 1,227 to 4,090 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 8,728 to 16,518. The total registered unemployed rose by 55.023 to 628,325, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees compared with 2.5 per cent. in December. The total registered included 30,247 married women and 3,071 casual workers.

Of the 608,736 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 110,532 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 55,414 from 2 to 4 weeks, 99,244 from 4 to 8 weeks and 343,546 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 27.3 per cent. of the total of 608,736, compared with 27.5 per cent. in December, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 43.6 per cent., compared with 42.6 per cent. in December.

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemp	loyed	13,762	RIA.		u ji.	1.6	62 1 2	18	YER DE D					1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Northeasterner.	en litte h
Total Men Boys Women Married Women* Girls	141,333 120,439 3,770 15,316 4,917 1,808	64,864 55,731 1,606 6,895 2,015 632	14,698 12,494 446 1,582 549 176	<b>42,562</b> 34,225 964 6,678 2,412 695	<b>47,876</b> 40,467 1,014 5,789 2,216 606	34,241 29,019 794 3,934 1,578 494	61,819 53,145 1,701 6,020 2,378 953	79,844 67,350 2,446 8,864 3,627 1,184	67,896 56,931 2,442 7,347 3,017 1,176	42,060 33,427 1,491 6,071 2,555 1,071	95,996 75,077 3,582 15,216 6,998 2,121	628,325 522,574 18,650 76,817 30,247 10,284	38,670 29,185 1,341 7,671 4,778 473	666,995 551,759 19,991 84,488 35,025 10,757	94,772 80,825 2,606 10,169 3,118 1,172	61,259 52,108 1,610 6,729 2,348 812
Percentage rates† Total	1.8	1.4	2.4	3·2 4·1	2·1 2·8	2·4 3·3	3.0	2·7 3·8	5.2	4.3	4.4	2.7	7·5 9·5	- 1	1.6	2.2
Males Females	2·5 0·6	2.1 0.4	3·2 0·8	4·1 1·5	2·8 0·8	3.3	4·2 0·9	3·8 0·9	6·9 1·9	5·3 2·2	5·9 2·1	3·7 1·0	9·5 4·2	=	2·4 0·5	3·0 0·7
Temporarily stopp	ed															Convert
Total Males Females	2,813 2,661 152	<b>431</b> 383 48	272 224 48	321 294 27	3,282 3,026 256	2,332 1,846 486	2,133 1,900 233	<b>1,053</b> 778 275	<b>1,110</b> 1,031 79	269 233 36	<b>2,933</b> 2,748 185	16,518  4,74   ,777	1,225 870 355	17,743 15,611 2,132	879 820 59	2,206 2,065 141
Wholly unemploy	ed															
Total Males Females	138,520 121,548 16,972	64,433 56,954 7,479	14,426 12,716 1,710	<b>42,241</b> 34,895 7,346	44,594 38,455 6,139	31,909 27,967 3,942	<b>59,686</b> 52,946 6,740	78,791 69,018 9,773	66,786 58,342 8,444	<b>41,791</b> 34,685 7,106	<b>93,063</b> 75,911 17,152	611,807 526,483 85,324	<b>37,445</b> 29,656 7,789	649,252 556,139 93,113	<b>93,893</b> 82,611 11,282	<b>59,053</b> 51,653 7,400
Males wholly uner			1.10	1115					REL T							
Total Men Total Boys Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	117,790 3,758 1,520 28,324 13,231 21,314 57,159	55,350 1,604 1,132 14,009 6,630 10,511 24,672	12,273 443 115 2,352 1,217 2,147 6,885	33,933 962 274 5,472 2,929 5,158 21,062	37,458 997 6 7,483 2,988 6,629 21,349	27,185 782 65 4,554 2,161 4,503 16,684	51,279 1,667 179 8,502 4,350 8,394 31,521	66,589 2,429 231 11,680 6,137 10,780 40,190	55,943 2,399 168 6,319 3,933 8,741 39,181	33,200 1,485 15 4,365 2,253 4,934 23,118	72,409 3,502 291 10,806 7,323 12,076 45,415	508,059 18,424 2,864 89,857 46,522 84,676 302,564	28,333 1,323 431 2,820 2,065 4,255 20,085	536,392 19,747 3,295 92,677 48,587 88,931 322,649	80,013 2,598 1,356 19,498 9,176 14,593 37,988	50,050 1,603 279 11,178 5,272 8,868 26,056
Females wholly ur	employed	l‡	01	507				15	308.1					enorthip 21		
Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2–4 weeks 4–8 weeks Over 8 weeks	15,170 1,802 99 5,797 2,003 2,964 6,109	6,847 632 65 2,783 885 1,335 2,411	1,538 172 14 440 202 276 778	6,653 693 17 1,608 658 1,249 3,814	5,547 592 1,609 646 1,134 2,749	3,506 436 6 868 393 727 I,948	5,829 911 30 1,779 675 1,162 3,094	8,612 1,161 1 2,712 1,124 1,717 4,219	7,273 1,171 2 1,551 857 1,427 4,607	6,051 1,055 3 1,306 603 1,118 4,076	15,050 2,102 34 3,005 1,731 2,794 9,588	75,229 10,095 207 20,675 8,892 14,568 40,982	7,325 464 28 927 580 1,168 5,086	82,554 10,559 235 21,602 9,472 15,736 46,068	10,111 1,171 81 3,946 1,368 1,981 3,906	6,597 803 32 2,291 837 1,259 2,981
School-leavers une																-
Boys Girls Wholly upgradies	348 231	157 98	36	105 63	110 69	77 57	232   118	156 96	423 144	229 149	910 519	2,626 1,464	443   173	3,069 1,637	289 167	95 82
Wholly unemploy			14,372		44.415	31.775	59.336	78,539	66,219	41,413	91,634	607,717	36,829	644,546	93,437	58.876
Wholly unemploy	ed exclud	ing schoo	ol-leavers	12,070	1,1,1,5	51,1.5	1 37,000	1 0,000		,,			1.22			
(seasonally adjusted)	116,000	_	11,600	34,700	39,300	28,100	51,800	72,000	58,900	36,600	80,100	530,200	31,300		78,300	48,900

figures.

<sup>†</sup> Numbers registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1968. (133590)

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

Table 3	Wholly unemployed:	Great Britain:	<b>Duration analysis:</b>
	12th January 1970		

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over I, up to 2	46,647 35,439	4,826 2,945	9,497 6,627	2,799 1,752	63,769 46,763
Up to 2	82,086	7,771	16,124	4,551	110,532
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	20,943 22,904	1,396 1,279	3,904 3,540	769 679	27,012 28,402
Over 2, up to 4	43,847	2,675	7,444	1,448	55,414
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	21,723 21,214 21,020 17,281	1,085 958 757 638	3,487 3,508 3,054 2,680	602 467 418 352	26,897 26,147 25,249 20,951
Over 4, up to 8	81,238	3,438	12,729	1,839	99,244
Over 8, up to 9 Over 9, up to 13 Over 13, up to 26 Over 26, up to 39 Over 39, up to 52	16,590 49,706 82,788 37,150 22,834	501 1,452 1,828 434 143	2,604 8,550 12,515 4,392 2,534	255 764 885 173 84	19,950 60,472 98,016 42,149 25,595
Over 52	88,977	161	8,130	96	97,364
Over 8	298,045	4,519	38,725	2,257	343,546
Total	505,216	18,403	75,022	10,095	608,736
Up to 8—per cent	41.0	75.4	48.4	77.6	43.6

Table 2Industrial analysis of unemployment: 12th January, 1970

The second s			GRE	AT BRIT	AIN			UNITED KINGDOM			
ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLI UNEMP Males	_Y LOYED*	STOPPE	RARILY ED	Males	TOTAL	Total	Males	TOTAL	Total	
otal, all industries and services* otal, Index of Production industries	526,483 301,848 135,456	85,324 24,904 23,797	14,741 11,595 7,958	1,777 1,486 1,482	541,224 313,443 143,414	87,101 26,390 25,279	628,325 339,833 168,693	571,750 330,707 148,412	95,245 29,650 28,437	666,995 360,357 176,849	
Fotal, manufacturing industries Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	135,436 14,664 11,088 482 3,094	<b>1,390</b> 1,347 27 16	<b>2,470</b> 337 20 2,113	119 114 5	<b>17,134</b> 11,425 502 5,207	1,509 1,461 32 16	18,643 12,886 534 5,223	<b>20,346</b> 14,103 680 5,563	<b>1,575</b> 1,526 33 16	<b>21,921</b> 15,629 713 5,579	
<b>fining and quarrying</b> Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	<b>24,983</b> 23,300 769 352 130 432	150 109 12 14 6 9	62 1 51 2 8		<b>25,045</b> 23,301 820 354 130 440	150 109 12 14 6 9	25,195 23,410 832 368 136 449	25,361 23,305 1,085 381 133 457	158 109 17 15 7 10	<b>25,519</b> 23,414 1,102 396 140 467	
Grain milling Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	<b>15,805</b> 668 3,203 776 1,950 986 521 1,118 1,162 854 255 622 1,652 705 701 632	3,955 51 589 311 643 207 58 500 531 81 22 193 157 168 255 189	124 3 89 9 3 9 1 6 1 1 2	75 3 2 41 12 14 1 2	15,929 668 3,206 776 2,039 995 521 1,121 1,171 855 261 623 1,652 705 702 634	4,030 51 592 313 684 207 58 512 545 81 22 194 157 170 255 189	19,959 719 3,798 1,089 2,723 1,202 579 1,633 1,716 936 283 817 1,809 875 957 823	16,843 727 3,389 785 2,180 1,112 526 1,160 1,292 923 264 626 1,674 733 706	<b>4,571</b> 55 643 322 733 275 59 545 634 92 22 202 166 179 261 383	21,414 782 4,032 1,107 2,913 1,387 585 1,705 1,926 1,015 286 828 1,840 925 994 1,089	
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	<b>1,517</b> 258 1,107 152	72 4 53 15	1		<b>1,518</b> 258 1,107 153	72 4 53 15	1,590 262 1,160 168	1,530 258 1,119 153	74 4 54 16	<b>1,604</b> 262 1,173 169	
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	6,885 2,811 573 252 791 428 772 265 241 752	<b>1,022</b> 218 186 127 85 96 74 21 12 203	8 4 1 1 2	<b>5</b> 3 2	6,893 2,815 573 252 792 429 774 265 241 752	1,027 221 188 127 85 96 74 21 12 203	7,920 3,036 761 379 877 525 848 286 253 955	7,052 2,875 584 256 800 435 792 266 272 772	1,050 229 191 127 85 97 78 21 12 210	8,102 3,104 775 383 885 532 870 287 284 982	
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	11,797 5,732 919 2,818 960 894 474	614 190 31 160 115 81 37	1,285 121 842 317 4 1	11 6 2 1 2	<b>13,082</b> 5,853 919 3,660 1,277 898 475	625 196 33 161 117 81 37	<b>13,707</b> 6,049 952 3,821 1,394 979 512	<b>13,203</b> 5,899 925 3,690 1,295 910 484	634 198 33 165 119 81 38	13,837 6,097 958 3,855 1,414 991 522	
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	17,719 525 1,216 777 431 493 404 867 494 5,353 3,507 298 3,354	1,500 38 124 87 31 48 23 67 117 486 143 40 296	100 4 2 4 3 3 3 3 16 5 8 2 3	4 2 1 1	17,819 529 1,218 777 435 496 406 900 510 5,358 3,515 298 3,377	1,504 38 124 87 31 48 23 67 119 487 144 40 296	<b>19,323</b> 567 1,342 864 466 544 429 967 629 5,845 3,659 338 3,673	18,300           545           1,231           792           442           646           421           905           522           5,481           3,575           300           3,440	1,576 39 126 93 32 68 23 68 130 503 147 41 306	<b>19,876</b> 584 1,357 885 474 714 444 973 652 5,984 3,722 341 3,746	
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	<b>1,365</b> 411 186 132 636	<b>434</b> 91 120 43 180	- 1		<b>1,366</b> 411 187 132 636	434 91 120 43 180	<b>1,800</b> 502 307 175 816	<b>1,394</b> 421 191 142 640	<b>474</b> 105 120 65 184	1,868 526 311 207 824	
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computors Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	9,820 2,540 1,042 1,021 1,507 582 196 554 757 1,621	2,802 425 116 357 719 202 83 130 235 535	16 3 1 3 2 7		9,836 2,543 1,042 1,022 1,507 585 196 554 759 1,628	2,805 426 116 357 720 202 83 130 235 536	994	10,075 2,583 1,082 1,054 1,544 631 199 557 781 1,644	<b>3,073</b> 439 142 489 744 236 90 132 257 544	<b>13,148</b> 3,022 1,224 1,543 2,288 867 289 689 1,038 2,188	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	<b>7,828</b> 7,198 630	140 119 21	23 15 8	1	<b>7,851</b> 7,213 638	140 119 21	7,332	<b>8,216</b> 7,540 676	148 127 21	<b>8,364</b> 7,667 697	
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	10,632 149 6,820 482 2,078 535 568	18 446 58 188 21	2,776 560 2,199 4 12	7   13 	13,408 709 9,019 486 2,090 535 569	770 25 459 59 188 21 18	734 9,478 545 2,278 556	9,144 492 2,224 544	223 21	736 9,609 551 2,447 565	

**Gas, elec** Gas Electrici Water s

(133590)

Table 2 (continued)

FEBRUARY 1970 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 131

and a balance because and a second			GREA	T BRITA	IN			UNITED KINGDOM			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL					TOTAL			TOTAL	den den Distriction	
and the second se	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	11,278 577 506 230 487 735 474 231 8,038	1,691 73 53 70 93 97 198 63 1,044	<b>436</b>     4	14 1 3 10	11,714 578 507 234 487 735 474 248 8,451	1,705 73 53 71 93 97 198 66 1,054	<b>13,419</b> 651 560 305 580 832 672 314 9,505	11,875 589 521 241 492 747 483 248 8,554	1,745 73 53 76 94 97 201 66 1,085	<b>13,620</b> 662 574 317 586 844 684 314 9,639	
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	9,136 468 1,281 761 2,109 685 190 920 64 543 216 364 1,142 393	<b>2,956</b> 54 305 246 644 147 116 662 26 189 95 227 197 48	I,463 5 74 120 1 642 54 69 6 3 483 3	<b>767</b> 1 13 104 56 17 427 8 54 4 16 66 1	10,599 473 1,284 835 2,229 686 190 1,562 118 612 2222 367 1,625 396	3,723 55 318 350 700 164 116 1,089 34 243 99 243 263 49	14,322 528 1,602 1,185 2,929 850 306 2,651 152 855 321 610 1,888 445	11,744 552 1,544 1,117 2,278 692 244 1,652 134 691 237 423 1,782 398	<b>4,816</b> 80 478 533 760 165 139 1,264 75 281 113 526 351 51	16,560 632 2,022 1,650 3,038 857 383 2,916 209 972 350 949 2,133 449	
Leather, leather goods, and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	1,185 751 321 113	220 61 141 18	34 30 I 3	<b>13</b> 1 6 6	1,219 781 322 116	233 62 147 24	<b>1,452</b> 843 469 140	1,267 810 340 117	238 64 149 25	1,505 874 489 142	
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	<b>3,009</b> 179 545 502 145 460 93 197 888	<b>3,301</b> 159 662 357 366 978 48 336 395	177 4 13 16 2 14 36 1 91	<b>236</b> 7 45 22 13 64 6 3 76	3,186 183 558 518 147 474 129 198 979	<b>3,537</b> 166 707 379 379 1,042 54 339 471	6,723 349 1,265 897 526 1,516 183 537 1,450	3,318 196 579 519 201 483 135 202 1,003	4,337 186 819 384 738 1,168 103 417 522	7,655 382 1,398 903 939 1,651 238 619 1,525	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	8,269 2,280 974 1,764 308 2,943	683 107 257 212 19 88	<b>353</b> 43 215 6 1 88	<b>148</b> 11 137	8,622 2,323 1,189 1,770 309 3,031	831 118 394 212 19 88	<b>9,453</b> 2,441 1,583 1,982 328 3,119	8,932 2,450 1,211 1,783 317 3,171	850 120 398 216 22 94	<b>9,782</b> 2,570 1,609 1,999 339 3,265	
Timper, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	<b>6,693</b> 2,552 2,357 303 619 504 358	<b>576</b> 155 154 102 40 67 58	949 63 843 27 10 2 4	<b>158</b> 3 109 44 1 1	7,642 2,615 3,200 330 629 506 362	<b>734</b> 158 263 146 41 68 58	8,376 2,773 3,463 476 670 574 420	7,900 2,693 3,299 354 657 516 381	766 163 284 147 41 69 62	8,666 2,856 3,583 501 698 585 443	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	6,493 1,489 912 353 276 749 926 1,788	<b>1,678</b> 235 368 145 95 117 151 567	73 2 9 2 7 34 19	6 2 2 1	6,566 1,491 921 353 278 756 960 1,807	1,684 237 370 146 95 117 151 568	8,250 1,728 1,291 499 373 873 1,111 2,375	6,701 1,508 964 355 278 780 974 1,842	1,767 243 405 150 97 127 158 587	8,468 1,751 1,369 505 375 907 1,132 2,429	
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	<b>6,025</b> 1,980 431 152 669 172 2,097 524	1,406 273 58 71 397 76 391 140	139 65 1 32 33 8	19 2 1 2 9 1 3 1	6,164 2,045 432 152 701 172 2,130 532	<b>1,425</b> 275 59 73 406 77 394 141	<b>7,589</b> 2,320 491 225 1,107 249 2,524 673	6,375 2,174 435 173 713 173 2,164 543	1,506 297 61 79 438 77 409 145	7,881 2,471 496 252 1,151 250 2,573 688	
Construction	134,902	700	3,565	4	138,467	704	139,171	150,158	789	150,947	
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	<b>6,507</b> 2,599 3,393 515	257 94 140 23	10 6 4		6,517 2,605 3,397 515	257 94 140 23	<b>6,774</b> 2,699 3,537 538	<b>6,776</b> 2,708 3,517 551	266 96 146 24	<b>7,042</b> 2,804 3,663 575	
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	36,217 6,050 4,211 7,622 1,897 5,054 3,364 1,567 4,394 2,058	<b>2,033</b> 205 502 142 55 114 71 204 480 260	193 1 9 67 8 27 67 2 1 1	4 1 2 1	36,410 6,051 4,220 7,689 1,905 5,081 3,431 1,569 4,395 2,069	2,037 205 502 143 55 114 71 204 482 261	38,447 6,256 4,722 7,832 1,960 5,195 3,502 1,773 4,877 2,330	38,217 6,192 4,584 7,921 2,003 5,474 3,648 1,642 4,652 2,101	<b>2,150</b> 209 517 153 57 122 75 224 517 276	<b>40,367</b> 6,401 5,101 8,074 2,060 5,596 3,723 1,866 5,169 2,377	
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	43,348 8,281 623 3,187 13,234 8,794 4,151 5,078	<b>15,286</b> 1,205 38 756 6,367 6,418 252 250	184 87 42 8 18 29	51 16 19	<b>43,532</b> 8,368 623 3,187 13,276 8,802 4,169 5,107	<b>15,337</b> 1,221 38 756 6,383 6,437 252 250	58,869 9,589 661 3,943 19,659 15,239 4,421 5,357	<b>45,642</b> 8,897 638 3,314 13,891 9,081 4,465 3,356	16,732 1,384 39 826 7,033 6,884 289 277	62,374 10,281 677 4,140 20,924 15,965 4,754 5,633	

(continued on page 133)

#### AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

Men Women Boys

Total Temp- Per-

orarily centag

#### Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 12th January, 1970

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*							LOCAL
South Western	6,135	1,669	341	8,145	24	6.0	West Mid †Birming
Merseyside	26,373	2,985	1,872	31,230	83	3.8	Burton-o
Northern	57,731	7,598	3,667	68,996	1,115	5.1	Cannock †Coventr
Scottish	69,265	14,524	5,504	89,293	2,905	4.6	Dudley Herefor
Welsh		1.0000	1,889		240	4.8	†Kiddern Leaming
and the second s	24,185	4,663	1,007	30,737	240	4.0	Nuneato †Oakenga
Total all Development Areas	183,689	31,439	13,273	228,401	4,367	4.7	Redditc
Northern Ireland	29,185	7,671	1,814	38,670	1,225	7.5	Shrewst †Stafford †Stoke-o Stourbr
LOCAL AREAS (by Reg South East Greater London	ion)	6,895	2,238	64,864	431	1.4	†Warley †West B †Wolver Worces East Mid
†Aldershot	364	78	44	486	30	1.5	†Chester
Aylesbury Basingstoke	277 246	32 58	34	343			Coalvill Corby
Bedford †Bournemouth	623 3,824	98 589	32	753	23	1.4	†Derby Ketteri
†Braintree	419	91	25	535	23	1.9	Leiceste
Brentwood †Brighton	351	37 397	11	399 4,208		1.4	Lincoln Loughb
Chatham	1,835	299	177	2,311	-	3.2	†Mansfie
†Chelmsford †Chichester	674 970	142	18 72	834		1.4	†Northa †Notting
†Colchester	933	176	55	1,164	31	2.6	Sutton-
†Crawley †Eastbourne	1,039	138	66	1,243		1.1	Yorkshir
†Gravesend	1,085	164	71	1,499	34		†Barnsle †Bradfor
†Guildford †Harlow	573 889	121	73	767			†Castlefe
†Hastings	1,614	173	46 28	1,815			†Dewsbu
†High Wycombe †Letchworth	1,043	166	19	1,228	367		†Doncas Grimsb
†Luton	271	179	978	324			†Halifax
Maidstone	893	132	67	1,092	. 3	1.7	Harrog Huddei
†Newport, I.O.W. †Oxford	1,198		59	1,488			†Hull
†Portsmouth	4,338	533	251	5,122	46	3.5	Keighle †Leeds
†Ramsgate †Reading	1,288			1,586	178		†Mexbo
†St. Albans	793	124	28	945	5 26	5 1.1	Rother †Scunth
†Slough †Southampton	914		45	1,056		2 1·0 3·2	†Sheffiel
†Southend-on-Sea	5,309	504	232	6,045	5 266	3.8	Wakefi York
Stevenage †Tunbridge Wells	356		27				North V
†Watford	1,247	158	70	1,475	5 16	5 1.4	†Accrin;
†Weybridge †Worthing	820						†Ashton †Barrov
	1,110	,50	52	1,500			†Blackb
East Anglia Cambridge	636	95	20	75	1 :	7 1.1	†Blackp †Bolton
Great Yarmouth	1,221	130	58	1,409	9	4 4.4	†Burnle
†lpswich Lowestoft	1,636					5 2·5 3·0	†Bury Cheste
†Norwich	2,298	3 202	101	2,60	1 19	2.4	†Crewe
Peterborough	601	68	52	2 72	1 10	0 1.3	†Lancas †Leigh
South Western							†Liverp
Bath †Bristol	678					$2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 5$	†Manch †Nelsor
Cheltenham	1,179	219	64	1,46	2	2.9	†North
†Exeter Gloucester	1,675					7 3.6	†Oldhai †Presto
†Plymouth	3,098	3 590	223	3,91	1	3 4.0	†Rochd
Salisbury Swindon	655					7 2·8 1 2·0	St. He South
Taunton	697	88	21	80	6 —	2.5	†Warri
†Torbay	3,270					4 6·9 I 2·0	†Widne †Wigan

		100	Girls	1992 - Laise	orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	rate
OCAL AREAS (by Reg	gion)—contin	nued				
West Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	11,634	1,530	410 36	13,574	628	2·0 2·4
Cannock †Coventry Dudley Hereford	606 3,732 727 706	61 607 115 84	34 163 22 56	701 4,502 864 846	3 313 44	3·2 2·2 2·0 2·7
†Kidderminster Leamington Nuneaton †Oakengates	634 549 824 1,099	113 100 82 393	15 21 52 114	762 670 958 1,606	23 7 89 6	2·1 1·6 3·3 4·0
Redditch Rugby Shrewsbury	530 438 642	24 88 71	4 27 32 36	558 553 745 714	304 9 11	2·3 2·0 2·2 1·5
†Stafford †Stoke-on-Trent Stourbridge †Walsall	557 4,605 663 2,037	121 656 85 240	132 7 68	5,393 755 2,345	369 92 119	2·7 2·1 2·0
†Warley †West Bromwich †Wolverhampton Worcester	949 1,155 2,628 748	75 97 414 109	40 35 75 37	1,064 1,287 3,117 894	389 268 283 22	1.2 1.3 2.2 1.9
East Midlands †Chesterfield Coalville	2,482 275	335 71	112	2,929 356	22	3·8 1·1
Corby †Derby Kettering Leicester	710 2,339 467 2,288	96 287 33 378	54 72 27 90	860 2,698 527 2,756	126 461 17 175	3·2 2·2 2·0
Lincoln Loughborough †Mansfield	1,554 303 1,332	331 61 200	142 8 85	2,027 372 1,617	11 32 18 8	3.8 1.0 2.8 1.5
†Northampton †Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield Yorkshire and Humbers	967 6,410 1,017	79 619 79	35 256 35	1,081 7,285 1,131	373 52	2·7 3·6
+Barnsley +Bradford +Castleford	3,014 3,517 2,238	339 357 216	147 143 129	3,500 4,017 2,583	42 191 46	2·4 4·5
†Dewsbury †Doncaster Grimsby †Halifax	1,586 4,612 2,423 611	226 505 97 81	59 292 85 52	1,871 5,409 2,605 744	53 562 	5·4 3·7 1·1
Harrogate Huddersfield †Hull Keighley	630 985 6,415 510	128 178 544 77	28 30 271 15	786 1,193 7,230 602	10 68 16 40	1·3 4·2
†Leeds †Mexborough Rotherham	6,701 1,573 1,969	592 283 245	227 142 119 85	7,520 1,998 2,333 1,593	177 38 48	2.5 6.3 4.1
†Scunthorpe †Sheffield Wakefield York	1,153 5,540 1,219 1,683	355 531 57 205	198 63 74	6,269 1,339 1,962	130	2.3
North Western †Accrington †Ashton-under-Lyne	444	95 243	25 58	564	110	2.3
†Barrow-in-Furness †Blackburn †Blackpool †Bolton	590 961 3,834 1,787	203 210 802 176	152	832 1,202 4,788 2,011	192	2 5.3
†Burnley †Bury Chester	565 888 787 854	78 204 117 212	26 53	957		B 1.9
†Crewe †Lancaster †Leigh †Liverpool	1,496 740 24,416	190 143 2,672	56 24 1,776	1,742 907 28,864		$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 4 \cdot 0 \\ 6 & 2 \cdot 2 \\ 0 & 4 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
†Manchester †Nelson †Northwich †Oldham	14,766 370 761 1,293	1,319 105 98 237	13 50	488		2 2.0 5 2.7 2 1.8
†Preston †Rochdale St. Helens	2,345 822 932	312 119 190	103 33 41	2,760 974 1,163	2	3 2·0 4 1·9 2·1
Southport †Warrington †Widnes †Wigan	1,158 799 1,025 1,668	137 174 123 256	82	1,05	5 2	

Unem

LOCAL Northe

†Bishop †Carlisl †Cheste †Conse †Darlin Durha †Hartle †Peterla †Sunder †Teessie †Tynesi

Wales

+Bargoe +Cardif +Ebbw +Llanell +Neath +Newpo +Pontyp +Pontyp +Port T +Shotto +Swanse +Wrexl

Indust

Insurar Insura Banki Other Prope Adver Other Centr

Miscell Cinerr Sport Bettin Hotels Restau Public Clubs Caterin Hairdr Private Laundr Dry cle Motor Repair Others

Profess Accou Educa Legal Medic Religi Resea Other

Natio Local Ex-serv Other

Public

(133590)

Aged Aged

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ployment in development areas and certain local areas at 12th January, 1970 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	RLY. MEANCIES	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
L AREAS (by Re	gion)—con	tinued			ters ar	pipe di	LOCAL AREAS (by Regi Scotland	on)—cont	inued 				
op Auckland sle ter-le-Street ett ngton ham lepool rlee erland side side kington	2,889 1,022 2,267 1,643 1,321 1,251 1,863 1,343 6,375 5,937 18,947 1,123 1,472 4,390 912 568	177 188 208 185 267 153 339 129 542 1,224 1,224 2,074 351 245 410 261 96	159 62 134 70 67 216 98 406 540 1,185 68 134 281 151 38	3,225 1,272 2,609 1,898 1,655 1,471 2,418 1,570 7,323 7,701 22,206 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,851 5,081 1,324 702	18 5 21 14 12 12 13 33 77 51 267 6 8 8 18 16 2	7.2 3.0 7.0 6.0 3.1 5.3 6.3 6.3 6.4 6.3 3.9 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6	+Aberdeen +Ayr +Bathgate +Dumbarton +Dumfries +Dundee +Dunfermline +Edinburgh +Falkirk +Glasgow +Greenock +Highlands and Islands +Irvine +Kilmarnock +Kirkcaldy +North Lanarkshire +Paisley +Perth +Stirling	2,974 1,130 1,031 967 1,223 2,761 1,647 7,635 22,598 1,859 6,437 1,277 728 2,471 6,214 2,039 878 1,066	408 319 157 148 258 451 393 599 3,011 822 1,482 1,482 1,482 1,482 1,47 543 2,069 368 140 230	98 84 101 102 77 191 111 297 121 1,615 229 649 113 60 87 900 89 900 52 97	3,480 1,533 1,289 1,217 1,558 3,403 2,151 8,925 1,825 27,224 2,910 8,568 1,748 935 3,101 9,183 2,496 1,070 1,393	51 5 4 	3.5 4.1 3.8 4.3 5.5 3.8 4.8 3.5 3.4 8 7.1 10.2 5.7 5.7 5.7 3.6 3.2
elli h port ypool ypridd Talbot ton sea xham	569 2,317 1,280 2,705 2,067 698 2,288 1,822	288	61 208 144 211 239 75 145 78	918 2,822 1,743 3,413 2,992 962 2,834 2,061	-14 -14 	3·2 3·7 4·3 5·6 4·2 2·5 3·7 5·8	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	552 8,857 980 2,929 2,025	157 2,196 362 344 524	26 345 51 235 103	735 11,398 1,393 3,508 2,652	25 206 175 11 26	4·1 5·2 4·9 12·7 15·3

Note: The percentage rates of unemployment represent the number of persons registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1968. \* Detailed definitions of the development areas, which came into force on 19th August 1966, are given on page 667 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. The revision of travel-to-work areas referred to in the lead-in to this table, while altering

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

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

Industrial analysis of unemployment: 12th January, 1970 (continued from page 131)

 Table 2 (continued)

			GRI	EAT BRIT	AIN			UNI	TED KIN	GDOM
ry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOL	LY PLOYED*	TEMPO		Ra PE Monteco	TOTAL	i na kogersj		TOTAL	noie Insluger
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ance, banking, finance and business services rance er financial institutions perty owning and managing, etc. ertising and market research er business services tral offices not allocable elsewhere	11,080 5,131 3,336 443 778 407 881 104	2,008 693 327 133 184 113 541 17	3 2 1	1	11,083 5,133 3,336 443 779 407 881 104	<b>2,009</b> 693 327 133 185 113 541 17	<b>13,092</b> 5,826 3,663 576 964 520 1,422 121	11,321 5,240 3,391 457 817 412 898 106	<b>2,176</b> 774 369 150 198 114 553 18	<b>13,497</b> 6,014 3,760 607 1,015 526 1,451 124
sional and scientific services buntancy services ational services I services cical and dental services gious organisations arch and development services er professional and scientific services	9,963 419 4,316 331 3,488 196 249 964	6,594 157 2,107 317 3,647 70 61 235	16   4   5	10 6 4	9,979 420 4,320 332 3,493 196 249 969	6,604 157 2,113 317 3,651 70 61 235	16,583 577 6,433 649 7,144 266 310 1,204	<b>10,322</b> 433 4,466 340 3,627 216 251 989	<b>7,388</b> 171 2,340 375 4,114 76 62 250	17,710 604 6,806 715 7,741 292 313 1,239
Ilaneous services mas, theatres, radio, etc. t and other recreations ing and gambling els and other residential establishments aurants, cafes, snack bars ic houses ring contractors dressing and manicure ate domestic service dries cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. or repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations ir of boots and shoes er services	45,255 4,293 2,902 2,261 13,583 2,394 1,478 2,651 502 877 919 898 279 6,195 6,195 199 5,824	17,640 1,139 382 418 6,779 1,799 466 371 267 1,135 1,833 683 244 743 13 1,368	<b>253</b> 8 12 91 56 1 1 15 3 5 4 1 3 13 13	96 2 4 19 43 4 8 6 2 2 2 6	45,508 4,301 2,914 2,352 13,639 2,395 1,479 2,666 505 882 923 899 282 6,208 199 5,864	17,736 1,141 386 437 6,822 1,803 466 371 267 1,143 1,839 685 246 743 13 1,374	63,244 5,442 3,300 2,789 20,461 4,198 1,945 3,037 772 2,025 2,762 1,584 5,28 6,951 212 7,238	47,407 4,391 3,002 2,556 14,098 2,477 1,618 2,780 521 929 1,009 940 2922 6,485 211 6,098	<b>19,039</b> 1,165 395 446 7,195 1,897 509 388 277 1,240 2,150 747 268 793 24 1,545	66,446 5,556 3,397 3,002 21,293 4,374 2,127 3,168 798 2,169 3,159 1,687 560 7,278 235 7,643
a <b>dministration and defence</b> onal government service I government service	<b>25,374</b> 9,641 15,733	<b>3,240</b> 1,623 1,617	<b>23</b> 5 5	10 5 18	25,397 9,646 15,751	3,250 1,628 1,622	28,647 11,274 17,373	<b>26,819</b> 10,203 16,616	<b>3,563</b> 1,820 1,743	<b>30,382</b> 12,023 18,359
vice personnel not classified by industry	1,734	132	1.55%		1,734	132	1,866	1,802	134	1,936
persons not classified by industry d 18 and over d under 18	<b>37,000</b> 34,374 2,626	<b>12,097</b> 10,633 1,464	4		<b>37,004</b> 34,378 2,626	<b>12,097</b> 10,633 1,464	49,101 45,011 4,090	39,167 36,098 3,069	12,838 11,201 1,637	<b>52,005</b> 47,299 <b>4</b> ,706

\* The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2,864 males and 207 females in Great Britain and 3,295 males and 235 females in the United Kingdom.) A\*\*\*\* 4 OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, DECEMBER 1969.

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and vacancies for adults notified to employment exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. From the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in the present form giving greater detail. The aim is to present an occupational analysis as close as feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the

materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification, all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

Figures for December 1969\* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:-(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges varies for different occupations, for example the sea transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of unfilled vacancies exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults December 1969\*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN					
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	6,591	926	Woodworkers	8,569	2,144
Regular farm, market garden workers	2.994	334	Carpenters, joiners	7,379	1,069
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,477	558	Cabinet makers	289	224
Forestry workers	90	31	Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	487	396
Fishermen	2,030	3	Pattern makers	101	216
risnermen			Other woodworkers	313	239
Miners and guarrymen	787	2,677			
Colliery workers	591	2,632	Leather workers	608	178
Other miners and guarrymen	196	45	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	159	70
Other miners and quarrymen			Boot and shoe makers, repairers	449	108
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	310	392	boot and shoe makers, repairers	117	
	195	211	Textile workers	1,183	1,09
Glass workers			Textile spinners	138	23
De the second second	164	47	Textile weavers	119	30
Pottery workers			Other textile workers	926	54
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	1,378	1.183		the silising in the	14.后期得你起每些
Moulders and coremakers	597	744	Clothing, etc., workers	1,259	80
	310	223	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	145	6
Smiths, forgemen Other workers	471	216	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	360	40
Other workers			Other clothing workers	284	18
Electrical and electronic workers	5,934	3,487	Upholstery workers, etc.	470	14
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance	and the second second			·》如此当时每时时间的第二个中国	A PARTY STATE
workers	1,326	1,420	Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,133	57
Electricians	3,238	816	Workers in food manufacture	986	54
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,370	1,251	Workers in drink manufacture	48	1
Lieurical inters, etc.			Workers in tobacco manufacture	99	
Engineering and allied trades workers	29,297	28,412			
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,540	39	Paper and printing workers	LOIF	57
Platers	497	1,044	Paper and paper products workers	1,015	14
Riveters and caulkers	218	25	Printing workers	814	42
Shipwrights	285	128	Frincing workers	014	42
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	647	50		244	30
Sheet metal workers	830	1,608	Building materials workers	70	21
Welders	3,132	1,434	Brick and tile production workers	174	9
Toolmakers	167	682	Other building materials workers	1/7	
Press tool makers	88	396			
Mould makers	22	129	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	701	79
Precision fitters	2,305	2,563	Rubber workers	101	30
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,308	1,855	Plastics workers	277	29
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,382	2,697	Other workers	323	19
Turners	481	1,991		aller a station of the	in-consta
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,523	6,006	Construction workers	15,564	1,31
Machine-tool operators	2,394	2,265	Bricklayers	5,783	45
Electro platers	142	130	Masons	355	5
Plumbers, pipe fitters	3,033	1,184	Slaters	676	9
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,528	2,553	Plasterers	1,622	12
Watchmakers and repairers	119	48	Others	7,128	58
Instrument makers and repairers	414	471	Curra	a state of the second	1.
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	55	46	P. L. town and descentions	9,993	98
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	469	518	Painters and decorators	9,053	63
Aircraft body building	218	129	Painters (audiation pottory and place decorptors)		35
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	500	421	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	740	33

Occupati

MEN-CO Drivers,

Transpor Railway Motor d P.S.V. dr Seamen Harbour Other tr Commur

Warehous Warehous Packers,

Clerical v Clerks Book-ke Other cl

Administ Laborato Draughts Nurses Other ac workers

WOMEN

Farm wo

Gas, coke Glass wo

Pottery v

Furnace,

Electrica

Engineer Welder Machine Miscella Miscella

Woodwe

Leather Tanner Boot ar

Textile Textile Textile Cotton Yarn an Textile Other w

Food, dr Worke Worke Worke

Paper a Paper Printin

Building

# Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults December 1969\*: Great Britain (continued)

ion	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
ontinued					
etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	5,232	580	Shop assistants	8,528	2,568
t and communication workers	29,982	16,403			
workers	219 25,205	510 2,288	Service, sport and recreation workers Police, etc.	18,363 1,159	4,772
rivers (except P.S.V.) rivers, conductors	460	4,494	Hotels and catering:	3,149	820
	2,682 227	38	Kitchen staff Bar staff	1,741 1,372	263 313
rs and docks workers ransport workers	567	357	Waiters, etc.	1,435	419
inications workers	622	8,707	Others Hairdressers	561 222	136
isemen, packers, etc.	6,125	1,118	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	241	116
ouse workers	5,327 798	865 253	Domestics Attendants	2,439 1,927	556 476
, bottlers	A CONTRACTOR	and and and	Porters, messengers	2,699	22
workers	45,177 41,081	<b>4,519</b> 3,328	Entertainment workers Others	1,418	421
eepers, cashiers	3,544	1,036	Others		A Subbas
lerical workers	552	155	Labourers	241,117	10,871
trative, professional, technical workers	27,971	15,203	General labourers (heavy)	102,162	2,166
tory assistants	743	673 1,506	General labourers (light) Factory hands	81,407 22,911	308 3,550
tsmen	1,168	2,221	Other labourers	34,637	4,847
administrative, professional and technical	25,563	10,803	Grand total—Men	467,420	102,123
ers	25,505				100,000
N	and the second s				
orkers, etc.	403	152	Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers	142 24	556
e and chemicals makers	20	55	Plastics workers Other workers	32 86	205 274
rkers	н	80	Painters and decorators	52	64
workers	65	463	Transport and communication workers	1,926	5,914
forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	37	89	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors	433 86	39
			Other transport workers	284	44
l and electronic workers	114	406	Communications workers	1,123	4,953
ing and allied trades workers	1,402	4,606	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	1,466	1,993
s e-tool operators	17 380	64	Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers	126	1,74
neous engineering workers	734	2,386			a har had a tot
neous metal goods workers	271	803	Clerical workers Clerks	19,167 12,534	12,16
orkers	21	87	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,754	2,18
A CONTRACTOR OF	177	617	Shorthand-typists	2,147	2,63
workers s, fellmongers, etc.	91	261	Typists Office machine operators	962	1,16
d shoe makers, repairers	86	356	Chan anviatanta	8,036	5,91
workers	749	2,952	Shop assistants		5,71
spinners	72	354	Service, sport and recreation workers	14,030	13,48
and rayon staple preparers	112	604 156	Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff	2,177	2,82
nd thread winders, etc.	122	453	Bar staff	1,910	2,58
examiners, menders, etc. workers	129 290	425 960	Waitresses, etc. Others	1,769	1,87
BELLE MARKEN	A BARANA		Hairdressers	692 465	79
r, etc. workers pespoke tailoring workers	1,501	<b>9,523</b> 328	Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,486	1,96
sale heavy clothing workers	414	3,096	Attendants	426 820	69
lothing machinists light clothing workers	488	3,717	Entertainment workers Other workers	331	26
ikers	42	172		5,189	11,65
clothing workers ery workers, etc.	124	729	Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants	267	25
Sale and the sale of the second se	n - n man plant	A STATE STATE	Draughtsmen, tracers	168 1,528	10,35
rink and tobacco workers ers in food manufacture	256 227	<b>1,465</b> 1,407	Nurses Other administrative, professional and technical		A The The State
ers in drink manufacture	11	5	workers	3,226	9
ers in tobacco manufacture	18	53	Other workers	18,964	10,9
nd printing workers	277	658	Factory hands	12,230	5,5
and paper products workers ng workers	111	438	Charwomen, cleaners Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,236 3,498	3,9
a service of the service of the service of the service of the	And In the second second				
g materials workers	12	19	Grand total—Women	74,017	83,8

\* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 8th December and unfilled vacancy figures to 3rd December.

## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The table below gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain at 12th January 1970. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	Total
Males	Ē				a constant Theidard								
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 3 Over 3 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 5 Over 5 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 7 Over 7 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 9 Over 9 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52	4,826 2,945 1,396 1,279 1,085 958 757 638 501 1,452 1,828 434 143 161	5,072 3,090 1,808 2,043 1,816 1,584 1,437 1,197 1,041 2,904 3,872 1,189 452 691	10,307 6,862 4,136 4,576 4,241 3,850 3,482 2,967 2,679 7,628 9,680 2,941 1,353 2,658	6,837 4,980 2,840 3,354 3,047 3,009 2,693 2,247 2,201 5,936 8,428 2,861 1,415 3,060	5,341 3,940 2,386 2,618 2,614 2,542 2,356 2,123 1,908 5,372 7,820 3,020 1,550 3,805	4,472 3,242 1,870 2,281 2,082 2,179 2,097 1,728 1,622 4,873 7,657 3,039 1,635 4,959	3,871 2,846 1,767 1,920 1,974 1,936 1,641 1,567 4,667 7,112 3,247 1,912 6,395	3,270 2,635 1,688 1,788 1,766 1,852 1,469 1,394 4,435 7,432 3,342 2,060 8,045	2,365 2,108 1,267 1,285 1,337 1,301 1,346 1,087 1,143 3,368 5,969 3,049 1,939 7,970	2,276 2,222 1,232 1,364 1,248 1,307 1,457 1,189 1,234 4,043 7,983 4,383 3,121 13,667	2,671 3,376 1,885 1,561 1,520 1,630 2,294 1,564 1,727 6,264 1,727 6,264 1,727 9,884 7,279 37,323	165 138 64 59 61 72 70 69 74 216 356 195 118 404	51,473 38,384 22,339 24,183 22,808 22,172 21,777 17,919 17,091 51,158 84,616 84,616 84,616 87,584 22,977 89,138
Total	18,403	28,196	67,360	52,908	47,395	43,736	42,824	43,019	35,534	46,726	95,457	2,061	523,619
Females											_		
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 3 Over 3 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 5 Over 5 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 7 Over 7 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 9 Over 9 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52	2,799 1,752 769 602 467 418 352 255 764 885 173 84 96	1,965 1,316 756 666 629 590 465 424 411 1,221 1,409 312 127 256	2,778 1,976 1,123 1,020 988 902 759 684 668 2,057 2,712 801 420 630	I,161 760 425 392 376 399 325 302 294 839 I,329 408 217 387	655 428 252 227 254 235 224 198 148 544 822 245 151 337	595 324 210 223 223 233 203 162 166 524 779 281 146 467	631 374 207 230 219 253 221 199 224 664 937 333 207 680	610 484 276 282 282 301 244 253 868 1,322 518 304 1,159	522 400 287 232 250 287 252 231 204 805 1,429 610 398 1,666	495 521 344 252 236 303 281 214 214 211 961 1,685 851 551 2,473	8 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 0 0 4 3 2 5 5 7 1 3 3 5 5	12,296 8,379 4,673 4,219 4,089 3,975 3,472 2,859 9,314 13,400 4,565 2,618 8,226
Total	10,095	10,547	17,518	7,614	4,720	4,536	5,379	7,181	7,573	9,378	57	6	85,117

Figures for the main age groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

Duration of		MA	LES		11	FEMA	LES			MA	LES			FEM	ALES	
unemployment in weeks	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
Yanata Sala	South E	ast	sindens .	unsilpagi j	ing group	an instantio	A.,		Northe	rn				27110 k	an posta an posta	
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 Over 5 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 Total	4,698 2,117 1,215 934 654 238 101 9,957	14,171 9,521 7,471 6,652 6,150 2,575 1,527 48,067	9,455 7,318 6,903 7,925 10,663 8,475 11,265 62,004	28,324 18,956 15,589 15,511 17,467 11,288 12,893 120,028	1,885 661 389 290 225 43 22 3,515	2,534 1,291 936 902 763 310 197 6,933	1,378 883 807 933 1,057 632 735 6,425	5,797 2,835 2,132 2,125 2,045 985 954 16,873	1,143 940 875 781 1,042 438 149 5,368	3,287 3,287 3,420 3,422 3,943 2,185 2,307 21,851	1,889 1,959 2,193 2,798 4,862 5,349 11,905 30,955	6,319 6,186 6,488 7,001 9,847 7,972 14,361 58,174	654 530 353 393 382 136 64 2,512	654 514 439 519 649 359 279 3,413	243 229 219 332 475 342 677 2,517	1,551   1,273   1,011   1,244   1,506   837   1,020   8,442
	East Anglia							Scotlan	d			an ann ann ann ann ann ann ann ann ann		1		
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 Over 5 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 Total	385 256 180 118 102 38 10 1,089	1,172 785 771 700 616 204 185 4,433	795 730 642 854 1,399 890 1,769 7.079	2,352 1,771 1,593 1,672 2,117 1,132 1,964 12,601	134 75 43 53 27 8 10 350	213 118 81 99 89 26 34 660	93 72 89 95 129 69 139 686	440 265 213 247 245 103 183	2,438 1,919 1,113 1,132 965 472 189 8,228	5,543 5,588 4,540 5,086 5,353 3,554 3,112 32,776	2,825 3,131 3,108 4,072 5,636 5,193 10,651 34,616	10,806 10,638 8,761 10,290 11,954 9,219 13,952 75,620	1,341 904 553 601 483 164 82 4,128	1,213 1,126 993 1,255 1,518 968 528 7,601	451 512 437 767 946 802 1,474 5,389	3,005 2,542 1,983 2,623 2,947 1,934 2,084 17,118
									Wales							
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 Over 5 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 Total	South V 858 531 397 413 332 80 41 2,652	2,704 2,207 1,737 2,025 2,038 835 578 12,124	1,910 1,630 1,585 2,287 3,828 3,112 5,493 19,845	5,472 4,368 3,719 4,725 6,198 4,027 6,112 34,621	535 298 259 264 216 39 20	720 437 380 566 515 115 96 2,829	353 254 279 501 669 322 491 2.869	1,608 989 918 1,331 1,400 476 607 7,329	912 604 515 512 628 207 92 3,470	2,198 1,875 1,853 2,217 2,741 1,472 1,516 13,872	1,255 1,017 1,323 1,706 3,069 2,688 6,270 17,328	4,365 3,496 3,691 4,435 6,438 4,367 7,878 34,670	640 373 255 311 313 125 37 2,054	490 368 382 428 566 293 225 2,752	176 150 193 289 479 337 673 2,297	1,306 891 830 1,358 755 935 7,103

Duration unemplo weeks

2 or less Over 2 and Over 5 and Over 8 and Over 13 ar Over 26 and Over 52

Total

2 or less Over 2 an Over 5 an Over 8 an Over 13 a Over 26 a Over 52

Total

-

2 or less Over 2 an Over 5 an Over 8 an Over 13 an Over 13 an Over 26 an Over 52

Total

2 or less Over 2 an Over 5 an Over 8 an Over 13 ai Over 26 an Over 52

Total

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on of		MA	LES			FEM	ALES			MA	LES			FEMAL	.ES	
loyment in	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
1	West M	lidlands	6.1						Great I	Britain						
and up to 5 and up to 8 and up to 13 and up to 26 and up to 52	1,320 544 393 293 246 115 48	3,827 2,459 2,439 2,342 2,428 1,283 763	2,336 1,713 2,069 2,264 3,284 3,351 4,932	7,483 4,716 4,901 4,899 5,958 4,749 5,743	549 243 172 143 140 33 36	684 469 332 356 375 153 115	376 283 281 350 350 337 361	1,609 995 785 849 865 523 512	15,933 9,427 6,571 5,898 5,700 2,218 852	45,981 36,045 31,273 32,219 33,585 17,814 14,482	27,943 23,858 24,024 30,132 45,331 40,529 73,804	89,857 69,330 61,868 68,249 84,616 60,561 89,138	7,832 4,101 2,716 2,651 2,294 696 352	8,677 5,713 4,626 5,240 5,642 2,669 1,821	4,166 3,167 3,137 4,282 5,464 3,818 6,053	20,675 12,981 10,479 12,173 13,400 7,183 8,226
	2,959	15,541	19,949	38,449	1,316	2,484	2,338	6,138	46,599	211,399	265,621	523,619	20,642	34,388	30,087	85,117
	East Midlands							London and South Eastern								
and up to 5 and up to 8 and up to 13 and up to 26 and up to 52	728 444 355 272 259 84 48	2,368 1,899 1,690 1,756 1,676 902 650	1,458 1,153 1,123 1,516 2,073 2,540 4,908	4,554 3,496 3,168 3,544 4,008 3,526 5,606	326 194 132 114 96 34 32	366 255 232 200 258 83 110	176 137 170 196 276 168 381	868 586 534 510 630 285 523	3,328 1,437 797 621 408 163 58	9,702 6,629 5,035 4,459 4,164 1,763 1,047	6,468 5,132 4,739 5,242 7,052 5,749 7,262	19,498 13,198 10,571 10,322 11,624 7,675 8,367	1,204 401 226 182 128 21 15	1,758 924 647 560 507 226 126	984 607 544 619 686 399 437	3,946 1,932 1,417 1,36 1,32 646 578
	2,190	10,941	14,771	27,902	928	1,504	1,504	3,936	6,812	32,799	41,644	81,255	2,177	4,748	4,276	11,20
	Yorksh	ire and H	lumbers	ide	123 110				Eastern	n and Sou	thern			and the second		-
and up to 5 and up to 8 and up to 13 and up to 26 and up to 52	1,342 839 652 583 597 201 74	4,604 3,621 3,233 3,487 3,549 1,725 1,621	2,556 2,160 2,239 2,771 4,885 3,839 8,189	8,502 6,620 6,124 6,841 9,031 5,765 9,884	694 347 272 219 211 51 25	711 421 349 389 377 150 108	374 207 241 309 404 349 502	1,779 975 862 917 992 550 635	1,755 936 598 431 348 113 53	5,641 3,677 3,207 2,893 2,602 1,016 665	3,782 2,916 2,806 3,537 5,010 3,616 5,772	11,178 7,529 6,611 6,861 7,960 4,745 6,490	815 335 206 161 124 30 17	989 485 370 441 345 110 105	487 348 352 409 500 302 437	2,29 1,160 920 1,01 969 442 559
	4,288	21,840	26,639	52,767	1,819	2,505	2,386	6,710	4,234	19,701	27,439	51,374	1,688	2,845	2,835	7,36
		Western							Midlan	ds						
s and up to 5 and up to 8 and up to 13 and up to 26 and up to 52	2,109 1,233 876 860 875 345 100	6,107 4,803 4,119 4,532 5,091 3,079 2,223	3,464 3,047 2,839 3,939 5,632 5,092 8,422	11,680 9,083 7,834 9,331 11,598 8,516 10,745	1,074 476 288 263 201 63 24	1,092 714 502 526 532 212 129	546 440 421 510 679 460 620	2,712 1,630 1,211 1,299 1,412 735 773	2,048 988 748 565 505 199 96	6,195 4,358 4,129 4,098 4,104 2,185 1,413	3,794 2,866 3,192 3,780 5,357 5,891 9,840	12,037 8,212 8,069 8,443 9,966 8,275   11,349	875 437 304 257 236 67 68	1,050 724 564 556 633 236 225	552 420 451 546 626 505 742	2,47 1,58 1,31 1,35 1,49 80 1,03
and the second second	6,398	29,954	32,435	68,787	2,389	3,707	3,676	9,772	5,149	26,482	34,720	66,351	2,244	3,988	3,842	10.07

#### 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 this issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 7th January 1970 242,242 vacancies remained unfilled, 6,530 less than at 3rd December 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 206,300 in January, compared with 213,900 in December and 201,500 in October 1969 (see table 119 on page 163).

At 7th January 1970 62,866 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 48 more than at 3rd December.

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 7th January 1970. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

#### Table 2

	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 7th January 1970										
Region .	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total						
South East Greater London East Anglia South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	41,739 18,821 2,530 4,645 14,850 7,342 10,764 4,418 3,586 5,702	11,927 7,076 679 1,457 4,720 2,139 2,386 819 787 1,707	34,117 18,396 2,414 4,973 11,380 8,004 11,945 3,451 2,077 5,439	14,854 8,604 874 1,984 6,049 3,244 3,699 1,479 1,065 2,997	102,637 52,897 6,497 13,059 36,999 20,729 28,794 10,167 7,515 15,845						
Great Britain	95,576	26,621	83,800	36,245	242,242						
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern	25,079 19,190	9,140 3,466	23,502 13,029	11,285 4,443	69,006 40,128						

#### Table 1

Industry group (Standard	Number 7th Janu		icies rema	ining unfi	lled at
Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	95,576	26,621	83,800	36,245	242,242
Total, Index of Production industries	61,811	12,875	37,470	16,110	128,266
Total, all manufacturing industries	50,813	10,106	36,633	15,409	112,961
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	667	944	227	250	2,088
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	<b>3,590</b> 3,409	<b>558</b> 527	<b>46</b> 21	29 14	<b>4,223</b> 3,971
Food, drink and tobacco	1,861	619	3,731	1,172	7,383
Coal and petroleum products	211	27	39	27	304
Chemicals and allied industries	1,838	421	1,458	668	4,385
Metal manufacture	3,913	658	586	283	5,440
Mechanical engineering	13,600	1,628	2,127	724	18,079
Instrument engineering	1,262	272	632	208	2,374
Electrical engineering	5,568	711	4,807	1,163	12,249
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,282	89	75	20	1,466
Vehicles	7,157	430	1,413	213	9,213
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,933	1,332	2,594	1,042	9,901
Textiles	2,014	718	4,599	2,600	9,931
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and Worsted	740 399	168 194	1,406 941	483 645	2,797 2,179

Industry group (Standard	Number 7th Janu		icies rema	lining unfi	lled at
Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	139	172	506	302	1,119
Clothing and footwear	899	542	8,553	4,199	14,193
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,591	389	1,072	391	3,443
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,437	784	650	414	3,285
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper	1,332	843	1,999	1,412	5,586
goods Printing and publishing	659 595	243 553	1,296 662	530 855	2,728 2,665
Other manufacturing industries	1,776	471	1,792	571	4,610
Construction	6,404	1,993	504	514	9,415
Gas, electricity and water	1,004	218	287	158	1,667
Transport and communication	9,531	1,018	1,859	670	13,078
Distributive trades	6,053	5,937	10,354	8,970	31,314
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,179	1,290	1,629	1,801	6,899
Professional and scientific services	5,489	1,482	15,739	2,450	25,160
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering (MLH 884-888)	5,868 318 1,825	2,283 153 538	13,696 826 6,411	5,150 353 749	26,997 1,650 9,523
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. Public administration	168 3,978	154 792	1,018	534 844	1,874 8,440
National government service Local government service	2,044 1,934	325 467	1,647 1,179	440 404	4,456 3,984

## STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Department, was 279. In addition, 35 stoppages which began before January 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 127,000. This total includes 8,900 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 118,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 93,900 were directly involved and 24,200 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 1,900 workers became involved for the first time in January in stoppages which began in earlier months.

### Stoppages of work in the first month of 1970 and 1969

Industry group	Januar	y 1970	
(1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	No. of stop-	Stoppages progress	in
	pages begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fish- ing Coal mining All other mining and	 	100 700	1,000
quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum pro-	-4	800	2,000
ducts Chemicals and allied indus- tries Metal manufacture	5 26	1,800	6,000. 41,000
Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering	61	16,600 1,900	63,000 9,000
Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles	38 6 2	26,400 5,000 100	76,000 26,000 †
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear	17 10 2	2,400 5,200 6,500	14,000 10,000 35,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	47	400 400	1,000
Paper and printing All other manufacturing industries	4	4,100	6,000
Construction Gas, electricity and water Port and inland water	18 3	3,200 100 7,900	18,000 † 14.000
transport All other transport and communication Distributive trades	14	27,200	32,000
Financial, administrative, professional services Miscellaneous services	72	9,500 200	52,000 1,000
Total	279	127,000	415,000

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision. 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 50 workers or 500 working days.

The aggregate of 415,000 working days lost in January includes 104,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### **Causes of stoppages**

Principal cause	Beginning in	Beginning in January, 1970					
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved					
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work	130 27 2	58,600 9,700 100 7,000					
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and discipline Trade union status	33 70	7,000 15,100 2,700					
Sympathetic action	6	700					
Total	279	93,900					

#### Duration of stoppages-ending in January

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	73 43 42 50 47	47,600 9,400 8,600 12,600 7,400	50,000 21,000 29,000 45,000 293,000
Total	255	85,600	438,000

### Prominent stoppages of work during January

Following collapse of the Burnham Committee negotiations a further series of stoppages by teachers began on 12th January (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 27). Stoppages lasted on average eight days each, and various schools in England and Wales were affected. It is provisionally estimated that about 7,500 teachers have so far been involved in this series of stoppages, and by the end of the month no settlement had been reached.

The stoppage by 800 production workers at a Clydach nickel refinery which had been in progress since 19th September ended on 24th January, normal working being resumed on 26th January (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 26). The pay and productivity agreement which resulted in the settlement included a moratorium on claims during the twelve-month term of the agreement and the introduction of a new wages structure based on job evaluation.

Production at four clothing factories in Lancashire was affected when some 400 cutters stopped work on 9th January. As a consequence, about 300 men and 3,000 women were laid-off from 15th January. Dissatisfaction with a nationally agreed pay increase originated the dispute, and to enable further talks to be held work was resumed on 28th January.

The stoppage by about 250 craftsmen which had affected the production of tractors at a Doncaster plant ended on 20th January. This stoppage, which began on 24th November, was in support of a demand for an increase in pay of 1s. 3d. an hour to restore differentials. Progressive lay-offs resulted in approximately 2,000 other workers becoming indirectly involved, Work was resumed following the acceptance of an offer of 9d. an hour.

#### January 1969

No. of top-	Stoppages progress	in
bages begin- hing in beriod	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
	2,400	10,000
3	200	1,000
2 9 53	500 2,100 16,300	2,000 5,000 44,000
9 19 7 1	1,700 22,100 1,600 †	38,000 99,000 5,000 †
11 5 2	1,100 1,600 300	5,000 4,000 2,000
4   _	800 100	2,000 †
7 22	3,500 1,600	10,000 9,000
27 11	11,500 75,600	16,000 107,000
4	100	1,000
_4	600	4,000
216	143,800	364,000

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

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

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

#### Indices

At 31st January 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

		All indu services	stries and		Manufacturing industries only					
Date		Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates			
1969	January	176-0	90.7	194-2	174.7	90.6	192.8			
1969	December	185.4	90.5	204.8	185-1	90.4	204.6			
1970	January	186.3	90.5	206.0	186.0	90.4	205.7			

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

### Principal changes reported in January

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

Road haulage-Great Britain (Wages Council): Increase in minimum rates of 10s. a week for adult workers (23rd January). Local authorities—England and Wales—Building and Civil Engineering workers: Increases of 31s. for craftsmen and 28s. for labourers in the London area and 20s. or 17s. in provincial areas (3rd November 1969).

Post Office-engineering grades: Increase of 3 per cent. (Ist January)

- Furniture manufacture—Great Britain: Increases in consolidated minimum hourly rates of 4d. an hour for adult males and 3d. for adult females. The "minimum earnings" rate, applicable to journeymen and journeywomen timeworkers, increased by 6d. an hour (1st January).
- Sawmilling—England and Wales: Increases in minimum rates for adult workers of 7d, an hour for qualified woodcutting machinists and sawyers, of 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d, for male labourers and of 4d, for female labourers (1st January).
- Laundering-Great Britain (Wages Council): Normal weekly hours of work reduced from 41 to 40 (1st January).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, pig iron and iron and steel, printing ink and roller manufacture.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in January indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,185,000 workers were increased by a total of £985,000 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 January, with operative effect from earlier months (490,000 workers, £495,000 in weekly rates of wages). During January about 70,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1 hour. Of the total increase of £985,000

about £510,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £290,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £170,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost of living sliding scale adjustments.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the changes, by industry group and in total, during January 1970, with the figures for January 1969 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)

it, a calendar as 127.000 rated in stoppages which of the 115.000 minutes	Basic week rates of wa or minimu entitlemen	ages Im	Normal weekly hours of work				
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours			
	10000	£	aid <u>n</u> and				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing			_				
Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco				-			
Coal and petroleum products	_		_	- 24			
Chemicals and allied industries	2,000	1,000	10.100 - 100 B				
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineer- ing	195,000	70,000	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0				
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified		7.000	5.000	5,000			
Textiles	43,000	7,000 6,000	5,000	5,000			
Leather, leather goods and fur	18,000 2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Clothing and footwear	16,000	17,000					
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	120,000	135,000		1000 <u>200</u> 0000			
Paper, printing and publishing	8,000	7,000		-			
Other manufacturing industries	1,000	1,000		-			
Construction	-	-		-			
Gas, electricity and water		245 000					
Transport and communication	290,000	245,000	- Series - Marily	a de trans			
Distributive trades	-	779 8 11 9 23	and the second	- and the			
Public administration and pro- fessional services	1	_	1	and the second for			
Miscellaneous services		_	65,000	65,000			
Totals-January 1970	695,000	490,000	71,000	71,000			
Totals-January 1969	590,000	250,000	250,000 118,000 1				

#### Table (b)

Month	Basic weel minimum	kly rates of w entitlements	ages or	Normal we	ekly hours
	Approxima workers aff	te number of ected by—	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction
	increases	decreases	increase	workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000'\$)	(000's)
1969 January February March April May June July August* September October* November* December*	880 730 455 355 135 575 1,305 395 1,375 415 760 3,160		425 375 145 130 65 315 970 345 1,295 360 830 2,770	118 	118  175 75 315 3  7 165
1970 January	695	_	490	70	70

\* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

#### Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include the following:

Road haulage (Wages Council): one extra week after five years' qualifying service (the qualifying service to be reduced to four years in 1971 and to three years in 1972).

Sawmilling: one additional day.

## **RETAIL PRICES 20th JANUARY 1970**

At 20th January, 1970 the general\* retail prices index was 135.5 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 134.4 at 16th December 1969 and with 129.1 at 14th January 1969.

The principal changes during the month were rises in the prices of household coal and coke, bread, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, and a fall in average price of eggs. The changes in the prices of vegetables and eggs were largely seasonal.

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 136.8 and that for all other items of food was 134.5.

#### The principal changes in the month were:

- Food: Increases in the average prices of bread, potatoes, onions and other vegetables, sweets and chocolate and fish were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of eggs. The index for foods, the prices of which show significant seasonal variations, rose by rather less than two per cent. to 136.8, compared with 134.4 in December. The index for the food group as a whole rose by one per cent. to 134.7, compared with 133.4 in December.
- Fuel and light: As a result of rises in the average levels of prices of household coal and coke, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 145.3, compared with 141.7 in December.
- Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of furniture, soft furnishings and some other items included in this group, and the group index rose by rather more than one per cent. to 122.2, compared with 120.8 in December.
- Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing and footwear, and the index for the group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 120.5, compared with 120.0 in December.
- Transport and vehicles: Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 125.4, compared with 124.9 in December.
- Miscellaneous goods: The principal changes in this group were rises in the average levels of prices of newspapers and periodicals and of travel and sports goods. The index for the group as a whole rose by one per cent. to 136.4, compared with 135.1 in December.
- Services: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for renting television sets and for admission to cinemas, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $147 \cdot 6$ , compared with  $145 \cdot 7$  in December.
- Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 139.4, compared with 138.9 in December.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are: Group and sub-group

I Food: Total Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cake

Meat and bacon Fish Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fa

Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other food

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Group and sub-group

Index figure

	Index figure
	134.7
s	140
	143
	142
t	113
	129
	112
	147
	149
	109
	129

I	Alcoholic drink	143.0
ш	Торассо	135.8
(V	Housing: Total	150.6
	Rent	157
	Rates and water charges	154
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	125
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	145.3
	Coal and coke	162
	Gas	126
SR . S	Electricity	145
VI	Durable household goods: Total	122.2
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	134
	appliances	109
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	124
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	120.5
	Men's outer clothing	126
	Men's underclothing	125
	Women's outer clothing	117
	Women's underclothing	118 120
	Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	120
	hats and materials	115
	Footwear	124
vm	Transport and vehicles: Total	125.4
	Motoring and cycling	116
	Fares	147
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	136.4
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	174
	Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	
	requisites Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other	121
	household goods	119
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	132
	Services: Total	147.6
	Postage and telephones	137
	Entertainment	146
	Other services, including domestic help,	
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	151
XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	139.4
liste	All Items	135.5

\* 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 satis-factory 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 ...

-

n.e.s.

- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- not elsewhere specified
- U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or S.I.C. 1968 edition as indicated)

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

Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed*	Civil employ- ment*	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	Working population*	Of which Males*	Females
Numb	pers unadjusted for	seasonal variations		1. 1. 61		3111			1.2	l
1963	June September December	22,603 22,670 22,759	1,647 1,644 1,641	24,250 24,315 24,400	461 468 451	24,711 24,783 24,852	427 424 423	25,138 25,207 25,275	16,548 16,538 16,606	8,590 8,669 8,668
1964	March June September December	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,638 1,635 1,632 1,629	24,350 24,527 24,682 24,706	415 317 335 340	24,765 24,844 25,017 25,046	424 424 423 425	25,189 25,268 25,440 25,471	16,493 16,546 16,599 16,646	8,696 8,722 8,341 8,825
1965	March June September December	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617	24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897	343 270 304 319	24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216	424 423 421 420	25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636	16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654	8,880 8,859 8,977 8,982
1966	March June September December	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,614 1,612 1,629 1,647	24,807 24,913 24,955 24,662	307 253 324 467	25,114 25,166 25,279 25,130	418 417 416 419	25,532 25,583 25,695 25,549	16,526 16,556 16,587 16,559	9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990
1967	March June September December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
1968	March June September December	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647	1,681 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,242 24,326 24,382 24,328	572 506 535 540	24,814 24,833 24,916 24,868	407 400 395 390	25,221 25,233 25,311 25,258	16,268 16,285 16,326 16,322	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
1969	March	22,515	1,681	24,196	566	24,762	384	25,146	16,194	8,952
Num	bers adjusted for se									
1963	June September December	22,591 22,619 22,758		24,239 24,263 24,399	1-641 	1 1.400 A		25,174 25,169 25,245	16,561 16,537 16,559	8,614 8,632 8,686
1964	March June September December	22,797 22,878 22,990 23,067		24,435 24,513 24,622 24,695			1243 A	25,242 25,303 25,391 25,433	16,544 16,556 16,590 16,594	8,698 8,747 8,800 8,839
1965	March June September December	23,121 23,131 23,139 23,262		24,747 24,753 24,759 24,879		3- MUL 1-1271	0 401 4 0 470 4 1 470 4	25,482 25,497 25,491 25,592	16,595 16,613 16,559 16,596	8,887 8,884 8,932 8,995
1966	March June September December	23,309 23,285 23,247 22,994		24,922 24,897 24,876 24,641		STA CON		25,615 25,618 25,626 25,500	16,602 16,563 16,566 16,497	9,013 9,053 9,060 9,000
1967	March June September December	22,846 22,813 22,821 22,714		24,510 24,495 24,502 24,395		9-378 8-378 5-37		25,424 25,427 25,449 25,337	16,453 16,465 16,517 16,402	8,97 8,96 8,93 8,93
1968	March June September December	22,681 22,633 22,612 22,629		24,362 24,313 24,293 24,309			8 8,623 6 8 8,625 7 8 8,665 7	25,311 25,268 25,232 25,216	16,351 16,293 16,292 16,263	8,96 8,97 8,94 8,95
1969	March	22,642	D4 (2)2	24,324	Andrea III	10 Str	- 8-224.21 · 3	25,241	16,283	8,95

\* From January 1969 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) have been included in the appropriate series from September 1966 to date. † A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABL	E 102	-		and the second second							тн	OUSAND
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
Standa	ard Regions			4-34 F		1.52P			12 2.32	10-100-11 10-10-01	1	AND A CONTRACT
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	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	7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701
	*December	7,846	619	1,280	2,279	1,403	2,018	2,907	1,260	937	2,087	22,647
1969	*March	7,815	616	1,271	2,287	1,397	1,986	2,876	1,244	926	2,086	22,515

Regional estimates are provisional.

#### EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure were published for the first time in the January 1969 issue results of this net of this GAZETTE.

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

### EMPLOYMENT

## Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

A CONSTRUCTION OF		and		f produc- lustries†		cturing stries		Vitadin		1412						- and the
Mid-n	nonth	Total all industries ar services*	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles
960 961 962 963 964	June June June June June ( <i>a</i> )	22,036·0 22,373·0 22,572·0 22,603·0	11,222.5 11,384.2 11,328.5 11,201.4 11,375.9	100·4 101·7 101·3 100·2	8,662 · 9 8,793 · 5 8,718 · 4 8,581 · 5 8,704 · 2	100·8 102·2 101·3 99·8	620 · 8 590 · 7 566 · 5 553 · 7 526 · 5	766.0 733.4 711.0 682.4 655.2	788 · 1 803 · 4 813 · 1 804 · 9 801 · 9	528.6 529.5 516.1 511.2 506.3	616.6 632.6 595.5 591.4 620.2	2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2,125 · 1 2,181 · 5	253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	911-8 890-8 875-8 865-9 869-5	544.7 558.0 549.2 545.8 566.2	840 · 9 835 · 6 796 · 9 776 · 4 776 · 6
965 966	(b)§ June June (a)	22,892 · 0 23,147 · 0 23,301 · 0	,408·3   ,537·8   ,548·8	<pre>} 101.4 102.6 102.7</pre>	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	<pre>{ 101·2 102·6 102·8</pre>	528 · 4 486 · 1 466 · 5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804.6 810.1 811.2	507·7 514·9 524·6	621 · 8 631 · 9 618 · 8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	203 · 8 204 · 5 200 · 5	871 · 4 861 · 8 852 · 6	568·3 588·1 593·3	780·7 767·4 756·6
967 968	(b) June June	22,828 · 0 22,645 · 0	,610·    ,220·7   ,017·3	99·3 97·5	8,976 · 4 8,700 · 5 8,613 · 1	} 102.8 99.7 98.7	464 · 1 432 · 6 413 · 3	574·2 550·5 485·9	832 · I 824 · 2 806 · 9	524·5 515·2 497·2	622.6 591.4 579.7	2,347 · 7 2,319 · 6 2,281 · 0	200 · I 196 · 8 188 · I	845·2 815·5 802·8	596·0 565·8 565·5	757·3 702·0 689·8
966	March	23,194.0	11,532.8	102.7	8,872·2	102.8		590·0	799.0	523 · 3	624.9	2,308 · 2	202 · 1	857 · 4	595 - 4	760.5
	April May June ( <i>a</i> )	23,301 · 0	11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8	102.7 102.7	8,879·0 8,870·9 8,868·2	102.9 102.8 } 102.8	466.5	584·9 580·4 576·3	799·2 803·4 811·2	523·5 523·5 524·6	622 · 1 621 · 0 618 · 8	2,310·9 2,309·4 2,308·2	201.6 201.4 200.5	857·5 854·6 852·6	595·2 594·5 593·3	760·4 757·3 756·6
	(b)	APLATS A	11,610.1	J	8,976 • 4	J	464 · 1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845·2	596·0 596·3	757·3 756·7
	July August September	23,325.0	11,607·5 11,637·6 11,611·1	102.6 102.5 102.0	8,993·7 9,033·4 9,029·4	102·9 102·9 102·7		570·6 568·3 566·2	850·4 856·4 844·6	527·3 530·3 528·0	622.6 622.8 624.5	2,350 · I 2,363 · I 2,376 · 8	198.7 198.9 200.3	840.5 841.2 844.0	597.0 595.3	761·1 757·5
	October November December	23,016.0	11,587·2 11,529·2 11,480·7	101.7 101.2 100.9	9,007 · 7 8,961 · 5 8,921 · 6	102·3 101·7 101·3		564·9 564·2 562·7	847.5 846.9 841.3	528·5 527·0 524·2	620·3 616·5 612·9	2,374 · 1 2,369 · 9 2,367 · 3	201 · 2 202 · 2 203 · 5	840·9 825·9 822·6	593·8 589·0 586·6	752 · 8 747 · 3 741 · 4
967	January February March	22,728·0	11,363 · 9 11,320 · 9 11,287 · 2	100·6 100·2 100·0	8,840 · 9 8,801 · 4 8,770 · 1	101 · 0 100 · 6 100 · 4		561.0 559.7 557.8	825 · 4 818 · 9 817 · 8	520·2 519·7 518·7	607·3 603·7 600·3	2,353·3 2,347·2 2,339·9	202.9 201.2 200.4	819·4 818·5 818·5	580·2 575·6 573·4	731.0 723.9 716.3
	April May June	22,828.0	11,276·3 11,256·4 11,220·7	99.9 99.5 99.3	8,762 · I 8,732 · 5 8,700 · 5	100·3 99·9 99·7	432·6	556 · 1 553 · 9 550 · 5	818·0 820·0 824·2	517·4 515·7 515·2	597·4 594·3 591·4	2,335·8 2,328·6 2,319·6	200·8 198·9 196·8	817·9 817·3 815·5	572·9 569·6 565·8	713·1 706·8 702·0
	July August September	1 WE to we h	11,212·0 11,226·2 11,220·7	99 · 1 98 · 8 98 · 6	8,698·4 8,708·1 8,706·9	99·5 99·2 99·0		545·7 542·2 538·5	840·7 842·1 833·4	514·6 515·1 512·5	589 · 4 588 · 8 589 · 8	2,314·6 2,317·1 2,326·5	196·3 194·8 193·8	812·5 809·7 809·4	563.6 564.0 564.5	697·8 697·0 692·1
	October November December	22,733 · 0	,196·6   ,191·4   ,159·7	98·3 98·2 98·1	8,701 · 8 8,705 · 9 8,696 · 3	98·8 98·8 98·7		533·6 528·2 524·1	835·1 835·5 830·2	509·5 509·3 508·1	587·3 586·7 586·3	2,327·3 2,326·8 2,321·5	193.6 194.3 193.6	807 · 8 806 · 1 807 · 5	564·4 566·1 566·9	689-5 689-6 691-1
968	January February March	22,561.0	11,049·2 11,043·4 11,032·2	97·9 97·8 97·8	8,623 · 6 8,625 · 7 8,613 · 1	98·6 98·6 98·6		520·2 515·7 508·7	809·7 804·0 802·9	504·6 503·6 501·1	583 · 6 583 · 2 582 · 1	2,304·3 2,301·6 2,295·0	191.5 191.6 190.9	804·4 804·7 805·2	562-9 564-7 564-1	686 · 4 689 · 5 687 · 5
	April May June	22,6 <del>4</del> 5 · 0	11,006 · 8 11,038 · 0 11,017 · 3	97·5 97·6 97·5	8,602·5 8,617·6 8,613·1	98·5 98·6 98·7	413-3	499.0 493.0 485.9	799·2 802·7 806·9	500·0 499·6 497·2	581 · 8 580 · 8 579 · 7	2,287·0 2,283·4 2,281·0	191·2 190·9 188·1	804·3 803·9 802·8	564·1 565·4 565·5	687·5 689·6 689·8
	July   August   September	22,701 · 0	11,022 · 6 11,062 · 2 11,068 · 1	97·4 97·3 97·2	8,638·0 8,677·2 8,681·6	98.8 98.8 98.7		481.0 475.5 471.0	825·5 831·1 820·3	499 · 4 504 · 1 501 · 9	581 · 8 583 · 7 585 · 4	2,283·0 2,288·4 2,294·7	188 · 1 187 · 9 188 · 5	802·2 802·1 807·5	566 · 5 568 · 7 570 · 4	689·6 694·3 695·6
	October   November   December	22,647 · 0	11,071·4 11,087·3 11,080·2	97·2 97·3 97·4	8,698 · 1 8,710 · 6 8,723 · 4	98-8 98-9 99-0	inst	467·0 464·2 461·0	824·3 825·9 825·9	501.7 502.3 502.5	584·7 585·8 587·1	2,297 · 1 2,299 · 8 2,304 · 5	185.9 184.8 186.2	811·1 812·2 815·0	573·7 575·9 576·9	697 · 1 700 · 4 702 · 3
969	January   February   March	22,515.0	10,990 · 0 10,980 · 6 10,957 · 7	97·3 97·2 97·1	8,665 · 0 8,669 · 3 8,665 · 7	99·0 99·1 99·2	a atha Y ataacina Maalahay a	458·5 456·7 455·5	810·3 805·2 803·0	500 · 1 500 · 7 501 · 2	586·3 587·8 589·3	2,292 · 5 2,296 · 5 2,298 · 1	185·2 185·4 186·6	815·6 821·7 824·3	571.8 572.9 572.4	699 · 6 700 · 8 700 · 1
	April   May   June		10,967 · 5 10,961 · 5 10,933 · 7	97·2 96·9 96·7	8,678·2 8,666·1 8,647·1	99+4 99+2 99+1		453 · 1 450 · 3 447 · 7	807·2 808·6 811·7	502.8 502.3 501.6	589·6 588·6 588·2	2,300 · 2 2,295 · 8 2,291 · 9	186·1 186·6 185·7	826·4 825·5 823·6	572·2 570·5 569·0	700·7 700·7 698·3
	July   August   September		10,948·8 10,962·6 10,947·2	96·7 96·5 96·2	8,675 · 5 8,692 · 0 8,695 · 7	99·2 99·0 98·9		445 · 1 442 · 4 441 · 1	832.5 834.9 825.3	506·4 508·5 507·6	589·5 589·8 590·6	2,295·3 2,300·0 2,313·0	184-8 184-4 185-3	821.6 821.7 825.3	569·4 570·0 570·6	696-8 698-8 697-6
	October   November   December		10,962 · 5 10,959 · 4 10,932 · 5	96·3 96·2 96·1	8,720 · 7 8,726 · 5 8,727 · 0	99∙0 99∙1¶ 99∙1		438.6 436.7 435.6	831.6 832.8 830.5	509·7 510·0 510·4	591.6 592.5 593.4	2,321·4 2,328·9 2,334·8	186-2 187-4 187-9	827·0 826·0 827·3	573.6 574.7 574.9	696·9 695·9 693·4

\* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. For June 1960 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods. † Industries included in the Index of Production namely Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). ‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production and manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. With effect

from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated using 1963 as the base year. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101. § Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.) || Figures after June 1968 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969. || Revised figure.

THOUSANDS

#### **EMPLOYMENT**

employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE I	3 (continue	ed)		<u>`</u>											THOUSA	NDS
Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	Mid-n	nonth
62·9 62·6 62·4 61·6 62·2	565 · 3 569 · 2 561 · 1 542 · 8 536 · 4	335·4 343·5 347·4 337·0 350·3	288.5 287.3 284.7 280.8 288.0	597 · 1 612 · 7 621 · 2 620 · 6 621 · 7	300 · 5 304 · 7 304 · 3 306 · 8 320 · 1	1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	370 · 9 379 · 8 386 · 9 397 · 1 402 · 4	1,677 · 6 1,702 · 4 1,713 · 0 1,682 · 7 1,665 · 1	2,773 · 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,924 · 6	2,511 · 1 2,608 · 7 2,721 · 9 2,816 · 8 2,922 · 8	567·4 560·4 587·9 574·4 608·3	1,397 · 7 1,418 · 1 1,463 · 8 1,489 · 8 1,542 · 4	503·7 510·2 520·3 537·1 519·2	739·2 752·6 771·5 802·0 751·6	June June June June June (a)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
62·3 60·4 59·3	539·3 531·5 524·8	351 · 3 354 · 1 348 · 3	288.6 296.4 290.8	623·4 633·2 641·0	321.0 332.3 338.2	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	2,935·7 3,044·7 3,155·8	611·1 611·6 608·8	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,598·2	532 · 1 544 · 9 556 · 8	753 · 6 758 · 0 789 · 3	(b)§ June June (a)	1965 1966
59·2 56·1 55·6	527 · 6 498 · 9 492 · 0	361 · 0 348 · 5 350 · 8	314·1 301·1 321·2	644·1 633·4 634·9	344·9 332·0 347·6	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8	422 · 9 424 · 1 412 · 5	,609·3  ,602·6  ,584·	2,925 · 6 2,798 · 4 2,773 · 8	3,151·3 3,268·1 3,354·5	607 · 4 582 · 0 571 · 4	1,588.6 1,531.8 1,528.7	556·2 565·4 584·0	788 · 1 825 · 2 818 · 2	(b) June June	1967 1968
59.6	526.5	348·1	292.4	638·5	• 336·3	1,646.6	424·0		6 19.2 8-672						March	1966
59·9 59·6 59·3	530·2 527·9 524·8	348 - 1 348 - 6 348 - 3	292.7 292.2 290.8	640·2 640·4 641·0	337 · 5 337 · 1 338 · 2	1,646·2 1,682·9 1,681·0	424·5 423·3 423·3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155-8	608·8	1,598-2	556·8	789·3	April May June (a)	
59.2	527.6	361-0	314.1	644·1	344.9	1,636.6	422.9	1,609.3	2,925 · 6	3,151.3	607 · 4	1,588.6	556·2	788· I	(b)	
59·0 59·4 59·0	525 · 5 528 · 7 528 · 7	361 · 4 361 · 8 360 · 1	313·4 314·9 314·1	645 · 9 650 · 5 650 · 2	345·9 347·3 346·3	1,620·4 1,612·3 1,590·2	422 · 8 423 · 6 425 · 3	Ē							July August September	
57·9 57·7 57·1	525·2 521·0 517·4	358·4 356·1 354·3	311.7 310.2 307.6	649·7 647·8 644·8	345·7 344·0 340·6	1,588 · 1 1,575 · 0 1,566 · 9	426 · 5 428 · 5 429 · 5			mand				11	October November December	
56·7 56·3 56·3	512·5 510·3 508·1	350·7 349·0 347·8	304·3 303·4 302·1	640·3 638·0 635·7	336·7 335·7 334·8	1,532·8 1,530·7 1,530·6	429 · 2 429 · 1 428 · 7	1. 12 m	2774 A.728			5.01			January February March	1967
56·8 56·3 56·1	510·5 505·8 498·9	348·8 349·0 348·5	302 · 3 301 · 7 301 · 1	636·2 634·8 633·4	334·2 333·7 332·0	1,531 · 6 1,544 · 6 1,545 · 6	426 · 5 425 · 4 424 · 1	1,602 · 6	2,798·4	3,268 · I	582·0	1,531.8	565 • 4	825·2	April May June	
55·7 56·0 55·7	494·2 495·7 498·2	350·3 351·0 351·0	301 · 5 305 · 5 308 · 1	634·4 638·4 638·7	332·8 332·9 333·2	1,545 · 0 1,552 · 4 1,551 · 8	422.9 423.5 423.5		1-00						July August September	
55·3 55·9 55·2	496·5 496·3 495·7	351·4 350·9 351·2	310·5 312·6 313·1	637·3 636·6 635·6	336·3 339·2 340·3	1,537·3 1,533·7 1,516·2	423 · 9 423 · 6 423 · 1								October November December	
55 · 1 55 · 1 55 · 2	490.6 491.8 490.5	348·2 348·3 348·2	311-4 313-4 314-3	632·8 633·6 633·5	338 · 1 340 · 6 342 · 6	1,483·7 1,481·1 1,490·5	421 · 7 420 · 9 419 · 9		A-003						January February March	1968
54·9 55·6 55·6	490-0 493-9 492-0	349·3 350·9 350·8	316·1 319·9 321·2	633·5 634·5 634·9	343·6 346·5 347·6	1,487·9 1,512·4 1,505·8	417·4 415·0 412·5	1,584-1	2,773.8	3,354-5	571.4	1,528.7	584.0	818·2	April May June	
55·5 56·0 56·0	489·2 492·9 495·4	352·4 355·0 353·2	320·3 321·7 321·6	636·0 641·2 639·9	348 · 5 350 · 1 351 · 2	1,493·8 1,499·8 1,506·8	409·8 409·7 408·7		2 808 - 5 802 - 8-302		- 4				July   August   September	
56°0 56°1 55°9	496·6 496·5 497·3	353·3 353·5 353·0	321 · 9 321 · 0 319 · 5	640 · 5 640 · 8 641 · 5	354·2 355·6 355·8	1,498·8 1,506·8 1,491·8	407 · 5 405 · 7 404 · 0								October   November   December	
55·5 55·4 54·9	493.0 492.9 490.5	350 · 1 350 · 0 349 · 3	314·8 310·4 307·1	638·6 637·0 636·5	351 · 6 352 · 6 352 · 4	1,463 · 8 1,452 · 8 1,435 · 8	402 · 7 401 · 8 400 · 7		Q Last			-			January]  February   March	1969
55·0 54·5 53·9	493·5 490·6 487·2	349·2 348·0 346·3	305 · 4 303 · 9 300 · 9	636 · 1 636 · 0 634 · 3	353·8 354·5 354·5	1,436·8 1,447·8 1,443·8	399 · 4 397 · 3 395 · 1								April   May   June	
53·9 53·7 53·0	483 · 9 485 · 7 486 · 7	347·3 347·5 344·8	300·3 301·6 300·7	637·9 640·2 639·8	355·9 355·2 355·4	1,433·8 1,433·8 1,416·8	394·4 394·4 393·6	+							July   August   September	
52.9 52.7 52.5	485.6 484.2 481.5	344-7 344-1 343-8	300 · 5 299 · 2 298 · 1	641 ·2 640 · 3 641 · 0	357·8 357·8 357·5	1,410·8 1,405·8 1,380·8	392 · 4 390 · 4 389 · 1								October   November   December	

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

of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, that is (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications. Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasona Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR	265.9	(000 3)	1 per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 966 967 968 969	Monthly averages <	284-8 232-2 257-0 312-5 457-4 475-2 360-4 340-7 463-2 573-2 380-6 328-8 359-7 559-5 564-1 559-3	1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.5 1.6 1.4 1.5 2.4 2.4	271-6 213-2 229-6 294-5 410-1 444-5 345-8 312-1 431-9 520-6 372-2 317-0 330-9 521-0 549-4 543-8	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6 7.4 9.1 8.6 8.6	13.2 19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8 28.8 38.5 14.7 15.5	208-9 208-9 225-9 289-4 401-9 432-8 337-2 304-9 418-8 502-3 361-7 308-4 323-4 511-8 540-9 535-1		1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.2 2.3 2.3
965	January 10	349·7	1.5	339·0	3·1	10·7	335·9	284·7	·2
	February 14	339·4	1.4	328·2	1·8	11·1	326·5	277·0	·2
	March 14	314·2	1.3	306·5	1·2	7·7	305·3	273·9	·2
	April 18	307·5	·3	299·0	7·4	8·5	291 · 5	278·5	1.2
	May 16	280·3	·2	271·2	2·2	9·0	269 · 0	276·9	1.2
	June 13	261·1	·	253·2	1·4	7·9	251 · 8	290·1	1.2
	July II	264·2	·	258·2	5·9	5·9	252·3	305·0	1.3
	August 8	317·0	·3	309·9	36·2	7·1	273·7	318·0	1.4
	September 12	340·2	·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	·6
	November 14	542-6	2.3	438-9	3·4	103-6	435 · 5	423 · 7	·8
	December 12	564-2	2.4	467-2	2·4	97-0	464 · 8	448 · 8	·9
967	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
968	January 8	630·9	2·7	6C0 · 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
969	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
970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	530-2	2.3

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available 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 estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

TABLE 105

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

## UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

105	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLC	
	Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage
		rate	ange an	school- leavers	(000's)	number (000's)	(000's)	of total employees per cent.
Ionthly averages	(000's) 184.4 146.7 168.8 216.6 321.4 343.8 259.8 249.6 344.9 440.1 286.2 250.3 285.1 451.2 473.7 475.9	per cent.           1·3           1·1           1·2           1·5           2·3           2·4           1·8           1·7           1·9           3·0           1·9           3·0           3·3	(000's) 176.5 137.4 151.0 204.3 293.8 322.6 248.3 226.3 321.9 393.8 279.6 240.6 259.6 420.7 460.7 461.9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7.9           9.3           17.8           12.3           27.6           21.2           11.5           23.3           22.9           46.2           6.6           9.7           32.5           30.5           13.1           14.0	173.6 135.1 148.9 201.3 288.8 315.1 242.9 222.0 314.0 382.8 273.2 235.5 255.1 415.1 455.1 455.1		1.2 1.0 1.1 1.4 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.7 2.8 3.1 3.1
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
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
January 8	526·4	3.6	499·2	2·8	27·2	496 · 4	425·2	2·9
February 12	516·5	3.5	496·4	2·0	20·1	494 · 4	412·3	2·8
March 11	492·9	3.4	477·0	1·5	15·9	475 · 5	418·2	2·9
April 8	483·5	3·3	473·7	5·4	9·8	468·3	449 · 3	3·1
May 13	461·5	3·2	449·9	2·8	11·6	447·1	466 · 0	3·2
June 10	438·7	3·0	429·4	1·7	9·3	427·7	488 · 1	3·3
July 8	437·4	3·0	428·8	4·9	8·6	423 · 9	497·0	3·4
August 12	468·4	3·2	461·6	23·2	6·9	438 · 4	496·6	3·4
September 9	459·7	3·2	448·1	13·5	11·6	434 · 6	488·2	3·3
October 14	459·6	3·2	450 · I	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
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	454·7	13·6	17·5	441·1	495·5	3·4
October 13	483 · 8	3·3	456·0	5·0	27·8	451 · 0	474·2	3·3
November 10	484 · 3	3·3	466·5	2·8	17·9	463 · 7	458·6	3·1
December 8	489 · 5	3·4	483·0	1·9	6·5	481 · 1	466·2	3·2
January 12	541 • 2	3.7	. 526.5	2.6	14.7	523 · 9	449.3	3.1

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-les	
ing and Second and Second and Second and County with		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees
ing the		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 965 966 967 968 969	ly averages <	100·4           85·5           88·2           95·9           136·0           131·4           100·6           91·1           118·3           133·1           94·4           78·5           74·6           108·3           90·4           83·4	• 4   • 1   • 2   • 3   • 8   • 7   • 3   • 1   • 4   • 6   • 1   • 0   • 9   • 3   • 1     • 0	95.1 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3 100.2 88.8 81.9	2 · 8 1 · 9 1 · 6 2 · 2 3 · 3 4 · 2 3 · 2 2 · 8 5 · 2 7 · 2 4 · 1 3 · 5 2 · 9 3 · 5 3 · 0 3 · 0	5·3 9·8 9·6 5·7 19·7 9·5 3·0 5·3 8·3 6·4 1·8 2·1 3·4 8·0 1·6 1·5	92:3 73:8 77:0 88:1 113:1 117:7 94:3 83:0 104:8 119:5 88:5 72:9 68:3 96:8 85:7 78:9		·3  ·0  ·2  ·5  ·5  ·2  ·0  ·3  ·1  ·1  0·9 0·8   ·1  1·0 0·9
Febr	ary 10	74·9	0·9	73·4	1·2	·4	72·2	57·6	0·7
	Juary 14	72·3	0·8	71·1	0·7	·2	70·3	55·4	0·6
	ch 14	68·7	0·8	67·7	0·5	·0	67·3	57·7	0·7
Apri	16	66 · 1	0·8	64·9	2.5	·	62·4	58·2	0·7
May		60 · 3	0·7	59·3	0.8	·	58·5	63·0	0·7
June		54 · 6	0·6	53·7	0.5	0 · 9	53·2	66·5	0·8
July		55 · 1	0.6	54·2	2.5	0·9	51.7	70·0	0.8
Augu	ust 8	71 · 5	0.8	70·4	14.3	1·2	56.0	71·4	0.8
Sept	ember 12	73 · 8	0.9	71·0	6.6	2·8	64.4	71·8	0.8
Nov	ober 10	87·5	1.0	82·4	3·0	5·1	79·4	76.8	0·9
	ember 14	106·8	1.2	93·1	1·4	3·7	91·7	84.7	1·0
	ember 12	103·9	1.2	93·8	0·9	0·1	92·9	88.4	1·0
67 Janu	ary 9	112.7	1.3	102 · 1	1.6	10.6	100·5	87·8	1.0
Febr	ruary 13	119.7	1.4	106 · 9	1.0	12.8	105·9	91·7	1.1
Marc	ch 13	115.6	1.4	104 · 0	0.8	11.5	103·3	92·7	1.1
Apri	8	114-9	1.3	104·2	2·8	10·7	101-5	96·5	·
May		108-1	1.3	97·8	1·2	10·3	96-6	96·4	·
June		96-2	1.1	88·0	0·8	8·2	87-2	99·3	· 2
July	10	95·9	·	88·9	3·2	7·0	85·7	104·6	1.2
Aug	ust 14	112·5	· 3	106·9	15·6	5·6	91·3	108·3	1.3
Sept	cember 11	107·6	· 3	101·7	8·6	5·9	93·1	101·9	1.2
Nov	ober 9 ember 13 ember 11	108·2 106·9 100·9	1.3 1.2 1.2	102·4 102·3 97·7	3.6 1.5 1.1	5·9 4·6 3·2	98·8 100·8 96·6	96.6 93.6 92.2	
Febr	ary 8	104·5	1.2	101 · 2	1.6	3·3	99.6	86·8	1.0
	ruary 12	102·7	1.2	99 · 6	1.1	3·1	98.5	84·2	1.0
	ch 11	97·0	1.1	95 · 0	0.8	2·0	94.2	83·8	1.0
Apri	13	94·9	1 · 1	93·2	3·3	1.7	90·0	85·2	1.0
May		87·4	1 · 0	85·7	1·2	1.7	84·5	85·8	1.0
June		78·0	0 · 9	77·1	0·8	1.0	76·3	88·8	1.0
	8 ust 12 tember 9	77 · 2 93 · 0 87 · 7	0·9 1·1 1·0	76 · 1 91 · 6 86 · 5	2.8 13.0 7.3	1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 2	73·2 78·6 79·2	91.9 95.0 87.3	
Nov	ober 14	89·7	1.0	88.7	2·4	1.0	86·2	83·8	1.0
	rember 11	88·2	1.0	87.3	1·2	0.9	86·0	79·1	0.9
	ember 9	84·0	1.0	83.2	0·9	0.8	82·4	77·4	0.9
Febr	uary 13	87·9	1.0	87·0	1.3	0·9	85·7	72·0	0·8
	ruary 10	86·6	1.0	85·3	0.8	1·3	84·5	69·9	0·8
	ch 10	83·9	1.0	82·3	0.6	1·6	81·7	71·7	0·8
	il 14 12	81 · 9 75 · 6 70 · 1	1.0 0.9 0.8	80·6 74·2 68·4	2·5 0·9 0·7	1.3 1.4 1.8	78 · 1 73 · 3 67 · 7	73 · 6 75 · 9 80 · 5	0·9 0·9 0·9
July	4	76·8	0·9	75·3	3.6	1.5	71 · 7	90·4	·
Aug	ust	91·1	1·1	89·2	12.8	1.9	76 · 4	92·7	·
Sept	tember 8	86·8	1·0	85·2	7.6	1.6	77 · 6	95·6	· 0
Nov	ober 13	88 · 5	1.0	86.6	2·7	1.9	83 · 9	81·4	0.9
	vember 10	87 · 6	1.0	86.1	I·4	1.5	84 · 7	77·8	0.9
	ember 8	83 · 8	1.0	82.5	0·9	1.3	81 · 5	76·5	0.9
970 Janu	Jary 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9	70.1	0.8

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available 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 estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE	E 107	1				1			ASL SALEAT
and the second	United States	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO exc	LLY UNEMPLO luding school-les	OYED avers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	As percentage
	et trainmis	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	52 · 1 38 · 4 43 · 8 55 · 6 72 · 2 68 · 7 52 · 6 54 · 3 72 · 7 85 · 7 57 · 4 50 · 5 54 · 9 93 · 3 93 · 5 86 · 0	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	50·3 35·8 40·2 52·9 70·5 67·5 51·7 52·6 71·8 81·1 57·0 49·9 54·0 91·7 92·3 85·4	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.0 1.0	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7 0.9 1.6 1.2 0.5	49.4 35.3 39.7 52.2 69.4 66.3 50.6 51.6 70.0 79.2 55.8 48.9 53.1 90.6 91.3 84.5		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1966	January 10	55 · 3	0.9	54·8	0·3	0.6	54·5	43·7	0·7
	February 14	54 · 3	0.9	53·8	0·2	0.4	53·7	44·0	0·7
	March 14	50 · 1	0.9	49·8	0·1	0.3	49·7	43·3	0·7
	April 18	48·5	0.8	48 · 1	0·9	0·4	47·2	44 · 8	0.8
	May 16	43·8	0.7	43 · 4	0·2	0·4	43·1	45 · 1	0.8
	June 13	40·4	0.7	40 · 1	0·2	0·3	39·9	48 · 3	0.8
	July II	40·5	0.7	40 · 1	0·1	0·4	39·9	51 · 6	0·9
	August 8	48·5	0.8	48 · 0	4·8	0·4	43·2	53 · 3	0·9
	September 12	52·0	0.9	51 · 3	2·1	0·7	49·2	58 · 1	1·0
	October 1 <b>0</b>	63·7	·	62 · 1	1.0	1.6	61 · 1	61.6	1.0
	November 1 <del>4</del>	77·9	· 3	75 · 4	0.4	2.5	75 · 0	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83·4	· 4	81 · 1	0.2	2.3	80 · 9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	98·5 100·0 95·4	1.7 1.7 1.6	94·1 97·6 94·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	4·4 2·3 1·3	93·7 97·4 93·9	78.6 78.9 83.3	
	April 10	96·2	1.7	94·9	0·9	1.4	94·0	89·5	1 · 5
	May 8	91·1	1.6	89·6	0·4	1.5	89·3	90·7	1 · 6
	June 12	84·6	1.5	83·2	0·2	1.4	83·0	94·8	1 · 6
	July 10	83·1	1.4	82.0	0·2	1 · 1	81.7	98·5	1.7
	August 14	91·3	1.6	90.3	5·1	1 · 0	85.2	99·8	1.7
	September 11	90·3	1.6	89.6	2·7	0 · 7	86.9	101·8	1.8
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92·0	0 1·1	0·9	90·8	94·5	1.6
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95·8	0·4	1·4	95·4	92·9	1.6
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96·8	0·3	1·7	96·5	93·9	1.6
1968	January 8	105·8	1.8	104·3	0·4	1.5	103 · 9	87·7	1.5
	February 12	106·6	1.9	105·4	0·3	1.2	105 · 1	85·1	1.5
	March 11	101·4	1.8	100·4	0·3	1.0	100 · 0	88·8	1.5
	April 8	99 · 1	1.7	98·4	0·9	0·8	97·5	92·8	1.6
	May 13	93 · 0	1.6	91·9	0·5	1·2	91·4	92·8	1.6
	June 10	86 · 5	1.5	85·6	0·2	0·9	85·4	97·3	1.7
	July 8	84·0	1.5	83·3	0·4	0·8	82·9	99·9	1.7
	August 12	89·4	1.6	88·8	4·8	0·7	83·9	98·4	1.7
	September 9	86·5	1.5	85·8	2·7	0·6	83·1	97·4	1.7
	October 14	88·0	1.5	87·3	0·9	0.7	86·3	89·5	1.6
	November 11	89·4	1.6	88·5	0·5	0.8	88·1	85·4	1.5
	December 9	91·7	1.6	88·1	0·3	3.6	87·8	85·2	1.5
1969	January 13	96·9	1.7	96 · 1	0·4	0·8	95·7	80·4	1.4
	February 10	96·6	1.7	95 · 5	0·3	1·1	95·2	77·2	1.3
	March 10	93·4	1.6	92 · 5	0·2	0·9	92·3	81·9	1.4
	April 14	90·4	1.6	89·7	1·2	0·7	88·5	84·2	1.5
	May 12	82·8	1.4	82·0	0·4	0·8	81·6	83·1	1.4
	June 9	76·3	1.3	75·9	0·2	0·4	75·7	86·9	1.5
	July 14	75.0	·3	74·8	0·3	0·3	74·5	90·5	1.6
	August 11	82.9	·4	82·7	4·1	0·2	78·7	92·6	1.6
	September 8	82.2	·4	82·0	2·5	0·2	79·5	93·3	1.6
	October 13	84·0	1.5	83·7	1.0	0·2	82·7	85·5	1.5
	November 10	84·9	1.5	84·6	0.5	0·3	84·1	81·2	1.4
	December 8	86·0	1.5	85·7	0.4	0·3	85·4	82·8	1.4
1970	January 12	94.8	1.6	93.9	0.2	0.9	93.4	78.3	114

males and females: London and South Eastern Region

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees
0542		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 960 961 962 963 964 965 964 965 965 966 967 968 969	Monthly averages	23 · 3 18 · 2 21 · 4 28 · 4 37 · 0 35 · 8 28 · 6 28 · 1 35 · 5 45 · 7 28 · 5 26 · 8 34 · 0 51 · 4 49 · 3 51 · 4	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	22.8 17.7 19.8 27.6 35.8 35.3 27.5 26.0 34.6 39.9 28.3 26.0 30.2 48.5 48.4 49.3	0.5 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.6 0.9 0.8 0.6 1.0 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	0.6 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.9 5.8 0.8 3.8 2.9 0.9 2.0	22·3 17·4 19·5 27·1 35·2 34·3 26·7 25·4 33·6 38·6 27·6 25·4 29·6 47·9 47·8 48·8		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	1.0 1.1 1.0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22·8 23·1 22·2	0·8 0·8 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 II	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
967	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
4	April 10	51·8	·8	50·1	0.6	1.7	49·6	45·0	1.6
	May 8	50·8	·8	46·5	0.2	4.3	46·3	47·6	1.7
	June 12	43·6	·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	.9
	August 14	46 · 5	1.7	45·4	2·7	·	42 · 7	52·8	.9
	September 11	46 · 7	1.7	45·5	1·6	·2	43 · 9	52·1	.9
	October 9	49·3	·8	48·1	0·7	1 · 1	47 · 5	49·0	1.7
	November 13	53·7	·9	51·1	0·2	2 · 6	50 · 9	49·9	1.8
	December 11	53·2	·9	51·6	0·1	1 · 6	51 · 5	49·8	1.8
968	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	.7	47·0	0.6	0·5	46·5	48.0	1.7
	November 11	48·8	.7	48·2	0.2	0·5	48·0	47.0	1.7
	December 9	49·0	.7	48·1	0.1	0·9	47·9	46.2	1.6
<b>9</b> 69	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	.9
	August 11	47·8	1.7	47 · 5	2·8	0.3	44.7	55·1	.9
	September 8	48·0	1.7	46 · 9	1·5	1.2	45.4	53·8	.9
	October 13	58 · 1	2·1	<b>49 · 6</b>	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
970	January 12	61.3	2.2	59 · 1	0.5	2.2	58.9	48.9	1.7

Excluding Dorset other than Poole. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available 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 estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

109		and the second second second	and the second					
Contraction of the second s	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPL	
							Seasonal	ly adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
and the second	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
onthly averages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c c} 16\cdot7\\ 13\cdot5\\ 14\cdot9\\ 21\cdot2\\ 26\cdot8\\ 26\cdot1\\ 20\cdot6\\ 17\cdot8\\ 22\cdot5\\ 27\cdot9\\ 20\cdot5\\ 20\cdot9\\ 24\cdot5\\ 33\cdot8\\ 33\cdot5\\ 35\cdot8\end{array}\right.$	1.4 1.1 1.3 1.8 2.2 2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7 2.1 1.5 1.6 1.8 2.5 2.5 2.7	16.3 13.2 14.7 20.9 26.3 25.7 20.3 17.5 22.2 25.3 20.4 20.6 23.6 33.2 33.2 35.5	0.2 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 2.6 0.1 0.4 0.8 0.6 0.2 0.3	16·1 13·1 14·5 20·6 26·0 25·2 20·0 17·2 21·8 24·8 20·1 20·3 23·4 32·9 32·9 32·9		1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 7 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 3 1 · 7 1 · 9 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 7 2 · 5 2 · 6
January 10 February 14 March 14	25·9 25·0 22·6	·9  ·8  ·7	25.6 24.8 22.5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25·5 24·7 22·4	20·4 19·9 19·4	1.5 1.5 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 II	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
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
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
January 13	38·2	2·9	38·0	0·2	0·2	37·8	31.0	2·3
February 10	38·6	2·9	38·0	0·1	0·6	37·9	30.8	2·3
March 10	38·0	2·8	37·6	0·1	0·4	37·5	32.9	2·5
April 14	35·9	2·7	35·7	0·3	0·2	35·4	34·0	2.5
May 12	33·6	2·5	33·2	0·1	0·4	33·1	35·2	2.6
June 9	30·2	2·3	29·7	0·1	0·5	29·6	37·6	2.8
July 14 August 11 September 8	30·7 33·4 34·1	2·3 2·5 2·5	30·5 33·4 34·0	0·2 1·2 0·8	0·2 0·1	30·3 32·2 33·2	39·9 39·1 39·7	3.0 2.9 2.9
October 13	37·2	2·8	37·0	0·3	0·2	36·6	36 · 1	2·7
November 10	39·8	3·0	39·2	0·2	0·5	39·1	35 · 6	2·7
December 8	40·0	3·0	39·8	0·1	0·1	39·7	35 · 7	2·7
January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.5	0.3	42 · 1	34.7	2.6
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Including Dorset other than Poole. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(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 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 U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP cluding school-le			
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	Ily adjusted As percentage of total employees		
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	1onthly averages	(000's) 12.3 10.2 23.0 27.0 33.8 31.5 21.4 31.4 40.5 46.9 21.6 20.4 31.7	per cent.           0.6           0.5           1.1           1.3           1.6           1.5           1.0           1.4           1.8           2.0           0.9           0.9           1.3	(000's) 11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3	(000's) 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.7 1.0 1.6 0.8 1.3 0.8	(000's) 0.7 0.6 8.3 3.9 4.4 3.0 3.6 10.3 6.3 8.6 1.3 4.1 12.4	(000's) 11.3 9.4 14.5 22.5 28.7 27.6 16.8 20.4 33.2 36.8 19.4 15.1 18.5	(000's)	per cent.           0.5           0.4           0.7           1.0           1.4           1.3           0.8           0.9           1.5           1.6           0.8           0.6           0.8	195- 1955 1955 1955 1955 1960 1960 1960 1960 1960 1960	Monthly average
1967 1968 1969		57·8 51·8 46·2	2.5 2.2 2.0	42.9 45.8 40.8	1·1 0·9 0·8	14.9 6.0 5.4	41.8 44.9 40.0		1.8 1.9 1.7	196 196	7 89
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8		0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0.6 0.6 0.6	196	6 January 10 February 14 March 14
	April 18 May 16 June 13	15·9 17·1 15·0	0.7 0.7 0.6	15·3 14·1 13·6	0·8 0·1 0·1	0.5 3.0 1.4	14·5 13·9 13·5	14·4 13·9 14·5	0.6 0.6 0.6		April 18 May 16 June 13
	July 11 August 8 September 12	14·8 21·1 25·0	0.6 0.9 1.0	13.6 20.7 19.9	0·2 5·3 2·0	1 · 1 0 · 4 5 · 0	13·5 15·4 17·9	15·0 16·1 18·3	0.6 0.7 0.8		July 11 August 8 September 12
	October 10 November 14 December 12	49·7 84·6 87·8	2·1 3·5 3·7	23·4 30·6 33·9	0·7 0·2 0·2	26·2 54·0 53·9	22.7 30.4 33.8	23·2 30·9 34·6	.0  .3  .4		October 10 November 14 December 12
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	70·3 68·0 54·9	3·0 2·9 2·3	38·7 41·0 40·7	0·2 0·2 0·2	31.6 27.0 14.2	38·4 40·8 40·6	34·1 34·7 36·6	1.5 1.5 1.6	196	57 January 9 February 13 March 13
	April 10 May 8 June 12	54·3 54·5 50·5	2·3 2·3 2·2	41 · 6 39 · 8 39 · 1	0.8 0.3 0.2	12.6 14.7 11.4	40·9 39·5 38·9	40·0 41·0 43·0	1.7 1.8 1.8		April 10 May 8 June 12
	July 10 August 14 September 11	49.0 57.7 61.9	2·1 2·5 2·6	39·2 48·7 47·8	0·3 6·0 3·1	9·8 9·0 14·1	39·0 42·7 44·6	44·2 46·0 47·4	1.9 2.0 2.0		July 10 August 14 September 1
	October 9 November 13 December 11	60·3 57·3 55·3	2.6 2.4 2.4	46·3 45·9 46·2	1·2 0·4 0·3	14-0 11-4 9-1	45·2 45·5 45·9	47·3 46·4 46·8	2.0 2.0 2.0		October 9 November 1 December 11
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	64·3 61·8 55·4	2·8 2·7 2·4	48-9 50-3 48-4	0·3 0·2 0·2	15·4 11·4 7·0	48 · 6 50 · 1 48 · 2	42.9 42.3 43.2	1.9 1.8 1.9	19	68 January 8 February 12 March 11
	April 8 May I3 June I0	52·0 50·3 46·6	2·2 2·2 2·0	48·3 45·7 44·1	1·4 0·4 0·2	3.7 4.6 2.5	46·9 45·3 43·9	45 · 9 47 · 2 48 · 6	2·0 2·0 2·1		April 8 May 13 June 10
	July 8 August 12 September 9	46.6 52.3 49.4	2·0 2·3 2·1	42.5 49.1 45.9	0·2 4·5 2·3	4·1 3·2 3·5	42·2 44·5 43·6	47·8 47·9 46·3	2·1 2·1 2·0		July 8 August 12 September 9
	October 14 November 11 December 9	47.5 51.9 43.7	2·1 2·2 1·9	43 · 3 42 · 4 40 · 6	0.5 0.2 0.1	4·2 9·5 3·1	42.8 42.2 40.5	44·8 43·0 41·4	1.9 1.9 1.8		October 14 November 1 December 9
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	43·8 45·5 46·0	1.9 2.0 2.0	42.7 41.6 41.1	0·2 0·1 0·1	1·1 3·9 4·9	42 · 5 41 · 5 41 · 0	37·6 35·3 36·9	1.6 1.5 1.6	19	69 January 13 February 10 March 10
	April 14 May 12 June 9	41.6 42.1 42.2	1.8 1.8 1.8	40·3 37·5 36·5	0.8 0.2 0.1	1·3 4·6 5·7	39.6 37.3 36.5	38·8 38·7 40·3	·7   ·7   ·7   ·7		April 14 May 12 June 9
	July 14 August 11 September 8	42·7 49·5 54·5	1.8 2.1 2.4	39·1 45·4 43·1	0·3 4·3 2·5	3·5 4·0 11·5	38·8 41·2 40·6	43 · 9 44 · 3 43 · 1	· 9   · 9   · 9		July 14 August 11 September 8
	October 13 November 10 December 8	53·0 50·7 42·6	2·3 2·2 1·8	40·8 40·3 40·8	0·5 0·2 0·1	12·2 10·4 1·9	40·3 40·0 40·6	42 · 1 40 · 7 41 · 5	· 8   · 8   · 8		October 13 November 1 December 8
1970	January 12	47 · 9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	39.3	1.7	15	70 January 12

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available 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 estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

TABLE III

## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLO	
Number	Percentage	Total	of which school-	Total	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total
	rate	279.999 C	leavers	(0001.)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	5.6	(000 s)	
6.4 5.8 6.9 10.8 19.7 18.6 13.1 13.0 17.9 24.7 13.6 13.3 15.8 26.0 26.9 28.1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6 23.6 23.6 26.3 27.4	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3	0.9 0.9 1.0 1.6 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.9 1.2 2.3 0.7 0.8	4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 14.2 23.3 25.9 27.1	103	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
14-8 14-5 13-4	1.0 1.0 0.9	14-0 13-6 12-6	0·1 0·1	0.8 0.9 0.7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12·0 11·5 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
13.5	0·9	12.9	0·4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0·8
12.0	0·8	11.6	0·1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0·8
11.5	0·8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0·8
11-8	0·8	11·4	0·1	0·4	11.3	13·0	0·9
14-8	1·0	14·5	1·9	0·3	12.6	13·7	1·0
15-9	1·1	15·2	0·9	0·8	14.3	15·6	1·1
18.9	·3	17·4	0·4	1.5	17.0	18·2	1.3
23.3	·6	19·6	0·1	3.7	19.5	20·2	1.4
24.9	·7	21·3	0·1	3.6	21.2	21·2	1.5
28.0	1.9	23·7	0·1	4·3	23.6	20·7	1.4
28.3	2.0	24·4	0·1	3·9	24.3	20·7	1.4
27.8	1.9	23·8	0·1	4·0	23.7	21·0	1.5
27·4	1.9	24·1	0·4	3·3	23·7	22.5	1.6
25·1	1.7	22·3	0·2	2·8	22·2	22.5	1.6
23·2	1.6	21·4	0·1	1·9	21·3	23.2	1.6
23·1	1.6	21 · 4	0·2	1.8	21·2	24·3	·7
25·5	1.8	24 · 5	1·6	1.0	22·9	25·1	·7
25·1	1.7	24 · 1	1·0	1.1	23·1	25·2	·7
24·8	1.7	23·8	0.5	.0	23·3	24·8	·7
26·5	1.8	25·0	0.2	.5	24·9	25·7	·8
26·8	1.9	25·4	0.1	.4	25·3	25·3	·8
29.5	2·1	27·5	0·1	1.9	27·4	24·1	1.7
29.0	2·0	27·5	0·1	1.5	27·3	23·3	1.6
27.6	1·9	26·6	0·1	0.9	26·5	23·5	1.7
27·2	· 9	26·4	0·3	0.8	26 · 1	24·8	.7
26·3	· 8	25·4	0·2	0.9	25 · 3	25·7	.8
24·7	· 7	24·2	0·1	0.5	24 · 1	26·2	.8
24·2	1.7	23·8	0·2	0·3	23.6	27·0	1.9
26·8	1.9	26·5	·3	0·2	25.2	27·6	1.9
26·4	1.9	26·2	·0	0·3	25.2	27·5	1.9
26·8	.9	26·5	0·3	0·2	26·2	27·9	2.0
27·6	.9	27·2	0·2	0·4	27·0	27·9	2.0
27·5	.9	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	27·0	1.9
29·8	2·1	29·0	0·1	0.8	28.9	25·5	1.8
30·3	2·1	29·3	0·1	1.0	29.2	25·0	1.8
30·2	2·1	29·2	0·1	1.0	29.2	25·9	1.8
28·2	2·0	27·6	0·3	0.6	27·3	25·9	·8
26·2	·8	25·7	0·1	0.5	25·5	25·9	·8
25·3	·8	24·9	0·1	0.4	24·8	26·9	·9
25·5	·8	25·2	0·3	0·3	24·9	28.5	2·0
27·4	·9	27·1	1·1	0·3	26·0	28.5	2·0
27·2	·9	26·8	0·8	0·4	26·0	28.4	2·0
27·8	2·0	26·7	0·3	1 · 1	26·4	28 · 1	2·0
30·1	2·1	28·1	0·2	2 · 0	27·9	28 · 8	2·0
29·7	2·1	28·9	0·1	0 · 8	28·8	28 · 8	2·0
34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	28.1	

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available 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 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 U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
<u></u>	estate (conta)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 965 966 967 968	Monthly averages <	19-1 14-8 15-7 19-6 38-5 38-2 24-5 21-0 34-3 42-5 26-4 22-8 25-4 44-4 52-9	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	17-2 13-1 13-9 18-5 30-6 34-0 23-7 19-7 30-4 37-2 25-8 22-2 23-4 39-9 51-5	0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.1	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1 4.5 1.4	16.7 12.8 13.5 18.1 29.9 32.9 23.0 19.2 29.2 35.5 24.8 21.4 22.6 39.0 50.4		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
969 ]		53.6	2.6	52.6		1.0	51.5		2.5
966	January 10	24·5	1.2	23·3	0·2	1·2	23·2	20·1	1.0
	February 14	23·8	1.1	22·4	0·1	1·4	22·3	19·3	0.9
	March 14	21·9	1.0	20·8	0·1	1·0	20·8	19·0	0.9
	April 18	22.2	·	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 II	18·5	0·9	17.6	0.5	0·9	17·1	20·4	1.0
	August 8	24·6	1·2	23.3	3.8	1·3	19·5	22·3	1.1
	September 12	26·0	1·2	24.0	1.8	2·0	22·2	24·3	1.2
	October 10	30·3	1 · 4	27·3	0·8	3·0	26.5	27 · 3	1.3
	November 14	36·3	1 · 7	31·5	0·3	4·8	31.2	30 · 3	1.4
	December 12	38·0	1 · 8	33·1	0·2	5·0	32.8	31 · 3	1.5
967	January 9	43.7	2·1	37 · 1	0·3	6·7	36·8	32·0	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2·1	37 · 8	0·2	5·8	37·6	32·3	1.6
	March 13	41.9	2·0	37 · 7	0·2	4·2	37·5	34·0	1.6
	April 10	44.7	2·2	38.6	0.8	6·2	37·8	37·2	1.8
	May 8	42.2	2·0	36.2	0.3	5·9	35·9	37·3	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1·9	34.4	0.2	5·2	34·1	38·5	1.9
•	July 10	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
968	January 8	55·2	2.7	51 · 9	0·3	3·3	51.6	45·0	2·2
	February 12	55·4	2.7	53 · 2	0·2	2·2	52.9	45·3	2·2
	March I I	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
969	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
970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	51.8	2.5

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available 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 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	тота	. REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	OYED avers
						-	-	Seasona	lly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1965	fonthly averages	44·2           40·8           40·0           47·3           80·8           82·1           57·8           49·3           76·8           93·6           62·5           48·4           45·5           74·9           72·7           73·3	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	41.9 32.2 35.5 44.8 64.8 73.1 56.5 46.4 69.1 86.5 61.1 47.3 43.8 69.2 71.6 71.6	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1 1.0 1.2	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·1 1·7 5·7 1·1 1·6	41.0 31.4 34.8 43.8 63.3 71.2 55.2 45.3 66.8 83.1 59.4 46.1 42.9 68.1 70.6 70.4		1 · 4 1 · 0 1 · 2 1 · 5 2 · 1 2 · 4 1 · 8 1 · 5 2 · 2 2 · 7 2 · 0 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 5 2 · 2 2 · 7 2 · 0 1 · 5 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	45·3 43·4 41·3	1.5 1.4 1.4	44·6 42·6 40·8	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·7 0·8 0·5	44·4 42·5 40·7	40 · 1 38 · 0 37 · 7	·3  ·3  ·2
	April 18 May 16 June 13	41 · 1 38 · 1 36 · 4	1·4 1·3 1·2	40·6 37·7 35·8	0·9 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·4 0·7	39·7 37·5 35·7	37·8 37·4 39·0	·2  ·2  ·3
	July II August 8 September 12	36·3 42·1 46·7	1·2 1·4 1·5	35·8 41·9 44·1	0·7 4·8 2·3	0·5 0·3 2·6	35·2 37·1 41·9	40·5 41·5 44·8	·3  ·4  ·5
	October 10 November 14 December 12	52·7 60·0 62·6	1.7 2.0 2.1	49·4 55·0 57·2	0·8 0·3 0·2	3·3 5·0 5·5	48 · 6 54 · 7 57 · 0	49·2 53·3 56·8	1.6 1.8 1.9
1967	January 9 February 13	73·7 76·8	2·5 2·6	66·4 68·4	0·2 0·2 0·1	7·3 8·4 8·4	66·2 68·2 68·3	60·4 61·6 63·1	2·0 2·1 2·1
	March 13 April 10 May 8	76-9 79-1 74-8	2·6 2·6 2·5	68·4 69·7 66·9 63·5	1·1 0·3 0·2	9·4 7·9 5·5	68·6 66·6 63·3	66·0 66·3 68·2	2·2 2·2 2·3
	June 12 July 10 August 14	68·9 68·3 77·5 77·3	2·3 2·3 2·6 2·6	65·3 73·1 72·3	0·7 5·5 2·9	3·0 4·4 5·0	64·6 67·6 69·4	72·2 74·0 74·5	2·4 2·5 2·5
	September 11 October 9 November 13 December 11	74·8 76·4 73·7	2·5 2·6 2·5	71.8 72.8 71.7	1.0 0.3 0.2	3·0 3·5 2·0	70·8 72·5 71·5	72·0 70·8 71·2	2·4 2·4 2·4
1968	January 8 February 12	79·5 79·4	2·7 2·7 2·5	77·6 77·5 74·3	0·2 0·2 0·1	2·0 1·9	77·3 77·3 74·2	70·8 70·0 68·6	2·4 2·4 2·3
	March II April 8 May 13	75·4 75·8 71·8 67·4	2·6 2·4 2·3	74·6 70·5 66·6	1·3 0·4 0·2	1 · 2 1 · 2 0 · 8	73·3 70·1 66·4	70·6 69·8 71·4	2·4 2·4 2·4
	June 10 July 8 August 12 September 9	67·2 73·0 71·8	2·3 2·5 2·4	66·7 72·2 70·8	1 · 1 4 · 3 2 · 4	0·5 0·8 1·0	65·6 67·9 68·4	73·2 74·3 73·4	2·5 2·5 2·5
	October 14 November 11 December 9	71·1 71·2 68·7	2·4 2·4 2·3	70·1 70·1 67·8	0·7 0·3 0·2	0·9 1·2 0·9	69·4 69·8 67·6	70.6 68.2 67.3	2·4 2·3 2·3
1969	January 13 February 10	74·9 74·5	2·5 2·5	73·8 73·3 72·7	0·2 0·1 0·1	1.0 1.2 5.1	73·6 73·2 72·6	67·4 66·2 67·1	2·3 2·2 2·3
	March 10 April 14 May 12 June 9	77·8 71·9 68·5	2·6 2·4 2·3 2·2	71·2 67·8 65·3	1.0 0.3 0.2	0·7 0·7 1·2	70·2 67·5 65·1	67·6 67·2 70·1	2·3 2·3 2·4
	July 14 August 11 September 8	66·6 69·0 76·0 74·0	2·2 2·3 2·6 2·5	68·3 75·3 72·8	1 · 1 4 · 8 2 · 7	0·7 0·7 1·3	67·2 70·5 70·1	75·0 77·1 75·2	2·5 2·6 2·5
	October 13 November 10 December 8	74·0 76·2 75·4 74·1	2·6 2·5 2·5	72·3 73·3 73·1	0·8 0·4 0·2	3·8 2·2 1·0	71.5 72.9 72.8	72.7 71.2 72.5	2·5 2·4 2·4
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	1.1	78.5	72.0	2.4

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## **Northern Region: males and females**

TABLE 114

			TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		Cluding school-les	
			Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted As percentage of total employees
	and a second	0000	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 955 957 958 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965 966 967 968 969	1onthly averages		$\begin{array}{c} 28 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 49 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 53 \cdot 1 \\ 61 \cdot 4 \\ 63 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	2·3 1·8 1·5 1·7 2·4 3·3 2·9 2·5 3·7 5·0 3·3 2·6 4·0 4·7 4·8	27 · 1 21 · 3 18 · 9 20 · 9 29 · 3 40 · 5 36 · 1 31 · 1 46 · 0 60 · 5 43 · 5 33 · 5 33 · 7 51 · 7 60 · 6 62 · 6	0.7 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.5	1.2 1.0 0.8 0.6 1.8 2.6 1.1 1.3 3.4 4.9 0.5 0.8 1.4 1.4 0.8 0.9	26.4 20.7 18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7 50.3 59.3 61.1		2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 4 1 · 6 2 · 2 3 · 0 2 · 7 2 · 3 3 · 3 4 · 3 3 · 2 2 · 4 2 · 4 3 · 8 4 · 5 4 · 7
966	January 10 February 14 March 14		36·6 36·6 32·9	2·7 2·7 2·5	34·9 34·4 31·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 1	34·6 34·2 31·7	29·9 29·7 28·8	2·2 2·2 2·2
	April 18 May 16 June 13		32·0 28·9 26·6	2·4 2·2 2·0	30·9 28·0 26·1	0·9 0·3 0·2	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 5	30·0 27·7 25·9	28·8 28·4 29·1	2·2 2·1 2·2
	July II August 8 September 12		26·5 34·7 34·2	2·0 2·6 2·6	26·3 34·5 33·8	0·4 5·5 2·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	25·9 29·0 31·3	30·9 33·7 34·8	2·3 2·5 2·6
	October 10 November 14 December 12		38·2 46·8 47·5	2·9 3·5 3·6	36·9 42·1 45·2	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	1·3 4·7 2·3	35·8 41·6 44·8	36·6 39·5 41·4	2·7 3·0 3·1
967	January 9 February 13 March 13		52 · 3 52 · 1 50 · 7	3·9 3·9 3·8	50·4 50·2 49·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	1.9 1.8 1.6	50·0 49·9 48·8	44·0 43·6 44·0	3·3 3·3 3·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12		52·4 49·5 48·7	4·0 3·7 3·7	50·5 48·2 46·8	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	·9  ·3  ·9	49 · 4 47 · 7 46 · 4	48 · 1 49 · 7 52 · 0	3.6 3.7 3.9
	July 10 August 14 September 11		49·0 56·9 55·6	3.7 4.3 4.2	47 · 0 56 · 3 54 · 5	0·7 6·5 3·7	2·0 0·7 I·1	46·3 49·8 50·9	54·4 57·5 56·8	4·1 4·3 4·3
	October 9 November 13 December 11		55·2 56·6 58·7	4·2 4·3 4·4	54·1 55·7 57·6	1.6 0.8 0.5	· 0 0 · 8   ·	52 · 5 54 · 9 57 · 1	53·7 51·9 52·4	4·0 3·9 4·0
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11		62·3 60·8 59·6	4·8 4·6 4·5	61 · 1 59 · 6 58 · 4	0.6 0.4 0.3	·2  ·2  ·2	60 · 5 59 · 2 58 · 1	53·6 51·8 52·2	4·1 4·0 4·0
	April 8 May 13 June 10		60·0 58·7 56·4	4·6 4·5 4·3	59·3 58·1 55·9	1 · 3 0 · 6 0 · 5	0·7 0·6 0·5	58·0 57·4 55·4	56·7 60·0 62·1	4·3 4·6 4·7
	July 8 August 12 September 9		58·0 65·6 63·9	4·4 5·0 4·9	57·3 65·1 63·2	0·8 6·0 3·5	0·7 0·5 0·7	56 · 4 59 · 1 59 · 7	66 · 1 68 · 1 66 · 6	5·0 5·2 5·1
	October 14 November 11 December 9		63 · 6 64 · 6 63 · 8	4·9 4·9 4·9	62·6 63·7 63·2	1 · 3 0 · 7 0 · 5	1.0 0.8 0.6	61 · 4 63 · 0 62 · 7	62 · 8 59 · 5 57 · 4	4·8 4·5 4·4
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10		68·5 66·6 64·7	5·2 5·1 4·9	67·5 65·2 63·6	0·5 0·3 0·3	·0  ·3  ·1	67 · 1 64 · 9 63 · 4	59·7 56·9 56·9	4·6 4·3 4·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9		64·0 61·9 56·5	4·9 4·7 4·3	63·2 58·5 56·2	I · 4 0 · 7 0 · 5	0·8 3·4 0·3	61 · 8 57 · 8 55 · 7	60·5 60·4 62·4	4·6 4·6 4·8
	July 14 August 11 September 8		59·7 67·0 65·1	4·6 5·1 5·0	59·4 66·4 64·3	1.6 6.5 3.7	0·3 0·6 0·8	57·8 59·9 60·5	67·7 69·0 67·5	5·2 5·3 5·1
	October 13 November 10 December 8		61·7 62·2 64·5	4·7 4·7 4·9	61·3 61·7 63·9	1·4 0·8 0·6	0·5 0·6 0·7	59·8 60·8 63·3	61 · 1 57 · 4 57 · 9	4·7 4·4 4·4
1970	January 12		67.9	5.2	66.8	0.6	1.1	66.2	58.9	4.5

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available 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 estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

1970 Ja

Jan Feb Mar 1966

Apr May Jun July Aug Sep Oct

1967

1968

1969

## UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

Cardenseloudor pub	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPL luding school-le	
		Petersona - 1 Pe	Sector Proves	tely barret			Seasonal	ly adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	2·4	(000's) 22·1	(000's)	(000's)	(000's) 21.6	(000's)	2·3
Monthly averages	17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.9 29.4 40.3 39.2 40.2	1 · 8 2 · 0 2 · 6 3 · 8 3 · 8 2 · 7 2 · 6 3 · 1 3 · 6 2 · 6 2 · 9 4 · 1 4 · 0 4 · 1	16.9 18.2 23.4 33.3 34.2 25.0 21.9 29.4 33.2 24.6 25.6 25.6 28.4 39.5 39.1 39.1	0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 5 0 · 9 1 · 1 0 · 7 0 · 5 1 · 0 1 · 3 0 · 8 0 · 8 0 · 8 1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9	0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0 0.8 0.2 1.1	16.5 17.8 22.9 32.4 33.0 24.3 21.4 28.4 31.9 23.7 24.8 27.5 38.3 38.2 38.3		1.7 1.9 2.4 3.4 2.5 2.2 2.9 3.2 2.4 2.5 2.7 3.9 3.9 3.9
January 10	30·4	3·0	29·7	0·3	0·7	29·4	25·6	2·5
February 14	29·4	2·9	29·1	0·2	0·3	28·9	25·2	2·5
March 14	27·8	2·8	26·8	0·2	1·0	26·6	24·5	2·4
April 18	27.6	2·7	26·4	0·9	1·2	25·5	24·6	2·4
May 16	23.8	2·4	23·6	0·4	0·1	23·3	24·1	2·4
June 13	21.7	2·2	21·5	0·2	0·2	21·3	24·3	2·4
July II	22·4	2·2	22·2	0·8	0·2	21·4	25 · 1	2.5
August 8	26·5	2·6	26·4	2·9	0·1	23·4	26 · 1	2.6
September 12	28·4	2·8	28·2	1·9	0·2	26·3	29 · 0	2.9
October 10	35·5	3·5	32 · 4	1 · 1	3 · 1	31·3	31.6	3·1
November 14	39·4	3·9	36 · 2	0 · 7	3 · 1	35·6	34.8	3·5
December 12	39·5	3·9	38 · 1	0 · 5	1 · 3	37·6	36.2	3·6
January 9	42·7	4·3	40·9	0·5	1.9	40·3	35.6	3.6
February 13	42·6	4·3	40·9	0·4	1.6	40·5	35.2	3.6
March 13	40·7	4·1	39·9	0·4	0.8	39·6	36.2	3.7
April I0	41·2	4·2	40·4	1·2	0·8	39·2	38 · 1	3·9
May 8	38·5	3·9	37·8	0·6	0·8	37·2	38 · 3	3·9
June I2	36·2	3·7	34·9	0·4	1·2	34·6	39 · 2	4·0
July 10	36·8	3·7	36·2	1.0	0·7	35·2	40·0	4·1
August 14	41·2	4·2	40·9	3.9	0·3	37·0	40·6	4·1
September 11	39·9	4·0	39·7	2.6	0·2	37·1	41·1	4·2
October 9	39·8	4·0	39·6	1 · 2	0·3	38·4	38·8	3·9
November 13	41·7	4·2	40·9	0 · 7	0·8	40·2	39·5	4·0
December 11	41·9	4·2	41·4	0 · 5	0·5	40·9	39·4	4·0
January 8	43·2	4·4	42.8	0·5	0·4	42 · 3	37·4	3·8
February 12	41·6	4·2	41.4	0·4	0·2	41 · 0	35·6	3·6
March 11	40·1	4·1	39.9	0·3	0·2	39 · 6	36·2	3·7
April 8	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·2	39·2	38 · 1	3·9
May 13	37·7	3·8	37·5	0·5	0·1	37·0	38 · 1	3·9
June 10	35·6	3·6	35·4	0·4	0·1	35·1	39 · 7	4·0
July 8	35.9	3·6	35·7	0·5	0·2	35·2	40·0	4·1
August 12	39.9	4·0	39·8	3·4	0·1	36·4	40·0	4·1
September 9	39.2	4·0	39·1	2·2	0·1	36·9	40·9	4·2
October 14	38·9	3·9	38·6	0.8	0·2	37·8	38·2	3.9
November 11	39·1	4·0	39·0	0.5	0·1	38·5	37·7	3.8
December 9	39·8	4·0	39·7	0.4	0·1	39·3	37·9	3.8
January 13	41 · 6	4·2	41 · 4	0·4	0·2	41 · 0	36·2	3.7
February 10	41 · 5	4·2	41 · 0	0·3	0·5	40 · 6	35·3	3.6
March 10	40 · 8	4·1	40 · 0	0·3	0·7	39 · 8	36·4	3.7
April 14	39·5	4·0	39·2	0·7	0·3	38·5	37·4	3.8
May 12	37·2	3·8	37·0	0·4	0·2	36·6	37·7	3.8
June 9	34·8	3·5	34·7	0·3	0·1	34·5	39·1	4.0
July 14	36·6	3.7	36·3	1 · 1	0·4	35·2	40·0	4·1
August 11	47·0	4.8	39·9	3 · 1	7·1	36·7	40·3	4·1
September 8	42·0	4.3	40·0	2 · 1	2·0	37·9	42·0	4·3
October 13	40·4	4·1	39·8	0·8	0·6	38·9	39·3	4·0
November 10	40·2	4·1	39·9	0·5	0·4	39·4	38·7	3·9
December 8	40·5	4·1	40·4	0·4	0·1	40·0	38·6	3·9
January 12	42 · 1	4.3	41.8	0.4	0.3	41 · 4	36.6	3.7

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available 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 estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

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## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHer	LOYED eavers			
				-		Constant and the second second	-	Seasona	lly adjusted		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
	en 199	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969	>Monthly averages	59·5 51·1 52·2 56·3 81·1 94·9 78·7 68·4 83·1 104·8 80·3 65·5 63·5 84·6 82·9 81·2	2 · 8 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 6 3 · 8 4 · 4 3 · 6 3 · 1 3 · 8 4 · 8 3 · 6 3 · 0 2 · 9 3 · 9 3 · 8 3 · 8 3 · 8	56·5 48·4 47·8 53·2 74·4 88·6 74·8 64·6 78·0 98·2 78·1 63·4 59·9 80·8 80·7 79·3	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.2 1.2	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 6.3 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2 2.2 3.6 3.8 2.1 1.9	55.6 47.6 47.2 52.5 73.2 86.5 73.4 63.4 63.4 76.1 95.7 76.3 62.2 58.8 79.5 79.6 78.2		2.6 2.2 2.2 2.4 3.4 4.0 3.4 2.9 3.5 4.4 3.5 2.8 2.7 3.7 3.7 3.6		
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	70·6 64·7 60·8	3·2 2·9 2·8	67·0 61·6 59·2	1·4 0·7 0·4	3·6 3·1 1·7	65·6 60·9 58·7	55·8 52·1 53·0	2·5 2·4 2·4		
	April 18 May 16 June 13	58·5 55·0 52·4	2·7 2·5 2·4	56·2 52·5 50·3	0·8 0·4 0·3	2·2 2·5 2·2	55·4 52·1 50·0	53·3 54·2 56·8	2·4 2·5 2·6		
	July II August 8 September 12	54·9 58·9 60·6	2·5 2·7 2·8	53·3 55·4 57·1	2·9 2·9 1·3	1.7 3.4 3.6	50·4 52·6 55·8	58·7 59·3 61·0	2·7 2·7 2·8		
	October 10 November 14 December 12	67 · 3 78 · 1 80 · 2	3·1 3·6 3·7	61·8 69·9 74·2	0.7 0.5 0.4	5·5 8·2 6·0	61 · 1 69 · 4 73 · 8	64·6 68·8 71·0	2·9 3·1 3·2		
67	January 9 February 13 March 13	88·9 90·1 87·7	4·1 4·1 4·0	84·3 83·4 82·2	1.6 0.8 0.5	4·6 6·7 5·5	82.7 82.6 81.6	71·8 71·5 73·8	3·3 3·3 3·4		
	April 10 May 8 June 12	85·7 82·9 77·0	3.9 3.8 3.5	81·3 77·8 74·1	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 3	4·4 5·1 2·9	80·2 77·3 73·8	77·0 79·4 81·7	3·5 3·7 3·8		
	July 10 August 14 September 11	81 · 0 84 · 1 82 · 1	3·7 3·9 3·8	78·6 81·7 79·4	3·9 3·2 1·7	2·4 2·5 2·7	74·8 78·5 77·8	84·2 86·9 85·4	3·9 4·0 3·9		
	October 9 November 13 December 11	83·8 85·9 86·2	3·9 4·0 4·0	79·9 83·2 83·9	0·8 0·5 0·4	4·0 2·7 2·4	79·0 82·7 83·5	83·7 82·3 80·7	3·9 3·8 3·7		
68	January 8 February 12 March 11	95·3 90·9 87·0	4·4 4·2 4·0	92·1 88·2 84·7	1.6 0.9 0.5	3·2 2·6 2·3	90.5 87.3 84.2	79·1 75·6 76·2	3·7 3·5 3·5		
	April 8 May 13 June 10	85·1 79·8 78·4	3·9 3·7 3·6	83·2 77·9 74·6	I · 2 0 · 4 0 · 3	1.9 1.9 3.8	82·0 77·4 74·2	78·7 79·5 82·2	3.6 3.7 3.8		
	July 8 August 12 September 9	79·8 81·7 78·6	3·7 3·8 3·6	78 · 4 80 · 1 76 · 1	3·5 2·7 1·4	1.4 1.6 2.6	75·0 77·4 74·7	84·4 85·7 82·0	3·9 4·0 3·8		
	October 14 November 11 December 9	79·2 79·4 79·2	3·7 3·7 3·7	77·6 77·8 78·2	0·7 0·4 0·3	1.6 1.6 1.0	76·9 77·4 77·9	81 · 5 76 · 9 75 · 1	3·8 3·6 3·5		
69	January 13 February 10 March 10	89-6 85-6 83-2	4·1 4·0 3·9	86·4 83·5 81·1	1·3 0·8 0·4	3·2 2·2 2·1	85·2 82·7 80·6	74·1 71·5 72·9	3·4 3·3 3·4		
	April 14 May 12 June 9	80·0 75·1 74·7	3.7 3.5 3.5	78·3 73·8 71·3	0·9 0·4 0·3	1.7 1.4 3.4	77·5 73·4 71·0	74·4 75·5 78·8	3·4 3·5 3·6		
	July 14 August 11 September 8	80·8 82·2 77·4	3·7 3·8 3·6	79·0 80·4 76·6	3·6 3·0 1·6	1.8 1.8 0.8	75·4 77·4 75·0	84·8 85·7 82·3	3.9 4.0 3.8		
	October 13 November 10 December 8	79·7 81·7 84·7	3·7 3·8 3·9	78·1 80·3 83·4	0·8 0·6 0·4	1.6 1.5 1.3	77·2 79·7 83·0	81·8 79·3 80·2	3·8 3·7 3·7		
970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93 · 1	1.4	2.9	91.6	80.1	3.7		

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

		All industries	Index	of production i	ndustries	Other industries						
		Antonia antonia	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services		
s.I.C. C		AII	II-XXI	III-XIX	xx		XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*		
	I numbers unadjusted for	seasonal varia	lions	1 86	1 40	1 12	1 22	30	1 22	1 72		
1957 1958		402	196	133	40 55	12 15	22 28	30 42	22 28	92		
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512 541	209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96 102	17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13 13	30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24 34 35	49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57 57	28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120 130		
1969	l	535	278	145	101	13	35	54 64	25	131		
1968	January February March	596 593 570	307 294	166	123	16	40 38	64 62	31 29	135		
	April May June	558 532 504	290 279 267	159 154 147	107 100 95	14 13 12	36 34 32	60 58 54	26 22 19	133 127 120		
	July August September	497 517 514	262 269 266	143 148 145	92 92 91	  2 	31 31 31	52 55 55	18 19 20	123 130 130		
	October November December	532 541 538	270 273 274	145 145 141	94 98 101	12 13 14	34 36 35	56 55 54	28 29 28	133 133 132		
1969	January February March	580 574 564	303 299 297	152 150 149	119 118 117	16 15 15	38 38 36	60 59 58	29 28 26	135 134 132		
	April May	542 506	285 266	147 140	106 95	3  2	34 32	56 53	23 20	3   23		
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116		
	July† August† September†	494 517 519	254 266 267	138 146 144	86 89 90	10 12 11	31 32 33	49 53 53	20 21 21	130 133 134		
	October† November† December†	535 548 563	271 277 292	144 144 146	94 101 115	  3  5	35 36 36	54 54 53	29 31 30	135 137 136		
1970	January†	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	30	138		
	per adjusted for normal s			-		. 12	1 24	1 54	1 26	127		
1968	January February March	520 503 509	263 252 255	157 149 147	88 85 88	2  2  2	34 35 34	56 55 55	26 25 25	125 127		
	April May June	535 545 569	276 286 299	149 149 155	106 117 120	3  4  6	35 35 37	56 58 60	26 25 26	129 129 132		
	July August September	580 585 575	306 306 302	159 161 157	121 115 114	16 16 15	37 37 35	61 62 60	27 29 25	136 139 138		
	October November December	551 529 520	293 279 271	153 147 143	110 102 97	15 13 12	33 34 33	57 55 55	25 23 23	131 127 126		
1969	January February March	506 487 504	258 246 258	142 134 135	85 83 92	     2	33 33 33	53 50 52	23 22 23	127 125 126		
	April May	519 518	271 273	137 136	105 111	12 13	33 33	52 53	23 23	127 125		
	June†	543	285	144	111	15	36	54	27	128		
	July† August† September†	577 585 580	297 303 303	153 159 157	112 112 114	15 16 14	37 38 37	58 59 58	30 31 26	143 142 142		
	October† November† December†	555 536 545	294 282 289	152 146 148	110 105 110	14 13 12	34 34 34	55 54 55	26 25 25	133 130 130		
1970	January†	530	278	149	97	H	33	51	25	129		

\* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry. † The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118						man marina in	and the second	in and the second		10.825	TABLE	118 (conti	inued)									(E. 19.192) (1)	
	advantation sed				MALES AN	ND FEMALES	5	A Starting							EN	0	0		OMEN		PERSONS		
	Total	2 weeks or I	ess	Over 2 wee up to 4 wee		Over 4 wee up to 8 wee		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total		weeks r less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	TRA	
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's) (8)	(000's) (9)	(000's) (10)	(000		(000's) (12)	(000's) (13)	(000's) (14)	(000's) (15)	(000's) (16)	(000's) (17)	(000's) (18)	(000's) (19)	(000's) (20)		
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	$(1)$ $(268 \cdot 1)$ $(268 \cdot 1)$ $(266 \cdot 7)$ $(291 \cdot 4)$ $(404 \cdot 0)$ $(436 \cdot 7)$ $(339 \cdot 2)$ $(306 \cdot 4)$ $(425 \cdot 6)$ $(513 \cdot 1)$ $(366 \cdot 8)$ $(313 \cdot 0)$ $(327 \cdot 4)$ $(516 \cdot 8)$ $(545 \cdot 8)$ $(545 \cdot 8)$ $(541 \cdot 1)$	(2) 77.8 66.2 67.9 74.5 87.5 82.3 68.7 67.9 87.4 88.2 71.3 68.6 76.1 95.0 93.3 95.8	(3) 29.0 31.5 30.0 25.6 21.7 18.9 20.3 22.2 20.5 17.2 19.4 21.9 23.2 18.4 17.1 17.7	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1 57·9	(5) 12.6 11.2 10.9 11.1 11.8 10.5 10.3 10.7	67 · 1 67 · 1 75 · 7 49 · 6 43 · 5 49 · 1 77 · 3 77 · 1 76 · 3	(7) 15.8 14.8 13.5 13.9 15.0 15.0 14.1 14.1				165 128 141 192 273 296 228 209 295 358 209 295 358 257 223 242 397 439 440	4 3 9 4 4 4 9 8 6 3 5 5 5 2 1 3 3 2	42.5 35.9 38.7 45.1 53.3 49.8 40.6 41.3 53.7 53.6 43.6 42.8 50.2 64.9 66.2 68.4	42 · 1 31 · 5 38 · 2 54 · 0 74 · 9 68 · 2 49 · 4 50 · 3 76 · 5 83 · 8 56 · 1 51 · 0 61 · 1 94 · 8 100 · 7 102 · 6	Mark adulte			26.7 23.3 22.6 21.1 23.4 21.6 18.6 17.5 19.8 18.6 16.0 14.5 15.1 17.7 15.5 15.1	24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3 19·0 18·2 24·3 21·7 20·3	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 10.9 9.5 9.1 13.9 16.0 11.7 11.2 10.8 12.4 11.6 12.3	5.2 4.1 4.1 5.5 9.3 11.4 7.8 7.2 14.5 19.4 11.1 8.3 8.5 12.4 10.8 11.3	Monthly averages	1954           1955           1956           1957           1958           1959           1960           1961           1962           1963           1964           1965           1966           1967           1968           1969
1965 October 11 November 8 December 6	305·7 310·8 315·6	77 · 0 70 · 7 65 · 3	25·2 22·7 20·7	38·5 37·7 36·9	12·6 12·1 11·7	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·2 15·8 15·5	64.6	31.2	51 · 1	217 224 234	.9	48·7 46·3 45·8	52·9 58·1 59·7	46.9	24.8	44.0	18·0 16·2 12·6	21.0 22.9 20.8	10·2 8·2 6·9	7·9 5·8 5·4	October 11 November 8 December 6	1965
1966 January 10 February 14	334·8 322·9 302·7	80·8 67·6 61·1	24 · I 20 · 9 20 · 2	30·2 35·2 31·0	9·0 10·9 10·2	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·6 14·4 13·6	89.5	32.0	50.0	250 242 227	•7	53·4 46·1 41·2	61 · 5 58 · 1 50 · 8	66-2	25.9	43 • 4	17.5 14.2 13.7	15·7 18·6 17·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	5·3 5·0 4·2	January 10 February 14 March 14	1966
March 14 April 18 May 16 June 13	295.5 268.1 250.8	63·5 57·3 55·5	21 · 5 21 · 4 22 · 1	35·7 28·5 22·3	12·1 10·6 8·9	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72.6	37.0	47.3	218 200 189	.8	40·1 38·5 38·2	52.6 43.0 39.5	55.2	29.7	41+1	12·2 12·4 11·3	17.0 14.2 12.7	11·1 6·4 5·9	5.5 4.3 3.4	April 18 May 16 June 13	
July 11 August 8 September 12	255 · 9 307 · 7 321 · 6	64·7 80·3 89·7	25 · 3 26 · 1 27 · 9	27 · 5 50 · 2 35 · 2	10·7 16·3 10·9	31 · 5 39 · 3 49 · 2	12·3 12·8 15·3	56.7	30.6	44.8	191 206 228 271	•0	42.2 44.8 56.6 69.3	42·3 59·5 53·4 76·1	42·8	25.1	39·0 41·9	11.6 13.2 17.5 22.5	12.7 13.9 15.5 23.5	10·9 22·3 15·6 12·8	4·0 25·3 15·5	July II August 8 September 12 October 10	
October 10 November 14 December 12	371 · 1 434 · 7 463 · 1	104·6 99·4 88·5	28·2 22·9 19·1	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·2 13·5 12·4	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·5 18·6 18·4	76.5	31.8	48.0	325 354	·9 ·4	68·5 63·2	100·2 105·0	sv be	2012		19·6 15·9	29·6 27·8	11.3 9.4	9·8 9·6	November 14 December 12	
1967 January 9 February 13 March 13	522 · 7 533 · 3 521 · 1	112·6 93·4 84·7	21 · 5 17 · 5 16 · 3	51 · 6 60 · 1 52 · 6	9·9 11·3 10·1	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166.7	44 · 1	53.6	402 410 402 398	·3 ·9	78·2 64·5 58·8 68·1	111-2 104-1 94-8 87-8	129.9	36.6	46·7 51·2	21 · 1 18 · 5 16 · 7 19 · 8	24·6 28·3 26·4 23·9	13·2 10·4 9·2 13·8	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13 April 10	1967
April 10 May 8 June 12	521·8 492·9 461·6	101 · 7 84 · 9 79 · 9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45 · 8 49 · 5 39 · 6	8·8 10·0 8·6	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167.3	71.9	58.8	370 380 361 363	·6 ·3	59·1 56·7 62·4	82·5 77·1 83·1	132.4	62.8	54-1	15·8	23·9 23·8 19·9 20·3	9.5 8.5 14.9	8·7 6·8 7·6	May 8 June 12 July 10	
July 10 August 14 September 11	468·5 529·5 521·8	93·0 96·1 99·8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48.6 73.2 49.1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62·5 77·2 79·3	13·3 14·6 15·2 14·4	127.8	74.8	61.8	382 390 404	·9 ·6 ·0	59·6 64·8 74·0	92.8 85.9 97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	15.7 18.3 22.2	22 · 1 21 · 3 25 · 9	20.8 16.7 12.9	35·5 21·2 12·0	August 14 September 11 October 9	
October 9 November 13 December 11	526·7 548·1 553·8	109 · 1 96 · 5 87 · 9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60 · 1 63 · 1 56 · 9	11.4 11.5 10.3	75.7 88.6 85.2	14·4 16·2 15·4	1022 1024 1024 1024			429 441 476	•4	67·7 64·6 77·4	112·7 107·6	147-4	65.0	71.8	18·4 14·6 19·1	29·2 25·8 22·8	10·4 8·7	9·9 8·7 9·2	November 13 December 11 January 8	1968
1968 January 8 February 12 March 11	594·8 591·0 567·1	108·4 95·3 86·6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51·5 59·6 52·8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95.5 82.8 79.5	16-0 14-0 14-0	182.4	76.2	80·8 84·8	476 458 452	·3 ·9	69·0 62·6 70·1	109·7 100·6 101·2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16·5 15·6 16·0	24·3 23·9 23·2	9·9 8·4 15·2	8·5 7·7 6·8	February 12 March 11 April 8	1700
April 8 May I3 June I0	562.9 531.7 503.4	101·3 85·0 74·3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4 9·7	76·6 64·8 69·4 64·7	13.6 12.2 13.8 12.9	162·0  35·9	83·6 74·2	84.9	432 414 410 410 421	· I · 5	61 · 7 55 · 4 66 · 0 61 · 6	92.7 91.1 89.7 98.8	113.6	64.8	76.4	14·5 11·4 13·9	20·1 18·8 17·3 19·4	8·9 7·6  3·8  9·7	8·0 6·8 6·5 30·7	May 13 June 10 July 8 August 12	
July 8 August 12 September 9	502 · 2 550 · 8 532 · 0 535 · 7	93.7 95.5 92.1	18·7 17·3 17·3	48.8 72.7 53.9 63.6	3·2  0·1  1·9	76·2 76·7 75·6	13·8 14·4 14·1 15·6	133-1	69.2	88.4	417 429 439	·7 ·4	62·3 74·2 70·4	98.8 90.8 105.4 109.1	109.8	60.6	79-4	14·1 15·1 20·2 16·5	24·0 25·2	14·8 11·6 9·6	9·7 8·1	September 9 October 14 November 11	
October 14 November 11 December 9	541·2 537·0	96·5 85·1	17·8 15·8	58·3 54·1	10·8 10·1	84·2 79·3	14.8	1/7.9	73.6	90.8	441	.6	63·5 76·9	104.5	139.8	ی 65۰۱	82.4	13·4 	22·1	8.1	6·8 7·3	December 9 January 13	1969
1969 January 13 February 10 March 10	580.9 573.1 562.9	106·7 96·5 87·1	18·4 16·8 15·5	54·7 57·8 55·7 59·0	9·4 10·1 9·9	87 · 4 77 · 9 78 · 6 74 · 3	15-1 13-6 14-0 13-6	167.8	79.4	92.0	473 467 449 419	·7 ·0	71.7 64.2 62.4 60.6	106·7 107·2 104·7	128-4	70.0	83.5	15.4 14.3 13.8	21 · 5 20 · 1 20 · 6	9·4 8·6 14·1 8·8	7·6 7·0 8·0 7·3	February 10 March 10 April 14 May 12	
April 14 May 12 June 9	547·2 506·6 480·9 501·3	90.2 82.7 81.4 102.0	16·5 16·3 16·9 20·4	49·7 40·3 57·5	9·8 8·4	63·1 62·8 65·3	12·4 13·1 13·0	118-2	68.8	89.6	400 407 422	·1 ·5 ·3	60.6 60.8 70.5 67.2	87.9 81.5 95.9 102.3	98.9	60.5	81.7	13·3 12·0 15·6 14·5	17·6 15·6 18·0 19·6	8.8 8.7 15.9 21.5	6·1 8·9 31·4	June 9 July 14 August 11	
July 14 August 11 September 8 October 13	550·4 537·7 540·1	103·2 96·9 109·0	18·7 18·0 20·2	74·5 58·5 64·7	13·5 10·9 12·0	78.9 79.3 76.8	14·3 14·7 14·2 15·7	132.4	61.7	95.5	423 433 446	·3 ·7 ·2	65·6 77·0 73·4	97·1 106·2 112·2	109 · 1	54.2	87.1	15·6 19·0 16·6	19·1 24·0 25·3	15·8 12·9 11·0	21·6 11·3 9·7	September 8 October 13 November 10	
November 10 December 8	549·5 562·7	101·0 93·2	18·4 16·6 18·2	61 · 2 61 · 3 55 · 4	9·1	86·2 85·1 99·2	15-7	178-4	67.7	97.4	464	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	70∙8 82∙1	115·0 125·1	149.1	60.0	89.0	13·0 16·1	22·5 20·2	9·4 12·3	9·0 9·4	December 8 January 12	1970
1970 January 12	608.7	110.5		e 973 of the De			)			t						-						<u>2</u>	

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

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted 600 -Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers ••••• • ..... Unfilled vacancies, adults New series Old series 

## **Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain**

FEBRUARY 1970 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

## VACANCIES

## vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

# THOUSANDS

TABLE 119

			ADULTS TOTAL Actual Number Seasonally Adjusted									
	102-07-	TOTAL	Men			Men	Women	Total	PERSONS			
1959* 1960* 1961* 1962* 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	223 · 5 313 · 8 320 · 3 213 · 7 196 · 3 317 · 2 384 · 4 370 · 9 249 · 7 271 · 3 284 · 8	88.2 121.0 123.9 77.8 70.7 114.6 143.4 137.5 92.0 92.6 102.8	68.7 90.9 89.4 71.7 73.1 106.2 121.7 117.3 82.1 95.4 96.7	156.9 211.9 213.3 149.4 143.8 220.8 265.1 254.8 174.0 188.0 199.6		Antiparticiparti		66.6 101.8 106.9 64.3 52.5 96.4 119.2 116.1 75.7 83.3 85.2			
1965	April 7	407 · 7	148·9	125·5	274·4	44∙0	2 ·	264·9	33·3			
	May 5	420 · 0	155·1	131·6	286·7	43∙0	20·9	263·7	33·3			
	June 9	449 · 1	162·2	140·0	302·2	43∙2	20·7	263·7	46·9			
	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	2 ·7	265·2	47·8	126·5	274·4	107·3			
	November 3	355 · 5	138·0	15·4	253·4	49·4	128·6	278·1	102·1			
	December 1	346 · 6	134·9	1 ·5	246·3	52·	129·8	282·3	100·3			
1966	January 5	346 · 3	32+	113·1	245·2	152·0	29·2	281 · 0	101 · 1			
	February 9	373 · 2	40+8	119·6	260·4	152·7	3 ·6	283 · 9	112 · 8			
	March 9	405 · 4	48+6	125·8	274·4	151·3	3 ·4	282 · 2	131 · 0			
	April 13	432 · 4	155·2	133-9	289 · 1	150 · 1	128·9	278·9	43 · 4			
	May 11	438 · 6	158·7	136-9	295 · 5	146 · 4	125·5	271·6	43 · 1			
	June 8	450 · 3	160·9	139-5	300 · 3	142 · 0	120·3	262·1	50 · 0			
	July 6	455 · 0	158-3	137·9	296·2	141 · 7	19·3	261.0	158·8			
	August 3	410 · 1	147-5	125·9	273·5	138 · 7	17·9	256.8	136·6			
	September 7	351 · 0	132-5	114·7	247·1	129 · 1	10·6	239.8	103·9			
	October 5	301 · 3	117·2	100-2	217·4	119-8	103·0	222 · 9	83 · 9			
	November 9	253 · 1	101·5	84-1	185·6	110-1	92·8	203 · 1	67 · 5			
	December 7	234 · 2	97·1	76-3	173·3	109-9	89·6	199 · 5	60 · 9			
1967	January 4	223 · 8	88·7	75·4	64∙	103 · 1	85 · 5	188·8	59·8			
	February 8	235 · 6	91·5	76·1	67∙6	102 · 4	85 · 1	187·9	68·0			
	March 8	256 · 0	94·2	79·7	73∙8	97 · 8	83 · 1	181·3	82·1			
	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	January 3	220·0	79 · 9	79·3	159·2	93·2	90·0	183 · 4	60·8			
	February 7	232·4	81 · 7	82·9	164·6	92·3	92·4	184 · 8	67·8			
	March 6	257·8	87 · 4	89·1	176·6	91·1	93·0	184 · 1	81·2			
	April 3	278·3	90·4	95·3	185-7	87 · 3	92.8	180 · 4	92·7			
	May 8	287·4	94·2	99·7	193-9	87 · 0	93.2	180 · 5	93·5			
	June 5	303·2	97·7	105·2	202-9	86 · 1	91.2	177 · 5	100·4			
	July 3	312·8	98·2	106·7	204·9	87 · 1	92·8	180·3	107·8			
	August 7	286·4	94·6	98·3	192·9	87 · 5	91·6	179·1	93·5			
	September <b>4</b>	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	90 · 5	95·7	186·1	81·3			
	October 9	267·8	93·9	97·5	191 · 4	95+1	100 · 1	194·9	76·4			
	November 6	266·2	98·0	94·9	192 · 9	106+4	105 · 1	211·2	73·2			
	December 4	266·8	100·3	95·0	195 · 3	113+5	111 · 0	224·5	71·5			
1969	January 8	252·3	89.7	91·3	180·9	104·2	103 · 9	208 · 0	71 · 3			
	February 5	263·8	93.8	92·8	186·7	104·7	103 · 0	207 · 7	77 · 1			
	March 5	283·9	98.2	97·1	195·3	101·7	101 · 3	202 · 9	88 · 5			
	April 9	302 · 6	102·9	102 · 5	205·4	99 · 4	99.5	199+2	97 · 3			
	May 7	306 · 3	106·9	104 · 1	211·0	98 · 6	97.0	195+8	95 · 4			
	June 4	322 · 4	110·6	108 · 0	218·5	97 · 5	93.6	191+1	103 · 9			
	July 9	318·5	108·2	103 · 3	211 · 5	96·2	89·9	186+1	107·0			
	August 6	301·3	107·7	98 · 4	206 · 1	100·2	91·7	191+8	95·2			
	September 3	289·9	108·2	100 · 1	208 · 3	104·0	95·3	199+3	81·6			
	October 8	271 · 8	104·5	93.0	197·5	106·4	95·2	201 · 5	74·4			
	November 5	255 · 7	101·2	86.6	187·8	109·8	95·6	205 · 5	67·9			
	December 3	248 · 8	102·1	83.8	186·0	115·5	98·2	213 · 9	62·8			
1970	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	110.9	95 · 2	206.3	62.9			

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

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

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

TA		

	NOY	۷	VORKING	OVERTIME		RATIVES (	EXCLUDIN	IG MAINTI	-	ORT-TIM	IE†			
Week	Ended		Menow	Hours of a work			f for whole eek	Work	ing part of	week		Tota	ıl	
		Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours los Total	st Average	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all opera- tives	Total	st   Average
		(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	9	(000's) 36	(per cent.)	(000's) 452	21
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	May 27 May 26 May 18 May 16 May 15	1,824 1,824 1,771 1,952 2,160	29·3 29·6 29·7 32·2 35·6	13,376 14,260 13,945 15,556 18,325	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 8 8 8 8 8 2	4 5 7 1 2	160 229 276 54 85	32 118 85 33 28	293 1,160 746 269 233	9 10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 92 34 30	2·0 1·5 0·6 0·5	1,390 1,022 323 318	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11 11 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11
1965	October 16 November 13 December 11	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	81 81 81 81 81	   2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7½ 9 7½	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 10
1966	January 15 February 19 March 19	2,107 2,174 2,205	34·2 35·3 35·9	17,698 18,345 18,685	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>21</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>21</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>21</sub>		43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	38 30 28	0.6 0.5 0.4	344 270 283	9 9 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	April 23 May 21 June 18 (a)	2,183 2,212 2,172	35.6 36.2 35.5	18,368 18,890 18,500	81/2 81/2 81/2		46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	$7 \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ $	28 33 28	0.5 0.5 0.5	242 263 246	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	(b) July 16	2,199	35·5 34·0	18,732	8½ 81	259 - s 27 s - s	39 43	28	210	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8	29	0.5	249 297	81/2
	August 13 September 17	1,862 2,054	29.9 33.0	15,566 17,338	81 81 81 81 81 81 81	7	19 287	29 68	216 637	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	30 75	0·5 1·2	235 924	8 12½
	October 15 November 19 December 17	2,030 1,978 1,949	32.9 32.2 31.9	17,054 16,571 16,470	$\begin{array}{c} 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	5 12 4	211 494 180	161 179 164	1,546 2,062 1,628	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10	166 190 168	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,757 2,556 1,808	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11
1967	January 14 February 18 March 18	1,799 1,860 1,920	29.8 30.9 32.0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8 <u>1</u>	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	91/2 9 9	165 160 111	2.7 2.7 1.9	1,841 1,773 1,175	     0 <sup>1</sup> /2
	April 18 May 13 June 17	1,940 1,947 1,939	32.8 33.0 33.0	16,074 16,161 16,259	81 81 81 81 81	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	9½ 9½ 9	106 108 94	1.8 1.8 1.6	1,222 1,169 1,041	
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,884 1,759 1,911	32.0 29.9 32.5	16,201 14,917 16,178	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	81/2 9 10	75 79 87	1.3 1.3 1.5	727 861 1,074	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	October 14 November 18 December 16	1,986 2,041 2,050	33·7 34·7 34·9	16,805 17,204 17,452	81 81 81 81 2	4 2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	72 64 43	1·2 1·1 0·7	758 627 428	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 10
1968	January 13 February 17 March 16	1,894 2,000 2,043	32.5 34.3 35.1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 81 81 81 81 2	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52 47 37	0·9 0·8 0·6	630 524 414	2  1  1
	April 6 May 18 June 15	2,075 2,073 2,045	35.9 35.7 35.3	17,595 17,363 17,188	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	2   2	86 50 66	32 34 28	256 297 240	8 81 81 81 81 81 81	34 35 30	0.6 0.6 0.5	342 347 305	10 10 10
	July 13‡ August 17‡ September 14‡	Presentation and	34·8 31·9 35·1	17,607 15,875 17,668	81 81 81 81 81	   9	33 59 359	24 18 20	194 147 175	8 81 9	25 19 28	0·4 0·3 0·5	227 206 534	9 11 19 10
	October 19‡ November 16‡ December 14‡	2,125 2,188 2,166	36·3 37·3 36·9	18,489 18,739 18,839	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2		48 58 43	20 21 23	158 182 209	8 9 9	21 22 24	0·4 0·4 0·4	206 240 252	10 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1969	January 18‡ February 15‡ March 15‡	2,082 2,088 2,060	35·7 35·8 35·4	17,897 17,753 17,745	81 81 81 81 81 81 81	2 2 2	82 86 85	20 22 28	178 196 265	9 9 9 <u>1</u>	22 24 30	0·4 0·4 0·5	260 282 350	12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	April 19‡ May 17‡ June 14‡	2,103 2,149 2,117	35·9 36·8 36·3	18,152 18,679 18,402	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>22</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>22</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	 3 4	55 107 175	24 27 24	222 223 228	9 8 9 <u>1</u>	25 29 28	0·4 0·5 0·5	276 330 403	11 11 14 <u>1</u>
	July 19‡ August 16‡ September 13‡	1,997 1,863 2,085	34·2 31·8 35·6	17,774 16,08 <del>4</del> 18,150	9 81 81 81 2	1 8 4	40 323 176	19 21 25	167 194 218	9 9 9	20 29 29	0·3 0·5 0·5	207 516 394	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 18 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	October 18‡ November 15‡ December 13‡		36·9 37·5 37·4	18,867 18,997 19,106	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 2 4	670 65 146	32 30 24	325 241 210	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	48 31 28	0.8 0.5 0.5	995 306 356	21 10 13

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

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each.
‡ Figures after June 1968 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

## HOURS OF WORK

# manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE	121	IN	DEX OF T	OTAL WEI	EKLY HOU	RS WORK	ED	IND	EX OF AV		EEKLY HO	URS WOR	KED
		All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969		104.6 103.9 100.4 100.9 103.9 102.9 100.0 98.4 100.7 99.8 97.3 92.4 91.4 91.4	98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8 94.4 95.1	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2 91·5 86·1 87·0 88·4	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 91.7 82.7 83.2 82.5	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6 95 · 2 92 · 8 90 · 3 90 · 0	103.6 103.1 99.6 100.5 104.9 103.7 100.0 98.9 102.8 103.0 99.6 95.1 95.1 95.1	103.7 103.6 102.5 103.3 102.4 101.0 100.0 99.9 100.7 99.4 97.8 97.1 97.9 98.0	103.7 103.5 102.4 102.8 101.7 101.3 100.0 99.6 100.7 98.8 97.4 96.6 96.8 97.3	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4 95 · 7 95 · 7 95 · 7 96 · 9 97 · 4	104-3 104-5 103-0 104-5 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5 101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 97-7	102.8 102.7 102.5 102.0 101.7 100.4 100.0 99.9 99.9 99.0 98.1 98.0 98.3 98.4	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 6 98 · 1 99 · 0 98 · 9
1966	January 15	99·2	102.7	96·8	94·6	93.5	101 · 3	97 · 9	97·3	97·2	99.0	97.0	98.6
	February 19*	99·3	103.1	96·6	94·8	93.1	101 · 4	97 · 6	97·3	96·8	98.9	96.7	98.5
	March 19	99·8	103.2	97·1	95·0	93.9	101 · 6	98 · 2	97·8	97·5	99.2	97.5	98.9
	April 23	100·4	103·7	98·2	95·5	95·3	102·3	98·4	97·9	98·2	98·9	98·3	99 · 1
	May 21	100·5	104·0	97·6	97·2	95·9	102·6	98·6	98·3	98·1	99·1	98·5	99 · 3
	June 18	100·3	103·6	96·6	95·0	96·7	102·5	98·4	97·9	97·5	99·1	98·5	99 · 2
	July 16	94·3	98·2	82·2	86 · 1	97·3	97 · 9	98.6	98 · 1	97.7	98·9	99 · 1	99·2
	August 13	81·9	84·3	80·5	74 · 9	88·3	83 · 6	98.4	97 · 9	96.1	98·6	99 · 4	99·3
	September 17	99·5	103·5	92·4	93 · 3	97·7	102 · 1	97.4	97 · 0	94.5	97·9	98 · 1	98·4
	October 15	98·3	102·4	89·1	92·4	97·4	100-9	96·8	96·6	92·0	97·7	97·6	97·8
	November 19	97·0	101·6	84·9	91·3	96·6	99-8	96·4	96·4	90·9	97·4	97·6	97·4
	December 17	96·8	101·6	86·2	90·5	96·2	99-2	96·7	96·6	92·2	97·6	98·4	97·5
1967	January 14	94·7	99.5	86·3	88·2	92.0	97·2	95·9	95.7	93.0	96·7	96·6	96·7
	February 18	94·3	99.3	86·7	87·2	91.0	97·2	96·4	96.6	93.9	96·9	96·8	97·2
	March 18	94·4	99.3	87·9	87·2	91.7	97·2	97·0	96.5	95.5	97·3	97·5	97·7
	April 15	94·6	99 · 1	89.0	87·7	92.0	97·4	97·1	96·6	96·1	97·3	97 · 7	98.0
	May 13	94·4	98 · 9	88.4	87·0	92.8	97·3	97·2	96·6	95·9	97·2	97 · 7	98.2
	June 17	94·3	98 · 4	88.5	86·7	93.5	96·9	97·3	96·7	95·9	97·5	98 · 1	98.5
	July 15 August 19	88·8 77·5	93·3 80·5 98·4	76·9 75·5 87·0	78.6 67.8 85.5	94·2 85·6 95·1	92·2 79·5 97·4	97.6 98.0 97.0	97·0 97·4 96·3	96·9 95·8 94·8	97·4 97·2 97·1	98·9 99·6 98·4	98·3 99·1 98·3
	September 16 October 14 November 18 December 16	94·2 93·7 94·3 94·1	98·5 98·3 97·9	88.5 88.7 89.6	85·2 85·6 85·6	95·8 95·4 94·7	95·0 97·1 96·8	97·2 97·4 97·6	96·3 96·4 96·5	96·2 96·5 97·4	97·4 97·8 98·2	98 · 1 98 · 0 98 · 8	98·3 98·5 98·4
1968	January 13	91·4	95·2	87 · 1	83·2	90·0	94·7	96·0	94·9	95·1	96·7	96·7	97 · 1
	February 17	92·2	95·9	88 · 4	84·5	90·2	95·7	97·0	96·0	96·1	97·7	97·2	98 · 2
	March 16	92·2	95·5	89 · 0	84·4	89·2	96·0	97·3	96·2	96·4	97·9	97·2	98 · 5
	April 6	92.6	95·8	89 · 1	84·6	88.6	96·7	97.9	96-8	97·3	98·5	97.7	99.0
	May 18	93.0	95·8	90 · 0	85·0	90.0	97·1	97.7	96-6	97·0	98·6	98.0	98.9
	June 15	92.9	95·8	89 · 0	85·2	90.1	96·9	97.9	96-8	97·0	98·5	98.2	98.9
	July 13†	88·1	91·3	77·4	78·0	91·3	92·9	98.6	97·4	98·1	98.9	99·3	99.5
	August 17†	77·1	79·1	76·1	68·0	83·0	80·1	98.8	97·9	96·7	98.8	99·7	100.0
	September 14†	93·8	96·7	87·9	86·0	92·8	97·7	98.1	97·0	96·8	98.4	99·0	99.3
	October 19†	94·4	97·3	89·7	86·2	92.7	97·7	98·3	97·3	97·3	98·4	98.5	99·4
	November 16†	94·4	97·3	89·8	86·3	93.0	98·0	98·3	97·4	97·4	98·4	98.7	99·3
	December 14†	94·2	97·1	90·5	86·5	92.3	97·7	98·5	97·6	98·0	98·5	98.9	99·3
1969	January 18†	92·7	95·9	90·6	85 · 1	89.0	96·1	97·6	97·0	98·0	97·7	97·6	98·4
	February 15†	92·7	95·8	90·7	85 · 4	88.8	95·9	97·5	96·9	97·5	97·7	97·6	98·3
	March 15†	92·0	95·5	88·6	84 · 6	88.8	95·3	97·4	97·0	96·2	97·7	97·6	98·2
	April 19†	93·3	96·9	91·4	85·3	89·4	96·2	98·2	97·5	97·9	98·1	98·5	98-8
	May 17†	93·7	97·5	92·3	85·2	90·3	96·7	98·3	97·8	98·2	97·9	98·6	99-1
	June 14†	93·5	97·3	90·8	84·9	90·9	96·3	98·2	97·8	97·5	97·9	98·7	98-9
	July 19†	88·1	92·0	79·0	77·0	91.5	92·2	98·4	97 · <b>4</b>	98·3	97·9	99·2	99·3
	August 16†	76·6	79·2	77·4	67·1	83.2	78·7	98·7	97 · <b>9</b>	96·7	98·0	99·9	99·8
	September 13†	93·4	97·3	90·7	84·4	92.1	96·3	97·9	96 · 9	97·4	97·6	98·6	98·8
	October 18†	93·3	97·4	88·0	84·0	92·3	96·7	98·0	97·2	96·7	97·6	98·4	99 · 1
	November 15†	93·7	97·9	90·9	84·0	92·3	96·6	98·0	97·3	97·1	97·6	98·3	99 · 1
	December 13†	93·5	98·2	90·6	83·2	91·7	96·3	97·6	97·0	97·1	97·1	98·2	98 · 6

onth are less reliable because full details of sick absence are Notes: A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue respectively of this

The second second

GAZETTE. Figures for July and August before 1962 published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE, are not comparable with the figures for corresponding months in later years. Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

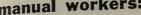
## EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122				1958 :	Standard Indu	strial Classific	tion	toy providence inte	MEN (	21 YEARS A	ND OVER)*
annes States	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average week 1965 April Oct. 1966 April Oct. 1967 April Oct. 1968 April Oct. 1969 April Oct. 1969 Oct.	cly earnings £ s. 17 15 18 14 19 11 19 15 20 0 20 17 21 5 22 2 23 2 23 2 24 3	f s. 19 11 20 8 21 7 21 5 21 10 22 5 23 8 23 8 23 13 24 19 25 13	£ s. 20 7 21 3 21 10 21 9 21 12 22 8 23 6 24 8 25 12 26 11	£ s. 19 2 19 16 20 11 20 12 20 15 21 8 22 4 23 2 24 2 25 1	£ s. 19 6 19 16 21 13 21 6 21 14 21 14 21 18 23 6 23 19 25 7 26 3	£         s.           22         9           23         15           21         19           23         7           24         8           26         9           28         6           28         13	£       s.         19       2         19       16         20       8         20       6         20       11         21       1         22       5         22       19         23       18         24       16	£         s.           16         18           17         17           18         10           18         13           19         11           20         7           21         7           21         18           22         17	£ s. 16 8 17 7 18 0 17 13 18 4 18 14 19 11 20 8 20 14 21 9	£         s.           16         4           17         5           17         12           17         16           18         6           19         6           20         5           20         12           21         9	£       s.         19       5         20       1         20       17         21       9         22       11         23       8         24       1         24       18
Average hou 1965 April Oct. 1966 April Oct. 1967 April Oct. 1968 April Oct. 1969 April Oct.	rs worked 48.0 47.7 47.5 47.3 47.1 47.5 47.5 47.6 47.5 47.5 47.6	47 · 0 46 · 0 46 · 1 45 · 5 45 · 5 45 · 4 46 · 0 45 · 9 46 · 2 45 · 8	46.7 46.0 45.5 44.9 44.7 44.9 45.3 45.9 45.7 45.7	46.6 46.0 45.9 45.2 45.1 45.0 45.1 45.6 45.7 45.5	47.8 46.1 47.1 45.9 45.9 45.4 46.0 45.7 45.9 45.3	45.1 43.6 44.3 41.3 43.3 43.4 43.9 43.9 43.9 43.9 43.9 43	47 · 1 46 · 4 45 · 0 45 · 4 45 · 3 45 · 1 45 · 8 46 · 1 45 · 9 46 · 1	46.9 46.7 46.5 45.7 45.4 45.5 46.1 46.1 46.1 46.0 45.9	45.8 46.1 45.6 44.9 44.7 45.5 45.5 45.6 45.3 45.1	43.0 42.3 41.5 41.9 41.8 41.9 42.4 42.0 41.9	49·3 48·7 48·3 47·8 48·2 48·0 47·7 47·9 47·8 47·9
Average hou 1965 April Oct. 1966 April Oct. 1967 April Oct. 1968 April Oct. 1969 April Oct.	rly earnings s. d. 7 4-8 7 10-0 8 2-7 8 4-1 8 5-8 8 9-3 9 0-1 9 3-4 9 8-8 10 1-7	s. d. 8 3.9 8 10.3 9 3.1 9 5.0 9 5.5 9 9.6 10 2.0 10 3.6 10 9.5 11 2.4	s. d. 8 8.5 9 2.4 9 5.5 9 6.8 9 7.8 9 11.6 10 3.3 10 7.5 11 2.3 11 7.5	s. d. 8 2.4 8 7.3 8 11.6 9 1.3 9 2.5 9 6.1 9 10.0 10 1.4 10 6.7 11 0.2	s. d. 8 1.0 9 2.3 9 3.3 9 5.3 9 7.7 10 1.7 10 5.7 11 0.5 11 6.4	s. d. 9 11.4 10 3.4 10 8.6 10 7.7 10 9.5 11 3.0 11 10.0 12 0.6 12 9.7 13 1.8	s. d. 8 1.4 8 6.3 8 10.3 8 11.4 9 0.9 9 4.1 9 8.5 9 11.6 10 5.1 10 9.2	s. d. 7 2.6 7 7.8 7 11.5 8 1.3 8 2.6 8 7.2 8 10.0 8 3.0 9 6.2 9 11.5	s. d. 7 2.0 7 6.4 7 10.6 8 0.0 8 1.3 8 4.4 8 7.2 8 11.5 9 1.6 9 6.1	s. d. 7 6.4 8 0.2 8 4.0 8 6.9 8 8.7 8 11.7 9 2.5 9 6.7 9 9.8 10 2.8	s. d. 7 9.6 8 2.7 8 6.2 8 8.7 8 10.8 9 1.7 9 5.4 9 9.2 10 0.8 10 4.8

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average week 1965 April Oct. 1966 April Oct. 1967 April Oct. 1968 April Oct. 1969 April Oct.	cly earnings           £         s.           9         0           9         8           9         15           9         16           10         0           10         5           10         9           11         7           11         19	£ s. 9 7 9 13 9 16 10 0 10 7 10 14 11 0 11 13 12 2	£ s. 9 5 9 11 9 18 9 18 9 19 10 6 10 15 11 4 11 17 12 4	£ s. 9 13 9 18 10 7 10 9 10 13 11 2 11 11 11 17 12 8 12 15	£ s. 9 17 10 0 10 11 10 3 10 3 10 10 10 15 11 5 11 10	£ s. 11 3 11 4 12 0 11 5 12 0 12 6 13 0 13 7 14 6 14 13	£ s. 8 18 9 5 9 12 9 13 9 16 10 6 10 14 10 19 11 10 11 18	£ s. 9 0 9 9 9 15 9 19 9 19 9 19 10 7 10 13 11 3 11 10 11 18	£ s. 8 13 9 3 9 7 9 10 9 10 10 0 10 0 10 2 10 8 10 9 10 17	f s. 8 17 9 7 9 14 9 18 10 0 10 3 10 0 10 3 10 12 11 0 11 5 11 10	£ s. 9 0 9 5 9 14 9 15 10 1 10 5 10 13 10 17 11 7 11 18
Average hour 965 April Oct. 966 April Oct. 967 April Oct. 968 April Oct. 969 April Oct. 969 April Oct.	rs worked 39.6 39.1 39.1 38.8 38.9 38.8 38.6 39.0 38.8 38.8 38.6	39.6 38.9 38.6 38.4 38.7 38.7 38.9 38.5 38.7 38.7 39.0	38 · 4 37 · 6 37 · 8 37 · 2 37 · 4 37 · 2 37 · 4 37 · 5 38 · 1 37 · 8 38 · 1	39 · 2 38 · 5 38 · 3 38 · 1 38 · 4 38 · 5 38 · 6 38 · 4 38 · 5 38 · 5 38 · 2	41 · 1 39 · 5 38 · 4 38 · 9 37 · 9 38 · 4 38 · 0 38 · 2 37 · 2	39 · 4 38 · 5 38 · 8 36 · 8 38 · 1 38 · 1 38 · 6 38 · 6 38 · 5 38 · 2	38.5 37.9 37.8 37.3 37.6 37.6 37.4 38.0 37.9 37.6 37.5	39·2 39·1 38·6 38·4 38·0 37·9 38·1 38·1 38·1 38·0 37·7	38.3 38.4 38.2 37.6 37.9 38.1 37.5 37.9 37.5 37.9 37.5 37.2	38 · 1 37 · 9 37 · 5 37 · 0 37 · 0 37 · 0 37 · 8 37 · 3 37 · 2 37 · 0	38.6 38.1 37.6 37.7 37.9 37.3 37.6 37.4 37.4 37.2
Average hour 965 April Oct. 966 April Oct. 1967 April Oct. 1968 April Oct. 1969 April Oct.	rly earnings s. d. 4 6·4 4 9·5 4 11·9 5 0·7 5 1·6 5 3·3 5 4·9 5 7·4 5 10·3 6 2·1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 4 9.7 5 0.8 5 2.7 5 3.6 5 4.2 5 6.2 5 8.9 5 8.9 5 10.4 6 3.4 6 4.8	s. d. 4 10.9 5 1.7 5 4.9 5 5.7 5 6.7 5 9.1 5 11.9 6 2.0 6 5.4 6 8.0	s. d. 4 9.5 5 0.7 5 4.6 5 3.9 5 2.6 5 4.4 5 5.7 5 7.6 5 10.5 6 2.2	s. d. 5 7.8 5 9.9 6 2.3 6 1.3 6 3.5 6 5.3 6 8.8 6 10.9 7 5.2 7 8.0	s. d. 4 7.5 4 10.5 5 0.9 5 2.0 5 2.5 5 5.9 5 7.6 5 9.3 6 1.5 6 4.1	s. d. 4 7.1 4 10.1 5 2.1 5 2.7 5 5.5 5 7.2 5 10.4 6 0.6 6 3.6	s. d. 4 6·2 4 9·1 5 0·5 5 0·3 5 3·0 5 4·5 5 6·0 5 6·8 5 10·0	s. d. 4 7·9 4 11·3 5 2·1 5 5·0 5 5·9 5 7·2 5 10·6 6 0·5 6 2·6	s. d. 4 7.9 4 10.2 5 1.8 5 2.0 5 3.5 5 6.1 5 8.0 5 9.6 6 0.9 6 4.8

\* Working full-time.



Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†‡	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
£ s. 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10 19 9 20 16 21 9 22 3 21 17 23 7	f s. 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17 23 18 24 15 26 2 26 19 27 15 29 2	£         s.           19         0           19         17           20         14           20         7           21         0           21         17           22         17           23         12           24         9           25         6	£         s.           19         9           20         3           20         19           20         16           21         3           21         18           22         17           23         12           24         13           25         11	£ s. 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19 21 5 21 14 22 14 23 10 24 17	£ s. 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11 20 12 21 14 22 6 22 17 23 10 24 9	f s. 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2 19 6 19 18 20 4 20 14 21 19 22 12	f s. 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18 20 19 21 13 22 19 24 4 24 16 25 18	£ s. 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8 17 15 18 5 19 2 19 8 20 6 21 1	£ s. 14 7 15 1 15 14 15 13 16 3 16 15 17 9 18 9 18 9	Average we <u>f</u> s. 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 22 5 23 0 23 18 24 16	April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196
46.0 46.5 45.2 45.3 44.8 45.9 45.6 45.9 44.2 45.7	46 • 4 46 • 5 46 • 5 45 • 5 45 • 5 45 • 8 46 • 0 46 • 2 45 • 9 46 • 1	47.0 47.0 46.5 45.1 45.7 45.9 46.5 46.7 46.4 46.1	46.7 46.1 46.0 45.0 45.2 45.3 45.6 45.6 45.8 45.7 45.7	51.8 50.8 50.8 51.5 51.5 51.9 51.0 51.1 51.3 51.9	49.5 49.8 47.7 48.5 48.2 48.3 47.6 47.8 47.7 48.2	46.3 43.8 43.7 43.9 43.9 43.7 43.4 43.9 44.4 44.5	50-7 50-6 50-3 50-1 50-0 49-6 50-4 50-5 50-7	45.9 45.4 45.0 44.7 44.7 44.5 44.5 44.6 44.7 44.6	45.1 44.9 44.0 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.8 43.7 44.1 43.8	47.5 47.0 46.4 46.0 46.1 46.2 46.2 46.2 46.4 46.4 46.5	hours worke April 190 Oct. April 190 Oct. April 190 Oct. April 190 Oct. April 190 Oct. 1
s. d. 7 9.0 8 2.0 8 5.4 8 7.3 8 8.2 9 0.8 9 0.8 9 7.8 9 7.8 9 10.6 10 2.5	s. d. 9 4·5 9 9·8 10 3·8 10 5·8 10 6·1 10 9·7 11 4·2 11 8·0 12 1·1 12 7·6	s. d. 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9 9 0.2 9 2.3 9 6.2 9 9.9 10 1.2 10 6.5 10 11.6	s. d. 8 3.9 8 9.0 9 1.4 9 2.8 9 4.2 9 8.0 10 0.1 10 3.8 10 9.3 11 2.1	s. d. 7 1.1 7 6.1 7 7.6 8 1.6 8 1.6 8 4.2 8 6.2 8 10.5 9 2.0 9 6.9	s. d. 7 8.7 7 11.3 8 4.6 8 5.7 8 6.6 8 11.7 9 4.5 9 6.8 9 10.1 10 1.6	s. d. 7 7-2 8 4-8 8 7-6 8 8-7 8 9-4 9 1-2 9 3-6 9 5-1 9 10-6 10 1-9	s. d. 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 8 3.6 8 4.4 8 8.0 9 2.9 9 7.2 9 9.9 10 2.7	s. d. 6 10.6 7 3.2 7 7.9 7 9.4 7 11.4 8 2.5 8 6.4 9 8.3 9 1.1 9 5.2	s. d. 6 4·5 6 8·3 7 1·6 7 1·9 7 4·2 7 8·1 7 11·0 7 11·9 8 4·3 8 5·2	Average ho s. d. 7 11-5 8 4.0 8 8.7 8 9.9 8 11.1 9 3.0 9 7.6 9 10.9 10 3.7 10 8.1	April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct.
									WOMEN (I	8 YEARS A	ND OVER
Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services§	WOMEN (I Public administra- tion	8 YEARS A All industries covered	ND OVER
furniture,	Paper, printing and	Other manufac- turing	manufac- turing	quarrying (except		electricity and	and communi-	Certain miscel- laneous	Public administra	All industries covered Average w £ s. 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 4 10 4 10 11 10 4 10 11 10 11 10 10 11 10 1	eekly earnin April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19
furniture, etc. 9 18 10 7 10 8 10 13 10 19 11 10 12 1	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	manufac- turing industries	quarrying (except coal)           £         s.           8         12           9         15           9         15           9         15           9         15           9         13           11         10           10         11           10         18           39.5         38.9           39.2         39.2           39.0         37.3           37.0         39.0	tion <u>f</u> s. 8 9 8 8 8 17 8 19 8 17 9 17 10 4 10 1 10 1	electricity and water	and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion <u>f</u> s. 9 I4 9 I3 10 3 10 3 10 2 10 7 10 10 11 4 11 4 11 15	All industries covered Average w £ s. 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 5 12 2 2 <b>Average</b> 38 · 7 38 · 4 38 · 4	eekly earniu April I' Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I

# WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

## EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and mar- ine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males											
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	£ s. d. 21 15 3 22 17 0 24 4 4 25 15 2 27 10 8 28 18 5 30 8 0	£       s.       d.         23       9       6         25       0       4         26       4       4         28       8       5         30       2       0         31       9       2         33       15       7	f s. d. 20 7 1 20 19 6 22 11 2 24 10 6 25 14 11 26 10 8 28 7 4	£ s. d. 20 13 1 21 11 11 23 2 9 25 1 9 25 18 9 27 5 5 29 5 11	£ s. d. 19 14 7 20 5 8 21 11 4 24 0 4 25 6 3 26 17 4 28 2 9	£ s. d. 20 13 6 21 18 9 23 11 2 25 17 0 26 10 4 27 17 3 29 15 7	f s. d. 21 9 11 22 6 10 23 10 3 25 4 5 26 9 5 27 15 7 29 12 5	£ s. d. 21 17 6 22 13 6 24 0 6 25 11 10 26 18 8 28 3 2 29 19 1	£ s. d. 21 13 0 22 11 10 23 17 0 25 8 2 26 12 8 27 18 9 29 10 4	£ s. d. 20 13 4 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8 27 4 7 28 12 7	£ s. d. 20 19 10 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3 27 18 9 29 7 11
Females 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	8  1 9 8  9 7 9  0 4  0 2 9  0  7 2  1 7  0  2 5 6	9 8 6 9 15 10 10 8 5 11 8 7 12 3 2 12 11 11 13 14 5	8 10 7 8 18 7 9 12 2 10 7 1 11 2 0 11 9 9 12 4 6	8 9 7 8 15 11 9 8 8 10 3 8 10 17 8 11 13 3 12 4 2	7  3 2 7  7 5 8 8 4 9 5   9  5    10  4    1 9  0	8 12 3 8 15 5 9 11 1 10 7 4 10 16 8 11 13 0 12 9 7	8 7 7 8 14 4 9 3 5 9 15 1 10 6 9 10 18 5 11 10 4	8 3 2 8 9 10 8 18 6 9 10 8 10 2 8 10 14 6 11 8 5	8 14 1 9 2 6 9 12 10 10 10 1 10 15 2 11 7 0 12 6 5	8 8 5 8 15 8 9 4 4 9 19 3 10 10 11 11 3 7 11 16 1	8 6 0 8 12 1 9 1 0 9 13 7 10 5 8 10 16 10 11 8 2
October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other- manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All product industries by enquiry	covered	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industr services co	
Males			÷ .								
1040	£ s. d. 22 19 7	£ s. d. 21 10 2 22 12 4	£ s. d. 21 5 7	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 20 8 2	£ s. d. 19 16 10	£ s. d. 21 1 7	No. covered 1,345,000	21 4 4	£ s. d. 21 2 8 22 5 1	No. covere 2,200,000 2,267,000
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9 29 17 2 31 16 4	22 12 4 23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3 27 14 11 30 7 8	22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5 30 0 9	21 5 8 22 2 5 23 16 4 25 3 6 25 15 3 28 2 11	21 8 1 23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2 28 3 4 30 1 6	21 0 5 22 10 2 24 9 3 26 4 11 26 14 4 28 10 10	22 2 2 23 11 7 25 8 11 26 14 1 27 18 7 29 17 11	1,375,000 1,373,000 1,424,000 1,486,000 1,504,000 1,553,000	22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 27 17 4 29 11 8	22 5 1 23 10 7 25 10 8 26 13 9 27 18 1 29 15 5	2,283,000 2,341,000 2,433,000 2,501,000 2,571,000
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9 29 17 2	23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3 27 14 11	26 15 10	25 3 6 25 15 3	23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2 28 3 4	22 10 2 24 9 3 26 4 11 26 14 4	22 2 2 23 11 7 25 8 11 26 14 1 27 18 7	1,373,000 1,424,000 1,486,000 1,504,000	26 13 2 27 17 4	23 10 7 25 10 8 26 13 9 27 18 1	2,283,000 2,341,000 2,433,000 2,501,000

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

to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings. Production industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958. † All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124

	October	All employees	Males	Females			2.20
The Car Ba	1956	85.0	0.50 1 0.60		12.88	19913 19913	A COL
	1957	90.9					
Ent Fint I I I	1958	93.9	0.02 0.98	0.02.			
	1959	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	1960	105.6	106.0	105-1			
	1961	110.8	111.2	110.6			
	1962	117.0	117.2	117.5			
	1963	123.4	123·5 130·5	123·9 130·5			
	1964	130·3 141·3	130.3	142.0			
	1965 1966	141.3	148.1	147.6			
	1967	154.2	154.8	154.3			
	1968	163.9	165.2	163.2			

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

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

# 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 TABLE 126 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966

1967

1968

1969

Note:

1959=100

TABLE 125

October

(1)

#### EARNINGS AND HOURS

administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (certain industries and services)<sup>†</sup>

С	ERICAL AND	ANALOG	OUS EMPLO	YEES ONLY	Carlos -	ulte germani	ALI	. "SALARIE	O" EMPLOY	EES	
Destanting .	Males			Females			Males		n an	Females	
Number of employees covered by returns	earnings	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid conbined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
307,000 300,000 298,000 301,000 301,000	f s. d. 11 16 4 12 7 2 13 2 3 13 10 11 14 2 5	95.6 100.0 106.1 109.6 114.3	315,000 321,000 333,000 358,000 370,000	£ s. d. 8 9 7 9 5 8 9 16 10 10 7 2 10 14 11	91·3 100·0 106·0 111·6 115·8	898,000 913,000 928,000 953,000 975,000	£ s. d. 16 13 10 17 15 8 18 18 2 19 15 0 21 1 1	93.8 100.0 106.3 111.1 118.4	826,000 854,000 876,000 915,000 943,000	£       s. d.         I0       2       2         II       I       7         II       I3       9         I2       4       6         I3       0       8	91·2 100·0 105·5 110·3 117·6
246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 IO I	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
279,000 276,000	16 18 1 17 5 7	136·8 139·8	433,000 459,000	12 17 5 13 6 8	38·7  43·6	1,075,000 1,125,000	26 II 9 27 I4 3	149·5 155·8	1,085,000 1,137,000	16 2 4 16 13 5	145·5 150·5
272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155 · 1	1,145,000	29 8 1 1	165.6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158-8

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

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

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

			Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
6-899	and the second		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
April October	2 501 2 501	4 1001	+ 8.6 + 7.3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0 + 0.6
April October			+ 3.5 + 5.8	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 3·8 + 6·6	+ 2.5 + 5.6	+ 1·3 + 1·0
April Octobe <b>r</b>			+ 4.6 + 2.3	+ 5·5 + 3·1	+ 5·9 + 3·4	+ 4·8 + 3·7	+ 1.1 - 0.3
April October			+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 3.5 + 2.9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	-0.0 + 1.5
April October			+ 6.5 + 6.6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2·0 + 1·8
April October			+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6.5 + 6.9	+ 6·2 + 6·4	+ 0·3 + 0·5
April October			+ 4.0 + 3.2	+ 5.1 + 4.1	+ 5.2 + 4.4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1.1 + 0.2
April October			+ 3·0 + 5·3	+ 3.6 + 4.1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
April October			+ 9.1 + 8.3	+ 7.4 + 8.2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4.9 + 5.7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
April October			+ 7.5 + 8.5	+ 8·4 + I0·I	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5.3 + 7.3	+ 2·7 + 2·2
April October			the second se	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8.0 + 5.6	+ 1.7 + 0.9
April October			+ 2.1 + 5.6	+ 2·8 + 5·3	+ 3·0 + 5·0	+ 2.7 + 5.3	$+ 0.3 \\ - 0.3$
April October			+ 8.5 + 7.8	+ 8·1 + 7·2	+ 7·7 + 7·0	+ 8.6 + 6.7	- 0.9† + 0.3
April October			+ 7.6 + 8.1	+ 7·1 + 8·0	+ 6·9 + 7·9	+ 5.5 + 5.4	+ 1.4 + 2.5

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

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

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

Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
 The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from

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

## EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	55 Tennalist Tennalist Tennalist Tennalist Tennalist Tennalist	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	TABLE 12 Paper, printing and publishing
1965	January	94·0	93·9	95 · 1	93·8	91 · 4	95·7	93·4	93·7	94·2	91.6	93·0	95·0	93·4
	February	93·3	99·8	96 · 0	93·9	91 · 2	95·9	94·9	93·9	94·4	92.6	94·2	. 95·0	94·3
	March	100·6	94·5	97 · 3	95·4	93 · 5	98·0	95·7	94·6	95·1	95.6	94·8	99·2	96·0
	April	95 · 1	94·4	96 · 5	93·2	90·5	94·9	93·7	91 · 9	94·3	94·1	94·9	95·2	94·8
	May	96 · 6	96·4	98 · 3	97·7	94·4	99·8	97·8	96 · 4	96·2	95·3	98·6	98·7	97·1
	June	97 · 8	98·5	99 · 1	97·1	98·0	99·3	98·0	96 · 7	98·3	95·3	98·2	101·2	95·3
	July	96·8	97 · 0	99 · 2	96·2	101·0	98·9	99 · 5	97 · 7	102·4	98·7	98 · 1	98.7	96·0
	August	96·4	93 · 8	98 · 1	93·8	93·3	96·6	97 · 7	95 · 7	100·8	94·6	96 · 0	98.7	94·2
	September	96·6	95 · 1	99 · 7	95·5	96·2	97·4	98 · 1	95 · 9	99·1	97·5	97 · 3	101.3	97·3
	October	97·3	96·4	100·8	98·2	96·6	99·8	100 · 1	98·3	100·5	98·9	100·3	102·1	97·5
	November	99·4	96·5	101·3	98·9	97·7	99·8	98 · 7	99·3	100·4	98·0	99·0	101·3	99·0
	December	103·4	98·5	98·6	96·8	93·0	98·9	98 · 6	94·6	98·2	94·7	95·3	94·7	95·4
1966	January	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	February	100·6	108·3	101·7	100·0	99·2	102·7	101·6	100·8	101·4	101·0	100·4	100·0	100·7
	March	109·4	101·5	103·5	102·2	103·3	111·9	103·9	102·5	102·9	103·0	101·7	102·8	104·2
	April	103·3	101.7	102·9	102·3	104·6	106·2	103·0	102·4	101.7	102·7	103 · 1	103·0	102·9
	May	103·8	101.6	103·3	103·0	104·1	106·6	103·4	101·9	103.6	102·5	104 · 4	103·8	103·7
	June	105·5	105.1	105·3	103·1	103·8	107·5	104·7	103·9	102.8	104·3	105 · 5	107·3	104·1
	July	104·7	102·7	104·8	103·2	107·8	106·0	104·3	104·2	102·5	106·3	103 · 4	107·1	102·0
	August	102·4	100·3	103·5	100·7	100·9	102·4	102·8	102·8	98·7	103·4	102 · 5	101·4	100·7
	September	103·3	101·1	103·6	101·0	103·7	99·6	101·4	101·9	101·1	103·3	103 · 9	104·3	101·8
	October	103·2	101·3	103·2	102·3	103·2	99 · 2	102.7	102.7	103·3	104·1	105 · 1	105·1	101+8
	November	104·5	104·0	102·4	101·6	103·8	98 · 1	103.3	103.5	103·3	103·8	104 · 8	103·5	102+3
	December	108·4	102·7	101·1	99·9	98·8	97 · 1	98.5	100.9	101·7	100·9	99 · 7	97·0	99+8
1967	January	103·7	102·5	102·6	102·3	103·8	101·3	102·0	102·6	100·0	103·3	103·4	102·8	101 · 9
	February	104·5	110·6	104·3	103·0	103·0	101·6	102·8	104·4	100·5	103·8	104·2	104·4	102 · 1
	March	111·8	101·8	103·2	100·9	98·5	100·0	101·0	97·9	99·2	103·4	102·1	101·3	102 · 4
	April	105 · 5	103·6	104·6	103·8	104·4	104·9	105·0	105 · 1	103·2	104·8	106·6	107·3	103·4
	May	106 · 1	103·5	104·9	104·8	105·4	106·0	105·4	105 · 5	102·0	104·1	107·1	107·6	103·8
	June	110 · 7	105·7	106·7	105·2	105·3	106·3	107·3	107 · 5	103·4	106·5	109·4	111·3	106·1
	July	111 · 1	107·8	109·2	106·3	108·4	106·0	109·0	109·7	105 · 6	106·5	107·4	112·9	104·5
	August	109 · 0	104·4	107·6	104·2	102·8	104·2	105·7	106·9	101 · 5	103·9	105·2	109·2	102·8
	September	109 · 1	106·1	108·4	105·9	105·2	103·8	108·1	107·9	107 · 1	105·6	108·8	114·1	106·2
	October	109·7	107·5	108·5	107·3	104·4	109·5	108·6	0·2	108 · 7	107 · 9	109 · 1	113·4	106+8
	November	110·8	112·8	109·0	108·2	106·1	111·7	111·7	0·8	107 · 3	109 · 0	110 · 0	115·2	107+8
	December	117·8	111·0	106·9	105·7	100·3	107·5	105·6	06·1	100 · 1	109 · 9	108 · 2	105·1	108+1
1968	January	111.7	112·5	110-0	109·1	109·8	112·2	111.5	112·9	106·3	110·1	111-8	113·7	109·9
	February	111.5	119·6	111-6	110·0	107·8	113·8	111.7	114·0	108·2	111·3	111-6	115·6	110·4
	March	121.7	113·5	113-1	112·3	110·8	115·8	113.9	115·4	111·8	114·6	113-5	117·4	113·7
	April	114·3	112·2	113-1	110·8	111.9	114·1	111·8	112·8	111.2	109·9	113·7	116·4	111.9
	May	115·6	112·8	113-9	112·3	115.1	116·6	114·4	116·5	112.6	112·5	115·6	118·0	113.3
	June	120·4	115·8	115-8	114·3	114.7	117·0	115·6	118·0	113.1	115·0	116·4	118·4	116.7
	July	119·5	113·5	117·1	113·8	118-0	117·6	115·2	118·7	114·2	115.6	115·0	119·0	113·9
	August	117·4	112·8	115·9	111·6	111-8	115·9	113·2	116·4	111·3	112.8	115·4	116·5	112·7
	September	118·3	113·5	117·2	113·3	115-7	115·0	114·0	117·0	114·5	114.3	117·0	118·8	115·2
	October	117·5	114·5	117·0	113·5	113·7	117·6	116·8	119·3	115.7	115·9	116·7	119·8	115·8
	November	119·5	117·9	117·8	116·0	118·8	120·3	120·1	120·1	118.2	117·0	119·3	120·6	118·1
	December	127·2	118·3	117·8	117·0	117·8	117·9	115·6	117·7	113.9	117·8	118·2	111·6	116·4
1969	January	120·7	120·3	121 · 3	118·9	119·8	122 · 8	119·0	121 · 4	113·8	117·5	122.0	119·3	118-5
	February	120·3	128·3	120 · 9	117·6	122·0	120 · 8	120·1	121 · 0	113·7	117·0	119.0	117·1	118-6
	March	129·7	121·7	123 · 2	120·4	122·5	125 · 8	122·0	122 · 1	116·7	120·1	122.3	120·5	124-0
	April	123·6	121 · 3	122.9	121 · 6	125·6	126·2	123 · 6	123 · 3	122.0	119·4	122.6	122·8	121.7
	May	124·2	121 · 0	122.3	120 · 3	124·3	125·7	124 · 3	122 · 8	115.7	118·1	121.1	118·1	120.5
	June	129·1	124 · 9	126.2	123 · 1	132·4	127·3	126 · 6	125 · 0	119.6	121·6	124.4	124·7	125.2
	July	127 · 5	126·0	125·2	122·8	127·9	127·9	125·3	126·8	122·4	119·9	123·8	127 · 1	123.5
	August	126 · 7	123·4	126·3	120·3	123·7	125·1	124·0	125·3	116·9	119·3	122·1	123 · 6	123.5
	September	127 · 0	124·7	128·0	123·3	128·2	125·7	125·0	125·4	119·3	119·3	124·1	126 · 3	126.2
	October	126·9	125 · 4	128·2	125·2	132.8	127·3	126 · 5	127·3	125·0	121 · 4	126·5	125·8	126·8
	November	129·9	131 · 0	129·0	126·5	134.9	129·2	130 · 4	127·7	122·6	122 · 0	127·3	127·0	129·7
	December*	136·4	130 · 8	128·1	129·3	128.2	129·5	127 · 4	124·9	117·3	120 · 2	125·2	123·1	127·9

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

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

TABLE 127

126-8 129-7 127-9 \* Provisional.

## EARNINGS

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

1966=1	ANUARY	J				and property of					(continued)
		All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered	Miscel- laneous services§	Transport and communi- cation‡	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying	Agri- culture†	All manufac- turing industries	Other manufac- turing industries
1965	January	93·4	93·4	93·0	91 · 4	92·9	94·3	93 · 8	90·2	93 · 7	93·0
	February	94·1	94·7	94·1	92 · 7	93·7	98·2	94 · 5	92·6	94 · 4	92·9
	March	94·4	96·2	95·7	94 · 3	94·8	100·8	94 · 1	91·9	96 · 0	93·1
	April	94·0	94·4	96·4	94·4	93·8	96·4	96·1	94·7	93.8	90·9
	May	96·6	98·1	98·1	97·2	95·6	103·3	97·6	98·3	97.3	95·9
	June	95·8	98·1	96·7	98·1	95·0	102·6	96·5	99·8	97.5	97·7
	July	96·1	98·1	96·0	97.6	94·0	102·3	98 · 1	105·5	97·4	97·0
	August	96·5	96·2	94·0	96.9	94·0	99·5	99 · 2	103·0	95·2	95·0
	September	97·6	97·8	94·9	98.7	95·3	103·0	98 · 8	104·0	96·6	96·2
	October	98·9	99·4	97 · 8	98·5	99 · 1	103·7	99.0	110-8	98·4	96·6
	November	98·8	99·2	98 · 2	99·0	98 · 3	100·2	99.6	104-0	99·0	97·1
	December	99·3	97·8	95 · 8	100·2	97 · 6	97·8	102.8	101-3	97·1	95·9
1966	January	100 · 0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100∙0	100·0	100·0
	February	100 · 5	101·1	101·4	100·3	100·5	101·9	100·1	97∙9	101·3	100·0
	March	102 · 2	104·1	103·5	101·4	101·0	108·2	100·6	99∙1	103·4	101·2
	April	103·0	103·5	102·9	103·7	102 · 1	106·4	101 · 5	104·7	103 · 0	101 · 4
	May	102·6	104·1	102·7	103·4	103 · 9	108·8	102 · 9	104·6	103 · 5	101 · 5
	June	103·2	105·7	103·4	105·2	103 · 7	112·3	104 · 1	106·5	104 · 7	103 · 2
	July	103 · 1	105 · 2	102.6	106·4	104·7	111.0	102 · 1	110·3	104·1	101.6
	August	103 · 2	102 · 9	100.4	105·3	104·9	106.5	103 · 0	108·8	101·6	101.0
	September	103 · 5	103 · 7	102.2	105·0	102·4	111.4	104 · 0	111·5	101·8	101.2
	October	103 · 5	104·0	103·7	104·7	102·6	110·6	103·8	116·1	102·2	99-8
	November	103 · 2	103·6	104·6	104·1	102·9	108·6	104·6	109·3	102·2	99-6
	December	103 · 5	102·0	103·4	104·6	101·4	106·2	106·9	106·5	100·3	98-1
1967	January	103 · 1	103 · 1	105·9	104·1	103·5	106·5	105 · 3	102 · 7	102·2	100 · 1
	February	103 · 5	104 · 1	105·2	104·2	103·2	108·0	105 · 4	102 · 1	103·5	101 · 3
	March	103 · 4	102 · 4	106·3	104·3	102·7	102·1	107 · 3	103 · 0	101·8	100 · 4
	April	104·3	105.6	108·1	106·5	103·2	111 · 4	106·4	108·7	104·4	102·9
	May	104·4	105.9	107·1	106·9	104·0	110 · 9	105·2	109·9	105·0	102·8
	June	105·4	108.0	107·4	109·4	105·3	115 · 7	106·7	110·6	106·5	103·9
	July	106·6	108·8	107·9	109·1	105·1	116·5	107·2	115·4	107·5	107·6
	August	106·5	106·2	104·6	107·8	106·2	111·1	105·2	114·8	105·0	102·7
	September	108·0	108·2	110·8	108·3	105·7	115·9	106·1	118·1	106·7	105·8
	October	108·6	109·2	111+1	108·0	104·5	115·9	106·7	117·1	108·2	107 · 2
	November	110·1	110·6	110+4	111·7	107·1	116·3	109·3	112·8	109·7	107 · 7
	December	109·5	107·8	110+4	109·0	105·5	108·2	111·9	107·1	107·5	106 · 6
1968	January February March	110·9 111·5 112·5	110·9 112·2 114·6	114·4 115·6 120·1	110·9 111·7 112·4	107·8 108·8 109·4	114·1 116·9 120·7	110·3 110·3 111·7	109.6	110·7 112·0 114·3	110·0 110·2 113·0
	April	112.9	113·4	117·5	112.9	109·4	120·5	110·6	115·2	112·3	111.5
	May	113.2	114·9	116·2	113.5	111·6	122·8	110·4	116·2	114·1	112.6
	June	113.7	116·4	115·8	113.9	112·7	124·2	111·3	114·6	116·0	113.4
	July	113·9	116·3	115·2	115·5	111.9	123·7	109-0	120·6	115·8	113·9
	August	115·3	114·9	114·6	117·1	112.7	120·9	110-8	119·9	113·8	111·8
	September	116·1	116·3	116·8	119·6	111.4	123·8	111-7	120·2	115·1	112·7
	October	116·7	117·3	117·4	121 · 8	111·2	124·8	112·0	125·8	115·8	113.9
	November	118·5	118·9	119·8	123 · 0	112·0	124·9	113·3	120·2	118·1	115.5
	December	119·5	117·7	115·9	122 · 5	112·1	118·8	111·9	115·8	117·9	116.5
1969	January	119-9	119·9	121 · 3	122.6	113·0	123 · 1	116·3	115·9	119·8	115·9
	February	118-7	119·4	121 · 6	121.7	116·2	120 · 9	113·3	115·0	119·6	116·7
	March	120-5	122·8	126 · 4	122.9	115·9	128 · 9	117·3	117·8	122·5	118·8
	April	122.7	123·2	125·7	124·5	120·1	129·6	117·4	119·2	122·6	120·6
	May	120.5	122·3	121·8	125·2	118·7	126·0	116·9	128·7	121·8	121·4
	June	122.9	125·8	126·5	127·7	120·7	134·1	117·8	123·5	125·0	120·9
	July	122.8	125·4	126·6	127·0	121 · 8	32 ·	114·7	134-3	124·6	120·5
	August	123.9	123·5	123·7	126·1	119 · 1	28 · 3	114·9	129-9	123·0	120·3
	September	125.5	125·7	127·6	128·3	120 · 2	32 · 3	118·7	132-1	124·8	123·2
	October	126·5	127·2	129·3	131-6	119·6	133·0	118·6	137·4	126·2	125 · 6
	November	127·9	128·5	130·6	134-3	120·8	130·6	119·5	135·1	128·2	127 · 7
	December*	130·2	128·2	129·2	133-3	123·0	128·7	123·2	125·0	128·4	126 · 1

† England and Wales only. † England and Wales only. ‡ Except sea transport and post office services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services. § Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

See Average 1955 = 100 footnote to table 129. LOG SCALE 220.5 220 Average weekly earnings (manual workers) 210 200 Average salary earnings 190 180 170 Weekly rates of wages 160 Wages and salaries per unit output 150 140 130 ..... . Retail prices 120 1 7 1 110 1:1 100 T. 97 1 1 1\_\_\_\_ 1 1 1 11 11 1 1. . 1 . . 1 1 1 0 A AO A O A 0 0 0 A A O 0 A 0 A A A O A O A O A O A 0 A O A 0 1969 1970 1967 1968 1964 1966 1962 1963 1965 1961 1957 1958 1959 1960 1955 1956

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

FEBRUARY 1970 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

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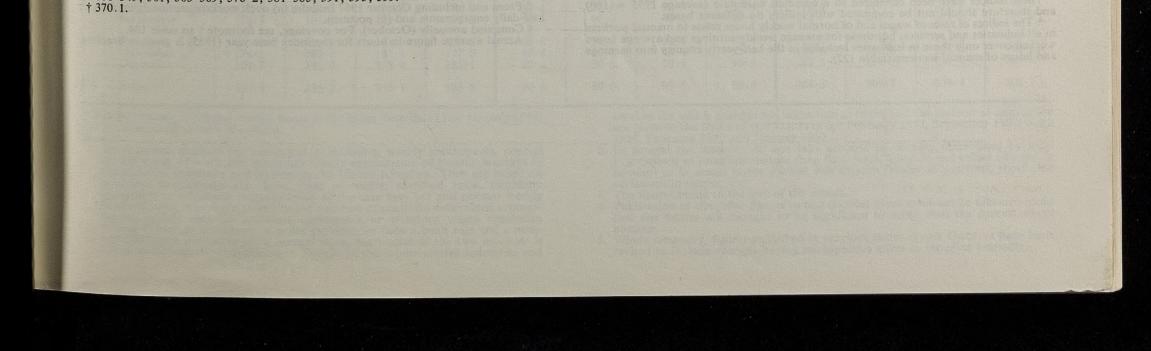
#### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128	Avera	ge weekly	earnings in	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium	Avera	ge hourly	earnings ex	ccluding ov	ertime pre	mium
Industry Group	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969
	1	Care of the second	1		<u> </u>	1			1 	1		1
ENGINEERING*			- Take	1	1 0.001	s. d.	1-22	1	1	1	1	1 d.
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	117·5 112·8 116·3 116·1	2 ·   19·7  19·5  2 ·0	27 ·    26 · 0  27 · 0  27 · 3	33·5  32·4  31·0  33·7	139.7 138.9 137.6 140.0	544 8 480 0 385 4 501 0	122.8 118.1 120.7 121.2	129·2 126·3 126·5 128·3	32 ·    27 · 8  30 · 6  30 · 8	138·8 134·4 136·7 137·7	43 · 8  4  · 8  4  · 8  43 · 7	134·3 116·1 93·0 122·4
All time-workers Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	8·6   4·    4·9	120·4 116·9 118·8	127·9 124·7 123·3	133·3 129·7 127·8	140·0 133·9 135·3	562 6 498 3 402 1	125·0 119·9 118·6 122·2	129·8 124·9 126·1 127·2	133.6 129.3 128.6 131.2	139·1 134·1 133·0 136·2	145·0 139·7 139·2 142·1	148-8 133-6 98-7 139-3
All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers	116·3 117·9 113·3 116·1 116·1	118.6 120.6 118.0 119.4 119.6	126 · 1 127 · 4 125 · 1 126 · 2 126 · 5	131.2 133.2 130.8 130.3 132.3	136·8 139·7 136·1 137·2 138·2	524 4 552 9 489 4 389 4 511 10	122.2 123.5 118.7 120.5 121.6	129 · 0 125 · 1 126 · 5 127 · 4	132 · 4 128 · 1 130 · 3 130 · 7	138·4 133·9 136·1 136·9	143·9 140·2 141·4 142·7	140.7 124.8 94.3 130.0
All workers covered SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA			Lise Eise									
			1	1	5 8408 F	s. d.		1	[	1 150 4	159.6	d.
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	131·3 130·5 122·9 130·8	127 · 5 137 · 2 122 · 8 129 · 8	130·2 141·3 129·0 133·4	138·9 139·5 138·9 141·3	149·9 154·9 152·8 154·7	508 11 431 10 406 9 469 2	32·8  27·1  23·4  31·4	134.7 133.5 131.3 135.6	38·5  33·6  35·2  38·2	150·4 142·0 150·3 151·7	155·0 160·9 163·0	100 · 0 95 · 1 113 · 1
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	131·0 127·2 114·2	130·9 128·0 118·0	140·8 138·9 131·9	145·8 145·3 138·1	156·4 159·0 139·9	574 8 466 8 439 7 536 7	130·9 126·6 120·2 129·7	135·7 130·5 124·8 134·6	140·9 140·8 129·2 140·6	149·0 147·4 139·6 148·3	58·   55·3  43·0  55·9	145 · 6 108 · 98 · !
All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers	128·9 130·9 128·0 118·2 129·4	129.6 130.2 130.3 120.8 129.7	140·1 139·4 139·5 132·7 139·5	45·3  44·   43·3  39·8  44·	155·0 155·0 157·8 146·6 155·1	536 7 561 6 457 7 428 1 520 9	131.0 126.8 121.9 130.2	135-2 130-9 128-3 134-8	141.0 139.1 133.1 141.0	148·5 145·4 144·9 148·7	157·9 155·2 151·1 157·7	141 · 106 · 97 · 127 ·
All workers covered CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE:	1 125 1		8 8									
Timeworkers	1	1 120 7	1 122 5	139.5	145.8	s. d. 494 3	127.6	137.2	139.2	149.6	155-0	d. 123.
General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	124·2 124·5 124·3	30·7  32·7  31·2	133·5 135·3 133·9	139.5 140.6 139.7	146·5 145·9	551 I 507 I	124·6 127·2	134·8 136·8	138·4 139·3	143·1 148·2	150·8 154·2	136-
Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers	122.0 122.0 121.6	127·7 129·6 128·1 129·5	3 ·7  32·0  3 ·8  32·9	135·5 136·6 135·8 138·0	142.6 144.7 143.6 144.6	507   578 4 524  0 499	123·8 120·4 122·5 126·6	129.6 125.2 128.3 134.3	130·7 126·9 129·5 136·1	135·2 133·3 134·5 143·7		131 144 134 126
All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	123·4  123·4  123·2	131·5 129·9	134·1 133·2	139·2   138·2	146·2   145·1	563 11 515 0	122·6 125·4	130·6 133·3	133·5   135·4	139·1   142·5	47·    149·4	140-1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACT	URE§										antique en e	August 1
Timeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers	114·5 118·0 119·1 113·3 115·2	119·4 120·9 126·2 116·8 120·6	124·8 133·1 134·5 125·2 126·3	128·9 135·6 137·0 130·5 128·6	135·4 147·5 146·7 139·9 141·8	s. d. 477 5 588 10 500 2 467 9 419 3 498 11	116·0 122·3 113·3 118·4 118·9 119·8	124·3 127·0 126·5 118·8 123·1 125·3	23·0  44·0  30·5  25·0  24·7  31·7	125.9 147.1 130.8 129.3 126.2 135.3	3 ·   55·5  45·4  37·6  36·8  45·8	d. 111- 140- 114- 109- 93- 116-
All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Process workers	116.9	121.6	130·6	134·8 129·4	146·8 136·1 143·3	542 8 614 6	115.8	123·3	126·9 127·3	130·7 130·0	136·4 141·4	138- 149-
Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers	115·6 110·7 114·9 118·4	118·5 113·9 119·5 121·6	124·2 119·3 126·7 126·1	130·4 126·0 129·7 136·5	32·   40·8  44·6	502 3 506 6 458 3	115·0 118·4 118·5	18·6  22·6  23·1	121 · 5 127 · 7 128 · 7	127·3 130·6 132·8	131·8 137·5 140·0 136·9	105.
All payment-by-result workers All process workers All maintenance workers (skilled) All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	112·4 111·3 116·1	117·0 116·4 118·9 116·2	123.6 123.6 125.9 121.9	29·9  29·8  31·2  28·3	137·6 136·5 143·1 134·9	537 10 536 8 605 0 502 0	116·7 116·1 120·2 116·6	122·3 122·9 123·9 120·8	123.9	129.2	136·5 142·8 134·7	136 146 121
All service workers All labourers All workers covered	114·5 118·2 113·7	118·4 122·1 118·2	126·0 127·0 125·1	130·0 135·1 131·3	140·5 144·5 139·5	492   443 7 530	118.6 120.0 118.2	121.0 124.2 123.6		132.3	140.1	100.

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958: \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. † 370.1.

‡ 271–272; 276. § 311–312.



## WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

United Kingdom: movement in earnings: salaries, hours of work and basic rates of wages

BL	E 129	and a last a part with a part of	Second States	minimum and the server	ha ha tan addina	which have not the state of the state		AVERAGE=
		Basic weekly	Basic hourly	ALL MANUA	AL WORKERS*	Average weekly	Average hourly	AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS
		rates of wages†	rates of wages†	hours†	worked‡	earnings‡	earnings‡	and the second second
50 51		73·1 79·3	73·0 79·2	100.2	97·7 98·4	68·1 75·0	69·7 76·1	
2		85.8	85.7	100.1	97·7 98·5	80·9 85·9	82·8 87·1	
53 54		89·8 93·7	89·7 93·6	100.1	99·3   100·0(47·0)	91·5 100·0	92·2 100·0	100.0
5		100.0	100.0	100·0(44·6) 100·0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
78		113·4 117·5	113.6	99·9 99·7	99·0 98·3	113·0 116·9	114·0 118·9	114·8 118·5
9		120.6	121-1 126-3	99·6 98·0	99 · 1 98 · 3	122·2 130·1	123·2 132·5	126.3
2		123·7 128·8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138·0 142·9	141·9 148·4	139·9 147·7
23		133·6 138·4	140·5 145·7	95·1 95·0	96·3 96·5	148.9	154.3	155-8
45		144·9 151·2	153·2 162·9	94·6 92·9	97·4 96·3	161·8 174·8	166 · 1 181 · 6	164·5 178·4
5		158·3 164·2	173·7 180·8	91·1 90·9	94·3 94·3	185·0 192·3	196·2 204·1	186·1 194·7
7 3 9		175·1 184·3	193 · 1 203 · 5	90·7 90·6	94·7 94·9	208 · I 224 · 4	219·8 239·5	206.9
	April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	
	October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151-3	155.9	155-8
4	January	142.5	150-3	94.9	97.7	159.8	163.7	-
	April July	143·7 145·6	151·6 153·9	94·8 94·6	- 27 t		168.5	164.5
	October	146.2	154-7	94.6	97.2	163-8	100.3	104 5
	January April	148 • <del>4</del> 149 • 4	158·2 160·1	93·8 93·3	96.8	171.8	177.5	=
	July October	152-2	164·5 166·1	92·5 92·2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
	October	155 1			ang mellers	You have		200 hora
6	January April	155·9 157·6	170·2 173·0	91.6	94.7	184.7	194.9	
	July October	159·3 159·4	175·1 175·2	91·0 91·0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186-1
	October	1.57				THE WEAT	mentore ni	
7	January April	160·4 161·4	176·3 177·5	91·0 91·0	94.0	188.5	200.4	The second se
	April July October	165·4 167·5	182·2 184·5	90-8 90-8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
	October	an minal sinter sind and		and set of the set of the	and the second second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MANUFACTUR	Hara Gina
3	January April	172·3 173·5	190·0 191·4	90·7 90·7	94.5	205.0	216.9	
	July October	174·9 176·5	192·9 194·7	90·7 90·7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
					REAL RAPEL	1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(activity) a	
9	January February	181·4 182·0	200·2 200·8	90·6 90·6	126 ± 256		=	279/07/20
	March	182.3	201 · 1	90.6	223	A CHI THE A CHI	- ansi	to an and a second second
	April	182·4 182·6	201 · 3 201 · 6	90·6 90·6	94.9	220.5	232.4	
	May June	182-6	202.2	90.6			-	
	July	183-8 184-3	203 · 1 203 · 6	90·5 90·5	1001		in wards	-
	August September	185-5	205.0	90.5		Peter	(	
	October	185.7	205.2	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	
	November December	187·2 191·1	206·9 211·2	90·5 90·5	· 一 平 報	1. 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19		Cardenia -
0	January	192.1	212.4	90.5	and a second second second second		and we have a state of the second state of the	and the second second

Note: These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases. \* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

† See footnotes to table 130.
‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.
§ Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.
|| Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

TABLE 130

All industrie 1956]

Monthly

Janua Febru March

April May June

July Augus Septer

Octob Nover Decen

Janua

Manufacturi 1956

Monthl

Janua Febru Marci

April May June

July Augu Septe

Octol Nove Decer

Janua

1969

1970

1969

1970

### WAGES AND HOURS

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

31st JANUARY 1956=100

	BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NO	RMAL WE	EKLY HOU	JRS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	Men	Women	Juveniles		Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
s and serv	vices			TEL					5392	(Section)		104.7
	[ 104.8	104.2	105.5	104·7	100·0 (44·4) 99·9	100·0 (45·2) 99·9	100·0 (44·7) 99·9	100·0 (44·6) 99·9	104.8	104·2 109·8	105.5	104·7
	110·0 113·8 116·8	109·7 114·0 117·0	111·3 115·8 119·0	114·0 117·0	99.7 99.6	99·6 99·5	99·8 99·8	99.7 99.6 98.0	114·2 117·3 122·3	114·4 117·7 122·8	116·0 119·2 125·6	114·3 117·4 122·5
y	119·7 124·6 129·1	120·8 125·3 130·3	123·2 130·3 135·6	120·0 125·0 129·6	97 · 9 96 · 0 95 · 1	98·3 95·8 95·1	98 · 1 95 · 9 95 · 1	95-9 95-1	129·8 135·7	130·7 137·0	135·9 142·5 148·4	130·3 136·2 141·3
S	133.6 139.8 145.7	135·7 142·6 149·4	141·0 147·6 155·1	134·3 140·6 146·7	95·0 94·6 92·8	95·0 94·8 93·1	95·0 94·5 92·7	95·0 94·6 92·9	140.6 147.8 156.9	142.8 150.4 160.5	156 · 1 167 · 5	148·6 157·9
	152·2 157·9	157·4 163·5 173·1	164 · 1 170 · 3 181 · 5	153·5 159·3 169·9	91·1 90·9 90·7	91·2 91·0 90·7	91·1 90·9 90·7	91·1 90·9 90·7	167·0 173·8 185·9	172.6 179.7 190.8	180 · 1 187 · 4 200 · 1	168·5 175·3 187·3
	168·6  77·5	180.9	193.1	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	195-9	199.9	213.2	197.4
ry Jary	174·7 175·3	178·6 179·0	189·3 190·3 190·6	176·0 176·5 176·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7 90·7	192.8 193.3 193.7	197·0 197·4 197·7	208·9 210·0 210·3	194·2 194·7 195·1
1	175·6 175·7 175·9	179·2 179·3 179·3	190·7 191·0	176·9 177·1	90·6 90·6	90·7 90·6	90·6 90·6	90·7 90·6	193·8 194·1	197·7 198·0 198·6	210·4 210·8 211·5	195·2 195·5 196·1
	176·4 176·9	179·8 181·3	191·6 192·2	177·6 178·3	90·6 90·6	90·5	90·6 90·5	90·6 90·5	194·7 195·3 195·9	200·5 200·7	212·3 212·5	197·0 197·5
embe <b>r</b>	177·5 178·7	181·4 182·3	192·5 193·4	178·8 180·0	90·6 90·6	90·4 90·4	90·5 90·5	90·5 90·5	197.3	201·7 202·0	213.6	198.8
ber mber mber	178·9 180·5 184·3	182.6 183.4 184.4	193·6 195·4 207·1	180·2 181·6 185·4	90.6 90.6 90.5	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·5 90·5 90·5	197.5 199.3 203.5	202·9 204·0	215·8 228·8	200·7 204·8
ry	185.3	185.2	207.9	186.3	90.5	90.4	90.5	90.5	204.6	204.9	229.8	206.0
ng indust ly es	104.9 110.1 113.6 116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4	103-9 109-6 113-6 116-4 120-0 124-3 129-0	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0	100-0 (44-1) 99-9 99-7 99-6 97-1 95-6 95-2	100-0 (44-5) 100-0 99-9 99-7 97-8 95-2 94-9	100-0 (44-3) 100-0 99-9 99-7 97-5 95-4 95-4 95-0	100.0 (44.2) 100.0 99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7	103-9 109-6 113-7 116-7 122-7 130-6 136-0 141-0	104-9 110-7 114-7 117-7 125-9 135-7 141-1 145-6	104-7 110- 113-6 116-9 122-1 130- 134-0 134-0 138-0
	131.0 137.0 141.9 148.1 154.0 165.8 175.2	133.6 141.0 147.5 156.1 162.1 173.3 180.3	138-2 144-7 152-4 161-5 167-6 179-0 191-5	131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1 156.0 167.7 176.8	95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4 91.0 90.8 90.7	94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.7 90.3 90.1	94.9 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.8 90.5 90.4	95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3 90.9 90.6 90.5	137-7 144-4 153-0 162-2 169-2 182-7 193-3	149 · 1 159 · 1 171 · 2 178 · 8 191 · 9 200 · 1	152-9 164-4 177-1 184-6 197-7 211-8	145- 154- 164- 171- 185- 195-
ary uary :h	173 · 1 173 · 2 173 · 4	178·3 178·4 178·8	187·8 187·9 188·2	174·7 174·7 175·0	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·2 90·2 90·2	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	190·8 190·9 191·1	197.6 197.7 198.1	207·6 207·7 208·0	192 · 192 · 193 ·
1	173·6 173·9 174·5	178·9 178·9 179·0	188·4 188·7 189·1	175·2 175·4 175·9	90·7 90·6 90·6	90·2 90·1 90·1	90·5 90·4 90·4	90·6 90·5 90·5	191-4 191-8 192-5	198·2 198·6 198·8	208·2 208·8 209·2	193 - 193 - 194 -
ust ember	175·0 175·4 175·5	181 · 1 181 · 3 181 · 6	190·0 190·4 190·7	176·7 177·0 177·2	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·4 90·4 90·4	193 · 1 193 · 5 193 · 7	201 · 1 201 · 3 201 · 7	210·3 210·7 211·0	195 - 195 - 196 -
ober ember ember	175·8 176·1 183·5	181 · 9 182 · 1 183 · 9	191·0 191·1 215·0	177·5 177·8 185·1	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·4 90·4 90·4	90·4 90·4 90·4	194·0 194·3 202·5	202·0 202·2 204·3	211·3 211·5 237·9	196· 196· 204·
and the second se					90.6				203.5	205.7	239.1	205.

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

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

services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation

are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960.
In general the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time registeries of actual the statistics.

variations in output, etc.3. The figures relate to the end of the month.4. Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole

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

#### WAGES AND HOURS

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

INDEN TO BREE YS	Agriculture, forestry	Mining and	Food, drink and	Chemicals and allied	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass,
	and fishing	quarrying	tobacco	industries	A State State	and the second s	and fur	lootwear	cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages	1	<u> </u>				<u>.</u>			al entre com Tr
959	117           120           127           132           138           143           152           158           163           173           185	8	119	112	117	112	8	8	115
960		19	123	115	119	116	21	23	120
961		126	28	118	125	121	22	24	126
962		129	32	124	127	124	26	32	131
963		135	38	131	130	128	31	35	138
964 Monthly averages		135	144	139	136	133	35	44	146
965		145	150	144	140	139	42	51	155
966		152	156	149	147	145	48	57	161
967		156	161	152	155	148	50	61	165
968		163	169	158	170	152	57	67	172
969		172	177	166	181	156	64	71	181
1969 April	185	170	174	166	179	155	164	171	178
May	187	170	174	166	180	155	164	171	178
June	187	170	174	166	181	155	164	171	178
July	187	170	178	166	181	157	164	171	183
August	187	170	180	166	181	157	164	171	183
September	187	170	180	166	181	157	164	172	183
October	187	170	181	166	181	157	164	172	183
November	187	184	183	167	181	157	164	172	184
December	187	184	185	167	193	158	168	172	189
1970 January Normal weekly hours*	187	184	186	167	193	160	170	172	190
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 967 968 969	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}(47\cdot 5)\\99\cdot 9\\98\cdot 0\\97\cdot 8\\97\cdot 8\\97\cdot 8\\97\cdot 5\\95\cdot 6\\95\cdot 5\\93\cdot 4\\93\cdot 4\\93\cdot 3\\93\cdot 0\end{array}\right.$	(39 · 1) 100 · 0 100 · 0 96 · 7 96 · 6 95 · 0 94 · 1 94 · 0 93 · 8 93 · 7 93 · 7	(45.0) 99.1 97.5 94.8 94.4 94.1 93.0 91.1 89.3 89.2 89.2 89.2	(43.6) 100.0 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8 91.8 91.8 91.8	(44.0) 99.6 96.4 95.4 95.4 95.3 92.4 91.3 91.1 90.9 90.9	(45.0) 100.0 99.7 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.5 93.8 92.2 91.4 90.0 89.2	(45.0) 100.0 96.3 95.6 95.6 95.6 93.3 92.4 91.0 89.9 89.4	(44 · 2) 100 · 0 98 · 7 95 · 8 95 · 4 95 · 3 95 · 3 93 · 6 91 · 2 90 · 5 90 · 5 90 · 5	(44-7) 99-9 98-7 95-5 95-3 95-3 95-3 95-3 95-3 94-7 92-9 91-5 91-0 90-6
1969 April	93·0	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	89·8	89·9	90·5	90·6
May	93·0	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	89·0	89·9	90·5	90·6
June	93·0	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	89·0	89·9	90·5	90·6
July	93·0	93·7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	88.9	88.9	90·5	90·6
August	93·0	93·7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	88.9	88.9	90·5	90·6
September	93·0	93·7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	88.9	88.9	90·5	90·6
October	93·0	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	88·9	88·9	90·5	90·6
November	93·0	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	88·9	88·9	90·5	90·6
December	93·0	93.1	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	88·9	88·9	90·5	90·6
1970 January	93.0	93 • 1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1969 Monthly averages 1968 1969	117           122           130           135           142           150           159           170           174           186           199	118   19   130   134   140   147   155   161   166   174   184	120 126 135 140 147 155 165 174 181 190 199	12   8  23  30  37  45  54  63  65  72  8	18  24  30  33  33  36  42  51  61  170  87  200	12   16   127   31   35   41   148   57   162   169   175	18   21   127   32   37   42   152   61   165   175   183	118   125   300   38   42   152   61   172   172   178   84   89	115 121 132 137 145 154 163 174 181 189 200
1969 April	199	181	195	181	197	172	182	189	197
May	201	181	195	181	198	174	182	189	197
June	201	181	195	181	199	174	182	189	197
July	201	181	200	181	199	177	184	189	202
August	201	181	202	181	199	177	184	189	202
September	201	181	202	181	199	177	184	190	202
October	201	181	203	181	199	177	184	190	202
November	201	197	205	182	199	177	184	190	203
December	201	198	207	182	212	178	189	190	209
1970 January	201	198	208	182	213	180	191	190	210

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

Note: If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. From this issue, indices are being presented on the basis of the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. This has resulted in some minor adjustments to the "Food, drink and tobacco" and "Chemicals and allied industries" groups. TABLE 131 (co

Timber, furniture, etc.

## WAGES AND HOURS

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

	31st JANUARY 1956		-	1 1	1	1		1	
		Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing
	Basic weekly rates of wa			and a state of the second		abaro di seconda	eize.		
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	18   20   25   32   37   43   47   59   61   72   77	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162 170 179 190	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158 164 171 179	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164 177 188	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164 169 175 188	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154 161 172 176	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151 155 177 183	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162 170 177
1969	April	175	185	177	185	186	176	183	175
	May	175	185	177	185	186	176	183	175
	June	175	185	179	186	186	176	183	175
	July	176	187	179	187	186	176	183	175
	August	176	187	179	190	186	176	183	175
	September	180	198	180	193	195	177	183	176
	October	181	198	180	193	195	177	183	179
	November	181	202	181	193	195	177	183	179
	December	181	202	181	193	198	177	184	186
1970	January	181	202	181	196	207	177	184	186
	Normal weekly	(45·9) 99·9	(45 · 1) 97 · 7	(45·6) 100·0	(45.6)	(44·2)	∣ (45·1)	(45.0)	(43·2)
ses { 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Monthly averages	99.9 99.2 97.9 96.7 96.6 96.5 94.4 92.8 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.0	97.7 97.4 93.5 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.0 88.9 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8	100.0 99.8 96.9 95.5 95.5 95.5 92.9 91.2 91.1 91.1 91.1	98-9 97-4 95-6 93-6 93-4 93-2 92-1 89-4 89-1 89-1 88-9 88-8	(44 · 2) 100 · 0 96 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 93 · 2 90 · 6 90 · 6 90 · 6	(45 · 1) 100 · 0 99 · 0 96 · 1 93 · 5 93 · 4 92 · 5 90 · 8 89 · 1 88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 8	(45.0) 98.6 96.2 94.5 94.1 93.9 91.9 89.5 89.1 88.9 88.9 88.9	(43 · 2) 99 · 1 96 · 9 95 · 8 94 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7
1969	April	92.5	88 · 8	91 · 1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88·9	91 · 7
	May	92.5	88 · 8	91 · 1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88·9	91 · 7
	June	92.2	88 · 8	91 · 1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88·9	91 · 7
	July	91.6	88 · 8	91 · 1	88·8	90·6	88 · 8	88·9	91 · 7
	August	91.6	88 · 8	91 · 1	88·8	90·6	88 · 8	88·9	91 · 7
	September	91.6	88 · 8	91 · 1	88·8	90·6	88 · 8	88·9	91 · 7
	October	91 · 6	88 · 8	91 · 1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88.9	91 · 7
	November	91 · 6	88 · 8	91 · 1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88.9	91 · 7
	December	91 · 6	88 · 8	91 · 1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88.9	91 · 7
1970	January	91.3	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.9	91.7
	Basic hourly rates of	129		1179	1 159	si insh		100	Were I
ges { 1959	Monthly averages	8	122	117	116	112	20	14	9
1960		2	126	122	124	119	23	20	26
1961		27	138	132	131	126	30	27	31
1962		36	144	138	138	132	43	36	41
1963		4	151	145	145	139	47	144	47
1964		48	159	150	154	149	56	51	54
1965		56	168	162	166	168	63	59	63
1966		71	182	173	177	181	73	69	73
1967		74	192	180	184	187	82	174	76
1968		85	202	187	199	193	94	99	85
1969		92	214	196	212	208	99	206	92
1969	April	189	208	194	208	206	199	206	191
	May	189	208	194	208	206	199	206	191
	June	190	208	197	209	206	199	206	191
	July	192	211	197	211	206	199	206	191
	August	192	211	197	214	206	199	206	191
	September	196	223	197	217	216	199	206	192
	October	197	223	197	217	216	199	206	195
	November	197	227	199	217	216	199	206	195
	December	197	227	199	217	219	199	207	202
1970	January	198	227	199	221	229	199	207	202

\* See footnote on previous page.

## **RETAIL PRICES**

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

TABLE 132					an .						
	ALL					FO	OD†			1	ALL BARRY
	TTEMS		AII	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show, significant seasonal variations	Items main the United Primarily from home produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food
7th JANUARY 195	6=100		34	- 101	. 14					11	
Weights	1,0	000	350				1				650
1956 1957 1958 Monthly 1959 averages 1960 1961 1 1962 January 16	102 105 109 109 109 109 109 110 111	9-8 9-0 9-6 9-7 4-5	102.2 104.9 107.1 108.2 107.4 109.1 110.7		A CONTRACTOR						102.0 106.3 110.0 110.4 112.5 117.5 121.2
lóth JANUARY 196	2=100								<u>.</u>	粗 师	
Weights 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0	000	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63.0-65.3 62.0-63.8 55.8-57.7 52.1-53.8 53.2-54.5 53.9-54.9	253 · 7-256 · 0 255 · 2-257 · 0 256 · 3-258 · 2 257 · 2-258 · 9 243 · 5-244 · 8 238 · 1-239 · 1	45.0-46.3 45.8-46.9 45.3-46.5 47.3-48.4 45.3-46.1 43.0-43.6	81 · 4-82 · 4 84 · 0-84 · 7 82 · 4-83 · 1 78 · 2-78 · 8 74 · 3-74 · 8 75 · 7-76 · 1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	50·7 50·4 51·7 55·2 53·9 51·9	76.6 75.0 76.9 76.5 70.0 67.5	681 681 686 689 702 707 711
1968 1969	1,0		263 254	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5	215·0-216·6 208·5-210·0	39·6-40·7 38·8-39·9	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7	104·0-105·6 103·1-104·6	53·4 51·4	57·6 54·0	737 746
1962 1963 1964 1965 Monthly 1966 averages 1967 1968	17th January 1956=100 119·3	101 · 6 103 · 6 107 · 0 112 · 1 116 · 5 119 · 4 125 · 0 131 · 8	102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 8 111 · 6 115 · 6 118 · 5 123 · 2 131 · 0	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7 136·2	102 · 1 104 · 4 110 · 0 113 · 1 116 · 0 118 · 4 123 · 8 130 · 1	102 · 0 103 · 0 106 · 5 109 · 3 112 · 0 114 · 6 118 · 9 126 · 0	104·2 108·1 112·3 115·0 116·8 120·4 126·1 133·0	103 · 4 106 · 3 110 · 2 113 · 0 115 · 1 118 · 3 123 · 5 130 · 5	101 · 0 101 · 7 110 · 1 115 · 2 119 · 4 121 · 2 130 · 2 136 · 8	100.5 103.2 109.3 111.7 114.7 116.5 119.0 123.8	101 · 2 103 · 1 106 · 6 112 · 3 116 · 9 119 · 8 125 · 7 132 · 2
963 January 15	ertat.	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2
964 January 14		104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3
965 January 12 966 January 18	ause in the	109·5 114·3	110·3 113·0	99·9 109·7	112.9	108·9 109·8	114·8 115·3	112·6 113·3	113·9 117·3	112·5 112·3	109·2 114·8
967 January 17	and a second	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119-1	116.5	119.0
968 January 16	ALCONT A	121.6	121 · 1	121.0	121.3	115-9	120.9	119-2	128-2	119-3	121.9
April 23 May 21 June 18		124·8 124·9 125·4	23·5  23·6  24·1	125·7 126·0 127·4	23·3  23·4  23·7	8·8   9·2   9·2	125·8 126·1 126·5	123·2 123·6 123·8	129·0 129·0 129·3	118·4 118·0 118·6	125·3 125·5 125·9
July 16 August 20 September 17		125.5 125.7 125.8	123·8 123·2 122·6	122.5 117.5 113.9	124·4 124·7 124·8	119·3 120·6 120·3	126·8 127·1 127·1	124·1 124·8 124·7	131.7 131.5 132.0	118-7 118-8 119-0	126·1 126·6 127·0
October 15 November 12 December 10		126·4 126·7 128·4	123·4 123·9 125·4	117·4 119·0 125·7	125·0 125·2 125·6	120·2 120·3 120·5	127.5 127.9 128.3	124·9 125·1 125·5	131.9 131.8 132.2	119·2 119·6 120·0	127·6 127·8 129·5
969 January 14 February 18 March 18 April 22	Long and Lon	129 · 1 129 · 8 130 · 3 131 · 7	126·1 128·2 129·4	124·6 132·2 138·4	126·7 127·6 127·7 128·0	121.7 122.1 122.2	129.6 131.5 132.0 132.3	126·7 128·1 128·4 128·7	133 · 4 133 · 4 133 · 4 134 · 2	121 · 1 121 · 6 121 · 4	130·2 130·5 130·7 131·6
May 20 June 17 July 22	viul arasi arasi	131-7 131-5 132-1 132-1	132.1 131.6 133.3 132.0	152·4 147·5 148·4	128.0 128.5 130.3 130.9	122.6 123.7 126.5 127.8	132.3 132.5 132.9 133.3	128.7 129.3 130.6 131.4	134·2 134·7 137·5	121·4 121·6 123·6 124·2	131.6 131.6 131.8 132.1
August 19 September 16 October 21	enso moto	132-1 131-8 132-2 133-2	132.0 130.5 131.3 131.8	138·3 131·7 129·0	130.9 130.5 132.1 132.6	127.8 128.5 128.6 128.9	133·3 133·7 133·8 134·6	131.4 131.9 132.0 132.6	137-7 134-8 140-3	124·2 124·4 125·1 126·1	132·3 132·3 132·6
November 18 December 16 970 January 20		133 · 5 134 · 4 135 · 5	132·0 133·4 134·7	128·4 134·4 136·8	133·0 133·4 134·5	129·5 129·7 130·6	134·7 134·6 137·6	132.9 132.9 135.1	140·7 141·0 140·6	126·7 127·8 128·2	134·1 134·9 135·8
			1			and the state of the second	Carlo Carlo Carlos	1 mail and the second			

\* See footnote on page 141. † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

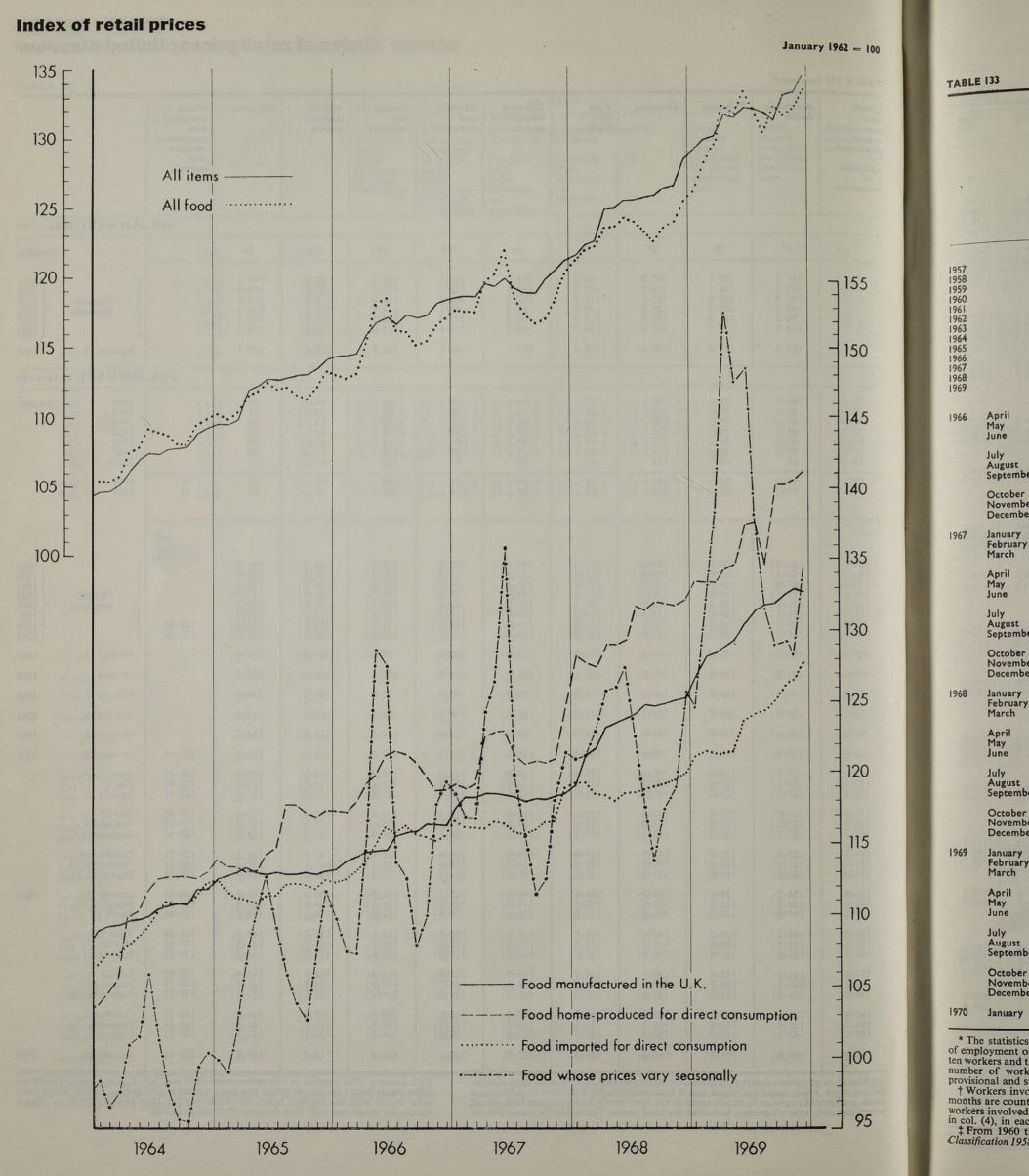
§ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote ‡ opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

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

		1			n an		ageneration and an			Constantine Constant	(continued)	TABLE 132
		Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Services	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Fuel and light	Housing	Tobacco	Alcoholic drink	Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries
256=100	JANUARY 19	I7th .							Ta parta			
Weights			58	59	68	106	66	55	87	80	71	
∫ 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	A Monthly averages		103 · 5 109 · 4 114 · 5 116 · 1 120 · 1 126 · 2	102.4 107.7 113.0 113.5 115.0 124.3	102 · 1 110 · 2 112 · 9 114 · 7 118 · 1 123 · 0	100 · 6 102 · 2 103 · 0 102 · 6 103 · 9 105 · 6	101.0 101.1 100.5 98.5 98.3 100.3	101 · 3 107 · 9 113 · 3 114 · 5 117 · 3 124 · 7	102 · 8 110 · 1 121 · 7 127 · 8 131 · 7 137 · 6	103 · 5 106 · 1 107 · 8 107 · 9 111 · 9 117 · 7	101 · 3 104 · 3 105 · 8 100 · 0 98 · 2 102 · 5	
1962	January 16	láth	130.1	128.2	126.7	106.6	102 · 1	130.6	140.6	123.6	108.2	
Weights	1962		56	64	92	98	64	62	102	70		
VV eights	1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§		56 56 55 56 58 57	63 63 63 61 61 61	93 100 105 116 118 122	98 95 92 91 92 91	64 62 59 57 59 60	63 66 65 64 62 64	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	64 63 65 67 67 65	97 98 100 98 99 97 98
	1968 1969	41 42	56 57	60 66	120 124	89 86	59 60	62 61	2   18	66 68	63 64	95 93
(1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1968	Monthly averages	126·9‡ 135·0‡	101 · 9 104 · 0 106 · 9 112 · 7 120 · 5 126 · 4 132 · 4 132 · 4 142 · 5	100 · 6 101 · 9 105 · 0 109 · 0 112 · 5 113 · 7 124 · 5 132 · 3	100 · 5 100 · 5 102 · 1 106 · 7 109 · 9 112 · 2 119 · 1 123 · 9	102 · 0 103 · 5 104 · 9 107 · 0 109 · 9 111 · 7 113 · 4 117 · 7	100 · 4 100 · 1 102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 2 109 · 0 113 · 2 118 · 3	101 · 3 106 · 0 109 · 3 114 · 5 120 · 9 124 · 3 133 · 8 137 · 8	103 · 3 108 · 4 114 · 0 120 · 5 128 · 5 134 · 5 141 · 3 147 · 0	100.0 105.8 118.0 120.8 125.5 135.5	100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3 127·1 136·2	101 · 7 106 · 1 110 · 2 116 · 2 123 · 3 126 · 8 135 · 0 140 · 1
1963	January 15		102.4	101.0	99.6	103.2	99.8	106.5	105 · 5	100.0	100.9	105.9
1964	January 14		105.0	102.9	100.6	104.0	101.2	110-1	110.9	100.0	103.2	109.7
1965	January 12 January 18		108.3	109·0 110·6	103·9 109·1	106·0 108·1	104·0 105·6	114·8 119·7	116.1	109·5 120·8	110·9 119·0	114·9 121·8
1967	January 17		124.7	113.8	110.9	111.4	108.8	124.9	131-3	120.7	125.4	126.8
1968	January 16	121 · 4‡	128.0	116.3	113.9	111.9	110.2	132.6	138.6	120.8	125.0	133.0
	April 23 May 21 June 18	126·3‡ 126·8‡ 127·5‡	130·4 131·1 131·3	124·2 124·8 126·7	119·4 120·1 120·4	113·0 113·2 113·4	113.0 113.3 113.6	133·3 130·8 131·9	140·6 140·9 141·3	125·4 125·4 125·4	27·0  27·   27·	33·8  32·2  32·9
	July 16 August 20 September 17	127·9‡ 128·6‡ 129·4‡	131 · 8 132 · 3 133 · 7	127 · 1 127 · 2 127 · 3	120·3 120·6 121·0	3·4   3·7   4·	113·9 114·0 114·1	132.0 132.6 133.2	141.6 142.0 142.2	125·4 127·8 127·8	27 ·    27 · 2  27 · 2	133-0 134-2 135-7
	October 15 November 12 December 10	129·7‡ 130·1‡ 130·3‡	136·8 137·3 137·7	127·6 127·6 128·0	121·0 121·1 122·5	4·4   4·6   4·7	4·9   4·9   5·4	137·6 138·0 138·2	142·9 143·3 143·6	125·7 125·9 134·8	27·3  27·2  32·7	139 · 1 139 · 4 139 · 6
1969	January 14 February 18 March 18	130·5‡ 131·0‡ 131·4‡	140·2 140·4 140·7	130·2 130·4 130·3	122·2 122·6 122·8	115·1 115·9 116·4	116·1 116·3 116·4	138·4 138·5 138·5	143·7 143·9 144·0	135 · 1 135 · 2 135 · 2	34·7  34·8  34·8	139-9 139-9 139-9
	April 22 May 20 June 17	133·2‡ 133·6‡ 134·5‡	140·9 141·3 141·7	3 ·3  3 ·7  32·0	124·1 124·7 124·6	116·7 117·1 117·5	117·4 117·5 117·9	138·6 134·8 134·8	146·4 146·6 146·8	135·3 135·3 135·4	35·1  35·5  35·6	140·2 137·8 137·8
	July 22 August 19 September 16	136·0‡ 137·1‡ 137·2‡	142 · 4 142 · 9 143 · 3	32·5  32·8  33·	124·3 123·8 124·3	117·6 118·2 118·8	18·5  18·6  19·0	134·9 135·3 135·4	147 · 1 147 · 5 147 · 6	135 · 5 135 · 7 135 · 8	136·2 136·2 136·2	37•9  38•2  39•1
	October 21 November 18 December 16	138·1‡ 138·5‡ 138·9‡	144·8 145·5 145·7	33·9  34·3  35·	124·1 124·5 124·9	119·2 119·7 120·0	120·6 120·7 120·8	141 · 3 141 · 6 141 · 7	149·5 150·0 150·4	135·8 135·8 135·8	136·5 136·4 142·7	43·0  43·3  44·0
1970	January 20	139.4‡	147.6	136.4	125.4	120.5	122.2	145.3	150.6	135.8	143.0	146.4

<sup>‡</sup> The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satis-factory 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.



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

	NUMBER		NUMBER WORKERS INVOLVE STOPPAG	DIN	WORKING	G DAYS LOS	T IN ALL S	TOPPAGES	IN PROGRES	SS IN PERIO	D‡
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,021	2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,051	(000's) 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871§ 869 530§ 732 2,256§ 1,609	(000's) 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883§ 876 544§ 734 2,258§ 1,620	(000's) 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,772	(000's) 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041	(000's) 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,729	(000's) 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 139	(000's) 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 269	(000's) 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 718	(000's) 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 874
	171 206 152	204 233 185	51 83 48	55 85 88	121 391 790	7 7 14	77 110 134	 5 2	3  7  1	10 214 588	13 38 40
er	100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18	_1 1	7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6 11
er	176 155 72	192 185 91	58 37 23	61 42 28	163 135 57	15 12 3	39 68 32	=	18 19 1	76 25 9	15 10 11
	176 199 154	193 233 189	49 47 44	51 42 48	133 171 155	7 8 9	89 130 106	5   	13 12 25	8 7 3	10 12 12
	180 188 182	205 224 205	79 81 56	82 104 57	184 227 195	5 15 16	111 145 105	5 4 I	34 27 18	6 15 46	24 20 9
er	141 179 179	168 207 218	60 50 104	70 57 113	164 142 379	24 5 7	86 81 199	   7 	4  2  1	21 17 153	18 21 7
er	246 206 86	281 258 128	79 52 31	106 70 38	600 321 115	8 2 1	198 137 33	 2 	13 18 4	338 143 66	42 19 9
,	170 168 180	182 205 218	54 53 52	56 63 71	157 268 289	   6   2	112 205 126	33	20 14 12	4 5 117	17 35 31
	199 239 178	231 286 216	64 1,589 73	77 1,607 82	257 1,861 277	5 3 8	110 1,650 188	3    3	13 36 27	114 100 39	13 60 13
er	211 194 221	263 223 266	71 62 66	81 68 82	179 217 403	4 5 4	115 124 251	     3	8 11 41	21 29 36	30 47 68
er er	255 253 110	317 324 160	74 75 23	91 94 30	377 289 115	10 7 2	208 200 75	5 5 2	28  4  1	51 30 12	77 33 13
,	216 241 260	246 288 299	144 143 96	154 154 145	364 432 751	10 2 7	197 336 675	3 5 5	9 25 21	122 26 18	23 38 24
	252 264 255	295 314 308	105 108 96	122 122 112	311 397 405	10 9 3	177 265 273	  3  3	21 23 21	50 35 39	51 52 56
er	229 242 276	282 284 338	170 133 88	182 142 118	427 558 394	2 5 22	111 450 284	44 12 1	22 20 24	190 32 20	58 38 42
er er	367 303 116	433 377 177	280 196 50	320 215 73	1,849 520 364	966 6	467 266 228	20 18 3	49 26 8	45 70 68	302 134 56
	279	314	120	127	415	I	230	45	18	47	74

\* 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

§ 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.

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

## OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

	134						T		1	(1963=100)	TABL	E 134	(contin
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†	196		
											4		I
I		ernandar V	Brid protorrida	1	1		1	1	1		-		
la Ib Ic	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	93·8 98·5 95·2	95·5 99·5 96·0	96·8 99·9 96·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	106·0 101·3 104·6	108·8 102·2 106·4	110·6 102·4 108·0	112·4 101·0 111·3	116·7 100·3 116·4	110 102 107	.6	110·6 102·8 107·6
ld le lf	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	91 · 7 90 · 8 90 · 1	94·7 95·6 95·1	97.9 99.5 99.2	100·0 100·0 100·0	102.6 102.5 102.5	106·7 106·7 107·2	110·5 112·3 114·6	114·7 115·2 117·5	117·5 118·4 121·8	108	·3 ·7	109·2
2	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										109	.5	112.0
2a 2b 2c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	94·5 100·1 94·4	95.7 101.4 94.4	96·7 101·1 95·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·3 101·7 106·5	111.7 102.8 108.7	113·2 102·5 110·4	113·9 99·7 114·2	119·8 (98·0) (122·2)	112	.0	113·5 103·0 110·2
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·0 92·0	98·0 97·3	100·5 100·2	100·0 100·0	101 · 1 101 · 0	106·1 106·5	110·6 113·0	111.5	112·7   114·1	109		110.7
3	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES							1					
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	95.5 100.7 94.8	95.7 101.9 93.9	96 · 1 101 · 2 95 · 0	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·7 101·4 107·2	112·4 102·6 109·6	114·2 102·6 111·3	114·2 99·7 114·5	121 · 2 (98 · 8) (122 · 7)	113 102 110	.9	115 · 1 103 · 0 111 · 7
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·0 91·9	99·0 98·3	101·2 100·8	100·0 100·0	100·6 100·6	106 · 1 106 · 5	110·8 113·4	112·4 110·7	113·9 113·7	110		
4	MINING AND QUARRYING								The Sector				
4a 4b 4c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	98·8 112·1 88·1	97·5 107·3 90·9	100 · 1 104 · 2 96 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	99.8 96.2 103.7	95·8 91·2 105·0	90·1 84·6 106·5	89·1 80·2 111·1	84·8 (71·5) (118·6)		.6	91 · 2 86 · 8 105 · 1
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99+9 99+1	102·2 101·7	100·3 100·2	100·0 100·0	100·8 100·7	103·6 104·6	108·1 110·4	108·7 111·9	108·1 114·5			100
5 1	METAL MANUFACTURE		. 141		0.5	1	1		1	11			
5a 5b 5c	Output Output Employment Output per person employed	107·4 103·9 103·4	101 · 1 105 · 7 95 · 6	95.6 100.9 94.7	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	113·3 104·5 108·4	118·2 106·3 111·2	111·3 104·0 107·0	104·7 98·9 105·9	110·5 (97·2) (113·7)	117 106 110	5.1	115-2 105-2 109-4
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	88 · 5 87 · 4	98·9 98·1	102·0 101·7	100·0 100·0	101·0 100·8	106·1 106·3	114·7   117·0	119·6 118·1	119·7 120·2			
6 1	ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS   Output, employment and output per person employed		998) 1	1	1	1	1	1		1			
6a 6b 6c	Output Output Employment Output per person employed	90·2 95·3 94·6	96 · 1 99 · 4 96 · 7	97.7 100.8 96.9	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·9 102·6 106·1	112.9 105.9 106.6	121.7 108.0 112.7	125·5 106·8 117·5	130·9 (105·1) (124·5)	106	5·5 5·9	120 · 107 · 112 ·
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	94·9 93·8	98·2 97·5	100 · 4 100 · 1	100·0 100·0	101·3 101·3	108·9 109·3	108·9 111·6	109·0 107·5	110·8 110·8			
7	VEHICLES   Output, employment and output per person employed			1	1	1 . 23	1	1	Asalitase Asalitase				
7a 7b 7c	Output Employment Output per person employed	97 · 5 104 · 8 93 · 0	90·7 102·6 88·4	92·3 101·1 91·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	108 · 1 100 · 2 107 · 9	113·8 99·4 114·5	·7 97·9   4·	106·3 94·5 112·5	(117 · 2 (93 · 7) (125 · 1)	99	4·4 9·1 5·4	114- 98- 115-
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·8 92·9	104·2 103·4	103·4 102·9	100·0 100·0	101·3 101·3	102·0 102·4	105·8 108·2	111.6 110.1	110·4 110·8			
B 7	TEXTILES   Output, employment and output per person employed			1	1	1	1	í l	1				
8a 8b 8c	Output Employment Output per person employed	100 · 7 107 · 5 93 · 7	97·3 106·5 91·4	95·4 102·3 93·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	105·7 99·7 106·0	108·3 98·1 110·4	107·6 96·3 111·7	105·0 89·7 117·1	119·2 (88·2) (135·1)	97	9·0 7·3 2·0	109 97 112
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·3 92·6	101 · 2 100 · <del>4</del>	101 · 9 101 · 7	100·0 100·0	100·9 101·1	103·7 104·3	110·4 113·3	109·8 108·0	104·4 104·4			
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER		territe territe	1	1	1	125.6.20.02	I accedence	Transi interiore	1			
9a 9b 9c	Output Employment Output per person employed	83 · 1 93 · 5 88 · 9	86·9 95·5 91·0	93.8 97.3 96.4	100·0 100·0 100·0	105 · 1 101 · 5 103 · 5	112·3 103·2 108·8	116·9 106·3 110·0	121 · 2 106 · 5 113 · 8	128·2 (103·3) (124·1)	10-	4·7 4·4 9·9	114 105 108
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	96·5 95·0	99 · 1 98 · 2	99·4 98·4	100·0 100·0	103·3 102·8	108·5 108·5	111.6 111.8	110·8 111·6	107·1 108·8			

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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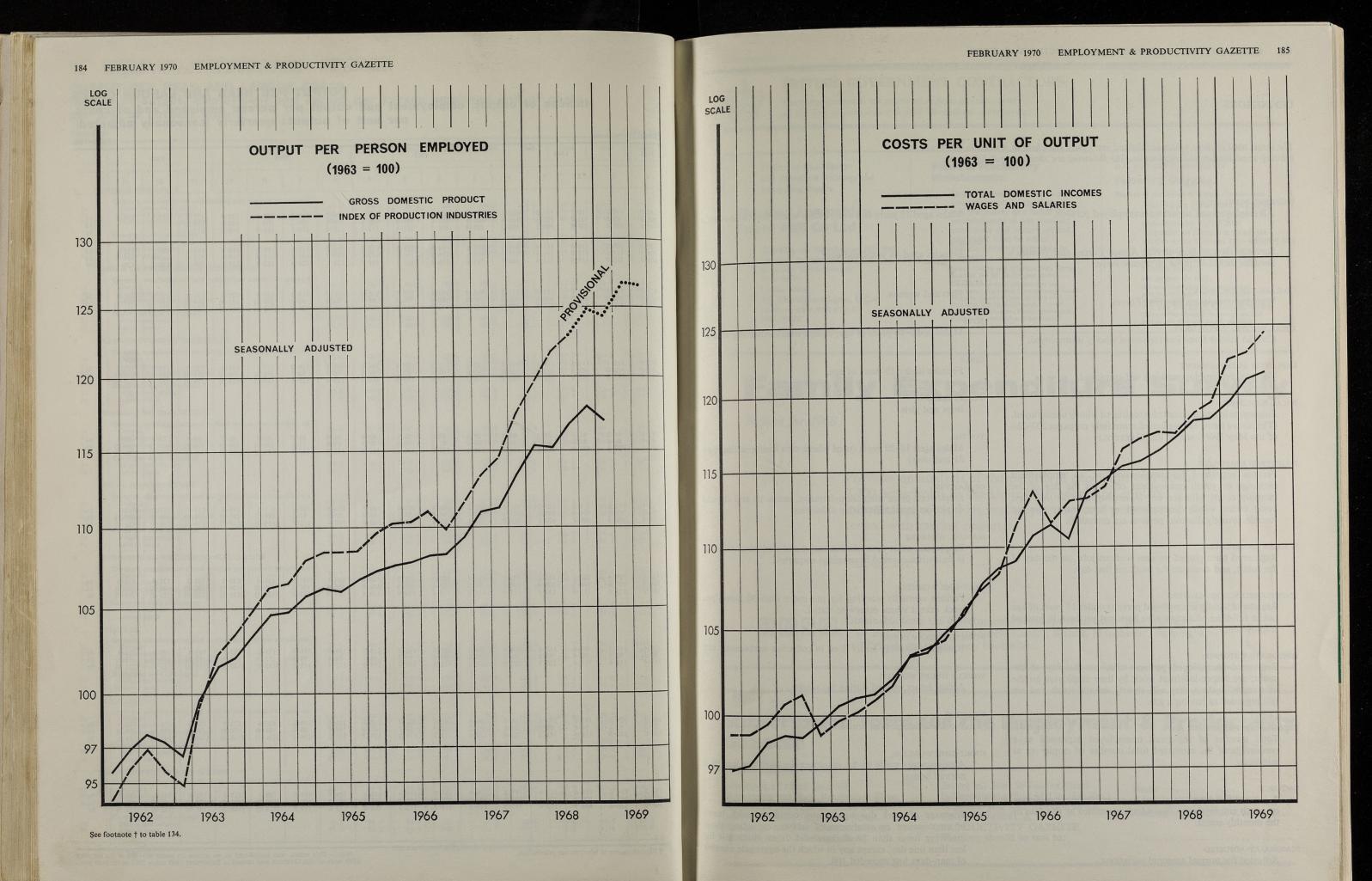
## OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

* 2	3		and the second	190	57				-	A 201 A20 24 6 27 7 1		1969		
*2	3				The section	Survey Sur		190	<b>58</b>					
		4	I	2	3	4	J	2	3†	4†	I†	2†	3†	
110·7 102·7 107·8	111·0 102·6 108·2	110·1 101·6 108·3	110·6 101·1 109·4	112·2 101·0 111·1	112·6 101·0 111·4	114·2 100·6 113·5	116·0 100·5 115·4	5·4  00·3   5·	117·0 100·1 116·8	118·4 100·2 118·2	117·4 100·2 117·1	119.2	118.8	la Ib Ic
110·8	111-4	110·5	113·6	114·4	115·2	115·5	116·3	117·2	118·3	118·4	119·6	2 ·	121 · 6	ld
113·7	111-4	113·0	113·1	114·0	116·5	117·1	117·7	117·6	118·9	119·4	122·5	23·0	124 · 5	le
114·4	113-4	118·7	114·9	116·2	119·1	119·7	120·1	120·4	122·8	123·8	125·7	26·7	129 · 6	lf
113·5	114·0	111.7	112·4	113·4	113.7	116·0	117·7	118·5	120·3	122·3	121 · 6	123·5	22·9	2a
102·9	102·6	101.6	100·8	100·0	99.3	98·7	98·4	98·1	(97·8)	(97·9)	(97 · 8)	(97·5)	(97·1)	2b
110·3	111·1	109.9	111·5	113·4	114.5	117·5	119·6	120·8	(123·0)	(124·9)	(124 · 3)	(126·7)	(126·6)	2c
1 114·8 102·9 111·6	115·1 102·9 111·9	111-9 101-8 109-9	112·6 100·8 111·7	113·5 100·1 113·4	113·8 99·3 114·6	16∙6 98∙8  18∙0	118·4 98·7 120·0	119·8 98·7 121·4	22 ·   (98 · 8) ( 23 · 6)	124·5 (98·9) (125·9)	123 · 9 (99 · 2) (124 · 9)	26·2 (99·3) ( 27· )	126·2 (99·1) (127·3)	3a 3b 3c
91.7	89·2	88·2	89·5	90.0	88·4	88·4	86·7	85·0	83·7	83 · 7	80·9	79·9	80 · 1	4a
85.0	83·7	82·9	82·0	81.3	79·9	77·7	75·4	72·4	(70·1)	(68 · 3)	(66·9)	(66·2)	(65 · 3)	4b
107.9	106·6	106·4	109·1	110.7	110·6	113·8	115·0	117·4	(119·4)	(122 · 5)	(120·9)	(120·7)	(122 · 7)	4c
113-5	110·2	106·3	105 · 3	104·8	103·0	105·7	106·5	109·5	111 · 8	114·5	114·4	117·0	111+1	5a
104-4	103·9	102·4	100 · 7	99·4	98·2	97·4	97·3	97·2	(97 · 3)	(97·3)	(98·0)	(98·5)	(98+3)	5b
108-7	106·1	103·8	104 · 6	105·4	104·9	108·5	109·5	112·7	(114 · 9)	(117·7)	(116·7)	(118·8)	(113+0)	5c
120·7	122.6	123 · 1	123·1	126·8	125·5	126·6	128 · 1	131 · 5	131 · 4	132.5	135·3	139·4	141 · 2	6a
108·0	108.4	108 · 1	107·5	107·1	106·4	106·0	105 · 4	105 · 1	(105 · 0)	(104.9)	(105·2)	(105·6)	(105 · 6)	6b
111·8	113.1	113 · 9	114·5	118·4	118·0	119·4	121 · 5	125 · 1	(125 · 1)	(126.3)	(128·6)	(132·0)	(133 · 7)	6c
109·6	117·6	104·9	105·3	107·5	102·2	110·5	109·9	111.7	121·2	125·7	(113 · 1	120·4	2 ·2	7a
98·4	97·9	96·3	95·2	94·9	94·2	93·7	93·6	93.3	(93·4)	(94·3)	(95 · 3)	(95·8)	(95·7)	7b
111·4	120·1	108·9	110·6	113·3	108·5	117·9	117·4	119.7	(129·8)	(133·3)	(118 · 7)	(125·7)	(126·6)	7c
110-8	107·5	103·0	103·6	102·5	103·7	110·1	115·1	118·2	120·6	122.9	121 · 8	126·6	121·5	8a
96-8	96·7	94·8	92·2	90·3	88·7	87·6	87·7	88·0	(88·4)	(88.8)	(89 · 2)	(89·4)	(89·0)	8b
114-5	111·2	108·6	112·4	113·5	116·9	125·7	131·2	134·3	(136·4)	(138.4)	(136 · 5)	(141·6)	(136·5)	8c
106.2	117-9	119·3	118-0	121-9	119·4	124-8	129·7	124·6	128·4	29·1	142·0	132·5	30·9	9a
	106-6	107·0	107-0	106-7	106·4	105-8	105·0	104·1	(102·9)	(101·4)	(100·2)	(99·7)	(99·1)	9b
	110-6	111·5	110-3	114-2	112·2	118-0	123·5	119·7	(124·8)	(127·3)	(141·7)	(132·9)	(132·1)	9c
	110.8         113.7         114.4         113.5         102.9         110.3         114.8         102.9         110.3         114.8         102.9         110.3         114.6         91.7         85.0         107.9         113.5         104.4         108.7         109.6         98.4         111.8         109.6         98.4         111.4         109.6         98.4         111.4         109.6         98.4         111.4         109.6         98.4         111.4         109.6         98.4         111.4         108.9         108.9         108.9	$110 \cdot 8$ $111 \cdot 4$ $113 \cdot 7$ $114 \cdot 0$ $102 \cdot 9$ $102 \cdot 6$ $110 \cdot 3$ $111 \cdot 1$ $110 \cdot 3$ $115 \cdot 1$ $102 \cdot 9$ $111 \cdot 1$ $102 \cdot 9$ $111 \cdot 9$ $111 \cdot 6$ $102 \cdot 9$ $107 \cdot 9$ $106 \cdot 6$ $108 \cdot 7$ $106 \cdot 1$ $109 \cdot 6$ $117 \cdot 6$ $109 \cdot 6$ $117 \cdot 6$ $111 \cdot 8$ $113 \cdot 1$ $109 \cdot 6$ $117 \cdot 6$ $96 \cdot 8$ $107 \cdot 5$ $96 \cdot 8$ $107 \cdot 5$ $96 \cdot 8$ $107 \cdot 5$ $111 \cdot 4$ $120 \cdot 1$ $111 \cdot 4$ $120 \cdot 1$ $109 \cdot 6$ $107 \cdot 5$ $96 \cdot 8$ $107 \cdot 5$ $910 \cdot 6$	110·8       111·4       110·5         113·7       111·4       110·5         113·5       114·0       111·7         102·9       102·6       101·6         110·3       111·1       109·9         110·3       111·1       109·9         110·3       111·1       109·9         110·3       111·1       109·9         111·6       111·9       109·9         111·6       111·9       109·9         91·7       89·2       88·2         85·0       83·7       82·9         107·9       106·6       106·4         108·7       106·1       103·8         108·7       106·1       103·8         108·7       106·1       103·8         108·7       106·1       103·8         108·7       106·1       108·1         111·8       113·1       113·9         108·6       107·5       104·9         96·8       96·7       94·8         96·8       96·7       94·8         114·5       111·2       108·6         108·9       10·6       111·5         108·9       10·6       110·6       <	10.6       110.4       110.5       113.6       113.6         113.7       111.4       113.0       113.6       113.1         113.7       114.4       113.4       118.7       114.9         113.5       114.0       111.7       112.4         102.9       102.6       101.6       100.8         110.3       111.1       109.9       111.5         114.8       115.1       111.9       102.8         102.9       102.9       101.8       100.8         111.6       111.9       102.9       100.8         111.6       111.9       102.4       100.8         107.9       106.6       106.4       109.1         108.7       106.1       103.8       100.7         108.7       106.1       103.8       100.7         108.7       106.1       103.8       105.3         108.7       106.1       103.8       105.3         111.8       113.1       113.9       114.5         110.4       120.1       108.9       105.3         111.8       113.1       113.9       114.5         110.4       120.1       108.9       105.3	10.8       111.4       110.5       113.6       114.4         113.5       113.4       113.7       113.1       114.9         113.5       114.4       113.7       114.9       116.2         113.5       114.0       111.7       112.4       113.1         110.3       111.1       109.9       111.5       113.4         110.3       111.1       109.9       111.5       113.4         114.8       115.1       111.9       102.6       103.8         111.6       111.9       102.9       101.7       103.8         111.6       111.9       102.9       103.8       103.5         107.9       106.6       106.4       109.1       107.7         107.9       106.6       106.3       105.3       104.6         108.7       106.1       103.8       104.6       105.4         108.7       106.1       103.8       104.6       105.4         108.7       106.1       103.8       104.6       105.4         108.7       106.1       103.8       104.5       105.4         108.9       111.4       113.9       114.5       118.4         109.6       113.1	10.0       10.0       10.0       10.0       10.0       11.3       11.4       11.5       11.3       11.4       11.5       11.3       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5       11.4       11.5	10.5         11.4         11.5         113.6         113.4         115.2         115.5         115.5           113.5         114.4         113.4         113.0         113.4         115.2         115.5         115.5           113.5         114.0         111.7         112.4         113.4         113.7         115.5         115.5           113.5         114.0         111.7         109.9         111.5         113.4         113.7         116.0           110.3         111.1         109.9         111.5         113.4         113.4         114.6         115.9           110.3         111.1         109.9         111.5         113.4         114.6         118.0           114.8         115.1         111.9         109.9         111.7         113.4         114.6         118.0           111.6         111.9         109.9         101.8         109.1         110.7         114.6         118.0           113.5         113.5         113.8         116.6         109.1         110.7         110.6         113.3           113.5         109.9         105.3         109.1         100.7         106.6         105.7           107.9         108.6	10         0         10         2         10         10         11 </td <td>10         0         10         2         10<!--</td--><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c</math></td><td>10.0       10.2       10.2       10.4       10.4       115.5       115.5       117.4       118.3       118.4         119.7       113.4       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† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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



#### DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations. MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women.

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

GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

#### **OPERATIVES**

OVERTIME

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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