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## Compensation for accidents at work: A critical examination

By C. Curson, H.M.F.I., Derby District

This article summarises a paper submitted by the author for this year's Haldane Essay competition.

The United Kingdom Government, through various departments, is concerned both with the prevention of industrial accidents and with compensating those who suffer injury from them, yet it is a feature of our system that these two activities are not administratively connected. Thirty years ago, Wilson and Levy commented
on this in the standard work on the subject [Workmen's on this in the standard work on the subject [WorkMEN's Compensation 1939]; to-day, many aspects of the system
have been altered, but this separation remains. This article is an attempt to analyse the weaknesses that flow from this, and to contrast briefly the way another country, Canada, attempts to deal with the same problems.
To find historical reasons for this separation one must turn to the history of the nineteenth century. Legislation controlling working conditions goes back to 1802 , but the early Acts applied only to women and children and dealt
almost exclusively with hours of work. Only after the appointment of inspectors did the law, in 1844 and more particularly in 1856 and after, begin to require precautions to be taken against industrial accidents and diseases. Common law claims
Possibly, therefore, because early factory legislation was Possibly, therefore, because early factory legislation was
seen mainly in terms of restricting hours of work and not applying to adult men, compensation for victims of accidents was not included, and those injured were left to pursue claims through the common law, which, with its doctrine of
difficulties.
This legal doctrine, which was evolved during the 19th century, prevented workmen from recovering compensation from their employers when their injuries were caused by actions by their fellow employees. It wa in 1948
When workmen's compensation legislation did come in
1897, giving some compensation without 1897, giving some compensation without proof of fault, the scheme resulting was largely independent from mines and factory inspectors. Also the common law action for damages was retained. There were good reasons at the time, no doubt, for both these decisions, but in retrospect it can be agreed that both were unfortunate. In 1923 the
Holman Gregory Committee and during the last war Holman Gregory Committee, and during the last war
Lord Beveridge, both looked afresh at the problem, but on neither occasion was the chance taken to fuse the two functions, to provide real financial incentives to safe working, and to remove the anomaly of the common law action for damages.

This had, in fact, specifically been suggested by a departmental committee under Lord Monckton, mainly because of the uncertainty of much of the law in this area, which meant, and still means, tamates while another with identical injuries or similar injuries may get nothing but industrial injuries payment. The resulting compromise on this point whereby half the industrial injuries payments over the first five years are deducted from the gross damages, had little but political expediency to recommend it.

## Defects in the present systen

At present about $1,000,000$ people a year suffer injuries a work which cause them to be absent for three days o more. This figure is derived from 980,000 successful claim for injury benefined in forms of employment. The severity of the injury is not recorded, and this ranges from approximately injury is not recorded, and this ranges from approximately
2,000 deaths to an unrecorded number of cut fingers and strained muscles. The average period of absence is $3 \frac{1}{2}$ weeks.
Those injured can be compensated in two ways. There is firstly the state industrial injuries scheme which ha remained substantially unaltered since its introduction in
1948. The maximum injury benefit for a married man with two children is approximately $£ 1212 \mathrm{~s}$. a week. This can now be supplemented by "earnings-related supplement", so that a man earning $£ 20$ a week before his injury would receive a further $£ 4$ a week to add to his $£ 1212 \mathrm{~s}$. The "earnings-related supplement" is only payable for six months. These figures compare with average gros earnings for male manual workers of approximately $£ 22$ a week in the same period
The Industrial Injuries Fund is financed by contributions from employer, employee, and state. The
Government's contribution is 20 per cent. of the othe Government's contribution is 20 per cent. of the other
contributions, or 16.7 per cent. of the total fund. Since the fund was first introduced a sizeable surplus has bee built up, amounting to over $£ 300$ million at present; thi is over three times the fund's annual expenditure.
The principle of payment without proof of fault is obviously desirable. Also, the benefits paid under the
scheme are higher than sickness benefits, (but, nevertheless, scheme are higher than sickness benefits, (but, nevertheless,
they are not high compared with the rates of the Canadian "collective liability" system which will be discussed later) The method of financing the fund is more questionable. One reason for having a separate scheme of payments for accidents at work could be that they are properly
considered as a charge on industry-an "overhead" cost.
If so, the scheme should be financed entirely by peyments If so, the scheme should be financed entirely by payments from employers.
So far as the contributions by the employers are
concerned, the scheme can also be concerned, the scheme can also be criticised for failing to vary the sum required according to the standard of safety
maintained by the employer. This failing, which is central to the problem of accident prevention, is enlarged on below.
e second, or alternative, remedy open to those injured is to seek legal redress by claiming damages in the courts. These claims are based either on proving neglistatute enacted to protect persons employed. In contrast to industrial injuries benefits, there is little or no statistical information about amounts of damages paid, levels of employers' liability premiums, proportion of cases settled out of court, etc. Some attempt to estimate these amounts has been made by Dr. T. G. Ison in a recently published book, [THE FORENSIC LOTTERY, Staples Press, 1967], but
the author admits much of the information on which the estimates are based is unreliable.

## Established principles

Certain propositions can be stated with some confidence. Firstly, most cases are settled out of court, but they are settled according to principles that have been established in cases which have gone before the courts. Secondly, the vast majority of employers, except for some large ones, take out insurance against "employers' liability". Thirdly, the cost to compensation ratio is still
similar to that under the Workmen's Compensation Actin other words, only $50-60$ per cent. of the amount paid in premiums to insurance companies is returned in compensation. Tentatively, the amount paid in premiums can be estimated at between $£ 50-£ 75$ million per annum, and compensation payments are, therefore, probably between $£ 30$ million and $£ 40$ million a year. Finally, the percentage of industrial injury victims gaining damages is
in the region of 10 per cent. of all those injured. Of this 10 per cent. some may well be receiving much more than their material loss. A system that has as its aim a social purpose has thus become a lottery.
The whole justification for maintaining tort liability as a means of compensating injuries has been questioned by several writers-notably Dr. Ison, Miss A. F. Young and G. de N. Clark, Law Society Gazette, September 1967and now has few defenders. The arguments against it are length here. Those most frequently put forward are : (1) The system is a lottery, for a multitude of reasons. The vagueness of the common law duty of care, which makes the outcome of many cases unpredictable, is notorious; it is less widely realised that actions for breach of statute are often subject to precedents that appear equally arbitrary and unfair.
[Close v. Steel Co. of Wales Ltd. (1961) 2., A.E.R. Close v. Steel Co. of Wales Ltd. (1961) 2., A.E.R.
953 , Griffiths v. Scottish Gas Board (1963) S.L.T. 286 , and McWilliams v. Sir William Arrol are three examples].
(2) Even if liabilities can be established, the problem of quantum remains. Judges, usually given conflicting medical opinions by experts called by the two sides, are often put in an almost impossible position in
(125954)
assessing damages. Furthermore, since awards are lump sums, there is no chance of adjusting the amount paid at a later date to take account of plaintiff's deteriorating or improving condition.
(3) People suffering from progressive diseases (3) People suffering from progressive diseases (for
example asbestosis or pneumoconiosis) who have worked for several employers over a period, often cannot establish a claim against any one individual. (4) There are cases of lump sums being awarded to people who have little idea of how to handle them wisely, and who dissipate them in a short time. (5) The legal processes are often subject to intermin
able delays. Occasionally these are so scandalous able delays. Occasionally these are so scandalou
that comments by judges when the action comes to rial feature in the popular press. Usually, the delay are found to be inherent in the system, and a com mittee has recently suggested improvements. To many observers this may appear like repointing th brickwork in a building which ought to be demolished.
These arguments, are a damning indictment of the present arrangements. There are, however, other criti-
cisms which are less usually heard, but which ar important. Some of the preliminaries to legal action, an the proceedings themselves, are hardly designed to improve industrial relations. They inevitably dramatise events and sharpen the element of conflict between employer and employed. The plaintiff's workmates wil and managers will be called by the defence. Things may be said in court that, repeated outside, could quickly poison the industrial atmosphere. Legal practitioners ar experienced enough to forget afterwards what has been said in court; laymen, probably enmeshed in the coils of legal procedure for the first time, may take such thing more seriously.

## Protection in dangerous industries

Again, the position of people employed in especially dangerous circumstances is often unsatisfactory. One of Beveridge's three reasons for separate arrangements for compensating accidents at work was the need to protect workers in dangerous industries; now, by a curious paradox, such a worker is often at a disadvantage in pursuing a claim for damages. Examples of this predica ment include a scaffolder erecting or dismantling scaffold, a timber-man erecting timber in a trench to protect other workmen, or an operator appointed under
the Unfenced Machinery Regulations (Factories Act, 1961, S.15). In Sexton v. Scaffolding (Gt. Britain) Ltd. it was held in an action for breach of statute that a scaffolder in the above circumstance had no action as the appropriate regulations did not apply to this operation, and it seems likely that the same defence would be open in the other two cases. To say this, is not necessarily to criticise the in the growth of civil actions based on breaches of statutes in the growth of civil actions based on breaches of statutes
that are designed primarily as criminal codes. A similar that are designed primarily as criminal codes. A similar
position has arisen in the series of cases based on the expression "in motion" or "in use" in S. 16 of the Factories Act, 1961. Judges hearing civil actions have now given these expressions a strange interpretation and consequently a new twist to the statute.

JULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE One may search the Factories Act, or the Offices, Shops
and Railway Premises Act in vain for any suggestion that and Railway Premises Act in vain for any suggestion that
they were ever intended to orant a civil remedy. Admitthey were ever intended to grant a civil remedy. Admit-
tedly since Groves $v$. Lord Wimborne the point has been tedly since Groves $v$. Lord Wimborne the point has been
settled, but Mr. Quintin Hogg (then Lord Hailsham) in a settled, but Mr. Quintin Hogg (then Lord Hailsham) in a
debate in the House of Lords in 1963 hinted that some debate in the House of Lords in 1963 hinted that some
judges at least are not convinced the law as it stands is judges at least are not convinced the law as it stands is
satisfactory. Lord Somervell in 1954, stated Lord Hailsham, had said that "he thought the decision in Groves $v$. Wimborne had been wrong" and was the cause of all the trouble.
As the law stands, the same sets of rules carry both a criminal and civil liability, and are thus being used for two fundamentally different purposes; this has in my
view led in some cases to distortion of the law. In several marginal cases judges have awarded damages in civil actions for breach of statute, when one suspects that a magistrate's court might well have dismissed a criminal prosecution. The burden of proof is, of course, heavier in a prosecution, but the point I am making is concerned
with the interpretation of the statutes and not with the weight of evidence in individual cases.
The best example, and something
Summers and Sons Ltd. v. Frost (1955 classic, is John Summers and Sons Ltd. $v$. Frost ( 1955 IA ER 870) in which it was finally held by the House of Lords that a grinding wheel, as universally used, was a dangerous part of machinery and not securely fenced. Mr. Frost duly obtained compensation for his injuries, and doubtless never dreamed that from then on every factory occupier
who used a grinding wheel would be committing a criminal offence! Circumstances like this bring the law into disrepute, and, incidentally, make the job of the inspectorates administering it more difficult, on occasions, than it need be.
If we now turn to the system of accident prevention by legislation we find that certain aspects of this have not escaped criticism. Firstly, the principle that every worker is entitled to be protected by such legislation has never
been conceded. Instead a series of statutes has laid down differing rules for different industries, and has created separate inspectorates to enforce them. No one can deny that these inspectorates do vital work, but it is to say the least possible that they would be considerably strengthened by being brought together in one administrative framework; at present, all they appear to have in common is a severe staffing problem and an expenditure on their activi-
ties that does not relate to their potential economic value in preventing accidents.

Crucial weakness
Another crucial weakness of our system at present is the lack of a positive financial incentive to safe working all too often in fact, the pressures of industry are the other way. Prosecutions are rare under the various safety
codes, and the maximum fine under the Factories Act codes, and the maximum fine under the Factories Act,
for example, is only $£ 300$. This sum might seem large to a small factory occupier, but represents but little to larger companies-in any case the average penalty is less than $£ 50$. There remains, of course, liability for common law damages. The value of this as a deterrent is greatly reduced by insurance cover, and how much premiums are, in fact, adjusted to good or bad records is not at all clear. Certainly, there appears to be nothing so systematic as
the methods of weighting individual motor insurance premiums, and in any case, such a method would entail considering, not accident records as such, but only cases where legal faut could be proved. Proving this, as has cases, and so no reliable measure of performance, or financial incentive to improve it, exists in our system. I have already suggested that our system has evolved from a particular historical background not shared fully by other countries. With this in mind, an examination of the method of other countries is illuminating. Canada was chosen for this exercise because it is a common law country, and because it is English speaking, but no doubt
several other Western European countries could provide equally interesting examples of administrative practice in this field.

## Accident prevention and compensation in Canada

The summary which follows is based largely on information supplied by the various Provincial Compensation Boards to whom I would like to express my thanks. Any It is in a sense misleading system, because workmen's compensation in Canada is matter which is legislated and administered at provincial level. While, however, there are several important differences between provinces, some of which will be examined, the fundamental principles are the same throughout the country, and can be summarised briefly as (1) Any worker injured in the course of his employmedical aid and rehabilitation. This is no differen from the UK Industrial Injuries scheme, but in all Canadian provinces the compensation is completely related to earnings and is currently fixed at 75 per cent. In most provinces there is a minimum amount that can be paid ( $\$ 30$ a week, or $\$ 1,560$ a year) and At the present exchange rate this is equivalent to 75 per cent. of $£ 2,500$, so even allowing for a possible higher cost of living in Canada this coverage is fairly generous. Dependants of those fatally injured, however, receive flat rate benefits.
(2) The worker's right to pursue an action for damages has been abolished. Compensation case have thus disappeared completely from the courts.
(3) It is illegal for anyone other than employers to contribute to the compensation funds. It is held that the cost of compensating industrial injuries is properly a charge upon the employer and his costs of manufacture, (and hence, ultimately, upon his profits, or his customers, or both). This contrasts with our system, where the fund is contributed by state, employer, and employee in the same way as the main social security funds.
failure to insure, or any other default by one employe does not mean therefore that his employees will not be compensated. Also, an employee who contracts a long-term disease (pneumoconiosis, for example) during spells of employment with several differen employers does not have to show his illness occurred from any particular employment.
(5) Contributions to the fund are made by employers annually on "percentage of payroll" basis. This percentage is fixed at different levels for different classes and sub-classes of industries depending on their
accident experience. A section of industry that has a better accident record than the rest of that with which it is classed can apply to become a separate class; conversely, if the Compensation Board finds a sub-section has a bad record, it may re-classify it separately and charge it a higher rate
Furthermore, in many provinces there is machinery for experience rating of individual firms. This modi-
fication is not universal and is usually applied to the more high-risk trades-the example of the construction industry in British Columbia will be mentioned later.
(6) Compensation is dealt with by an independent Workmen's Compensation Board in each province. These six principles have some similarities with arrangements here, but the differencs are significant. might be thought to set workers at dor damages, which me contrasted with the higher earnings-related benefits which are paid without proof of fault and without contributions by employees. In this country contributions by employees to the fund total between $£ 35$ and $£ 40$ million annually, although admittedly each individual's contribution is not large. There is a considerable argument for maintaining that accident compensation should be entirely a charge on industry itself; this was perhaps a which its other less good aspects tended to obsure.

## Ontario system

Different provinces have elaborated on this basic scheme in different ways. Ontario was the first province to adopt a scheme of this kind and has often been the first to introduce new developments; recently, for example, it has extended compulsory coverage under the scheme The covere of the Ontario scheme is now extens The coverage of the Ontario scheme is now extensive
although, curiously like prevention legislation in this country, it has grown up gradually and piecemeal. country, it has grown up gradually and piecemeal.
Funeral directing and embalming, photographic businesses, taxidermy, educational work, veterinary work, dentistry, and barbering are now the only spheres of activity left out.
The remainder of industrial and other employment is divided into two schedules. By far the largest category (Schedule I) consists of groups of employers who are collectively liable to pay compensation. There are 27
classes and hundreds of sub-classes. Schedule II is a classes and hundreds of sub-classes. Schedule II is a liable; it is almost entirely confined to employment by the Crown and other public utilities, such as railways and telephone services. In these cases the board assesses the compensation payable but the employers do not contribute to the fund. Independent operators or contractors who perform work personally may also be admitted to
The wappication.
research and safety publicity as rehabilitation, medical $\underset{\substack{\text { research, } \\ \text { (125954) }}}{\text { and safety publicity as well as compensation. }}$

JULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 627 The board's total expenditure in 1966 was $\$ 98$ million approximately, but something like 25 per cent. of this
covers items of a medical nature or similar services that would be a charge on the Health Service in this country, so any estimate of the cost of a similar scheme over here would have to take account of this.
As might be expected, the Compensation Board plays an active part in safety education and accident prevention. It has powers under section 86(6a) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1960, to increase an assessment "by such a percentage as the board may deem just" in indivi-
dual cases "where the work injury frequency and the accident cost of the employer are consistently higher than that of the average for the industry". It seems there is no appeal possible by an employer if this section is invoked; this is explicitly stated in section 72 .
Section 86(6a) was first enacted in 1964 so it is of comparatively recent origin. In 1967, there were 1,192 employers assessed in this way, representing slightly less registered. This suggests that perhaps the present limits of the section are not wide enough, but apart from this the method appears to offer a powerful incentive to employers with bad safety records to improve.
In addition to the section $86(6 \mathrm{a})$ procedure the board operates an experience rating scheme. The details of the scheme are complex, but the object is to modify the basic rating according to the record of previous years.
In Ontario, the board does not make and enforce prevention legislation is carried out by a number of different Government departments, the principal one being the Department of Labour. In this important respect, Ontario differs from British Columbia and other western provinces. The board does, however, finance the work of the seven provincial Accident Prevention Association

## British Columbia scheme

British Columbia is a progressive province with a high wage economy ( $£ 50$ a week average) and a big proportion of high-risk industry, with "forest industries" and construction accounting for over 40 per cent. of "time loss" (more than three days) accidents. About 500,000 workers are included in the scheme, and no major industry is with all provinces, nearly all industries are under Schedule I (collective liability) except for certain large "public utility" enterprises; industries are divided into classes and sub-classes according to risk.
are are paid at 75 per cent. of average earnings and widows pensions are paid at flat rates. British Columbia is proud of being the only province to adjust its pensions auto-
matically upon movements in the retail price index. These changes do not need legislation, as increases in social security payments do in UK. The introduction of this scheme in 1967 is the reason why the average assessment rate is now higher in British Columbia than elsewhere -1.7 per cent. approximately, compared with 1.2 per cent. in Ontario. The previous assessments in British Columbia-those for 1966 -were much nearer to oigher pension rates. higher pension rates.

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The board has introduced experience rating schemes for logging and construction, the two areas of highest risk
under its jurisdiction. The construction scheme is interesting and might well be copied in this country if the workmen's compensation system were to be introduced. It applies to all firms in the industry having an annual assessable payroll of at least $\$ 75,000$-at local pay-rates this would represent a labour force of at least $20-30$ men or thereabouts. Each firm's "experience rating accident cost" is computed by adding up the number of days in each of the three previous years for which their employees then derived from a table published by the board. Thus ne day counts $\$ 25$, two days $\$ 40$, three days $\$ 55$, 10 days $\$ 163$, and so on. Fatal or permanent disability cases ncurred during the year count $\$ 14,000$. The resulting sum of money is then reckoned as a percentage of the firm's assessable payroll. If this figure is between 80 per class or sub-class then no alteration is made. For every $3 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. over 120 per cent., however, a "demerit assessment", of one per cent. is added. Conversely, for every $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. that the firm's experience is below 80 per cent. of the industry's general experience a merit reduction of one per cent. is allowed in the assessment.

## Positive approach

Like the Ontario scheme already mentioned, this approach is a positive and direct attempt to provide is at present sumewhat lacking in this country During is at present sumewhat lacking in this country. During
1966,227 construction companies were covered by this 1966, 227 construction companies were covered by this scheme and their experience was that 48 of them paid the
basic rate, 104 had merit rating (accident cost below 80 per cent.) and 75 had demerit rating (accident cost in excess of 120 per cent.). It is worth noting that experience rating in British Columbia was first suggested by the employers in the industries concerned.
Section 61 of the Workmen's Compensation Act gives
the British Columbia Board ner the British Columbia Board other powers in the accident prevention field. Under sub-section 1 the board may levy
an additional percentage on firms where, in the opinion of board officials, sufficient precautions are not taken against accident or health risks. There is also apparently no appeal to a court or tribunal against these assessments. What happens in practice is that the board makes the additional assessments until its safety orders are complied with, when the employers affected are returned to the
basic assessment rate. There are about 600 of these cases each year, representing about 1.35 per cent. of the total employers registered.
Section 61(2) relates to specific cases of serious injury. If, again in the opinion of the board, an accident "was due substantially to the gross negligence of the employer or the failure of the employer . . to comply with orders . of the board" the board can levy an addition contribution, up to a maximum of $\$ 1,000$ ( $£ 420$ approx.) to pay
for the compensation. As this is an assessment rather than a legal penalty, it is collected without any process of law. There are about six cases a year dealt with in this way. Compared with Ontario there is a major difference in the organisation of the accident prevention inspectorate In British Columbia the Compensation Board has also In British Columbia the Compensation Board has also
comprehensive accident prevention regulations, comprising 40 major sections and numerous sub-divisions; these are similar in many ways to regulations made under the
British Factories Act. The Provincial Department of Labour enforces general health and welfare requirements under its own legislation (probably broadly equivalent to Parts I and II of our own Factories Act). Problems of jurisdiction arise from time to time but do not present undue difficulty
These summaries of the workmen's compensation schemes are of necessity brief, and no claim is made that
the three quoted are a representative sample. Many of the the three quoted are a representative sample. Many of the
smaller provinces may have much less comprehensive safety regulations, and in this sphere generally Canada may have something to learn from this country, although it is understood that Federal legislation on this topic is now being considered for the first time. But in British Columbia, at least, it is likely that the Compensation Board will enforce any such legislation, thereby empha-
sising again the close connection there between the sising again the close connection there between the
functions of compensation and accident prevention. The functions of compensation and accident prevention. The
abolition of the action for damages, the provision of better incentives to industrial safety and the improvement of industrial injury benefits by relating them to earnings, are all measures which are often recommended in this country. The Canadian system appears to achieve these ends, in theory at least; first-hand study of it would be necessary to discover how far these ends are achieved in practice. Such an investigation could be justified, apart
from any other reasons, by the amounts which industrial from any other reasons, by the amounts are said to cost British industry annually. Detailed research on this topic appears to have been largely ignored by economists and industrial relations experts, which, since nearly ten times as many working days are lost through accidents as through strikes, is somewhat curious. The results of further work in this direction might well inject a little urgency into considering
possible improvements to our present methods. In the possible improvements to our present methods. In the
meantime, observation of the Canadian system, especially that of British Columbia, prompts some immediate comment.

Can we learn from Canada
It is suggested that a satisfactory system is one that find methods of compensating those injured which are speedy and relatively informed and where compensation levels are earnings-related; the system must also be seen to be
fair, not only as between employer and employee but also different injured workers. Compensation arrange ments relying in part on tort liability do not meet thi standard and most people to-day would agree with A. F Young that the action for damages is "more suitable to horse and cart economy". [Industrial Injuries InsurANCE, Routledge, 1964].
A good system should also relate compensation payments to prevention measures, and clearly the compen-
sating authority is in a unique position to gain information sating authority
about the incidence of different types of accident, their relative severity, and their total cost to the worker and the community. Divorce of the two functions in this country may also go some way to explain lack of research in thi field, at least until recently. In particular, the fact that

Injuries Fund is not applied to prevention work or research is an administrative weakness for which there is no justification. The interest on this sum is now $£ 16$ to be nearly doubled in size, and for a national safety training establishment. Such activities as these are highly necessary, and would, in all probability, save the Industrial Injuries Fund much larger sums in the future. The whole field would benefit from cost-benefit analysis of the type currently being used to evaluate transport projects and other activities
A compensation system should also provide those financing it with a positive incentive to safe working. At present many industrial pressures are in the opposite
direction and there is nothing at present to this, given the there is nothing at present to counteract this, given the fact that in
miums are seldom adjusted.
Finally, and perhaps more controversially, a compensation system ought to be a charge on industry, and should not be financed by state and employees as well. scheme, ane case under the old workmen's compensation the industrial now the Canadian practice. In this country general social injuries scheme was brought into the financed in the same way as the rest of the social security system. Yet it seems clear that the cost of accidents ought to be a charge on the industry and its products. This is not to say, of course, that meeting the cost and notions not to say, of course, that meeting the cost and notions
of where moral or legal fault lies are the same thing. of where moral or legal fault lies are the same thing;
indeed, one of the main points of this essay has been the difficulties which arise when this is attempted. But payment into the system ought to be based to some extent on the success or otherwise of accident prevention performance.
The clear implication of these principles is that a system akin to the Canadian arrangements, but covering all employment, would probably be a great improvement possibilities of this is very highly desirable. In particular, further research in this country into the Canadian collective liability system, into the detailed cost of industrial accidents, and into the assessment methods of employers' liability insurance companies, suggests itself as being of great importance.
In putting forwar
fact that much comment is now have not lost sight of the

JULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 62 that those injured at work (or in the armed services) ar already better off than those injured on the roads, a home, or suffering from permanent illness through disease There is no real justification for such discrepancies in a modern society, and no-one would suggest their being to the industrial injuries fund, at least nearly $£ 20$ million would be available to make a start on providing these individuals with adequate compensation as well. The rea justification for a separate scheme for work injuries to-day lies not in paying higher rates but in a different method of financing which would be more logical, more humane arrangements.

## Postscript

Since this article was written it has become known tha the dependants of those killed in the Glasgow furnitur factory fire in November 1968 are unlikely to receive any compensation (apart from the usual national insurance several breaches of the Fotoris Act were convicted of have stated that they intend to repudiate liability. Thei grounds for doing this are not known, but are likely to be based on a clause that figures in most, if not all, employers' liability policies, namely one that "the insured shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidents". At any rate such a clause would certainly be relevant.
Construed strictly, such a clause would virtually nullify the cover of the policy. In one recent case (Fraser v. B. N. Furnman Ltd.-1 W.L.R. 898-1967) it was given in evidence that such clauses were, as a matter of commercial practice, very seldom invoked, and the decision in that case was to some extent based on this.
But if the Glasgow case is any guide, cover may be with But if the Glasgow case is any guide, cover may be with-
drawn and compensation denied in cases where it is drawn and compensation denied in cases where it is
most needed and the value of employers' liability in most necded and the value of employers' liability in surance as an instrument of social policy (which is what
in effect, it is at present) is thereby reduced It is, of course, a fundamental featur. Itability of course, a fundamental feature of collective possible. Such a feature may well become increasingly attractive to employers and employees alike if the protection given by employers' liability insurance policies tection given by e
is to be diminished.

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## Results of a new survey of earnings in September 1968

Part 3-Distribution of hourly earnings

This is the third of a series of articles presenting the results of the new survey of earnings of employees in
Great Britain which was recently conducted by the Great Britain which was recently concucted by the
Department of Employment and Productivity. The first two articles, in the May and June issues of this Gazette, gave the distribution of earnings of employees analysed by occupation, age, region, industry and the larger national wage agreements and wage regulation orders. In those analyses, the earnings of each employee were expressed in terms of pounds a week. This third article presents the corresponding distributions when the earning
are expressed in terms of shillings an hour, taking into are expressed in terms of shillings an hour, taking into
account the information on the survey returns about the hours worked by each individual in the sample.
The tables in this article follow the same general form as those in the first two articles, and they largely complete the presentation of the main results about the distribution of earnings. The next two articles, which it is hoped to publish in the August and September issues, will turn to the analyses of the make-up of total earnings in terms of
basic pay, overtime, bonuses, etc.; information about basic pay, overtime, bonuses, etc., information about
special reasons which may explain the low pay some employees; and about the reasons for loss of pay, such as sickness, holidays and absenteeism.
At a later stage it is hoped to publish a booklet which will bring these articles together and also contain som more detailed analyses and results of he survey, iccupations within industries.

## Analyses of hourly earnings

The analyses of gross hourly earnings given in this article cover all occupations in which hours are generally recorded for pay purposes, including all manual workers, clerical and other office workers, draughtsmen and most sales staff. In these occupations, the analyses were based on the actual hours for those employees whose hours were recorded, and otherwise on the standard hours for those employees who worked for a full week. The methods used are explained in detail in the Appendix, which also mentions that analyses on the alternative basis of hourly ailable on request.
Distributions of hourly earnings are given, separately for full-time men and women,
(a) by occupation, in tables 27 to 30 (excluding some occupations);
(b) by industry, for manual workers only, in tables 31 to 34 ;
(c) by national collective agreement and/or statutory order, in tables 35 to 38 (excluding those affecting only occupational groups omitted from the occupational analyses);
(d) by region, for manual workers only, in tables 39 and 40.
As in earlier articles, each distribution is given in two ays; one table gives the number of persons in the catewith hourly earnings less than various amounts unde $£ 1$; another gives the median, quartile and decile earning of employees in the category. Of the total number in the category in the sample, one-tenth had hourly earning decile, one quarter had hourly earnings less than the amount shown under lower quartile, one half less than the median figure, one-quarter more than the upper quartile figure and one-tenth more than the highest decile figure.
It should be noted that the amounts are shown in shillings per hour, to one decimal place. (Thus $6 \cdot 4$ shillings does not mean 6 s . 4 d.) The earnings do not include the value of any income in kind received by the employee from The earnings relate to September 1968. They do not epresent average hourly earnings over a year: seasonal variations are not allowed for, and there is no allowance for the benefit of paid holidays and rest days.

## Comparison with distribution of weekly earnings

Using the figures which express the quartiles and deciles a percentages of the median, it is possible to compare the spread" or dispersion of hourly earnings with the dispersion of weekly earnings in the same occupations. There are many occupations in which the spread of hourly earnings is less than the spread of weekly earnings. But there are also occupations in which the opposith applies, and lhiser-than-average hourly rates of pay tend to work for longer-than-average hours. When all the manual occupations are added together, it appears that the overall dispersions of weekly and hourly earnings are very similar, and moreover that the dispersion of earnings for women are similar to those for men. This is shown by the following figures:

|  | As percentages of the median |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lewest | Lower | Median | \| ${ }_{\text {Oper }}$ Quartile |  |
| OLLMANUAL |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men <br> Weekly earnings Hourly earnings | ${ }^{67} 73.0$ | 81.0. | 10000 | ${ }_{122}^{122} \mathbf{1 2}$ | ${ }_{1}^{147 \cdot 8}$ |
| Women Hourly earnings Hourly earning | 71.1 73.9 | 83.4 85.6 | 1000 <br> 1000 <br> 100 | 112.1 | ${ }_{143}^{148.1}$ |

Examination of table 29 also shows that the occupations Examination of table 29 also shows that the occupations the lowest weekly earnings, as given in the article in the May issue of this Gazette.
There is a general tendency for the distribution of There is a general tendency for the distribution of hourly earnings to be similar to those for weekly earnings
in the analyses by industry, agreement and region. in the analyses by industry, agreement and region.
Further comments on these distributions are given below. Hourly earnings, by industry
Distributions of hourly earnings of full-time manual workers are given for men in tables 31 and 33 and for women in tables 32 and 34 .
Men-Median hourly earnings of full-time manual men (excluding income in kind and tips) were at least 7.5 shillings an hour in all industry groups shown, except agriculture in which over three-quarters earned under $7 \cdot 2$ shillings an hour; however, many agricultural workers receive income in kind. More than one-quarter earned under 7.5 shillings an hour, in most service industries (Orders XIX to XXIV), except transport and communications and postal services and telecommunica-
tions. Less than one-quarter in each industry tions. Less than one-quarter in each industry group
listed earned as much as 15 shillings an hour, but there were over 10 per cent. with hourly earnings of more than 15 shillings in printing and publishing, air, sea, port and inland water transport, motor vehicle manufacture, aircraft manufacture and repair, footwear manufacture and coal-mining.
Women-Three-quarters of the full-time manual women earned under 6.5 shillings an hour; overall, only about 12 per cent. earned more than 7.5 shillings an hour. Hourly earnings were higher in manufacturing industry, where 10 per cent. of the manual women earned
at least 8 shillings an hour and over three-quarters earned at least 5 shillings an hour.
Median earnings were highest in vehicle manufacture (Order VIII: $7 \cdot 1$ shillings) in the manufacturing industries sector and in transport and communication (Order XIX: $7 \cdot 3$ shillings) in the service industries sector. The latter was the only industry group in which 10 per cent. of the manual women earned above 10 shillings an hour. miscellaneous services (Order XXIII: 4.5 shillings) and distributive trades (Order XX: $4 \cdot 7$ shillings). The proportions earning under 4 shillings an hour, excluding income in kind and tips, were $14 \cdot 1$ per cent. in distributive trades and 31.4 per cent. in miscellaneous services.

## Hourly earnings, by agreement

Distributions of hourly earnings of full-time adults affected by national collective agreements and statutory wage regulation orders are given, for men in tables

ULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 63 35 and 37 and for women in tables 36 and 38 . Where an agreement or order affects both manual and non-manua workers, figures are not given for manual or non-manual reported to be affected by the agreement or order.

Men-Over 75 per cent. of men affected by the following national agreements earned more than 10 shillings an hour:

Engineering: draughtsmen and allied technicians96.3 per cent.

Dock workers: National Joint Council-83.1 per
General printing (London) -78.1 per cent.
Over 25 per cent. affected by the following agreements earned less than 7.5 shillings an hour

Government industrial establishments
Local authorities: manual worker
Health services: ancillary staff
Retail co-operative societies
Road passenger transport: company-owned under takings
Those affected by statutory orders had generally shillings an hour and one-quarter earned under 7 . an hour.

Women-Nearly 9 per cent. of manual women affected by the Hosiery Trade National Joint Council (Midlands) agreement earned at least 10 shillings an hour. Over half the women affected by the following agreements and orders earned less than 5 shillings an hour: Agreements
Retail cooperative societies
Local authorities: manual workers
Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants
Retail food trades (England and Wales)
Laundries
Industrial and staff canteen undertakings
Among those affected by the Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants Wages Counci
Order, $40 \cdot 3$ per cent. earned under 4 shillings Order, $40 \cdot 3$ per cent. earned under 4 shillings an hour,
excluding income in kind and tips, and 10 per cent. less than 2.8 shillings an hour.

## Hourly earnings by region

Distributions of hourly earnings of full-time adult manual men and women are given in tables 39 and 40 .
Full-time manual men-Hourly earnings were relatively lowest in East Anglia, where over 70 per cent. earned less than 10 shillings an hour, and highest in the West
Midlands, where over half the men earned over 10 Midlands, where over half the men earned over 10
shillings an hour. There was a high proportion with high earnings in Wales and the South East. The range of variation of median earnings was about 1.7 shillings an hour, from 8.5 shillings in East Anglia to 10.2 shillings in the West Midlands.
Full-time manual women-Hourly earnings were relatively lowest in the South West, where over threequarters earned under 6 shillings an hour, and high in the South East and East Midlands, where over 40 per cent

632 JULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE cent. more than 10 shillings an hour. The range of variation of median earnings was about 0.6 shillings,
from 5.1 shillings in the South West of England, Wales and Scotland to 5.7 shillings in the South East of England.

## Appendix

## MEASUREMENT OF HOURLY EARNINGS

For earlier articles in this series, in order to take account of variations in the lengths of pay-periods (in weeks), of variations in the lengths of pay-periods (in weeks),
the earnings of each individual employee were expressed the earnings of each individual employee were expressed
in the form of weekly earnings, by dividing his earnings for the pay-period by the number of weeks in that period. However, in relation to those workers whose earnings are dependent on the actual hours they worked in the period, differences in weekly earnings of individuals within a group of workers are partly due to differences in hours worked. It is, therefore, useful also to consider
hourly earnings, except possibly for highly paid workers hourly earnings, except possibly for highly paid workers
and those whose earnings are not so directly linked with actual hours worked.
The earnings of an employee may be expressed in the The earnings of an employee may be expressed in the
form of hourly earnings, by dividing his earnings for the pay-period by the number of hours he worked in the period; provided, of course, this number is not zero and is known. The result of this calculation depends both on how earnin
measured.
It should be noted that the use of this concept of hourly earnings does not imply that the worker is paid on an hourly basis. Even when he is, his gross hourly earnings (averaged over the total number of hours worked) may differ from his basic rate of pay an hour; for instance, two workers with identical terms and conditions of employdifferent amounts of overtime.
It is customary to exclude breaks for main meals in measuring hours worked. It should also be mentioned that the number of hours actually worked by an employee may differ from his number of pay hours, for example where there are guaranteed week or guaranteed minimum overtime arrangements or where one hour worked at night, at weekend or in overtime outside normal working
hours may count as more than one hour for pay purposes In relating earnings to hours, it is clearly desirable to exclude any payments (such as advances of pay, arrears and pay for holidays outside the period) which, although made to the worker during the pay-period, relate to other periods. Similarly, where actual hours worked ar used in the calculations, pay for holidays within the period needs to be excluded.
If an employee's gross earnings, after adjustment for any such payments include premium payments for overtime worked during the period, commission and bonuse (possibly averaged over a longer period), it is a matter of definition, having regard to the object of making the calculation, whether any, some, or all of these components should be excluded. Where he receives shift premium payments, it would be prefuls shift-cycle; however, in
the survey, although average premia over the full cycle were reported, the data on hours related to the particular were reported, the
week or sub-cycle
The above paragraphs have drawn attention to some of the problems arising in measuring hourly earning in a practicable and meaningful way, such that the figures for one worker may be used in conjunction with those for others with similar or different terms and conditions of employment. The following paragraphs outline how hourly earnings have been measured for different categories of employees and the coverages of the published analyses.

General-Whatever his category, any payments which were shown to be advances or arrears of pay or for holidays outside the pay-period were deducted from the gross amount of earnings reported on the return. Also
where the employee received commission or bonuses where the employee received commission or bonuses,
his average weekly amount over a representative period, as recorded on the return, was substituted for the amount, if any, paid to him during the particular pay period Where he received a shift premium payment, the actual amount for the particular period was replaced by hi average weekly shift premium payment over his ful shift-cycle, as recorded elsewhere on the return. The
survey returns provided no information on the value any benefits or income in kind which the worker may have received from his employer, nor about gratuities and tip the worker may have received to supplement his monetary earnings.
Manual workers: actual hours worked recorded-Fo such a worker, the actual number of hours he worked was used in the calculation, and, as a corollary, any pay for holidays within the pay-period was excluded from his earnings. Any employees off work for the whole pay-period were excluded. Earnings for this group of page 405 of the first article in the May issue of this page 405 of the first article in the May issue of this
Gazetre, but with the further exclusion of holiday pay for holidays within the pay-period.
Manual and non-manual workers: actual hours worked not recorded-For such a worker, the number of hours
per week he was normally expected to work (standard per week he was normally expected to work (standard
hours) was used in the calculation and accordingly pay for holidays within the pay-period, if any such paymen was shown on the return, was not excluded. Any em ployees who were paid for less than their standard hour were excluded, because it was inappropriate to relate their reduced earnings to their standard hours and the those groups of workers were thus measured on basis D, as defined in the first article.
Non-manual workers: actual hours worked recordedThe basic pay of these workers is often not reduced when, because of sickness and other reasons, the ful number of standard hours is not worked. In relation to pay, their actual hours are recorded primarily in connection with overtime payments. Consequently, for such a worker the number of hours used in the calculation wa his standard hours plus the weekly equivalent of any overtime hours he worked during the pay period; thi not absent from work for any part of his standard hours

JULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE ${ }^{633}$
during the pay-period. If such absence resulted in loss pay, hourly earnings were not calculated. For this group workers also, earnings were measured on basis D. The analyses (other than table 42) published in the
present article relate to full-time adult workers. For present article relate to full-time adult workers. For
non-manual workers, they relate only to those paid for non-manual workers, they relate only to those paid for the full week. For manual workers, they relate not only to those paid for the full week but also those paid for
less than their normal basic hours whose actual hours worked were recorded for pay purposes. Thus they exclude non-manual workers paid for less than their standard hours and manual workers whose actual hours were not recorded and who were paid for less than their standard hours. Consequently, for non-manual workers, the analyses have the same coverage as the corresponding ananul workers on the other hand the coverage is somewhat wider.
In tables 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36 and 39 , no breakdown is shown for those with hourly earnings above $£ 1$. Except in tables 41 and 42 , figures are given for only a limited number of groups of non-manual workers but for most groups of manual workers. The analyses by industry and region are limited to manual workers. In the analyses by agreement, where both manual and non-man workers are arected by anreement, manual workers.
Hourly earnings, in this article, include any overtime premium payments which the employees may have received. They are therefore described as gross hourly earnings. For employees whose actual hours worked were recorded (but not for other workers), hourly earnings have also been calculated on an alternative basis to provide hourly earnings excluding overtime premium. In these calculations, any overtime premium but any pay for holidays within the period was not excluded. Analyses on this alternative basis will shortly be available on request from Statistics Division (C.5), Department of Employment and Productivity, Orphanage

Road, Watford, Herts. They may be included in the comprehensive booklet, which it is hoped to publish, of

## survey results.

## Other analyses: all full-time non-manual workers

As explained, figures are not shown in tables 27 to 30 for those occupational groups in which actual hours worked were recorded for pay purposes for only a gross hourly earnings of each employee in. Nevertheless were calculated on the same bases (described above in this appendix) as for employees in other groups. It is thus possible to give, for example, figures for (i) full-time adults and (ii) full-time non-manual adults (men and women separately) and to set them alongside those for (iii) full-time manual workers given in tables 27 to 34 This has been done in table 41. The figures include all
full-time non-manual adults paid for the full week and full-time non-manual adults paid for the full week and
all full-time manual adults other than those paid for less than the full week whose actual hours were not recorded. In interpreting these figures, it should be borne in mind that for employees whose actual hours were not recorded their standard hours have been used in the calculations; if such an employee worked more than his standard hours, his earnings per actual hour worked would be lower than his earnings per standard hour.

## Other categories of workers

It is also possible to give figures, calculated in similar ways and subject to similar limitations, for part-time men, full-time youths and boys (under 21 years of age) part-time manual women and part-time non-manual women and full-time girls (under 18 years of age). These are given in table 42. For a part-time worker, the actual number of hours he worked or the number he was the calculation. The present
hourly earnings, distributions of analyses for manual and non-manual workers are not yet available.

|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { sample } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 4 4. | 55. | 6 s. | Pe | ${ }^{8}$ s. | وs. | 10 . | IIs. | 12 . | 155. | 20 S. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Administation and | 12 | 3,356 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| technical and scientific Draughtsman | 35 52 | 3,537 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 15.6 | 23.5 | 63. | 96.3 |
| education, welfare and MEDICAL |  | 1,290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. ALL other professional | 18 | 332 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. OFFICE AND COMMUNICA | 55 | 4,188 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 13.4 | 28.1 | 43.7 | 56.5 | 67.7 | $86 \cdot 3$ | 97.0 |
| Clerk-considerable responsibility Clerk-routine <br> Office supervisor | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 54 \\ & 57 \\ & 37 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0: 4 \\ & 0: 0 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.6 \\ 3.6 \\ 12.3 \\ 4.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 4 \\ & \text { a: } \\ & 20.5 \\ & 26.5 \\ & 26.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 8: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 35: 0 \\ & 55.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33: 3 \\ & 34: 9 \\ & 2, \cdot 5 \cdot \\ & 94 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 69.6 99.6 96.6 98.7 |  |
| 6. SALESSaleses repiesententaive, traveler, agent <br> Sales supervisor, section head, ffirst Sass sisisntShos salesman, sales assistant | 20 | 2,085 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 14.8 | 34.2 | 56 | 75.9 | $86 \cdot 4$ | 91.1 | 98.1 | 99.6 |
|  |  | 1,089 | 0.0 |  | 3.5 | 14.8 | 34.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{33}^{27}$ | 274 270 | 00.0 | 0: 0 | 00.0 | ${ }_{24.6}^{24}$ | 13.9 46.3 | 24.1 | ${ }_{73}^{32.7}$ | - 40.9 | 51.1 | ${ }_{9}^{69.8}$ | ${ }_{99}^{87.6}$ |
| 7. SERVICE AND SECURITY <br> Service Caretaker, office keeper Cleaner <br> Chef/cook | 66 | 1,991 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 14.1 | 28.3 | 45.9 | 61.9 | 71.9 | 79.7 | 84.9 | 95.4 | 98.9 |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{71}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 1 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3 | 5:1 | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 8 \\ 16: 3 \\ 10.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 0 \\ & \substack{469 \\ 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline 775 \\ & 415 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 88 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 3 \\ & 972 \\ & 72.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 99.1 97 93 | - $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0\end{aligned}$ | 100:0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Security $\qquad$ <br> Policeman* <br> 8. FARMING AND HORTICULTURAL <br> Gardener, grounds keeper | $\underset{\substack{41 \\ 88 \\ 48}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \\ & .167 \\ & 468 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 0: 8 \\ 0: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.9 \\ 15.6 \\ 0.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1: 8 \\ \text { an: } \\ 0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11: 4 \\ 38.9 \\ 0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \cdot 5 \\ 55 \\ 3: 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.3 \\ & 71: 3 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 1 \\ & 80.1 \\ & 85: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 7 \\ & 56: 8 \\ & 56: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 99.1 94.6 87.4 | (100:0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 824 \\ & 3264 \\ & 316 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23: 1 \\ & 120: 4 \\ & 10: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.4 \\ & 38: 7 \\ & \text { 38:0. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \cdot 9 \\ 7596 \\ 750 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99: 26 \\ 8996 \\ 89.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.67 \\ & 954.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 976.6 \\ & 977.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 977: 8 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ | 98.7 99.7 99.4 | 99. 8.8 100.4 |
| 9. DRIVER, DOCKER AND OTHER TRANSPORT $\dagger$ <br> Bus conductor Driver, bus or coach <br> Driver, motorman, 2nd man (railways) $\ddagger$ Lorry or van driver (vehicles up to <br> 5 tons) <br> Lorry or to 10 tons) and up tory or van driver (vehicles over 10 <br> tons Merchant seaman <br> Stevedore, docker |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $95$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 155 \\ \hline 55 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0: 6 \\ & 0: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0: 6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40.6 \\ 03: 6 \\ 1: 6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 78: 3 \\ 78: 5 \\ \hline 18.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.0 \\ & 34 \cdot 2 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96: 6 \\ & 529: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 788 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 20 | 56.3 | 78.7 | 89.8 | 95.4 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 99.7 |
|  |  | 598 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 15.7 | 46.8 | 69.1 | 82.9 | 92.1 | 95.7 | 99.2 | 99.8 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{385}$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 28.3 | 50.1 | 64.9 | 74.5 | 82.1 | 96.1 | 99.7 |
|  |  | 195 167 161 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 16.2 | $25 \cdot 7$ | 35.9 | 71.3 | 92.2 |
|  |  | 25,279 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (2,129 |  |  | 0.0 | 7 | 3:9 | 10.1 | 371.0 | 57.0. | cis 70.4 70.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 70 |  | - | (0.3 | 5 | (1) |  | :2 |  | 70.5 | - | 109:0 |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{97}$ |  | - | (e.00 | e. $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 0.3\end{aligned}$ |  | (3:5 |  |  | 77.4. | cis | cis. 9 | 109.5 |
|  |  | 1,746 |  |  |  | ${ }^{1.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ |  | 8 | 3 7 | 8.5 | 4,9 | 999:3 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}221 \\ 130 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | O.0 | 0.0 | O.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 4,6 | + 4.6 |
|  | 9 | ${ }^{247}$ | 0.0 | O.0. | O.5 | 5 | 19:8 | 40.9 <br> 6.4 <br> 1.4 | 8 | - | : 0 |  |  |
|  |  | 127 | 0.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{3} 4.7$ | ! | 9, | 5:4 | \% 0 | 26.1 | 9, |
|  |  | 669 6 | - 0.0 |  | 0.5 |  | 5:2 | 17:0 |  | :3 | 5:3 | 949.9 | 999.6 |
|  |  | 210 142 1 | 0:0 | 0:0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1.9 16.2 | ${ }^{4} \times 1.8$ | : 2 | ${ }_{59}{ }_{5}^{34 \cdot 1}$ | 75.6 | ${ }_{88.1}^{88}$ | 100.0 |
|  |  | 134 <br> 352 | 0.0 | 0.0 0.0 0 | 6.7 | 20.9 | ${ }^{55}$ |  |  | 91: ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{63} 96.9$ | 100.0 | 100.0 99.4 |
|  |  | ${ }^{352}$ |  | 0.0 | 0.0 0.4 |  | 4.0 13.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 99.6 |
|  |  | 227 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 13.7 | 33.9 | 48.5 | 67.8 | 79.3 | 95.6 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2939 \\ & \hline 204 \\ & 194 \end{aligned}$ | $0.0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0: 0 \\ & 0: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3: 8 \\ 13: 9 \\ 110 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & \text { in: } \\ & 32 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { si:9 } \\ & 51! \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 0 \\ & 65 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58: 0 \\ & 78: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 16 \\ & 9774 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{95}$ | 317 | 0.0 |  | 0.3 | 1.9 | 6.6 |  | 34. | 51. | 65.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 31 | 0 | O | 0.3 | 1.9 | ${ }^{6.6}$ | 29.9 | 34. | 51. |  |  | 99.6 |
|  | 5 | 789 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 13.1 | 28.9 | 48. | $62 \cdot 9$ |  |  | 99.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 3 \\ & \hline 4: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98.70 \\ & 989 \\ & 990 \end{aligned}$ | 97.6 100.0 9.1 |
|  | 9 | coict |  | 0.0 | 20.6 | 11.4 |  |  | 20.7 | : 3 | -64:0 | ${ }_{\text {945 }} 9$ | 100.0 |
|  |  |  | 0:0 | 0.3 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.0\end{aligned}$ |  | 56.4. | - $48 \cdot 6$ | . 9 | 80 | 777:9 | ${ }_{95}{ }_{95}{ }^{5} 6$ | 99.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 99907 |
|  | 91 | ${ }^{123}$ | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {0.7 }}$ |  | 21.1 | 77.4 | ${ }_{60 \cdot 3}$ | 74.0 88.0 | 929.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | tratilats |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { Ner } \\ \text { ier } \\ \text { sample } \end{gathered}$ | 4s. | 5. | 6 s. | 7 s . | 8 8. | 9 s. | Ios. | Hs. | 12 s. | 155. | 20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10. OTHER (continued) torekeeper, storeman, warehouseman Storekeeper, storeman, warehouseman Telephone installer and repairman Textile worker Welder-skilled Woodworking machine operator Labourer |  | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 89 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 99 \\ & 96 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 593 \\ & 344 \\ & 145 \\ & 125 \\ & 295 \\ & 2.16 \\ & 4,192 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.94 \\ 5.96 \\ \hline 54 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \cdot 4 \\ & \substack{936 \\ 77.7 \\ 70.4 \\ 70.9 \\ 839.9 \\ 944.4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 98: 5 \\ & 98.5 \\ & 99.7 \\ & \hline 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \\ & 99: 4 \\ & 98.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Summary of Group FOREMAN OR SU SEMI-SKILLED UNSKILLED | PERVISOR | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 93 \\ & 96 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & .87 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 10 \cdot 3 \\ & 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 49.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a. } 10.1 \\ & \text { 20. } \\ & 68 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \cdot 9 \\ 570 \cdot 6 \\ 89 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 78: 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 99: 8 \\ & 98: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 4: 9 \\ & \text { ag: } \\ & 999: 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL:ALL MANUAL |  | ${ }_{8}$ | 33,104 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 10.9 | 25.6 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 69.2 | 78.1 | 93.4 | 98.9 |
| *These groups include members of private fire and police services, namely <br> works firemen and works policemen, as well as those in public services. $\dagger$ These groups include merchant seamen for which separate figures are not <br>  ive of earnings averaged over a year. Note: Occupations with under 100 i <br> Note: Occupations with under 100 in the sample are not shown separately but |  |  |  |  |  | § For these occupations, figures relating to weekly earnings were not given table 4 in the May issue of this Gazetie the hours figure used in the calculation includes all meal breaks taken underground. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ercentage | of the med |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | come | $\xrightarrow{\text { Lower }}$ quartie | Median | $\underset{\substack{\text { Upper } \\ \text { quartie }}}{ }$ | Highest decile | Lex | $\xrightarrow{\text { Lower }}$ quartie | ${ }_{\text {Upper }}^{\text {Quartie }}$ | Highest | (tandard | error |
| 2. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC <br> 5. OfFICE AND COMMUNICA-Clerk-considerable responsibility <br>  Clerk-routine Office suervisor <br> Posice superyisor Posman, mail sorter, messenger | Shillings per hour |  |  |  |  | Per cent. |  |  |  | Shililing | er cen |
|  | 10.3 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 73.0 | 87.3 | 113.1 | 127.4 | 0.2 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 7.5 \\ & \hline 6.8 \\ & \hline 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 8 \\ & 119 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 77.9 \\ & 12: 9 \\ & 7: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 8 \\ & 16: 2 \\ & 120.0 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 96.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 2 \\ & 18: 9 \\ & 14: 1 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 20.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 121: 9.9 \\ & 121: 4 \\ & 112: 6 \\ & 130: 4 \\ & 1210: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.1 0 0 0 0.4 0.4 0 | 0.6 1.7 0.7 $i .6$ 0.8 0.8 |
| 6. SALES <br> Roundsman (retail sales) <br> Sales supervisor, section head, first <br> Shop salesman, sales assistant <br> 7. SERVICE AND SECURITY Caretaker, office keeper Cleaner Chefflcoo | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 78.2 | 88. | 114 | 135. | 0.1 |  |
|  | 7.7 <br> 6.2 | 7.1. | 11.8 | 16:1 | 21.7 11.9 | -64:8 | ${ }_{84}^{76.9}$ | 133:0 ${ }_{122}$ | 138.7 143.8 18.8 | 0.4 0.2 | 3.1 1.9 |
|  | 5.4 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 13.0 | 65.8 | 83.2 | 128.0 | 160 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
|  | 6:5 | ¢\%.8. | \%7.1 <br> 8.5 | (10.4 $\begin{gathered}8.1 \\ 10.7\end{gathered}$ | ¢, 9.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \cdot 9 \\ & 676 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | (120:9 | (121.716.0 <br> 151.4 <br> 1.4 | 0.1 0.1 0.3 | (1) $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & \text { 2. } \\ & 3.7\end{aligned}$ |
| Security <br> Guard, watchman <br> Policeman | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 2 \\ & 8: 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.7 .7 \\ 10.0 \end{gathered}$ |  | 9.3. $\begin{aligned} & 9.5 \\ & 13.7\end{aligned}$ | 11:2. | $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 6 \\ 7465 \\ 76 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 0.2 0.3 0.1 | 2:2 |
| 8. FARMING AND horticul tural <br> Garm worker | cis 5 5.5. | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6.6\end{aligned}$ |  | ¢ $\begin{gathered}7.7 \\ 7.9\end{gathered}$ | 9.1. | $\begin{aligned} & 8.010 \\ & 82.7 \\ & 82.7 \end{aligned}$ | 89.6. 90.4 92.2 |  |  | 0.1 $0: 1$ 0.1 | 0:9 |
| 9. DRIVER, DOCKER AND OTHER TRANSPORT Bus conductorDriver, bus or coach Driver, motorman, 2nd man (railways) $\ddagger$Lorry or van driver (vehicles up to5 tons) | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.6 \\ 7.6 \\ 8.1 \\ 10: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.6 \\ 8.5 \\ 8: 8 \\ 11: 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 10: 3 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & 11.0 \\ & 12.1 \\ & 15.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.5 \\ & 85 \\ & 85 \\ & 81.5 \\ & 81.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 1 \\ & 99.1 \\ & 90.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 7 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 116: \\ & 10: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 1.3\end{aligned}$ |
|  | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.8 | \% | 10.0 | ${ }^{84} 5$ | 90.8 | 111.5 | ${ }^{128.2}$ | 0.1 | 0.7 |
|  | 6.7 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 82.8 | 89.6 | 114.0 | 130.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 10 Stevedore, docker | 9.1 | 7.9 11.0 | ¢ | 11.1 | 13:2 18.7 | 80.7 70.1 | - 88.0 |  | $147 \cdot 8$ 143 188 | 0.1 | 1. 7 |
| 10. OTHER <br> Assembler or supililed disor <br> Assembler-semi-skilled Baker (tablehand), confectioner <br> Bricklaye <br> Carpenter and joine <br> Coalminer (underground) Coalminer (surface) <br> Compositor typesetter <br> Electrician (building and wiring) <br> Fitter (electrical/electronic <br> Fitter (maintenance), millwright <br> Fitter (toolroom), tool/die maker <br> Furnaceman (not railways), materials Goods porter mover (hand) | 7.27.08,477.57.27.68.6$8: 3$8.3 | $\begin{gathered} 8 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ \hline 9.5 \\ 8.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9 | 12.0 | 14.4 | ${ }^{73.2}$ | 83.9 | 121.9 | 146.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116.0 | ${ }^{1} 150.4$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{8.5}$ |  | (10.6 | 86.5 82.8 8.8 | 88.5 | 118.4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 8.1 <br> 8.6 | 11.1 | 13.3 | - 81.2 | ${ }_{87} 88.7$ | 1115 | ${ }^{13776}$ | 0.1 | 5 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{12} 7.2$ | 14 | ¢9:6 | ${ }_{64,9}$ | 0 | 113 | 1227:3 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{7.4}^{8.6}$ | $9: 7$ | 11.4.4 | 14:0 | 14.4 | 0 | \% |  | . 6 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{8 \cdot 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | - | (12.2 | 14:4 | 79.0 <br> 79.1 <br> 8.1 | :8 | ${ }_{113}^{115}$ | 7 |  |  |
|  | 88.4. | $\begin{gathered} 9.4 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.5 \end{gathered}$ | 10.4 | (11.6 |  | ${ }^{78.5}$ | -88.6 | 111:6 | ${ }^{1285} 6$ | 0.1 |  |
|  | $7: 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.5 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 1 \\ & 11: 5 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 5 \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \cdot 949 \\ & 80.7 \\ & 860 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1114.0 \\ & 12.0 \\ & 120.8 \end{aligned}$ | 13550 $155: 0$ | 0.2 | $1: 1$ $1: 6$ 3.6 |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{6.9}$ | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6} 8.8$ | 11.2 | 9.12 | $\underset{10.6}{10.6}$ |  | ${ }_{88.5}^{88}$ | 1113.4 | ${ }^{136}$ | 0.2 |  |
|  |  | 8.5 | 10.2 10.1 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 79.4 74.6 |  |  | $130 \cdot 4$ |  |  |
| Mathin toil seter/setter operator |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 8: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 6 \\ & 11: 0 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 18: 8 \\ & 121: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 75 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 77 \cdot 0 \\ 79.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 7 \\ & 88 \cdot 7 \\ & 88.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | ci:8 |
| chine operator, mathinist (hot | 8.3 | 9.3 | 10.8 | 12.8 | 15.2 | 76.8 | 86.1 | 118.9 | 141 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| 为 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 75.5 | 86.4 | 116.5 | 134.1 | 0.1 |  |
| chine minder (not sewing or wood- |  |  |  | $11: 3$$10: 8$$9: 5$12.5$10: 5$10.5$14: 8$$1: 2$$1: 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicle fiter/mechanic-skilled |  |  |  |  | 14.1 |  |  |  | cilile 13.8 |  |  |
| Moulder Packer, bottler, ca | 6.8 |  |  |  |  | 72:1 | 86.8 | 116.4 | 143.0 |  |  |
| Painer/decora | 77.8 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{86.4} 8$ | 90.1 88.1 | 115:8 | 俍138.6. |  |  |
| (Pater | 8.9 |  |  |  |  |  | $88:-8$ $88: 2$ $88: 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119: 49: 5 \\ & 117: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1337 <br> 137.6 <br> 137 | (e.1 |  |
| Printing, press operator/minder- | 9.3 | 10.19.6 | 12:3 ${ }_{1}^{12}$ |  | 19.2 | 75.5 |  |  | 156 |  |  |
| Sheer meal worker ${ }_{\text {Stereke }}$ | 8.4 |  |  | 13.3 | 15.4 |  |  | 118 | 136 |  |  |
| Storekeeeper, storememan, warehouse- | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.9 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 12.1 | 80.7 | ${ }^{88 \cdot 3}$ | 115.5 | 136.5 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
|  | 6.9 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 11.8 | 81.2 | 88.6 | 116.7 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
|  | ¢6.1 <br> 7.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 9.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 110.3 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 7: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile worker | \% $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.5\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 15:2 | ¢9.6 78 |  |  |  | (e. | +1:6 |
|  | ¢ ${ }_{\text {c }}^{8.5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 29 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by occupation, September 1968: Full-time men

|  |  |  |  |  |  | As percentage of the median |  |  |  | Standard error |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lewest | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {Lower }}$ quartile | Median |  | ${ }_{\text {Highest }} \begin{aligned} & \text { decile } \\ & \text { deil }\end{aligned}$ | dexest | $\xrightarrow{\text { Lower }}$ quartile | $\underset{\substack{\text { Upper } \\ \text { quartile }}}{ }$ | Highest decile |  |  |
|  | Shillings per hour |  |  |  |  | Per cent. |  |  |  | Shillings | Per cent. |
| Summary fir Group io Skill SEMISKILLED | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 7.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.5 \\ 10.5 \\ 9.5 \\ 8.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 6 \\ & 12: 5 \\ & 11.4 \\ & 9 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 2 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 13: 4 \\ & 11: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71 \cdot 9 \\ 76: 2 \\ 88: 0 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ |  | 117.3 $120: 6$ $118: 8$ $18: 0$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0: 4 \\ & 0: 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL: ALL MANUAL OCCUPA- | 6.9 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 73.0 | 84.0 | 122.4 | 148.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

Table 30 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by occupation, September 1968: Full-time women


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Table 31 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual men

| Industry group |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Order or } \\ & \text { STC (1958 } \\ & \text { Sic (195) } \end{aligned}$ | Num- <br> Num ber <br> in sampl | rcentage with hourly earnings less th |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 45. | 55. |  |  | ${ }^{85}$ | 9 9. | 10 s. | Hs. | 12 s. |  |  |
| All industries and services All Index of Production industries <br> All manufacturing industries | 88 |  |  | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 10.9 | 25.6 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 69.2 | 78.1 |  |  |
|  | 92 |  | 22,303 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 6.5 | 18.8 | 35.0 | 50.8 | 63.7 | 74.1 | 92.2 |  |
|  | 92 |  | 15,865 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 17.3 | 31.9 | 47.7 | 61.5 | 73.0 |  |  |
| All non-manufacturing industries | 84 |  | 17,239 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 14. | $33 \cdot 3$ | 52.3 | 66.5 | 76.2 | 82.7 | 95.0 | 98 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Coal mining*Other mining and quarrying | ${ }_{71} 67$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | 1.7 | 3:9 | ${ }_{29.7}^{26.4}$ | ${ }_{69} 64$ | ${ }_{85}^{80.7}$ | ${ }_{97}^{87.7}$ | ${ }_{9}^{91.8}$ | 93:8 | ${ }_{98}^{95 \cdot 7}$ | 979.4 | 99,6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 93 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 101 \\ & 102-109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,677 \\ & 1,471 \\ & \hline 146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0: 1 \\ 0: 1 \\ 0: 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.6 \\ 17.3 \\ 11.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 7 \\ 390 \\ 39.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \cdot 6 \\ 58 \cdot 9 \\ 58.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{49 \cdot 7 \\ 729 \\ 72.6} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 9 \\ & 85 \cdot 5 \\ & 82 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 7 \\ 59.7 \\ 89.7 \end{gathered}$ | 99.0 $9 \% 9$ 97.9 | ${ }_{\substack{98.9 \\ 98}}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco Food Drink | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 83 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.3\end{aligned}$ | 1.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 6 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 5: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 26 \cdot 7 \\ 21: 6 \end{array}, 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 1 \\ & \substack{48: 9 \\ 41 \cdot 6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 6.3 \\ & 58 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.5 \\ & 77.4 \\ & 77.4 \end{aligned}$ | 84:4 |  | 98.8 |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Metal manufacture <br> Iron and steel Other metals | 89 | iv | 902 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 15.9 | 30.8 | 48.4 | 62.4 | 73.7 | 91.6 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 92 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { v11 } \\ 31 \\ 321 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,332 }}^{1,303}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.3 0.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1.2 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 5: 5 \\ & 4 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 9 \\ & 120 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 6 \\ & 35 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | 55:0 | 68.4 73.1 78 |  | 99.9 999 99.9 |
| Engineering and electrical <br> Moods Mechanical engineering Scientific instruments, etc Electrical apparatus | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 94 \\ & 90 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,095 \\ & 2,67 \\ & 1,203 \\ & 1,203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & 1: 0 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.8 \\ 6: 4 \\ 6: 4 \\ 4: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 8 \\ & 15.8 \\ & 18.2 \\ & 5 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \\ 33 \\ 30.0 \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { 48:4} \\ & \text { s2:7 } \\ & \text { ar:3 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63: 3 \\ & 63: 4 \\ & 68: 5 \\ & 62: 2 \\ & 62: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 76 \cdot 5 \\ 75.5 \\ 80.3 \\ 77.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 4 \\ & 930 \\ & 934.6 \\ & 94: 3 \end{aligned}$ | 99.3 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 97 | viI | 553 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 18.4 | 32.0 | 44.7 | 58.2 | 71.8 | 93.5 |  |
| Vehicle <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Other vehicles | ${ }_{96}^{96}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{311}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2,073 }}$ | 0.0 | 00.0 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 1.9 | 6.1 4 | 13.5 | 22:1 | 39.3 | 53.5 48.4 | ${ }_{79}^{82} 7$ | ${ }_{98}^{98.5}$ |
|  | ${ }_{97}^{97}$ | 383 <br> 382, <br> 38, | $\begin{array}{r}485 \\ \hline 169\end{array}$ | 0.0. | 000 | 0.2 | 3.3 | -8.0 | ${ }_{25}^{16.4}$ | ${ }_{45}^{26.8}$ | ${ }_{60}{ }^{42} 9$ | 78.1 | 88:9 | ${ }_{98.4}^{99}$ |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Textiles | 92 | ${ }^{1 \times}$ | 949 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 9.1 | 20.4 | 38.1 | $55 \cdot 3$ | 67.8 | 78.1 | 94.8 |  |
|  | 9 | $\times$ | 992 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 15.0 | 31.0 | $45 \cdot 3$ | 62.5 | 74.0 | 81.6 | 93.5 |  |
| Clothing and footwearCloghing <br> Footwear <br> Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, <br> Timber, furniture, etc. <br> Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Printing and publ Other manufacturing industries | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x_{411}^{x 11-449} \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ | 156 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3: 9 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 9.7 \\ 7.7 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219.8 \\ & 216: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 26 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54: 4 \\ & 5! \\ & 44 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69.9 \\ 5971 \\ 57 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.0 \\ & 87.9 \\ & 67 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 959.3 | 99.: |
|  | 92 |  | 785 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 9.0 | $25 \cdot 2$ | 42.3 | 59.6 | 72.1 | 81.7 | 96.2 |  |
|  | 91 | xiv | 587 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 9.0 | 22.3 | 46.0 | 59. | 73.4 | 80.9 | 94.5 | 99.7 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 89 \\ 88 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | 4:6 | $\begin{gathered} 10.6 \\ 18.1 \\ 5: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | 390.0. |  |  | 93:9 | \% |
|  | 93 | xvi | 619 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 15.3 | 33.4 | 47.2 | 60.4 | 71.4 | 93.5 |  |
| Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water <br> Transport and communication Railways Road pass <br> Road passenger transport <br> Road haulage contracting Sea, air, port and inland water <br> transport <br> ostal services and telecom- munications <br> munications | ${ }^{93}$ |  | 3,798 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 24.4 | 47.8 | 64. | 75.6 | 83.0 | 94.3 |  |
|  | 95 | xviII | 1,023 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 12 | 38.3 | 62. | 76.2 | 87.3 | 97.3 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{3,652}$ | 0.8 | 0.3 |  | 7.4 | 23.9 | ${ }_{34}^{43.1}$ | ${ }_{5}^{61.1}$ | 22 | 1.7 | 4.7 |  |
|  | ${ }_{93}^{93}$ |  | 623 | 0:4 0 | -0.7 | 2.6 | ${ }_{16}^{10.2}$ | $45 \cdot 7$ | 66.8 | ${ }_{80}^{71.7}$ | 80.5 89.6 | ${ }^{89} 9.5$ | 98. |  |
|  | 65 | 704 | 567 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 14. | 26.5 | 36 | 47.3 | 56.1 | 80.1 |  |
|  | 94 | 707 | 833 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 15.5 | 36.9 | 61.0 | 76.5 | 83.9 | 96.5 | 99.6 |
| Distributive trades <br> Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Other distribution Insurance, banking and finance |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,938 \\ & \hline, 097 \\ & 1,097 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 20:9 27: 27 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 6 \\ & 38.6 \\ & 42.6 \\ & \hline 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | st1: SI: $65: 6$ 55 | $\begin{gathered} 74: 8 \\ \hline 95: 8 \\ 78: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 84 \cdot 0 \\ 88: 0 \\ 88.0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 50 |  | 159 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 17.0 | 26.4 | 43.4 | 57.9 | 74.8 | 81.8 | 86.8 | 96.2 |  |
| Professional and scientific services Medical and dental services Other professitific services services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{95}^{69}$ |  | ${ }_{383}^{250}$ | 3:2 | 6:4 | 0,5 | ${ }^{40.0}$ | 790.9 | ${ }_{717} 9$ | ${ }_{88}^{93 \cdot 6}$ | 94.8 | 957.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 871, 873, 875.879 | 155 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 23.9 | 37.4 | 56. | 72.3 | 78.7 | 94.2 |  |
| Miscellaneous services Entertainment and spor Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repararses and garages Other miscellaneous services sellaneous | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 78 \\ & 68 \\ & 82 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XXIII } \\ & 881-883 \\ & 884 \\ & 887 \\ & 885-886,888-8 \end{aligned}$ | 1,370 $\substack{187 \\ 378 \\ 548 \\ 308}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.9 \\ 10.5 \\ 13.8 \\ 0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 8 \\ 30.7 \\ 30.5 \\ \hline .5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 7,5 \\ & 47.5 \\ & 12: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \cdot 5 \\ \text { so. } \\ \text { an } \\ 27.6 \end{gathered}$ | $48 \cdot 7$ <br> 37.4 <br> 37.4 <br> $48 \cdot{ }^{2}$ | $65: 5$ si: Si: 63.0 | $75 \cdot 9$ $57: 8$ $87: 6$ $771: 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83: 3 \\ & \text { g9:000 } \\ & 959: 2 \\ & 7992 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 2.2 \\ & 99.4 \\ & 98.4 \\ & 944.2 \end{aligned}$ | 99.1 99.3 190.4 98.1 98.1 |
| Public administration and defence Forces) National government servic Local government service | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 98 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { xorv } \\ 9006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,350 \\ & 1,559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85.8 \\ 18.8 \\ 16.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 8 \\ & 470.4 \\ & 40 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 3 \\ & 69: 6 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 720 \\ & 760.0 \\ & 70.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 89.3 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | 矿.5. | 95:2 | 99:2 |


| Industry group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { witernears } \\ & \text { forporded } \\ & \text { furposeses } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Order or } \\ & \text { MIC (1958) } \\ & \text { Sic (1958) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { sample } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage with hourly earnings less than |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 45. | 5. | 6 s. | 7 s. | 8 s. | 9 9. | 10s. | Hs. | 12. | 155. | 20. |
| All industric | 82 | 1-xxiv | 8,629 | 8.5 | 36.3 | 65.0 | 82.8 | . 2 | 95.2 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 99.1 | 99.7 | 99.9 |
| All Index of Production indus- | 90 | II- | 4,927 | 3.8 | 24.1 | 55.9 | 79.2 | 89.6 | 94.5 | 97.3 | 98.5 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 99.9 |
| All manufacturing industries | 91 | III-xvi | 4,850 | 3.7 | 24.1 | 56.3 | 79.5 | 89.9 | 94.8 | 97.5 | 98.6 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 99.9 |
| Alltries-manufacturing indus- | 7 | I, II, xvili-xxiv | 3,779 | 14.6 | 52.0 | 76.1 | 87.1 | 92.9 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 6 | 99.8 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | ${ }_{94}^{95}$ | ${ }_{2111}^{111}$-229 | ¢ | ${ }_{3}^{4.7}$ | 36.4 <br> 41.0 <br> 1 | 68:8 | ${ }_{92}^{88.6}$ | ${ }_{98}^{96.0}$ | ${ }_{98}^{97.7}$ | ${ }_{98}^{98.7}$ | 98.6 | 999.7 | 99.6 100.6 | 990.6 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 91 | iv | 169 | 1.2 | 25.4 | 65.1 | 82.2 | 88.8 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 95.9 | 7.0 | 97.6 | 98.8 | 9.4 |
| Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineerin Electrical apparatus | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 94 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 968 \\ \substack{264 \\ 645} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1: 0 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 13.4 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47: 2 \\ & 46: 0 \\ & 46.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \cdot 2 \\ & 80.5 \\ & 82.5 \end{aligned}$ | 93:7 | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 1 \cdot \\ & 9680 \end{aligned}$ | 98.6 <br> 98 <br> 8 | 99.5 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 7 \\ & 1090: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99.9 \\ 100.0 \\ 9.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 1000 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Vehicles | 97 | viII | 151 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 27.8 | 49.0 | 65.6 | 70. 5 | ${ }^{22.7}$ | 96.7 | 98.0 | 3 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
|  | 96 | Ix | 328 | 4.0 | 26.8 | 64.6 | 86.9 | 93.6 | 97.6 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 |
| Textiles | 84 | x | 865 | 5.9 | 28.7 | 55.4 | 76.3 | 87.1 | 92.7 | 97.5 | 98.5 | 99.2 | 99.9 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| Clothing and footwear Clothing Footwear | $\begin{aligned} & 821 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x 11 \\ & 450-449 \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 839 \\ 135 \\ 135 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5: 5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 1 \\ & y_{0} \cdot 7 \\ & 2 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \cdot 9 \\ & 57 \\ & 570 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.3 \\ \text { g. } \\ 69.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 5 \\ & 855 \cdot 5 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot \mathbf{9} \\ & 99: 3 \\ & 939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 6 \\ 976 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 0 \\ & 99: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.8 \\ & 190.7 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1000 1000 10000 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. $\dagger$ | 98 | xIII | 129 | 2.3 | 29.5 | 59.7 | 86.8 | 93.0 | 95.3 | 96.1 | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Printing and publishing | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 93 \\ & 93 \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 365 \\ & 1769 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 5: 7 \end{array}, \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 6 \\ & 321: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 89: 1 \\ 8988 \\ 78.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 929 \\ & 88: 9 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99 \cdot 8 \\ 99 \cdot 4 \\ 96.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98: 90 \\ 109: 9 \\ 979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ \substack{90 \\ 98 \cdot 4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.7 \\ & 1090: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | 100.0 <br> 1000 <br> 10000 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 93 | xvi | 264 | , | 33.0 | 65.5 | 84.5 | 95.1 | 97.7 | 98. | 99.2 | 99. | 6 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| Transport and communication | ${ }_{99}^{92}$ | ${ }_{702}$ | 101 | ${ }_{5}^{4} 5$ | 10:2 | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{25 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }_{31}^{41} \cdot 7$ | ${ }_{63}^{66.5}$ | 779.2 | ${ }_{85}^{84.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{88.8}$ | ${ }_{95}^{93.4}$ | 98.5 100 | 100.0 100.0 |
| Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & \substack{59 \\ 56} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { xox } \\ 820 \\ 820 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,392920 \\ & 1,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: \\ & 12: 7 \\ & 14.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 2 \\ & 54.7 \\ & 64 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.7 \\ & 84.7 \\ & 83.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91: 2 \\ & 92: 7 \\ & 99: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 95 \cdot 4 \\ 975 \cdot 3 \\ 95.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97: 8 \\ 9778 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99: 10: 0 \\ 1090: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90 \cdot 4 \\ 1090: 4 \\ 99.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99 \cdot 5 \\ 1090.5 \\ \hline 99 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.7 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 99.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 90:9 $1090: 8$ 99.8 |
| Professional and scientific ser- <br> vices Educational services <br> Medical and dental services | $\begin{gathered} 88 \\ 98 \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 87211 \\ 874 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7255 \\ & 465 \\ & 465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 7 \\ & i: 0 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,7 \\ & 29.7 \\ & 29.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 8.3 \\ & 72.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94.20 \\ & 92 \cdot 0 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 9 \\ & 9879 \\ & 978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 1 \\ & 99.1 \\ & 98.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90.50 \\ 109090 \\ 99.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 109:60.6 } \\ & \hline 09: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 990.9 \\ 109.8 \\ 99: 8 \end{gathered}$ | 999.9 10908 99.8 |
| Miscellaneous service Other miscellaneous services | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \\ & 76 \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 931 \\ & 406 \\ & 406 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31: 4 \\ & 22: 94 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 2.2 \\ & 65: 5 \\ & 53: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 88 \\ & 78.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 0 \\ & 9999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 9.9 \\ & 94: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97: 16 \\ & 977.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 98 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 0 \\ & 99.3 \\ & 99.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 159: 99 \\ & 9990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.7 \\ & 999 \end{aligned}$ | 990.8 $1090: 8$ 99.8 |
| Public administration and de- fence (excluding HM Forces) <br> fence excluaing Local government service | ${ }_{79}^{84}$ | ${ }_{906} \times 1$ | ${ }_{228}^{325}$ | 00.9 | 30.2 30.7 | 64.0 59.6 | ${ }_{72}^{77.5}$ | ${ }_{8}^{87.7}$ | 920:8 | 96.9 | ${ }_{97}^{97.5}$ | ${ }_{98}^{98.5}$ | 99.1 | 1000 $100: 0$ |


| Industry group | Order orMLC ( 1958 )St | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { ost } \\ & \text { decile } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Lower } \\ \text { aurar- } \\ \text { tile } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {iand }} ^{\text {Mand }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Uporer } \\ \text { quirar } \\ \text { tile } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { High- } \\ \text { est } \\ \text { decile } \end{gathered}\right.$ | As percentage of the median |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Standard } \\ & \text { error } \\ & \text { of median } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Lowt } \\ & \text { decile } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { quar } \\ & \text { tulire } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Upor } \\ \text { quarer } \\ \text { tilie } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Hight } \\ \text { dectile } \\ \text { decie } \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Shillings per hour |  |  |  |  | Per cent. |  |  |  | Shillings Per cent. |  |
| All industries and services | 1-xxiv | 6.9 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 73.0 | 84.0 | 122.4 | 148.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| All Index of Production industries | II-xviII | 7.3 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 14.4 | ${ }^{73 \cdot 8}$ | 84.2 | 121.5 | $145 \cdot 2$ | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| All manufacturing industries | III-X | 7.4 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 72.7 | 84.0 | 120.2 | 143.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| All non-manufacturing industries | 1,11, xvill-xxiv | 6.7 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 13.5 | $75 \cdot 3$ | 85.6 | 122.6 | 152.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Agriciulure forestry, fishing | 001 | ${ }_{5}^{5 \cdot 4}$ | 5:9 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 8.5 | ${ }_{83}^{82.4}$ | ${ }_{90}^{90.3}$ | 71171 | ${ }_{\substack{136.6 \\ 131 \\ 12}}^{1}$ | 0.1 | 1:0 |
| Mining and quarrying Coal mining* ther mining and quarrying | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 102-109 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.3 \\ 7.3 \\ 7.0 \end{gathered}$ | 8:3 | $11: 1: 6$ | (13.82 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 0 \\ & 15.0 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 779 \\ 88: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122: 9 \\ & 1212: \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | (133:8 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.9 0.9 2.2 |
| Food, drink and tobacco Frink | $\begin{aligned} & 1111-229 \\ & 211-239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.1 \\ 7: 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 \\ 8: 8 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 2 \\ & 9.1 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 0 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 2 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 13: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \cdot 8 \\ & 77: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85: 0 \\ 88699 \\ 86 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.5 \\ & 118: 8 \\ & 118: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \cdot 9 \\ & 1407 \\ & 1409 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.8 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | iv | 7.5 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 14.6 | 74.0 | 84.9 | 119. | $144 \cdot 9$ | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Metal manufacture Iron and steel Other metal | vil-313 <br> $321-322$ | 7.5 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 9.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ | 12.68 | 14.7 14.7 13.8 14 | 70.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 6 \\ & 84.9 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | (192.5 | 139.4 <br> 1194 <br> 129.6 <br> 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0:88 |
| Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering Electrical apparatus | v1-249 335 $351-352$ $361-369$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 77.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 9 \\ & 11: 5 \\ & 11: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 0 \\ & \text { in } \\ & 135 \\ & 13: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 74: 0 \\ 74: 3 \\ 73: 4 \\ \hline 3: 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117.5 \\ & 118.5 \\ & 19.0 \\ & 116.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { l38.3} \\ & 140.1 \\ & 10.35 \\ & 135: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.6 $0: 6$ 0.9 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | viI | 7.3 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 14.2 | 69.8 | 80.9 | 116.9 | $135 \cdot 3$ | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Vehicles <br> otor vehicle manufacturin Other vehicles Other vehicles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { vi11 } \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 381 \\ 382,384-389 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.0 \\ 10.2 \\ 8: 8 \\ 8.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.8 \\ & 121 \\ & 12.4 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13.9} \\ & 13: 4 \\ & 131 . \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 2 \\ & 16.6 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 13.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77: 6 \\ & 73: 0 \\ & 770.5 \\ & 72: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \cdot 9 \\ & 84.9 \\ & 85.6 \\ & 84.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.8 .8 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 1111.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 0.7 0.4 2.2 1 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Ix | 7.0 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 13.7 | 72.6 | 84.5 | 120.4 | 140.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Textiles | x | 6.6 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 13.7 | 72.1 | 83.3 | 121.3 | 149.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Clothing and footwear Clothing Footwear | $\begin{aligned} & \text { x11 } \\ & 45149 \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 7: 4 \\ & 7: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.7 \\ 9.7 \\ 10.3 \end{gathered}$ | (11.5 | 13.7 12.5 15.1 13.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 72: 2 \\ & 72: 8 \\ & 71: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 6 \\ & 85 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | (18.4 |  | 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.3 | li. $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 2: 8 \\ & \text { 2, }\end{aligned}$ |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, ceme | xIII | 7.1 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 75.2 | 85.0 | 119 | 140 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | xiv | 7.1 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 11. | 13.5 | 76.2 | 87 | 120.0 | 145.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Printing and publishing |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 5 \\ & 9: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | (13.3 ${ }_{14}^{14.8}$ | 18.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 73: 24 \\ & 72 \\ & 72.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 0 \\ & 850.5 \\ & 82.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 102.5 \\ & 16515 \\ & 161.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1:2 |
| Other manufacturing industries | xvi | 7.5 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 12.3 | 14.3 | 73.6 | 83.8 | 120.2 | 139.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Constructio | x | 7.3 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 13.5 | 79.6 | 87.8 | 120.0 | 148 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Gas, electricity and water | xv | 7.6 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 80.1 | 8.7 | 116.0 | 131.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Road haulage contracting Sea, air, port and inland Postal servicen ostal services and telecommunications |  | $\begin{gathered} 7.2 \\ 7.5 \\ 7 . .7 \\ 7.7 \\ 7.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 3 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 2: 4 \\ & 110: 3 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 14: 2 \\ & 10: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & 13.2 \\ & 12: 2 \\ & 10: 5 \\ & 18.5 \\ & 13.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 77 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 50 \cdot 3 \\ 80.51 \\ 65 \\ 81 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 5 \\ & 86.6 \\ & 89.2 \\ & 89.4 \\ & 88 \cdot-4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 145: 0 \\ & 133: 5 \\ & 138: 9 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 137 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.9 $1: 0$ $i: 9$ 0.9 |
| Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Retail distribution Other distribution |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 00.7 \\ & 9.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 117 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 8 \\ & 770: 2 \\ & 799: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \cdot 6 \\ & 86.5 \\ & 88 \cdot-5 \\ & 87.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 2.2 \\ & 1213: 9 \\ & 119: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147 \cdot 57.5 \\ & 159: \\ & 145: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}$ |
| Insurance, banking and finance | xx1 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 65.3 | 78.6 | 119.8 | 151.3 | 0.3 | 3.3 |
| Professional and scientific services Educational services Medical and dental services Other professional and scientific services | $\begin{aligned} & \text { xXII } \\ & \text { 多 } \\ & 877,873,875-879 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 67.6 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.3 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.1 \\ i, 9 \\ 81: 6 \\ 11.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.9 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 14.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 89.5 \cdot 5 \\ & 89.1 \\ & 81 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116: 0 \\ & 108: 7 \\ & 117 \% \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.9 i:3 2:9 |
| Miscellaneous services Entertainment and sport Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repairers and garages Other miscellaneous services |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & .7 .1 \\ & .7 .7 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 3 \\ & 14: 8 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 12: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 122.6 13.6 $125: 8$ $129: 4$ 129.4 |  | 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 |  |
| Public administration and defence (excuding hMM Forces) National government service Local government service | $\underset{\substack{\text { xolv } \\ 906 \\ 0.0}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 6: 8 \\ & 6: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 7: 3 \\ & 7: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.4 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 4 \\ & 13: 4 \\ & 13: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77: 0 \\ & 799 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 86 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123: 8 \\ & 123: 8 \\ & 123: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |


| Industry group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Order or } \\ & \text { MLH of } \\ & \text { SLC (1958) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Lote } \\ & \text { decile } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Lower } \\ \text { Lutarer } \\ \text { tile } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Med- } \\ \text { ian }}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Upor } \\ \text { quprer } \\ \text { tilier } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { High } \\ \text { est } \\ \text { decile } \end{gathered}$ | As percentage of the median |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Standard } \\ \text { error } \\ \text { of median } \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Lowt } \\ & \text { decile } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { Quar } \\ & \text { tulie } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l} \text { Spoper } \\ \text { quitarer } \\ \text { tile } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { High- } \\ \text { est } \\ \text { decile } \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Shillings per hour |  |  |  |  | Per cent. |  |  |  | Shillings Per cent |  |
| All industries and services | 1-xxiv | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 85.6 | 118.7 | 143.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| All Index of Production industrics | I'-xviII | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 75.3 | 86.2 | 116.4 | 138.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| All manuacturing industries | III-xvi | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 75.6 | 86.5 | 116.4 | 138.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| All non-manufacturing industries | 1, II, xvili-xxiv | 3.7 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 73.9 | 87.7 | 119.7 | 148.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 2111 | ${ }_{4}^{4.2}$ | 4.7 | 5.4 | 6:12 | 7.1 6.7 | ${ }^{78} 8$ | 88.2 | ${ }_{1115}^{115}$ | ${ }_{\text {123: }}^{13} 1$ | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | iv | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.3 | ${ }^{8.3}$ | 81.5 | 89.5 | 113 | 148.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering Mechanical engineerin Electrical apparatus |  | $\begin{gathered} 5: 0 \\ 5: 9 \\ 5: 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 4 \\ 5: 5 \\ 5: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 1 \\ & 6 \cdot 1 \\ & 6 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 8 \\ & 6: 87 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.6 \\ 7.9 \\ 7.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 0 \\ & 82: 0 \\ & 82.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 9 \\ & 880.4 \\ & 90.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111: 6 \\ & 112: 8 \\ & 110: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 6 \\ & 1025 \cdot 6 \\ & 123 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 1 \end{aligned}$ | lo. $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.8\end{aligned}$ |
| Venicles | viII | 5.1 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 72.9 | 82.8 | 123.5 | 134.8 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Ix | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 77.4 | 89.9 | 115.7 | 132 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Textiles | $x$ | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 71.0 | 3.0 | 119.1 | 143.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Clothing and footwear Clothing Footwear | $\begin{aligned} & \text { x11 } \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} \text { 455 } \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 3 \\ & 5: 5 \\ & 5: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 5: 5 \\ & 5: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.8 \\ 5: 7 \\ 6: 5 \end{gathered}$ | \% $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 8: 3 \\ & 8: 3\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 5 \\ & 83 \\ & 83.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 6 \\ & 8850 \\ & 850 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 2$ $1: 2$ $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Bricks, potterr, glass, cement, etc. $\dagger$ | xIII | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 79 | 85.9 | 111.3 | 132.7 | 0.1 | 2.2 |
| Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Printing and publishing | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{xy} \mathrm{v}-483 \\ & 486-489 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 4 \\ & 4: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5: 8 \\ 5: 5 \\ 5: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5: 6 \\ & 5 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \cdot 7 \\ & 85 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90 \cdot 9 \\ 90920.9 \\ 92 \end{gathered}$ | $115: 0$ $112: 2$ $17: 2$ 15.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 122: 55: 5 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 |
| Other manufacturing industries | xvi | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 76.2 | 89.3 | 115.7 | 135 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Transport asd communication ${ }_{\text {Road Pasenger transportt }}$ | ${ }_{702}$ | 5:4 | 6.0 6 | 7.5 7 | 88.7 | 11.4 <br> 10.8 |  | 81.5 <br> 85.8 | ${ }^{118.4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{155 \cdot 7} 1$ | 0.2 | ${ }^{3.0} 3$ |
| Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution | $\begin{gathered} \text { xox } \\ 820 \\ 820 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 8 \\ & 3: 8 \\ & 3: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4: 9 \\ & 4: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 4 \\ & 5: 4 \\ & 5: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 5 \\ & 6: 5 \\ & 6: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \cdot 8 \\ 80.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.7 \\ & 98 \cdot 2 \\ & 9 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 5 \\ & 115: 9 \\ & 15.9 \end{aligned}$ | 194.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 8 |
| Professional and scientific services Educational services Medical and dental s | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{xx} \times 11 \\ & 874 \\ & 874 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 8 \\ & 5: 4 \\ & 5: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 4: 8 \\ & 5 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.4 \\ 6: 4 \\ 6: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 0 \\ 87 \cdot 2 \\ 87.2 \end{gathered}$ | $90 \cdot 9.29 .29$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 127.5 \\ & 125: 5 \\ & 122: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 1 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 3: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 5 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5: 7 \\ & 5: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6: 2 \\ & 7: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \cdot 2 \\ & 771.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83: 3 \\ & 85 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Public administration and defence (exLocal govern Forces) <br> ocal government service | $\begin{aligned} & \text { xxiv } \\ & 906 \end{aligned}$ | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.6 | \% 7.1 | 8 8.2 | ${ }_{81}^{83}{ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{8}^{87.5}$ | ${ }_{122}^{12} \cdot 8$ | ${ }_{1}^{145} 15$ | 0.1 | 2.5 |


| Agreement or Order | Number | Percentage with hourly earnings less than |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 45. | 55. | 6 s. | 7 s . | 8 s. | 9 s. | 10. | Hs. | 12. | 15. | 20 s. |
| national agreements in the private sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking-Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)* | 102 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 38.2 | 69.6 | 88.2 | 92.2 | 95.1 | 98.0 | 98.0 |
| Builing Industry, National Joint Council (Eng- | 1,268 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | . 1 | 23.3 | 50.5 | 67.8 | 78.6 | 85.4 | 95.0 | 9.4 |
| Builiding Industry, National Joint Council (sot- Chemical hend | 243 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 23.5 | 46.5 | 66.3 | 79.8 | 84.8 | 95.9 | 99.6 |
| Chemical and Allied Industries, Joint Industrial | 257 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 15.6 | $34 \cdot 2$ | 56.4 | 72.0 | 85.6 | 98.1 | 100.0 |
| Civil Enininering Construction Conciliation | 438 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 16.0 | 34.9 | 55.9 | 69.4 | 78.5 | $94 \cdot 3$ | 98.9 |
|  | 195 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 7.7 | 16.9 | 27.7 | 38.5 | 77. | 94.9 |
|  | -159 | 0:0 | 000 | 00.8 | -0.6 | 3.1 14.7 | 98.4 | ${ }_{45}^{25.0}$ | 50.2 | ${ }_{74.3}^{64}$ | ${ }_{93}^{93} 1$ | 999.4 |
| Engineering-manual workers (United Kingdom) Engineering-clerical workers (United Kingdom) $\dagger$ Engineering-draughtsmen and allied technicians | ${ }_{\text {4,623 }}$ | 0.0 | 0.0 0 | 0.3 | 51.2 | 7.1 | ${ }_{23}^{23 \cdot 8}$ | 44.9 | 65:6 | ${ }_{78} 7$ | ${ }_{93} 98.4$ | ${ }^{999.4}$ |
|  | 381 107 | 00.0 | 00.0 | 00.9 | 0.3 | ${ }^{0} 5$ | 22.4. | ${ }_{39}^{39.7}$ | ${ }_{54}^{10.2}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18.9}$ | ${ }_{86 \cdot 9}^{66}$ | 97.1 |
| Furinure Trade Joint Industrial council (Great | 163 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 13.5 | 36.8 | 47.2 | 64 | 71.2 | 90.8 | 99.4 |
| Printing and Bookbinding (England and Wales except London) | 315 <br> 114 <br> 18 | 0.0 | 00.0 | 00.0 | 1:0 | 5.1 | lig 19.4 | ${ }^{34} 21.9$ | - 49.8 | 62.2. | ${ }_{8}^{88.1}$ | ${ }^{957.6}$ |
| Heation Mentibatin tan Domestic Enginering | 100 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 24.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 24.0 | 44.0 | 65.0 | 81.0 | 94.0 | 98.0 |
|  | 280 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 18.2 | 36.4 | 63.9 | 78.2 | 87.1 | 91.8 | 98.2 | 100.0 |
| Paper making, paper coating, paper board and | 197 279 | 000 | 00.0 | 00.0 | ${ }_{5}^{5.6}$ | 13.2 42 | 32.5 | ${ }_{77}^{55.8}$ | ${ }_{8}^{75 \cdot 6}$ | 85.8 90.0 | ${ }_{96}^{96.4}$ | ${ }_{98.9}^{99.0}$ |
|  | 251 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 13.1 | 46.6 | 82.1 | 96.0 | 98.4 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 |
| Rubber Manuracturing Industry, National Joint Shipbuilding and ship repairing (United Kingdom) | ${ }_{316}^{222}$ | 0:0 | 00.0 | 0.0. | 0:9 | 99, ${ }^{9}$ | ${ }_{27}^{25 \cdot 7}$ | ${ }_{37}^{47.4}$ | 55.9 49.7 | 65.8 64.9 | 92.1 9 | 100:0 100 |
| NATIO NAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLLC SECTOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civil Service-clericalt <br> Coal mining (Great Britain) $\ddagger \\|$ <br> Electricity Supply Industry agreements (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ <br> Gas Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ <br> Government industrial establishments <br> Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ Iron and steel melting and rolling (certain districts <br> Iron and steel melting and in England and Wales) | ${ }^{1,529}$ | 00.6 | 0:6 | 00.9 | 2.4 6 | 17.15 | ${ }^{28 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }^{40.7}$ | 53.8 44.6 | 79.9 51.2 | ${ }^{97} 9.2$ | 100.0 |
|  | 724 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 12.6 | 26.0 | 50.7 | 64.2 | 75.3 | 88.1 | 94.5 |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{265}$ | 00.0 | 0.0 | -0.0 |  | ${ }^{19} 46.6$ | ${ }_{6}^{47.5}$ | ${ }^{68} 9.4$ | ${ }_{88}^{80.7}$ | ${ }_{98}^{87.2}$ | ${ }_{9}^{94.3}$ | ${ }^{97} 97$ |
|  | ${ }_{363}$ | 0.0 0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | ${ }_{21}^{23} 2$ | ${ }_{53} 5$ | ${ }^{79.9}$ | 88.2 | ${ }_{92} 8$ | 95:0 | 97.2 | ${ }_{98.1}$ |
|  | 207 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 26.6 | 42.5 | 61.4 | 72.5 | 88.4 | 97.1 |
| Local authorities (England and Wales) <br> Builiding and civil engineering <br> Engineering cratumen <br>  Manual workers |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & \text { a: } \\ & 0: 0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0: 0 \\ & 0: 0 \\ & 0: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 7.3 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $23: 4$ $5: 1$ $13: 3$ $6: 1$ | $\begin{gathered} 50.0 \\ 30.0 \\ \text { co } \end{gathered}$ | 6.1 78.2 78.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 79.9 \\ & \hline 6.6 \\ & 69.6 \end{aligned}$ | 87.8 897.1 97.5 | $96: 8$ 97 $93: 8$ $9: 8$ | 99.5 100.0 99.3 9.6 |
| Local authorities (Scotland) Buildinn and civil engineering Manual workers | ${ }_{175}^{132}$ | 0:0 0 | 00.8 | 1.5 | ${ }_{38}^{58.9}$ | ${ }_{78.9}^{25.9}$ | 4.7 94.9 | ${ }_{59}^{56.4}$ | ${ }^{600.7} 1$ | ${ }^{82} \mathbf{8 2}$ 100 | 97.0 100.0 | 109.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 662 | $0: 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.2 | $\begin{gathered} 2.1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 17.7\end{aligned}$ | 43.7 |  | $\begin{gathered} 510 \\ 7750 \\ 740 \end{gathered}$ | cily | cis $\begin{gathered}87.9 \\ 96.4 \\ 96\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\text {9, }}$ |
|  | 605 249 | 00.0 | $0.0$ | $0.0$ | 4.18 | ${ }_{17}^{17.4}$ | 38.2 22.5 | - ${ }_{\text {S8.2 }}$ | 74:8 | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \cdot 3 \\ & 84 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{98}^{96.0}$ | 190:3 |
|  | 198 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 28.3 | 63.6 | 83.3 | 91. | 97.0 | 99.5 | 99.5 |
|  | 152 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 14.5 | 31.6 | 59.2 | 96.7 | 98.7 |
|  | 122 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 36. | 64.8 | 76.2 | 82 | 91.0 | 97.5 | 98.4 |
| WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERSWeazes baordsAgriculural (England and Wales) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 330 | 0.9 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $34 \cdot 2$ | 72.1 | 88.2 | 91.8 | 95.2 | 97. | 98.2 | 99.1 | 99.4 |
| Wages councils <br> Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ Milk Distributive (England and Wales) $\ddagger$ <br> Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ <br> Retail Furnishing (Great Britain)* $\ddagger$ <br> Road Haulage (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{168}^{158}$ | 14.6 | 320.9 | 50.6 | ${ }_{7}^{66.5}$ | ${ }_{26}^{74.7}$ | 79.7 49.4 | ${ }^{87} 7.3$ | ${ }_{7}^{70.5}$ | ${ }_{85}^{9}$ 9.18 | ${ }_{9}^{96.8}$ | 98.7 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{463}^{160}$ | 1.3 0.6 | 1.9 | 6.19 | 18.8 19 | ${ }^{38,5} 5$ | 47.5 | 58.8 <br> 86.4 | ¢2.0.0 | 80.0. |  | 950.0 100.0 |
| All wages board and council orders $\ddagger$ | 2,283 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 13.3 | 31.6 | 53.1 | 66.6 | 76.9 | 845 | ${ }^{88.6}$ | 95.9 | 98.2 |

[^0]${ }_{\|}^{\ddagger}$ Covers manual and non-manual workers.

Table 36 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time women

| Agreement or Order | Numberin sample | Percentage with hourly earnings less than |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 45. | 5 s. | 6 s. | ${ }^{7}$ s. | 8 s. | 9 9. | 10s. | Hs. | 12 s . | 15s. | 20s. |
| NATIO NAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering-manual workers (United Kingdom) Engineering-clerical workers (United Kingdom)t Hosiery Trade National Joint Industrial Council (Midilands)* <br> exceett London)* except London)* $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 909 \\ & 396 \\ & 125 \\ & 132 \\ & 245 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 5: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 8.3 \\ 59 \cdot 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \cdot 5 \\ & 66.8 \\ & 50 \cdot 4 \\ & 82: 6 \\ & 9914 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 3 \\ & 85 \cdot 4 \\ & 67 \cdot 2 \\ & 92 \cdot 4 \\ & 96 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | 96.9 <br> 93 <br> 79.4 <br> 97.7 <br> 98.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 6 \\ & 96.8 \\ & 91 \cdot 2 \\ & 99 \cdot 2 \\ & 99.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 3 \\ & 99.1 \\ & 93 \cdot 6 \\ & 99.2 \\ & \hline 9.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 99 \cdot 6 \\ 99.4 \\ 96 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100: 0 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 99.9 <br> 99.7 <br> 99.2 <br> 1000 <br> 100.0 | (1000 <br> 100.0 <br> 100.0 <br> 1000 <br> 1000 |
| NATIO NAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civil Service-clerical Health services ancilary staf (Great Britain) | 5848 | 0.7 | ${ }_{25}^{1.5}$ | 93.7.9 | ${ }_{84}^{18 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }_{9}^{40} 90$ | ${ }_{99}^{59.5}$ | 72.22 | 81.1 | ${ }_{98}^{93 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{99.7}^{99.8}$ | 999:8 |
| Local authorities (England dand Wales) General and cricial division Manual workeres lerical division Manual workers | ${ }_{324}^{34}$ | 0.9 | ${ }_{52}^{52} 5$ | ${ }_{\substack{17.4 \\ 84.9}}$ | 30.9 94.1 | ${ }^{54} 97.1$ | ${ }_{99} 7.6$ | ${ }^{88} 98.7$ | 999.7 | 979.6 | 97 7 | 909.7 |
| Post Office manipulative gradesf | 194 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 17.0 | 35.6 | 58.2 | 72.7 | 87.6 | 91.2 | 97.4 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS Wages Councils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Industrial and Staf Canteen Undertakings (Great ${ }^{\text {Laundian (IGrates Britain)* }}$ <br> Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Reasy-made and Whrolesale Espoke Tailoring Reaiil Drapery, Ouffitting and Footwear Trades Reat Darapery (Great <br>  Reait fritain) $\ddagger$ | 148 166 160 176 190 494 164 209 | $\begin{array}{r}2.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.4 \\ 22.7 \\ 40.3 \\ 3.7 \\ 7 \\ 75.9 \\ 15.9 \\ 8.1 \\ \hline 1.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \cdot 1 \\ & 79 \cdot 5 \\ & 9396 \\ & 84 \cdot 1 \\ & 55 \cdot 8 \\ & 56.8 \\ & 87 \cdot 8 \\ & 73 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $80 \cdot 4$ <br> 91.3 <br> 99.1 <br> $93 \cdot 2$ <br> $76 \cdot 8$ <br> 79.4 <br> 99:7 <br> 89.5 <br> 9.5 |  | $95 \cdot 9$ <br> 98.1 <br> 180.6 <br> $96 \cdot 0$ <br> 96.3 <br> 97.5 <br> 97.6 <br> 96.2 <br> 9.2 | 98.0 <br> 98.8 <br> 100.0 <br> 98.3 <br> 98.4 <br> 95.5 <br> 99.4 <br> 97.1 <br> 9.1 | 99.3 <br> 1000 <br> 100.0 <br> 98.9 <br> 98.4 <br> 96.8 <br> 100.8 <br> 10.8 <br> 99.5 | 99.3 100.0 100.0 98.9 99.5 97.4 100.0 99.5 | $100 \cdot 0$ $100 \cdot 0$ 100.0 98.9 $100 \cdot 0$ 98:8 180.8 $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ <br> $100 \cdot 0$ <br> 100.0 <br> 99.4 <br> $100 \cdot 0$ <br> 99:8 <br> 100.8 <br> $100 \cdot 0$ |
| All wages board and council orders | 2,702 | 14.6 | 48.3 | 72.4 | 85.7 | 91.6 | 94.8 | 97.0 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 99.5 | 99.8 |

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Table $37 \begin{aligned} & \text { Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: } \\ & \text { Full-time men }\end{aligned}$

| Agreement or Order | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Lest } \\ & \text { decile } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { quarer } \\ & \text { tilie } \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Med- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { upper } \\ & \text { tuiler } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { High } \\ \text { des. } \\ \text { decile } \end{gathered}\right.$ | As percentage of the median |  |  |  | Standard of median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low. } \\ & \text { detecte } \\ & \text { deci } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { Lowarer } \\ & \text { tilere } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Upper } \\ \text { quarer } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { detecter } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { error } \\ & \text { of med } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
|  | Shillings per hour |  |  |  |  | Per cent. |  |  |  | Shillings Perce |  |
| NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR Baking-Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)* $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking-Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)* <br> Building Industry, National Joint Council (England and Wales) <br> Building Industry, National Joint Council (Scotland) | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7.6\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.5 \\ 88.0 \\ 8.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 9.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 10.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 81.515 \\ & \text { c82:5 } \end{aligned}$ | 87.8 89.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 1185 \\ & 116 \end{aligned}$ | $123 \cdot 7$ 1146 146.3 | 0.2 0.1 0.2 | 2.08 |
|  | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 78.0 | 88.7 | 115.4 | 131.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| (riten | 7.5 9.2 | 8.5 10.9 | 9\%.6. | 117.5 | (12.7 | ${ }_{7}^{771.6}$ | 88.0 | ${ }_{1119.7}^{112.7}$ | ${ }_{1}^{139.4} 1$ | 0.2 0.1 0.3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.2 | 8.7 8 | 10.7 10.3 10 | 俍12:6 | ${ }_{\text {ckis }}^{13.8}$ | cis $\begin{gathered}73.4 \\ 80.0\end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{8}{8}: 9 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | - 113.5 |  |  |
|  | 10.9 | ${ }^{12} .6$ | 19:3 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 77.5 | -89.8 | 0 | ${ }^{124.9}$ |  |  |
|  | ¢ 7.7 | 9.4 | (10.7 |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{74.7 \\ 75.6 \\ 75.9}}$ | lis | (12:4 |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1 | 10.1 | 12.1 | ${ }_{1}^{13.6}$ | ${ }_{18}^{16.3}$ | ${ }^{75 \cdot 8}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{\substack{83.4 \\ 83}}$ | 122.9 | ${ }^{1550} 18$ | 0.2 |  |
| Men | 8.3 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 82.2 | 39.5 | 114 | 133.9 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| Moter | 6.5 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 77.6 | 88.6 | 116 | 137.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Paper making preper cotiots, paper board and building board | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 11.0 | ${ }^{12} 12 \cdot 8$ | 78.2 | ${ }_{88}^{88} 7$ | 112.1 | 130.6 | 0.2 |  |
| (e) |  |  | 8.3 | 9.9 |  | 81.5 | 89.7 | 119.3 | 147.7 | 0.1 |  |
|  | 8.8 |  | 8.1 | 8.7 |  | 84.0 | 91.7 | 107.5 | 115.3 | 0.1 |  |
| Shipubidiling areat stipip repairing (United Kingdom) | 8:4 | 8.8 8 | ${ }^{10.6} 1$ | ${ }^{12} 12.8$ | 14:6 | 75.5 | ${ }^{84} 90.5$ | ${ }_{1}^{120 \cdot 7}$ |  | 0.2 |  |
| national agreements in the public sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civil Service- clericalt <br> Coal mining (Great Britain) $\ddagger \\|$, Electricity Suply Industry agreements (Great Britain) <br> Gas Industry, Nationas loint Industrial (council (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ Government ind ustrial establishments Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain) <br> IIorn ans stees I melting and rolling. (Certain districts in England and Wales) | 7.3 | ${ }_{8}^{8.7}$ | 10:6 | ${ }_{14.6}^{11}$ | 12.8 |  | ${ }_{72}^{81} 9$ | ${ }_{10}^{1089} 19$ | 120.0 | 0:2 | 1.59 |
|  | 7.5 | 8.1 | 9.10 | ${ }_{10}^{12.5}$ | 12.7 | ${ }^{78 \cdot 8}$ | -89.9 | ${ }_{1}^{125.7}$ | ${ }_{\substack{158.7 \\ 139 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |
|  | 6 6:7 | 77.1 | 8:2 | 9.6 | 110.2 | ${ }^{78.9}$ | ${ }_{89}^{85} 8$ | 11708 | -1356 | 0.1 |  |
|  |  | 8.9 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 15.7 | 73.3 | ${ }^{85} 7$ | 119.7 | 151.5 |  |  |
| Local authorities (Enland and Wales) Buiding and civil engineering Building and civil engin Engineering craftsmen <br> General and clerical division $\ddagger$ Manual workers <br> Manual workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 9: 0 \\ & 9.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.2 \\ & 17.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 6 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | 14:0 | $\begin{aligned} & 85.7 \\ & \hline 8575 \\ & 878 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \cdot 5 \\ & 989.5 \\ & 92.5 \end{aligned}$ | 113.2 | $9: 8$ | $0.2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local aluthorities (Scotland) Building and civil engineering Manual workers | 7.2. | 8.0. | 97.5 | 71.5 | 13:4 | ${ }_{89}^{76 \cdot 1}$ | ${ }_{94}^{84.3}$ | ${ }_{109}^{121} \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{1}^{1417} 1$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.2}$ | 2:6 |
| Police service <br> Post Office engineering grades $\ddagger$ <br> Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff Road porkshop <br> Road passenger transport-municipal undertakings <br> Waterworks Undertakings Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales) $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.7 | ${ }_{8}^{8.4}$ |  | 13.17 | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 9 \\ & 12: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 859 $88: 0$ 77 3 |  |  |  | O.1 |  |
|  | 7:8 | 7.9 | (10.4 | 11.5 | 10.6 | ${ }_{\text {ckic }}^{75}$ | -88:2 | 1111:0 | (123:4 | O.1 |  |
|  | 9.7 | 10.5 |  | ${ }^{12} 9$ |  | ${ }_{83}^{81.85}$ | ${ }_{90} 9$ |  | ${ }^{122} 12 \cdot 8$ | 0.1 0.2 | 1.5 |
|  | 6.9 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 11.8 | 82.7 | 89.4 | 118.1 | 141.3 | 0.2 |  |
| Wages board and council orders |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $5 \cdot 3$ | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 84.0 | 90.2 | 112 |  |  |  |
| Wages Councils <br> Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Milk Distributive $\ddagger$ (England and Wales) $\ddagger$ <br> Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ <br> Retail Furnishing (Great Britain)* Road Haulage (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.3 $6 \cdot 3$ | 7.95 | 9.0 9 | 10:8 | 12:4 | 80.8 | 87.9 | 119.6 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{137.9}$ | 0:2 |  |
|  | 6:4 | 7.19 | 9:7 | 1115 | ${ }_{10}^{15} 5$ | ${ }_{85}^{70.5}$ | 79.7 92.1 | $\xrightarrow{127.0} 1$ | ${ }_{1}^{1675} \times 2$ |  |  |
| All wages board and council orders | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 73.1 | 84.8 | $125 \cdot 2$ | 158.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |


| Agreement or Order | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { est } \\ & \text { decile } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { aurar- } \\ & \text { tilie } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Upper } \\ \text { qupr } \\ \text { tiliar } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Hight } \\ & \text { dectile } \\ & \text { decie } \end{aligned}\right.$ | As percentage of the median |  |  |  | Standarderror ofmedian |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Loww } \\ \text { dete } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { quar } \\ & \text { tilier } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Upor } \\ \text { quprer } \\ \text { tilier } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { High- } \\ \text { estectil } \\ \text { decie } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | Shillings per hour |  |  |  |  | Per cent |  |  |  | Shillings Per cent. |  |
| Engineering-manual workers (United Kingdom) <br> Hosiery Trade-National Joint Industrial Council (Midlands)* <br> Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain) $\ddagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 1 \\ & 5: 5 \\ & 5: 1 \\ & 5: 1 \\ & 4: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5: 6 \\ 5.6 \\ 5.4 \\ 4: 5 \\ 4.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 2 \\ & 6.4 \\ & : 5 \\ & 5: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 5: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84: 1 \\ & \hline 9.0: 0 \\ & 850.0 \\ & 888 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.51 \\ & 98: 1 \\ & \hline 9.1 \\ & 994 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 125: 3 \\ & 135: 3 \\ & 1351 \\ & 13: 6 \\ & 141: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 1.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| national agreements in the public sald | $6 \cdot 0$ | ¢7.3 <br> 5.0 | ${ }_{5}^{8.5}$ | 10.3 | 71.5 | ${ }_{85}^{70.5}$ | 88.0.0 | ${ }_{120}^{12} \cdot 5$ | ${ }_{138.2}^{135}$ | 0.1 | $1:{ }^{1: 4}$ |
| Civil Service-clerical <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local authorities (England and Wales) General and clerical division | 5.2 | ${ }_{4}^{6.5}$ | 7.74.9 | 9.6 | $\begin{gathered} 10.3 \\ 6.4 \\ 10.6 \end{gathered}$ | 67.688.669.4 | 88.7 <br> 89.4 <br> 83.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 117.0 \\ & 113.8 \\ & 119.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133: 9 \\ & 129: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 0.10.10.2 | 1.8 |
| Post Office manipulative grades $\ddagger$ | 5.3 | 6.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 |
| WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS Wages Councils | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 2 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3: 6 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 4: 8 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 54.4 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 6: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 8.8 .5 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 7.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \\ & 80 \cdot 7 \\ & 68 \cdot 6 \\ & 74 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 7 / 2.3 \\ & 88: 4 \\ & 81 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 85 \cdot 2 \\ 88.2 \\ 88 \cdot 6 \\ 88 \cdot 2 \\ 86 \cdot 1 \\ 89: 8 \\ 89 \cdot 6 \\ 88 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (England and Wales) Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings (Great Britiain) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  <br> Retai Furnishing and Alied Trades (GFeen Brinit) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All wages board and council ordersf | ${ }^{3.8}$ | 4.3 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 75.0 | ${ }_{85 \cdot 7}$ | ${ }_{122}$ | 152.8 | 0.1 |  |

Table 39 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by region, September 1968

|  | Number | Percentage with hourly earnings less than |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 45. | 55. | 6 s. | 7s. | ${ }^{\text {8s. }}$ | 9 s. | 10 s. | H1s. | 12. | 155. | 20. |
| Full-time manual men South East East Anglia <br> South Western West Midlands East Midlands Norkshire and Humberside North Western Worthern Wales Scotland $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 1: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 8.2 19.3 15.5 8,5 110.5 12.6 10.6 10.6 14.1 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time manual women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | +2188 | (8.7 | ${ }_{48}^{48.7}$ | 72.5 76 | 87.2. | ${ }_{93}^{93} 8$ |  | ${ }_{98}^{98.7}$ | ${ }_{99} 9.1$ | 99.6 9 |  |  |
| Sest Milla | ${ }_{5}^{874}$ | 6:9 | 33:9 | ${ }_{50} 6.9$ | ${ }_{75}^{80.5}$ | ${ }^{30.6}$ | 95:9 | ${ }_{98}^{98} 1$ | ${ }^{997} 9$ | 998.5 | 99:9 | 999:9 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | - 1.356 | 9.9 9 |  | cols | cis 8 8, | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\substack{4.3 \\ 93.2}}$ | ${ }^{97} 9.7$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\text {9, }}$ | ${ }_{98}^{98.6}$ | 99.4 | ${ }^{\text {c9, }} 9$ | 99:8 |
| Northern |  | (14:4 | lis $\begin{aligned} & 38.1 \\ & 45 \\ & 45\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { ciobe } \\ 73.3}}$ | cisti. |  | 97.7 ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{97}$ |  |  | 99:6 |  | - 19.9 |
| Scotand | ${ }_{1}^{1,029}$ | 12.6 | 46.7 | ${ }^{73.0}$ | ${ }_{8}^{88.5}$ | ${ }_{94}^{99.5}$ | 97.4 | ${ }_{98.8}^{98}$ | 99.2 | ${ }_{99} 9.3$ | ${ }_{99}^{10.6}$ | 100.0 |
| Great Britain | 8,62 | 8.5 | 36.3 | 65.0 | 82.8 | 91.2 | 95.2 | 97.6 | ${ }_{98} 5$ | 99.1 | 99.7 | 99.9 |

646 JULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
Table 40 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by region, September 1968


0 造

Table 41 Distribution of gross hourly earnings, September 1968: Full-time manual and non-manual adults


JULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
Table $42 \begin{aligned} & \text { Distribution of gross hourly earnings, September 1968: Numbers of various categories of employees, by range } \\ & \text { of earnings* }\end{aligned}$

*Excluding those paid for less than the full week whose actual hours worked $\dagger$ Excluding all those paid for less than the full week.
were not recorded.

## Quarterly statistics of total employment December, 1968

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in December
1968 were $16,322,000$ males and $8,936,000$ females, a total of 25,258,000.
Between September and December 1968 there was a decrease in the working population of about 53,000 , including 4,000 males and 50,000 females. There was a decrease in civil employment of about 54,000 ( 9,000 males and 46,000 females). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, there was a decrease of about 16,000 in the working population, resulting from a decrease of
29,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 12,000 females; in contrast the number in civil employment increased by 16,000 , including 14,000 females.
In the twelve months from December 1967 to December 1968, the working population decreased by 127,000 ; there were 142,000 fewer males but 15,000 more females. The number in civil employment fell by 86,000 , a decrease of 118,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 30,000 females.
The numbers in the main categories the
The numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures and the corresponding changes since December 1967 and September 1968 are given in table 1.
Standard Regions
The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force
in each Standard Region in December 1968 are given in table 2 .
and the changes since December 1967 and September 1968 in tables 3 and 4 . The regional estimates for December 1968 are provisional; they are not so reliable as those for June 1968 because of changes
from quarter to quarter cards exchanged by employers centrally in regions different from those in which the persons are employed. They are subject to
revision, by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 revision, by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968
issue of the GAzETTE, when June 1969 estimates are available issue of the GAZETTE, when June 1969 estimates are available.
Between September and December 1968, civil employment decreased by 35,000 in Scotland, by 14,000 in the South East Region and 11,000 in Wales. There were increases of 9,000 in East Midlands and in North Western Regions. Part of these
changes are attributable to seasonal variations; seasonally changes are attributable to seasonal variations; seasonally
adjusted figures, however, are not available. In the twelve months from December 1967 to December 1968
there were decreases of 33,000 in Yorkshir and there were decreases of 33,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside, 28,000 in South East and 15,000 in Northern Regions, and of
17,000 in Wales. There were increases of 11,000 in West Midlands and 10,000 in East Anglia Regions.

|  | South | $\underset{\substack{\text { East } \\ \text { Anglia }}}{\text { and }}$ | S ${ }_{\text {South }}$ | Midlands | Midands | Yorks \& Humber side | North | Northern | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great } \\ \text { Britain* }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Employees in emplorment }}{\text { Toal in }}$ ( ivil employment $\} \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \text { Tales } \\ \text { Toralal } \end{gathered}$ | - 5 | + $+{ }_{+}^{+}$ | [ $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ \hline \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $++_{3}^{2}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & +9\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \pm \\ \pm \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19 +10 +9 | - | $\frac{-11}{-11}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \pm \\ \pm \\ -35\end{array}$ | $=9$ <br> $=54$ <br> 84 |
| Wholly unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \substack{\text { Fomales } \\ \text { Toral }} \end{gathered}$ | +5 $+\quad 5$ | + + + | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ -\quad 3 \\ -\quad 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\pm$+ <br> + <br> 1 | =-2 | -1 <br> 1 |  | $+$ | + <br> + <br> + | $\pm$$\pm$ <br> $\pm$ |
| Total employees ${\text { Total civilian labur force }\}^{\text {a }}{ }^{\dagger}}^{\dagger}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \text { Tales } \\ \text { Tomatal } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ \hline \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | +-4 +-5 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +11 +10 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \pm \\ \hline \quad 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +17 +17 +6 | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ \hline \\ \hline \quad 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \\ & =11 \\ & -11 \end{aligned}$ | $\pm \begin{aligned} & \pm \\ & \pm \\ & -31\end{aligned}$ | -49 -48 |

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, December 1967-December 1968: By Standard Region THO USAND

|  | Stert | ( ${ }_{\text {East }}^{\text {Anglia }}$ | Sestern | $\underset{\text { Midant }}{\text { Mests }}$ | Mast | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yorks } \\ & \text { side } \end{aligned}$ | Western | Northern | Wales | Scotand | ${ }_{\text {Griat }}^{\text {Gritain* }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \text { Themales } \\ \hline \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | - 47 <br> -28 | + ${ }^{4}$ | ¢ 9 | a $\pm$ +11 | ${ }_{13}^{8}$ | $={ }^{\frac{2}{3}}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ \hline+8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | -14 -15 | - 17 -17 | - $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -118 <br> $\pm 30$ <br> 86 |
| Wholly unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \substack{\text { Femas } \\ \text { Torale }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =9 \\ & \hline 12 \\ & \hline 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | + | - 4 | 1 <br> $\pm$ <br> 1 <br> +5 | - | - | 三 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \substack{\text { Famales } \\ \text { Totalal }} \end{gathered}$ | (56 <br> $\pm$ <br> 17 | $\pm \frac{3}{+}$ | ¢9 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ + \\ +\quad \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 18 | 27 $-\quad 27$ -29 | +14 <br> +11 <br> $+\quad 1$ | -88 | $\begin{aligned} & -16 \\ & -19 \\ & \hline 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | - 122 <br> $\pm 105$ <br> 105 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Joint consultation on safety in factories

Earlier this year HM Factory Inspectorate carried out a survey of factories employing more than 50 workers to find out the extent
to which arrangements for joint consultation on safety had been established on a voluntary basis.
The survey was conducted on the same basis as the earlier survey made in 1967, the results of which were published in this GAZETTE for November 1967, and the purpose of the survey wa
to see what progress had been made since then in the setting up to see what progress had been made since then in the setting up
of joint safety committees.
Table 1 gives an analysis by size groups of the committees known to exist at May, 1967 and March, 1969.
Table 2 shows the total numbers of factories according to size, and the numbers of committees known to exist at the same dates. Table 3 shows the distribution by industry of the joint safety committees and the joint consultative committees concerned with
safety in March 1969 . safety in March 1969.
Between May 1967 and March 1969 the number of factories 21.8 per cent.

It is estimated that in March, 1969 the total number of persons employed in factories with more than 50 workers was $5,481,000$.
The number of workers in factories where there were arrangements for joint consultation on safety was $3,802,000$, compared with for joint consultation
$3,454,000$ in May 1967.
According to the inspectors' reports, which took into account the views of employers and workers, 70 per cent. of the committees were considered
the 1967 survey.

Table 1 Analysis, by size groups of factories, of committees known to exist
(1) in May, 1967
(2) in March, 1969

| Size Group | Joint Safety |  | Joint Consultative Committees concerned with safety |  | JSCs and JCCs concerned withsafety safety |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 51-100 \\ & \text { 120.-500 } \\ & 501 \text { and over } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.173 \\ & 1,850 \\ & 1.058 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,298 \\ & \hline, .922 \\ & \hline, 584 \\ & 470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,285 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.575 \\ 487 \\ 477 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.151 \\ & 2.15931 \\ & 1.541 \\ & 1.5508 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Totals | 3.919 | 5,470 | 3,874 | 4,017 | 7,793 | 9,487 |

Table 2 Total numbers of factories, analysed according to five

| Size Group | Total number of the group | Numbers of JSCsand JCCs |  | Percentages of factories havingJSCs and JCCs JSCs and JCCs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { May } \\ \text { 929 }}}$ | March | May | $\mathrm{Magrch}_{\text {marc }}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,93 \\ & 5,642 \\ & 3,049 \\ & 1,509 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,479 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 8 \\ & 48 \cdot 1 \\ & 54 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 3: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Table 3 Analysis by Standard Industrial Classification Order and size group of Factories with Joint Safety Committees or Joint Consultative Committees concerned with safety expressed as percentages of the total number of factories within scope as at March 1969.

| Industry | Numbers | (Total No. of $\begin{aligned} & \text { factories }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Joint Safety } \\ & \text { Committees } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacco |  | $\begin{aligned} & 530 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 230 \\ 250 \\ 2.5 \\ 159 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113 \\ 068 \\ \hline 96 \\ \hline 106 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79 \\ 53 \\ 54 \\ \hline 48 \\ 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 25 \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 22 \\ & 26 \\ & 25 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & \frac{37}{47} \\ & 785 \\ & 78 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 3_{54}^{543} \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total | 1,398 | 452 | 288 | 32 | 21 | 53 | 42 |
| Chemicals and allied industries |  | $\begin{aligned} & 258 \\ & 115 \\ & 151 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 39 \\ & 79 \\ & 77 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 30 \\ & 36 \\ & 26 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 29 \\ & .97 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 51 \\ & 747_{6} \\ & 79 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 3_{4}^{37} \\ 83 \\ 84 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total | 782 | 327 | 187 | 42 | 24 | 66 | 52 |
| Metal manufacture |  | $\begin{aligned} & 297 \\ & 174 \\ & 174 \\ & 194 \\ & \hline 194 \end{aligned}$ | 75 64 95 145 145 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 28 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | 25 40 58 58 75 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 14 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & \frac{32}{66} 7_{70} \\ & 77 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \}^{304} \\ \hline 63 \\ 86 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Total | 972 | 460 | 172 | 47 | 18 | 65 | 49 |
| Engineering and elctrical goods |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 268 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 158 \\ 5829 \\ 310 \end{array} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 284 \\ & 153 \\ & 185 \\ & 153 \\ & \hline 153 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 23 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 20 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 45 \\ & 545 \\ & 54 \\ & 62 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 36 \\ & 3_{6}^{60} \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total | 4,040 | 1,139 | 938 | 28 | 23 | 51 | 45 |

Regional employee activity rates， 1966－1968

Estimates of regional employee activity rates for males and females，by broad age eroups，from 1965 to 1967 were published
on page 555 of the July 1968 issue of this GAZTTE Revised hom on page 555 of the July 1968 issue of this Gazertre．Revised home 1966 Census of Population）together with employee estimates fo mid－1968 have led to the new figures shown below for 1966 to 1968．For this reason these activity rates are not strictly com－ parable with those for 1965 and earlier years published in the
July 1967 and July 1968 issues of this GAZTTE．The rates relate July 1967 and 1968 issues of this GAZETTE．The rates relat o mid－year．
The employee activity rate expresses the estimated number of employees，by age－sex groups，in an area on a＂place of work＂
basis as a percentage of the corresponding estimated number of basis as a percentage of the corresponding estimated number of
persons in the home population on a＂place of residence＂basis． persons in the home population on a＂place of residence basis ment and Productivits．The home population estimates are made
by the Registrars－General．

The regional home population estimates include：
（a）persons who are not available for employment－for responsibilities，the incapacitated，the elderly；
（b）members of Armed forces；
（c）employees and persons working on their own account
and unpaid family workers， （d）persons who reside in the region but work in another region．
The employee estimates，which include the registered unem－ ployed，make no distinction between those working or seeking work on a regular full－time basis and those who work or seek work on an irregular，occasional，seasonal or part－time basis． The latter include substantial numbers of married women， elderly workers and also school pupils and students in full－time
education who undertake insured employment outside school
hours，at weekends and during vacations．The activity rates relate （c）to employees and so take no account of categories（b）and The rates are expressed as percentages to ase employees． The rates are expressed as percentages to one decimal place，
but both employee and home population estimates，and the rates calculated from them，are subject to margins of error．The margins of error of the rates for specific age groups are relatively larger
than those of overall rates（ages 15 and over） than those of overall rates（ages 15 and over）
Inter－regional differences in employee activity rates are not wholly attributable to economic differences．They are partly due to demographic，social and educational differences；for example， variations between regions in：
（a）the structure of
（a）the structure of the home population by age，sex and，in
the case of females，marital status，and
the case of females，marital status，and
（i）employers，self－employed or unpaid family workers （ii）serving in H．M．Forces and Women＇s Services；
（iiii）incapacittated，including inmates of institutions；
（iv）wholly retired；or
（v）not available for employment，for such reasons as For these reasoction or domestic responsibilities． in the proportion of employees not working or not seeking work on a regular full－time basis，the employee activity rates do not provide a direct indication of potential labour reserves or the relative size of such reserves in different regions．The rates may
be affected by the volume of inter－regional travel to work． The generally lower employee activity rates for 1967 and 1968 ， especially for males，reflect the reduced pressure of demand for labour in these years compared with 1966 ．
The statistics are also being published in the Abstract of The statistics are also being
Regional Statistics No．5，1969．
home population aged 15 years and over
region

|  | ） |  | Stutur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 解 | \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | \％ | \％if | ${ }^{\text {彩 }}$ |  | 路尔 |  | \％ | ${ }^{3}$ | \％ |
|  | ${ }^{2,3}$ |  | a | \％ 3 | 㽞： |  |  | 翟號 |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ | 哏 |  |
| \％ | ${ }_{\text {品矿 }}$ | 䈺 | \％i\％ | \％ | \％ | 潞 |  | 路 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | \％${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ |  | 沯 | \％ | 哭行 | \％ | \％ | 㗊？ | 鹤 | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {mid }}$ |  | 黝 | 䇣號 | \％\％ | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  | \％\％ | צit |  | \％ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {and }}$ |  | 4 | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 㫛 | \％ | ${ }^{2} 5$ | \％ |  |  |



EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS： SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restriction on the employment of women and young persons（under 18 year
of age）in factories and some other workplaces．Section 117 of age）in factories and some other workplaces．Section 117 ，
the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employ ment and Productivity，subject to certain conditions，to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over，by making special exemption orders in respect
of employment in particular factories．The number of women and of employment in particular factories．The number of women and
young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th June 1969，according to the type of employment permitted＊

| Type ofemployment permitted by the 0 rder | Women IBy ans and over | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Boysover } \\ \text { londut } \\ \text { onder } 18 \\ \text { years } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Girls over } \\ \text { 各but } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { years } \end{array}$ | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extended hours $\dagger$ ． Louble day shift Night shifts <br> Part－time work§ Sunday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.566 \\ & 3,011 \\ & 711 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 140 \\ & \hline 140 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 129，061 | 7，139 | 7，138 | 14，338 |
| ＊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． <br> Factories Axted hours＂，are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the <br> Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime． <br> or on Saturday ， <br> on Saturday afternoons，but not included under those headings． § Part－time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act． |  |  |  |  |

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 20 th May 1969 for a number of
important items of food，derived from prices collected for the 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 varia－
tions in prices charged for many items．An indication of these


variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four－fifths of the recorded prices fell．
The average prices are subject to sampling error，and some
indication of the potential size of this error was given on indication of the potential size of this error was given on page
239 of the March 1969 issue of this GAzETTE．

| Item |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Pite } \\ & \text { pothy } \\ & \text { Mag } \end{aligned}$ |  | Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { oum } \\ & \text { outatations } \\ & \text { atay } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beef：Home－killed Sirloin（without bone） Silverside（without bone）＊Back ribs（with bone）＊ Fore ribs（with bone Rump steak＊ |  |  |  | esh vegetabies |  |  | d． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef： Chmorted，chilled |  | 二 |  | Brussells sprouts Peas Carro <br> Carrots | $\stackrel{-131}{831}$ | 11.1 | － |
| Stirlit（without bone） |  |  | 三 |  |  |  |  |
| （eack |  | ＝ |  | Onions Mushrooms per $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb}$ ． | ${ }_{792}^{866}$ | ${ }_{14.1}^{10.8}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lamb：Home－killed | 657 <br> $\substack{646 \\ 6618}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 808 \\ 800 \\ 8005 \\ 8805 \\ 886 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 6 \\ 20.5 \\ \hline 15: 5 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17-24 \\ & 2720 \\ & 1020 \\ & 1020 \\ & 14-20 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sresesed of neck |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25: 3: 3 \\ & 595: 69 \\ & 59.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoulder（with bone） <br> Leg（with bone） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lamb：Imported | $\begin{aligned} & 678 \\ & 675 \\ & 657 \\ & 675 \\ & 689 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 4 \\ & 5: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 61: 4 \\ & 61: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 715 \\ & 785 \\ & \hline 750 \\ & \hline 480 \\ & \hline 468 \\ & 468 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42-56 \\ & 66.50 \\ & 56-78 \\ & 66-78 \\ & 60-76 \\ & 40-54 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoulder（with bone） Leg（with bone） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pork：Home－killed | （884 | － $\begin{gathered}60.7 \\ 38.9\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48-74 \\ & 36-48 \\ & 64-80 \end{aligned}$ | Ham（not shoulder） | 825 | 118.0 | 104－132 |
| （e） |  |  |  | Pork luncheon meat， 12 oz，can | 79 | 31.1 | 24－36 |
| （with bone） |  | 4133.9 |  | Canned（red）salmon，t－s－size can． | ${ }_{9} 921$ | 31.1 52.1 | 47－57 |
| Peref suusages | ${ }_{789}^{87}$ |  | $36-46$ $30-40$ | Milk，ordinary，per pint |  | 10.5 |  |
| Rosating chicken（broiler）frozen（3） 3 b）${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 672 | 39.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 36-44 \\ & 36-54 \end{aligned}$ | Butrer，New Zealand | ${ }_{8}^{845}$ | ${ }_{45}^{40.1}$ | 仿 $\begin{gathered}38-42 \\ 42-48\end{gathered}$ |
| Roastive | 311269 | 44.842.7 |  | Margarine，standard quality（without added butter）per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36-54 \\ & 36-52 \end{aligned}$ |  | 163 161 | ${ }_{8}^{11.6}$ |  |
| Fresh and smoked fish： Cod fillets Haddock，smoked，whole Plaice，filletsHalibut cuts HerringsKippers，with bone |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36-48 \\ & 36-64 \\ & 42-60 \\ & 60-60 \\ & 20-120 \\ & 20-30 \\ & 30-36 \end{aligned}$ | Lard | 914 | 15.5 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ese，cheddar type | 89 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Exgs，large per doren | ${ }_{817}^{789}$ | cis |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8729 \\ & 785 \\ & 787 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 9 \\ & i 9: 3 \\ & 11: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sugar，granulated， 2 lb. Coffee extract，per 4 oz． |  |  |  |
| Whe， 1 crimpad |  |  |  |  | 921868 | 58.5 | 54－66 |
| White， 14 oit． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| brown， 14 oz．loaf |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \\ & 1, .954 \\ & \hline, 753 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 \cdot 7 \\ 18.7 \\ 17.3 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Seli－raising，per 3 lb ． | 882 | 23.1 | 18－27 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23-24 \\ & 16-24 \\ & 16-18 \end{aligned}$ |

## News and Notes

BRITAIN＇S ROLE IN ILO
The part which Britain has played in the work of the International Labour Organi－
sation to achieve peace through social justice is outlied in a book to mark the
50th anniversary of the organisation and 50th anniversary of the organisation，and
published recently by the Department of published recently ay troductivity（BRITAIN AD THE ILO：The Story of Fifty Years，
by Margaret Stewart，HMSO，or through any bookseller，price 12s．net）．
Describing the major part that Britain
played in setting up the organisation Miss played in setting up the organisation Miss
Stewart says that three men among the Stewart says that three men among the
representatives of Great Britain at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 can
properly be described a ists early architects． properly be described as its early architects．
They were George N．Barnes，a member of
the Lloyd George War Cabinet，Sir Malcolm the Lloyd George War Cabinet，Sir Malcolm
Delevingne，Home Office senior official， tary in the Ministry of Labour．
The first draft of the ILO constitution was evolved in London－on a couple of
sheets of typescript written at No． 2
Whitehall Gardens during the latter half of 1918 ．When the Peace Conference＇s
Commission on International Labournes Commission on international LabourLegis－
lation met，Britain was the only country
hat had submitted a detailed draft，and its that had submitted a detailed draft，and its
scheme was substantially upheld and written scheme was substantially uph
into the Peace Treaty itself．
It was the first time
It was the first time an international organisation that was to deal so funda－
mentally with the rights and future condi－
ions tions of workers woould have reppesenta－
lives from governments，employers and workers voting on the problems before
them on an equal footing．And that right
has continued right up to the present day． hem on an equal footing．And that right
has continued right up to the present day．
Perhaps it was natural that the tripartite Perhaps it was natural that the tripartite
principle should have been born in Britain．
The Lloyd George Government was already The Eloyd George Government was already
holding regular consultations with the two sides of industry and planning to develop
ripartite Whitley Councils for all major
industries．
The ILO，Miss Stewart writes，still presents a forum where nations can co to combat poverty，ill－health，unemploy－ ment and social iniustice．＂It offers＂，she
adds，＂the possibility of a bridge between
cast and west and the means of relievin adds，＂the possibility of a bridge believing
east and west and means of relieving
international tension．The value of the ILO contacts，between governments and indus
tatives at Geneva＂．
In a foreword to the book，Mrs．Barbar In a foreword to the book，Mrs．Barbaan
Castle，Secretary of State for Employmen And Productivity，says that Margaret
Stewart＂tells with great skill and mastery of the subject the story of this country＇ ontribution to the ILO over those 50 years，
fom the heroic early days of 1919 through he not less heroic years of its survival in the second World War down to the present
time＂． （125954）

She adds that she looks to the new horizons that lie before e the 1 LO in the 50
years ahead and that Britain can be proud years ahead and that Britain can be proud
not only of our contribution in the past but of what we are are doing now to to further the
work of the International Labour Organisa work of the International Labour Organisa－
tion． In a chapter referring to Britain＇s contri－
bution to the ILO，Miss Stewart says that many ILO Conventions are drawn up
because they reflect current trendsandneeds because they reflect current trends and needs．
Developments and thinking in the ILO and Developments and thinking in the 1 LO and
within the United Kingdom advance along parallel lines，and there is a mutual inter－
action． action．
She quotes as an example of this the
Government＇s proposal to set up statutory Government＇s proposal to set up statutory
machinery to protect workers against
arbitrary or unfair dismisal This arbitrary or unfair dismissal．This was one of
the themes of the Termina the themes of the Termination of Employ－
ment Reommendation，adopted in 1963． With 65 ratifications of Conventions to
its credit，Britian stands high in the league table，and Miss Stewart points out that the
attitude of successive govenments towards attitude of successive governments towards
ratification has been consistently guided by
the desire not to interfere with collective the desire not to interfire with collective
bargaining．＂Whatever political party is in bargaining．＂Whatever politicicl party is in
power has made no difference to govern－
ment support for the transcended party politics＂，she says．
For the 1970＇s the tio For the 1970＇s the ILO is calling on all
the 121 member nations to co－operate in the 121 member nations to co－operate in
a World Employment Programme．（See a his GAzEFTE，May 1966，page 398）．
Miss Stewart points Employment Programme is too vast a subject for the ILO to to undertake alone．The organisation is well equipped to tackle such
matters as manpower planning，training matters as manpower planning，training，
labour administration and productivity improvements．But the general objectives
of economic and social exnansion can of economic and social expansion can only
be achieved through multi－national action， be achieved through multi－national action，
involving the United Nations and all its agencies and in concert with the bilateral
aid programmes of the more advanced
aid programmes of the more advanced
nations．
Other chapters of the book describe the
International Labour Code－the Conven－
International Labour Code－the Conven－
tions that have been passed at the annual tions that have been passed at the annual
International Labur Conference－how the ILO survived the Second World War，the
new horizons of the ILO and the develop－ new horizons of the ILO，and the develop
ment of human resources． TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS
Activities which she proposes should be
covered by an industrial training board for
covered by an industrial training board for
the hairdressing and beauty culture in－ dustry have been included in a draft
schedule circulated schedule circulated to interested organi－
sations recently by Mrs．Barbara Castle Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity．
the following main pactivities：hairdressing wigmaking or fitting；manicure；pedicure
the application of beauty treatment；the
provision of facilities for taking turkisb， sauna or similar baths；the provision by
way of business of courses or other facilities for training in the foregoing activities． The proposed training board for the
hairdressing and beauty culture industry hairdressing and beauty culture
will cover about 110,000 workers．
Scope of Hotel and Catering Industry Board A draft schedule incorporating change she proposes should be made to the sco of the Hotel and Catering Industry Training organisations by Mrs Barbara Castle Secretary of State for Employment and
Productivity． These changes are made necessary after a judgment given in the House of Lords on
13 th May in the case between the 13th May in the case between the Hotel
and Catering Industry Training Board and and Catering Industry Training Board and
Automobile Proprietary Limited． It was held that activities subject to the
Industrial Training Act were confined to Ind astrivities of persons engaged in industry or commerce．The effect of the judgmen has been to rule out of scope of the board，
catering activities not only in members clubs，but also in universities，colleges of education and similar establishments；and school meals service． legislation should be introduced，it has， terefore，become necessary to delete from the original Order setting up the board
（see this GAZETTE，November，1966，page
139）references to 739）references to activities which in the
light of the judgment can no light of the judgment can no longer
regarded as within scope of the Act regarded as within scope of the Act．
The Government recognises the value of
the work which the board has been doin the work which the board has been doing in developing catering activities in the
welfare sector．In view of the setback to this work which the House of Lords
this to judgment now threatens，consultations
have already been started with all the have already been started with all the
interests concerned about the best way of mitigating the effects of the judgment， Including the desirability of bringing these
activities back within scope of the Act at the first available opportunity．
A further amendment，not arising from excluding from scope certain effect o （not being employers mainly engaged in hotel and catering activities）who provide
light refreshments for immediate consump－ light refreshments for immediate consump－
tion to their employees，except when the tion to their employees，except when the
employer（a）also supplies for immediate
consumption other food and drink，or （b）manufactures any chocolate or flour （b）manufactures any cced
confectionery so supplied．
Training Levy for Furniture and Timber Industry
Poposals by the Furniture and Timber

656 JULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE Employment and Productivity. The Order approving the proposals
(SI 1969, No. 820 , HMSO, or through any (SI 1969,No. 82 , HMs, or through any operation on 2nd July.
The levy will be used to make grants to The levy will be used to make grants to
employers, for the training year ending
31st July 1969, for the in-company and enployers, 1969 , for the in-company and
external training of a wide range of
ext occupations including managers, craftsmen,
technicians, technologists, operatives, offic workers, instructors, training officers, and supervisors. Grants are also available for
the development of group training schemes,
the establishment of training centres, and for approved surveys of training needs. The Furniture and Timber Industry
Training Board which was constituted in December 1965 , covers approximately 4,900
establishments. establishmen
The increase in its levy rate from 0.9 per
cent. has been necessitated by a corresponding increase in the amount of grant
being claimed by employers in the industry. being claimed by employers in the industry.
This follows their greater involvement in
training resulting training, resulting in an improvement in the
quality and quantity of training provided in the industry.

Levy for Road Transport Industry
Proposals by the Road Transport Industry within its scope based on a percentage o their payroll in the year ended 5th April
1969 have been approved by Mrs. Castle The order approving the proposals (SI
1969, No 880, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price, 1s net) came into operation on 16th July.
The levy is three-tiered, in which the rates
are 0.75 per cent. where the total payroll does not exceed $£ 5,000 ; 1 \cdot 5$ per cent. where it is in the $£ 5,000$ to $£ 15,000$ range; and
$2 \cdot 2$ per cent. where it $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. where it exceeds $£ 15,000$.
The Road Transport Industry Training Board, which was constituted in September
1966, ocvers approximately 100,000 estab-
lishments and 850,000 workers. Last year lishments and 850,000 workers. Last year
when it fixed its levy which did not run for a full 12 months period, it fixed a flat rate of 0.9 per cent., payable by all firms. It has
now been able to work out a differential
levy scheme and the now been able to work out a differential
levy scheme and the maximum rate of $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. under this differential scheme is equivalent
last time.
The activities in relation to which the
board exercises its functions have been board exercises its functions have been
redefined by Mrs Castle under an Order redefined by Mrs Castle under an Order
(SI 1969 No 879, HMSO or through any bookseller, price is 3 d net) which came into
operation on 16th July. operation on 16 th July
is to bring dealing in, letting out on hire or repairing agricultural or or horticultural
machinery or equipent wither machinery or equipment within its scope.
The selling by wholesale of tyres for motor or goods vehicles and the public ware-
housing of petroleum products, which it is proposed should be brought within scope of poper indu
oxcluded.

Protection against ionising radiations from sealed sources and machines or apparatus or persons working in premises covered
by the Factories Act 1961 is provided in Eevised Regulations made recently by Mrs.
Basbara
Caste, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1969 ,
No. 808, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2 s . net).
These Regu 47 These Regulations, except for 32,46 and December came into operation on 13 th
July. They supersede the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961,
which did not comply with the latest recommendations of the International
Commission on Radiological Protection Commission on Radiological Protection
about maximum permissible doses, nor were they in line with the complementary
Ionising Radiations (Unsealed Radioactive Substances) Regulations 1968, (see this
GAZTTE, June 1968 GAzeTte, June 1968 page 484). In addiin X-ray crystalopgraphy equipment,
measuring and detecting devices etc, made measuring and detecting devices, etc. made
some revision of the provisions applying to the use of such equipment necessary.
The broad provisions of the Regulations The broad provisions of the Regulations,
however, remain unchanged. A factory however, remain unchanged. A factory
occupier is required to do all that is
feasonably practicable to restrict the extent reasonably practicable to restrict the extent
to which employd persons are exposed to
ionising radiations, and no employed onising radiations, and no employed
person must expose himself to a greater
extent than is reasonably necessary. Where extent than is reasonably necessary. Where
some exposure is unavoidable, maximum some exposure is unavoidable, maximum
permissible doses of radiation are specified, and persons who are employed for any of
their time on work in radiation areas must their time on work in radiation areas must
be designated as "classified workers". Classified workers are subject to medical
supervision, and are required to wear film supervision, and are required to wear film
badges and dosemeters. The appointed badges and dosemeters. The appointed
doctor is given power if necessary to suspend a person from further work in an area where
there is the likelihood of exposure to radia there is the likelihood of exposure to radia-
tion. Anyone under 18 is prohibited from tion. Anyone under an is prohibited from
doing any work which would require
designation as a classified designation as a classified worker. A
limitation is imposed on the amount of limitation is imposed on the amount of
radiation a pregnant woman might receive. The use of sealed sourrecs, machinees or
apparatus, must be notified direct to HM apparatus, must be notified direct to HM occupier has to maintain registers and
records. There are provisions about accirecords. There are provisions about acciInspector is given powers not only to require special medical examinations, the
monitoring of persons or parts of a factory, monitoring of persons or parts of a factory,
and the suspension of people from work, and the suspension of people from work,
but also to grant exemption from all or
any of the requirements. any of the requirements.
INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES
In June, 48 fatalities were reported
under the Factories 57 in May. This total included 27 arising from factory processes and 19 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 four weeks ended 28 th June, compared with
11 in the five weeks ended 31 st May.
These-eight included six underground coal mine-eworkers and one in quarries, com-
mared with nine and pared with nine and one a month earlier. In the railway service there were nine
fata accidents in June and six in the previous month.
In June, six seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom where
fatally injured, compared with five in May.
In. June, 56 cases of industrial diseases
were reported under the Factories Act In June, 56 cases of industrial diseases
were reporte under the Factories Act.
No fatal cases were reported: 23 were of No fatal cases were reported: 23 were of
chrome ulceration, 20 of lead poisoning, chrome ulceration, 20 of lead poisoning,
four of aniline poisoning and nine of
epitheliomatous ulceration.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT
For the period of 13 weeks ended 6th June 1969 expenditure on unemployment
benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approxi-
matetly $530,030,000$. During the 13 weeks ended 7 th March 1969 the correspond-
ing figure was $£ 33,256,000$ and during the ing figure was $£ 33,256,000$ and during the
13 weeks ended 7 th June 1968, it was
$£ 31,620,000$.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER
At 21 st April 1969 the number of persons
registered under the Disabled Persons registered under the Disabled Persons
(Employment) (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was
644,822 compared with 654,788 at 15th 644,822 compared with 654,788 at 15 th
April 1968 . There were 67,611 disabled persons on
the register who were registered as unthe register who were registered as un-
employyed at 12th May 1969 of whom
60,759 were males and 6,852 females. 60,759 were males and 6,652 females.
Those suitable for ordinary employment
 were 57,880 ( 52,128 males and 5,752
females, while there were 9,731 severely
disabled persons classified as unlikely to disabled persons classified as unlikely to
obtain employment other than under obtain employment other than under
special conditions. These severely disabled
persons persons are excluded from the monthly
unemployment figures given elsewhere in unemployment figures given elsewhere in
the GAZETTE the Gazerte.
In the four weeks ended 7th May, 6,497 registered disabled persons were
placed in ordinary employment. They placed in ordinary employment. They
included 5451 men, 931 women and 115 included 5,451 men, 931 women and 115
young persons. In addition, 159 placings young persons. In adidition, 159 placings
were made registered disabled persons
in sheltered employment. in sheltered employment.
At 9 th June there
were
55,773
disAt 9th June there were 65,773 dis-
abled persons on the register who were
registered as unemployed; of whom registered as unemployed; of whom
59,077 were males and 6,696 females. 59,077 were males and 6,696 females.
Those suitable for ordinary employment
were 56,173 ( 50,563 males and 5,610 were 56,173 ( 50,563 males and 5,610
females), while there were 9,600 severely females), while there were 9,600 severely
disabsed persons classified as unlikely to
obtain employment other than under disabled persons classified as unlikely to
obtain employment other than under special conditions.
In the four weeks ended 4th June,
5,919 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They
included 5,002 men, 831 women and 86 included 5,002 men, 831 women and 86
young persons. In addition, 135 placings young persons. In addition, 135 placing
were made of registered disabled persons of the Factories Act included eight in in sheltered 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. The statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have now 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 will not be available until February 1970 , the statistics of employment are being continued on the basis of the 1958 edition. The basis of all industrial analyses

## 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 $10,961,500$ in May ( $8,071,200$ males $2,890,300$ females).
The total included $8,666,100$ ( $5,943,200$ males $2,722,900$ females) The total incluced 8,660,100 ( $5,943,200$ males $2,72,900$ females) in manufacturing industries, and
88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 6,000 lower than that for April 1969 and 77,000
lower than in May 1968 . The total in manufacturing industry was lower than in May 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was
12,000 lower than in April 1969 and 49,000 higher than in May 1968. The number in construction was 11000 higher than in 1968. The number in construction was 11,000
April 1969 and 65,000 lower than in May 1968 .

## Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 9th June 1969 in Great Britain was 481,022 . After normal seasonal variations, the number in this compared with about 518,000 in
In aaddition, there were 2,259 unemployed school-leavers and 15,333 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 498,614 , representing 2.2 per cent.
of employees. This centage rate was $2 \cdot 3$
centage rate was $2 \cdot 3$.
Among those wholly unemployed in June, 184,551 ( $38 \cdot 4$ per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 195,452 ( $38 \cdot 6$ per cent.) in May; $81,438(16 \cdot 9$ per cent.) had
been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 82,677 ( 16.3 per cent.) in May.
Between May and June the number temporarily stopped rose by 1,220 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by
967 .

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 4th June 1969, was 218,535; 7,575 more than on 7 th May. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 191,100 , compared with about
195,800 in May. Including 103,898 unfilled vacancies for young 195,800 in May. Including 103,898 unfilled vacancies for young unfilled vacancies on 4th June was 322,$433 ; 16,089$ more than on 7th May.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 17th May 1969, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing $2,149,300$. This is about $36 \cdot 8$ per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime during the week.
In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 29,400 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

## Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th June 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers $(31$ st January $1956=100)$
were 177.2 and 195.6 compared with $177 \cdot 0$ and $195 \cdot 4$ at were $177 \cdot 2$ and $195 \cdot 6$ compared with $177 \cdot 0$ and $195 \cdot 4$

Index of Retail Prices
At 17th June the official retail prices index was $132 \cdot 1$ (prices at 16 th January $1962=100$ ) compared with $131 \cdot 5$ at 20 th May and $125 \cdot 4$ at 18 th June 1968. The
compared with $131 \cdot 6$ at 20 th May.

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June, which came to the 192 involving approximately 66,200 workers. During the month approximately 84,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-May 1969, and for the two preceding The term employees in
The term employees in employment relates to all employees
(employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly (employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly
unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on 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 mid-
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. temporarily laid off and those absent from (including those short-term sickness) at the beginning and end of the period. The two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period.
For the remaining industries in the table estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

| Industry(Standard Industria Classification 1958 | May 1968 |  |  | March 1969* |  |  | April 1969* |  |  | May 196** |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Tota, Index of Production 1 | 8,167. 4 | 2,87 | 11,0 | 8,07 | 2,88 | 10,9 | 8,077.9 | 2,889.6 | 10,967.5 | 8,071-2 | 2,890.3 | 10,961 |
| Total | 5,913.3 | 2,704.3 | 8,617.6 | 5,949.8 | 2,715.9 | 8,65-7 | 5,956-1 | 2,722.1 | 8.2 | 5,943.2 | 2,722.9 | 8,666-1 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{472.7}$ | ${ }_{15}^{20.7}$ |  |  | ${ }_{15}^{20.5}$ | 455.5 <br> 397 | ${ }^{4379} 3$ | 20.5 | 393:7 |  | 20.5 | ${ }^{450 \cdot 3} 3$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery <br> Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Milk pr Sugar <br> Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other rrink industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries Mineral oil refining <br> Lubricating oils and greases Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and firework Pegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics mate Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. |  | 136.7 8.4 4.4 2.0 $44: 4$ 44.0 12.7 12.7 6.3 4.5 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal manufacture <br> Iron and steel (general) <br> Steel tubes <br> ight meastings, etc. <br> Copper, brass and other base metals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 27.9.9 } \\ & 23.7 \\ & 12.6 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 77.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 3.2 \\ \text { an } \\ \text { B2: } \\ 12: 6 \\ 17.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) <br> Engineers' small tools and gauges <br> Textile machinery and accessories <br> Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment <br> Office machinery Other machinery <br> industrial plant and steelwork <br> Other mechanical engineering <br> Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks <br> Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables <br> Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus <br> Other electrical goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Industry Standard Industria Classinication (isso) | May 1968 Males | Females | otal | March 1969* |  | Total | April 1969Males | Females | Total | $\text { May } 1960^{\circ}$Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Males | Fem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nd marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering arine engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 1799 \\ & \hline 359 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \cdot 0 \\ 8.7 \\ 3.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 190 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 1990 \\ \hline 9.1 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 9 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \cdot 6 \\ & 37959 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 3440: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 9 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 3 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 186 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 18.7 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174: 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { ind } \\ 34: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 0 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 3: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 185 \cdot 6 \\ \begin{array}{c} 14.6 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 109.1 \\ 60.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 35 \\ 1: 9 \\ 1: 8 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 111: 6 \\ 64.8 \\ 35: \\ 35 \\ 1: 8 \\ : 8 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 0 \\ & 65: 2 \\ & 35: 0 \\ & 35: 8 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & : 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Tools and implements <br> Cutlery Bolts, nuts <br> ts, screws, rivets, etc. <br> Wire and wire manufa <br> Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries |  | 188.7 $7: 0$ $10: 9$ $19: 9$ $18: 3$ 10.3 19.4 |  |  | 190.1 $5: 1$ 5.9 $10: 1$ $18: 8$ 10.0 120.0 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 190.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.0 \\ 120.0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of man-made fibres <br> Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. <br> Woollen and worsted <br> Jute Rope, twine and net <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods <br> Lace Carpets <br> Narrow fabrics <br> Made-up textile <br> Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 353.2 36.3 30.5 34.7 78.7 4.7 42.0 $43: 8$ 26.5 26.5 89.7 42.5 19.2 19.3 |  |  |
| s and fur <br> Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur | $\begin{gathered} 31.5 \\ 39.4 \\ 8: 0 \\ 4.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } \\ & \hline 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 14.6 \\ & 3 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 6 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an: } \\ 7 / 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \cdot 3 \\ 19: \\ 8: 2 \\ 4: 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c.6. } \\ & \text { B4: } \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 3: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54: 9 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an: } \\ 7 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \cdot 3 \\ 89.0 \\ 8.3 \\ 4.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { s.7. } \\ \hline 14.7 \\ 3.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55.0 \\ \text { an } \\ \text { 22.7 } \\ \text { 7. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31! \\ 38.9 \\ 8: 2 \\ 4: 0 \end{array}$ | 23.4 S. 14, 3.7 | 54.5 24,5 22, 7.7 |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear |  |  | 493.9 12.4 10.1 10.3 10.4 10.4 10.6 37.5 96.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.Rricks fireclay and refractory goodsBricks, <br> Potitery Glass <br> Abrasives and other building materials |  | $\begin{aligned} & 756: 6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 19: 6 \\ & 19.4 \\ & 16 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 50.6 \\ & 59: 6 \\ & \hline 77: 2 \\ & 129: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 75.3 6.2 30.4 20.5 16.5 16.0 | $349 \cdot 3$ 59.4 $58: 3$ sin:2 $172 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  | 272.5 55.7 58.7 an: 15.7 110.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 75.5 \\ \begin{array}{l} 6.0 \\ 320 \\ 20.5 \\ 15.5 \\ 15.7 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures | 259.0 10.2 10.6 10.7 38.7 15.7 15.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 60.9 \\ & \hline 14.7 \\ & \hline 0.7 \\ & 8.98 \\ & \hline 9.1 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31999 \\ & 119: 9 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 30.7 \\ & 21: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 57.8 13 19.5 8.7 4.7 5.7 $5: 2$ |  |  | 57.4 13 19.6 9.0 9.6 5.6 $5: 2$ 5 |  | $246: 8$ <br> 974.6 <br> 74.3 <br> 31.7 <br> 18.7 <br> $15: 3$ <br>  | 57.19 | $303 \cdot 9$ 30, 93.3 38.2 36.3 34.3 20.5 20.5 |
| Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board ${ }^{\text {Pard }}$, Octrer manufíctutures of papeer and board Printing, publishing of news aperss evtc, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms <br> Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  |  | 215.9 99.7 59 $5: 6$ $5: 6$ $5 \cdot 6$ 52.3 24.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction | 1,424.1 | 88.3 | 1,512.4 | 1,34 | 88.6 | 1,435-8 | 1,348.2 | 88.6 | 1,436-8 | 1,35 | 88.6 | 1,447.8 |
| Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot 7 \\ 150.9 \\ 2019 \\ 41.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 3 \\ & 50.4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline 15 \cdot 0.0 \\ & 246.1 \\ & 45 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3212.6 \\ & \hline 10.7 \\ & \hline 89.6 \\ & \hline 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58 \cdot 1 \\ 31: 2 \\ 32.9 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline 02 \cdot \\ & \hline 23:+5 \\ & 44 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341 \cdot 010.0 \\ & 1093: 4 \\ & 40: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { c5:4.4. } \\ \text { si: } \\ 4.0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 397.3 I2t. 228.9 44.3 |

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to


## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 17th May 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 $2,149,300$ or about 36.8 per cent. of all operatives, each working about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on average.
In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 29,400 or 0.5
losing about 11 hours on average.
losing about by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 692.

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 worked in excess of normal hours.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*-Great Britain: Week ended 17th May, 1969

| IndustryStard IndustrialClassififatiotion 1958 ) | OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME Hours of overtime worked |  |  |  | operatives on short-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Stood off for whole week |  | Working part of a week |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percenter } \\ & \text { age fail } \\ & \text { operas } \\ & \text { (pere ent.) } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Average | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { operas- } \\ & \text { tives } \\ & \text { (000's } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Nor } \\ & \text { opera-2- } \\ & \text { tives } \\ & \text { (ooo's } \end{aligned}$ |  | Average | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { oumber } \\ & \text { opers- } \\ & \text { itves } \\ & \text { (000 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Averase |
| Food, drink and tobacco | $\underset{\substack{187.1 \\ 34 \cdot 2}}{ }$ | ${ }_{33}^{34.5}$ | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,784}$ | 9.4 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 00.8 | ${ }^{8: 8}$ | ${ }_{5}^{11.0}$ | 1.0 0.2 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0.2}$ | ${ }_{1}^{17.4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{17.4}$ |
| Chemicals and allied industries | ${ }^{80} 84.9$ | ${ }_{30}^{29.8}$ | ${ }_{375}^{873}$ | 110:0 | = | 1.3 | 0.1 | $0: 8$ | 111.0 | 0.1 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 0.8 | 20.10 |
| Metal manufacture Iron and steel (gen Iron castings, etc. | $\begin{array}{r} 133 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | 31.1 18.6 42.6 | $\begin{gathered} 1,299 \\ 398 \\ 329 \end{gathered}$ | 9.7 9.7 9.2 0.2 | 0.5 | 21.9 | 1.3 <br> 0.7 <br> 0.4 | $\begin{gathered} 10.4 \\ 5.4 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | 7:9 7 7.6 | +1.81.7 <br> 0.4 | 0.4. |  | 17.6. |
| Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering <br> Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, | $\begin{aligned} & 6910 \\ & 1995 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,56 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.5} 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0: 1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 7.0. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3. } \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.4\end{aligned}$ | , $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2. } \\ & 0.2 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 1.3\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 0 \\ & 18: 3 \\ & 18.3 \end{aligned}$ | cos8.3 <br> 8.0 <br> 8.0 | - $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.2}{0.4}$ | 27.3 5.7 21.7 | 10.4 $i 9.0$ 9.0 |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a84:9} \\ & 182 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 3 \\ & 50.5 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,93 \\ & 1,964 \\ & \hline 464 \end{aligned}$ | 7.5 7 | 00.8 | ${ }_{34}^{35.5}$ | 4.9 | 47.2 | 9.6 9 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 8$ | 1.5 | $82: 8$ $81: 6$ | 14.3 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 167.2 | 40.1 | 1,450 | 8.7 | - | 2.0 | 1.2 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 9.0 |
| Textiles <br> Spinning and weaving of cottons, etc. Hoollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \cdot 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 23: 3 \\ 4: 9 \\ 17: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{578 \\ \text { jn } \\ 15: 8 \\ 15: 8} \end{gathered}$ | 1,213 $\substack{180 \\ 371 \\ 110}$ 120 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 6 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.3}{-.3}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 11.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 34: 3 \\ 1: 5 \\ 2! \\ 21 \cdot 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.2 \\ \hline 5: 9 \\ 8: 9 \\ 8.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \\ & .6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47: 9 \\ & 37.7 \\ & 32: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 10.5 17.0 0.5 11.2 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 11.0 | 29.1 | 93 | 8.5 | - | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 9.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 12.5 |
| Clothing and footwear | 47: ${ }^{4}$ | 12:2 | ${ }_{52}^{239}$ | 5.0 | 0.2 | 9: 7 | ${ }_{8}^{8.4} 8$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢9, } \\ 44.5\end{array}$ | 7.1 6.4 | 87:6 | 2.2 | 69.1 46.2 | 8.0 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, ceme | 94.1 | ${ }^{36.8}$ | 981 | 10.4 | - | 0.2 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 7.2 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | ${ }^{88.7}$ | ${ }_{47}^{47} \cdot$ | (709 | ${ }_{8}^{8.6}$ | 0.1 | 6.1 | 2.3 | 23.8 | ${ }^{10.3}$ | 2.5 | 1.1 | 29.9 | 12.2 |
| Timber Furniture and upholstery | ${ }^{31}{ }^{31} \cdot 8$ | ${ }^{41} 19.9$ | ${ }_{159}$ | ${ }^{8.2}$ | 0.1 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 21.6 | 11.0 | $\frac{2.1}{2 .}$ | 3.1 | 27.5 | 13.1 |
|  | 172.7 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 1,557 | 9.0 | - | - | 0.3 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 6.5 |
| Printing, publishing of newspapers and | $36 \cdot 2$ | 48.3 | 304 | 8.4 | - |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |  |
| Other perinting, publishing, bookkind- | 71.4 | $44 \cdot 4$ | 600 | 8.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Other manuracturing industries | ${ }_{8}^{84.8}$ | ${ }_{3}^{33 \cdot 1}$ | 272 | 9.1 | $=$ | 1.5 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 9.7 8.5 | 0.2 | 0.1. | 2:9 0.8 | 16.3 <br> 13.4 |
| Tota, all manufacturing industries* | 2,149.3 | 36.8 | 18,679 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 107.3 | 26.9 | 222.7 | 8.3 | 29.4 | 0.5 | 330.0 | 11.2 |

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 9th JUNE 1969
The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 9th June 1969 was
481,$022 ; 413,335$ males and 67,687 females and was 24,922 lower than on 12th May 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure was 543,400 or $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. of employees, compared with 2.2 per cent. in May 1969 and $2 \cdot 5$ per cent. in June 1968. The seasonally
adjusted figure increased by 25,100 in the four weeks between the May and June counts and by about 13,200 per month on average between March and June.
Between 12 th May and 9 th June, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 967 to 2,259 and the number of The total registered unemployed fell by 24,669 to 498,614 , representing $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. of employees compared with $2 \cdot 3$ pe cent. in May. The total registered included 27,773 married women and 2,406 casual workers
but including school leavers, 81,438 had bee casual for more than 2 weeks, a further 40,268 from 2 to 4 weeks, 62,845 from 4 to 8 weeks and 296,324 for over 8 weeks. Those registered

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 9th June 1969


| Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 9th June, 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1988) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNited kingdom |  |  |
|  | WHOLLY |  | TEMPORARILY |  | Males |  | Total | Males | total <br> Females | Total |
|  | Males | Females |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all industries and services* <br> Total, Index of Production indust <br> Total, manufacturing industries | $\begin{aligned} & 414,957 \\ & \hline 125,075 \\ & 115,054 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,51,50 \\ & i, 605 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424,977 \\ & \hline 247,87 \\ & 127,024 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.10,17 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 22,459 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agricultu Forestry Fishing Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{9,234 \\ \hline \\ \hline, 547 \\ 0,022} \\ & 2,02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,002 \\ & \hline 972 \\ & 162 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,165 \\ & 1,125 \\ & 1,112 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{42}^{42}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \substack{11,086 \\ 3,134} \\ 3,14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0044 \\ & i, 014 \\ & 16 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 13,988 \\ 3,858 \\ 3,261 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,144 \\ & 1,0,02 \\ & 17 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Mining and quarrying <br> Stoane and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Chalk, clay, sand and Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying |  | $\begin{gathered} 195 \\ \hline 158 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ 68 | I |  | $\begin{gathered} 196 \\ 159 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | 25,297 <br> 23,57 <br> 2597 <br> and <br> 355$\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 199 \\ 20 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | (25,393 |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits <br> Milk and milk products <br> Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery ruit and vegetable product <br> egetable and animal oils and fats <br> ood industries not elsewhere specified <br> rewing and malting <br> Other drink industries Tobacco |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 182 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 2 \\ 23 \\ 102 \\ 16 \\ 16 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and ma Mineral oil refining | $\begin{aligned} & 1,378 \\ & 1,216218 \\ & 1,0150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 18 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,379 \\ & 1,2063 \\ & 1,0150 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 18 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,439 \\ & 1,210 \\ & 1.061 \\ & 1.61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,397 \\ & 1,278 \\ & 1,028 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 51 \\ & 51 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | (1,461 |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations <br> Toilet preparations <br> oap and detergent <br> ynthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments <br> Other chemical industries |  | $\begin{aligned} & 931 \\ & 934 \\ & 2139 \\ & 729 \\ & 64 \\ & \hline 70 \\ & 100 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 931 104 204 132 64 64 60 20 154 154 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 956 \\ & 204 \\ & 204 \\ & 134 \\ & 173 \\ & 64 \\ & 27 \\ & 22 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metal manufacture <br> teel tubes (general) ron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Other base metals Other base metals. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 525 \\ & 17 \\ & 47 \\ & 136 \\ & 75 \\ & \hline 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 406 \\ 206 \\ 20 \\ 84 \\ 64 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 584 \\ & \hline 180 \\ & 43 \\ & 136 \\ & 76 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 589 \\ & \hline 84 \\ & \hline 17 \\ & \hline 176 \\ & 78 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Mechanical engineering ${ }^{2}$. <br> Metalu-writime matine e orols <br>  <br> Textile mastinery ynd accessories <br> Construction and earth-moving equipment <br> Office machinery <br>  <br> Ortance and smalarms <br> ring not elsewhere specified |  |  | 119 11 5 1 14 94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nstrument engineering <br> Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks <br> Surgical instruments and appliance cientific and industrial instruments and system |  | $\begin{aligned} & 370 \\ & 98 \\ & 97 \\ & \hline 70 \\ & \hline 132 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,060 \\ & \hline 103 \\ & \hline 123 \\ & \hline 123 \\ & 445 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 370 \\ & 98 \\ & 97 \\ & 43 \\ & \hline 132 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,081 \\ & \hline .051 \\ & \hline 125 \\ & 449 \\ & 449 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Electrical engineering <br> Electrical machinery <br> Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components <br> roadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Radio, rader and <br> lectric a Other electrical goods | 9,880 2,993 1,180 1,563 1,567 166 367 1,423 1,490 1 | $\begin{aligned} 2,8089 \\ 494 \\ \hline 927 \\ \hline 787 \\ 184 \\ 54 \\ 500 \\ 155 \end{aligned}$ | 33 1 3 15 12 12 1 | 37 <br> 13 <br> 13 <br> 13 <br> 1 |  | 2,845 <br> 494 <br> 579 <br> 796 <br> 1964 <br> 546 <br> 168 <br> 168 <br> 511 |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 7,47 \\ & \hline, i 64 \\ & 6654 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 126 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | 2 | $\begin{gathered} 7,473 \\ 6,764 \\ 685 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 123 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,575 \\ 6,969 \\ 669 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,45 \\ & 7,705 \\ & 7715 \end{aligned}$ | 141 125 125 |  |
| Vehicles <br> Wheeled tractor manufacturing <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing <br> Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams | $\begin{aligned} & 8,629 \\ & 5.018 \\ & 5.026 \\ & \hline, 12707 \\ & \hline 181 \\ & 481 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 620 \\ 373 \\ 378 \\ 1664 \\ 164 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,885 \\ 8,4829 \\ 384 \\ 384 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4818 \\ & 135 \\ & 343 \\ & 343 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,101 \\ 501 \\ 501 \\ 509 \\ 501 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,615 \\ 128 \\ 14,038 \\ 396 \\ 3,020 \\ 544 \\ 489 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,150 \\ 11 \\ 512 \\ 51 \\ 553 \\ 553 \\ 15 \end{array}$ |  |



664 JULY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETT
AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in development areas and certain local areas and percentage
rates of unemployment. The percentage rate of unemployment represents the total number of persons registered as unemployed including those temporarily stopped, expressed as a percentage of the total number of employees (employed and unemployed). Some of the local areas listed also form parts of development areas.
The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are
calculated have recently been reviewed (see the article on page 554 ticle on page 55
Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 9th June 196

of the July 1968 issue of this GAZETTE) and the list of local areas in the table has been revised to take account of the new and, in many
cases, wider groupings of employment exchange areas. As cases, wider groupings of employment exchange areas. As a
result, a local area, formerly listed as a "principal town" may result, a local area, formerly listed as a "principal town" may either (a) be incorporated in another area designated by
different place name, or (b) be omitted entirely. Similarly, a local area currently listed may represent a larger or smaller area than hat of the former "principal town" of the same name. Thus the percentage rates of unemployment now published for local areas nay not be comparable with the previously published rates fo
principal towns with the same or similar description.
1969


Industrial analysis of unemployment: 9th June, 1969 (continued from page 663)
Table 2 (continued)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{great britain} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{UNited kingdom} \\
\hline \& WHO Males \& Y Y Y Females \& \[
\underset{\text { STOPPD }}{\text { TEMPC }}
\]
Males \& \begin{tabular}{l}
abily \\
Females
\end{tabular} \& Males \& total | Females \& Tot \& Males \& \& Total \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Banking and bill discounting \\
Other financial institutions \\
Property owning and managing, etc. \\
Other business services \\
Central offices not allocable elsewhere
\end{tabular} \&  \& 1,274
197
177
107
171
235
4 \& \(\frac{4}{2}\)
1
1 \& \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,274 \\
\& \hline, 587 \\
\& 1973 \\
\& 107 \\
\& 275 \\
\& 237
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \& (10,922 \\
\hline Professional and scientific services Accountancy services
Educational services Megal services services Research and development service Other professional and scientific services \&  \& 5,231
1.548
3.588
3.135
45
154
154
11, \& 7
1
3
3 \& \&  \& 5,240
1.552
1.210
3.140
45
154
154
115 \& 13,567
471
5,042
517
6,079
201
192
1,065 \&  \& 5,960
\(\begin{aligned} \& 5,124 \\ \& 1,742 \\ \& 3,580 \\ \& 3,53 \\ \& 17 \\ \& 176\end{aligned}\)
17, \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Miscellaneous services \\
Sport and other recreations \\
Betting and gambling \\
Restaurants, cafes, residential establishments \\
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars \\
Clubs \\
atering contractors \\
Private domestic service \\
Private dom \\
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. \\
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Other services
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \& 40
4
1
2
6

1
1
16
16 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& (t,973 <br>
\hline Public administration and defence National government service

Local government service \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 21,59,94 \\
& 1,2,24 \\
& 1,297
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
23 \\
16 \\
16
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 21,614 \\
& 8,301 \\
& 13,313
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 24,2616 \\
& 14,689
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 22,959 \\
& \text { 28,50 } \\
& 1,4109
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
25,900 \\
10.450 \\
15,495
\end{gathered}
$$
\] <br>

\hline Ex-service personnel not classified by industry \& 1,530 \& 06 \& \& \& 1,530 \& ${ }^{86}$ \& 1,616 \& 1,623 \& 106 \& 1,729 <br>
\hline Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over

Aged under 18 \& $\substack { \text { and } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{32,652 \\ 1,580{ \text { and } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 2 , 6 5 2 \\ 1 , 5 8 0 } } \end{subarray}_{1,50}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10,2121 \\
& 10,327
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\left.\begin{array}{c}
32,52 \\
31,520 \\
1,580
\end{array}\right)
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10,92 \\
& 0,2025 \\
& 679
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 34,433 \\
& 32,439 \\
& 3,204
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
11,642 \\
10,825 \\
828
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

placing work of employment exchanges Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 114,986 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 4th June 1969. At that date 218,535 vacancies remained unfilled, 7,575 more than at 7 th May. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 191,100 in June, compared with 195,800 in
May and 202,900 in March 1969. (See table 119 on page 691 ). May and 202,900 in March 1969 . (See table 119 on page 691 ).
Youth employment offices placed 18,113 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 4th June. At that date 103,898 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 8,514 more than at 7th May.
and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 3 . and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 3 .
Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of
placings from 5 th December 1968 .
The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of employment
exchanges and youth employment offices. Similarly, the figures exchanges and youth employment offices. Similarly, the figures
of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies Table 2
notifed to those offices by employers and remaining unfilled a the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, com parison of the figures for the various dates provides som
indication of the change in the demand for labour.
Table 1

|  | Four weeks ended 7th May1969 |  | Four weeks ended 4th June1969 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Unfilled } \\ & \text { vacancies } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Placings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unfilled } \\ & \text { vacancies } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Men ${ }_{\text {Wemen }}$ | ¢0,05 | ${ }^{106,864}$ 109,96 | $\underbrace{11,42}_{\substack{81,214 \\ 33,72}}$ | ${ }^{110,570} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {224,0,0 }}^{524}$ |
| Total Aduls | 127,867 | 210,960 | 14,986 | 218,535 | 747,061 |
| Bors | $\begin{aligned} & 18,52,52 \\ & 13,466 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 433,178 \\ 52,206 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,180 \\ & 6,933 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{475,988}$ | ${ }_{\substack{8,8829 \\ 58,39}}$ |
| Total young persons | 32,118 | 95,384 | 18,113 | 103,898 | 141,219 |
| Total | 159,985 | 306,344 | 133,099 | 322,433 | 888,280 |


| Industry group (Standard industrial classification 1988) | Placings during four weeks ended4th june 1989 |  |  |  |  | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Men } \\ 18 \text { and } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Bovs } \\ \text { Bnder } \end{array}$ | Women 18 and <br> over | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { inr } \\ 18} \end{array}$ | Total | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { iond } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { Buy } \\ \text { iner }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Bomn } \\ \text { orer } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { cirl } \\ 18} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Total |
| Total, all industries and services | 81,214 | 11,180 | 33,772 | 6,933 | 13,099 | H0,570 | 47,918 | 107,965 | 55,880 | 322,433 |
| Tota, Index of Production industries | 53,523 | 6,212 | 12,527 | 2,799 | 75,061 | 67,730 | 25,575 | 45,101 | 24,960 | 163,366 |
| Tota, all manufacturing industries | 33,995 | 4,654 | 12,049 | 2,669 | 53,367 | 53,338 | 20,54 | 43,986 | 23,941 | 142,019 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 892 | 325 | 1,408 | 28 | 2,643 | 1,319 | 1,587 | 440 | 358 | 3,704 |
| Mining and quarrying | ${ }_{211}^{451}$ | ${ }_{78}^{94}$ | ${ }_{8}^{26}$ | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | ${ }_{301}^{57}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,052 \\ 2,78}}$ | ${ }_{820}^{90}$ | ${ }_{28}^{93}$ | ${ }_{12}^{42}$ | ${ }_{\substack{4,689 \\ 3,64}}^{4,047}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 3,300 | 535 | 2,110 | 376 | ${ }_{6,321}$ | 2,549 | 1,046 | 4,965 | 2,054 | 10,614 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 100 | 12 | 15 | - | 127 | 213 | 28 | 41 | 65 | 347 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 1,771 | 144 | 562 | 98 | 2,575 | 2,296 | 551 | 1,695 | 885 | 5,427 |
| Metal manufacture | 2,768 | 228 | 268 | 48 | 3,312 | 3,980 | 1,502 | 718 | 431 | . 631 |
| Mechanical engineering | 5,720 | 568 | 879 | 155 | 7,322 | 13,486 | 3,728 | 2.649 | 1,221 | 21,084 |
| Instrument engineering | 487 | 56 | 269 | 57 | 869 | 1,232 | 433 | 764 | 356 | 2,785 |
| Electrical engineering | 1,969 | 227 | 1,570 | 198 | 3,964 | 5,648 | 1,610 | 5,707 | 1,750 | 14,715 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 1,888 | 53 | 49 | 8 | 1,998 | 1.416 | 528 | 75 | 34 | 2,053 |
| vehicles | 2,772 | 175 | 370 | 52 | 3,369 | 6.571 | 1,368 | 1,388 | 475 | 9,802 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 3,592 | 682 | 1,014 | 169 | 5,457 | 5,357 | 2,879 | 3,187 | 1,555 | 12,978 |
| Textiles <br> Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted | $\begin{gathered} 2,011 \\ \substack{432 \\ 496} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 318 \\ \substack{56 \\ 77} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.027 \\ & .227 \\ & 213 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 329 \\ 49 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,685 \\ \hline \\ \hline 854545 \\ 8.45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,934 \\ \hline, 941 \\ 543 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,296 \\ \hline 284 \\ \hline 74 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,040 \\ & 1,364 \\ & 1,264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,979 \\ \hline, 790 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 291 | 86 | 9 | 44 | 517 | 242 | 259 | 486 | 446 | 1,433 |
| Clothing and footwear | 477 | 186 | 1,523 | 563 | 2,74 | 953 | 783 | 10,201 | 6,416 | , 353 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 1,996 | 241 | 267 | 41 | 2,545 | 1,890 | 759 | 1,36 | 567 | ,581 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 1,981 | 594 | 315 | 77 | 2,967 | 1,905 | 1,269 | 669 | 570 | 413 |
| Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing | $\begin{gathered} 1,273 \\ \hline 872 \\ 312 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \\ & 1155 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 938 \\ & 500 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2984 \\ & 148 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,752 \\ & 1,739 \\ & \hline 899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,567 \\ & \hline 800 \\ & 880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,297 \\ 475 \\ 776 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,337 \\ 1,363 \\ \hline 963 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1,65 \\ & 1,196 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other manufacturing industries | 1,649 | 248 | 77 | 164 | 2,838 | 2,040 | 923 | 2,089 | 972 | 6,024 |
| Construction | 18,401 | 1,436 | 302 | 104 | 20,243 | 9,931 | 3,782 | 755 | 692 | 15,160 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 676 | 28 | 150 | 20 | 874 | 909 | 639 | 267 | 285 | 2,100 |
| Transportand communication | 4,019 | 235 | 653 | 109 | 5,016 | 10,575 | 1,509 | 1,914 | 755 | 14,753 |
| Distributive trades | 6,532 | 2,635 | 5,051 | 2,399 | 16,617 | 7,58 | 9,686 | 14,904 | 15,285 | 47,463 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 506 | 82 | 578 | 233 | 1,339 | 2,096 | 1,921 | 1,889 | 3,148 | 9,054 |
| Professional and scientific services | 1,294 | 129 | 2,198 | 347 | 3,968 | 5,867 | 2,175 | 17,011 | 3,012 | 28,065 |
| Miscellaneous service Entertainments, sports, Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry cleaning, | $\begin{aligned} & 10,104 \\ & \substack{18276 \\ 6.259} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,394 \\ & \hline 9.89 \\ & 469 \\ & \hline 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,316 \\ & \hline, .146 \\ & \hline, 397 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 844 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 37 \\ 377 \\ 137 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21, .658 \\ & 1,2738 \\ & 14,738 \\ & 962 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,139 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 432 \\ 1,079 \\ \hline 278 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,544 \\ & 1,513 \\ & 1,3,50 \\ & 1,565 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,490 \\ & \hline, 400 \\ & \hline, 487 \\ & \hline 820 \end{aligned}$ | 45,437 a, 2, 27 2,921 |
| National government service <br> ocal government servic | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,54 \\ 3,20} \\ & 3,28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 168 \\ 97 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,51 \\ & \text { in } \\ & \hline 6310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 824 \\ 92 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,97 \\ 2,27 \\ 2,27 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,326 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,152 \\ & 1,3023 \\ & 1,392 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,120 \\ & \hline 1050 \\ & \hline 607 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,5150 \\ & 5,5060 \end{aligned}$ |


| Region | Placings during four weeks ended |  |  |  |  | Number of racancies remaining unfilled |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Mend } \\ \text { overd } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Buyser } \\ \text { inder } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Women nen } \\ \text { 18 } \\ \text { ovend } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Girnser } \\ \text { inder } \end{array}\right.$ | Total | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Mend } \\ \text { overd } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Buys } \\ \text { incer } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { Overn } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { inder } \\ \text { ind } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total |
| South East <br> East Anglia <br> South Western <br> Yorkshire and Humberside <br> Northern <br> Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grat Britain | 81,214 | 11.180 | 33,771 | 6,933 | 133,098 | 110,570 | 47,918 | 107,965 | 55,880 | 322,433 |
| Lenton and South Eastern |  | ${ }_{\substack{2,343 \\ 1,45}}^{\text {, }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{10.627 \\ 3,439}}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.163}$ | $\xrightarrow{36,976}$ | 29,61 | ${ }_{\substack{12.970 \\ 5,754}}$ | 30,075 <br> 16,206 | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ c,6,664 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 50,675}}^{\text {50,67 }}$ |

STOPPAGES OF WORK
The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those invoiving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted les than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100
The approximate number of workers involved at the establish-
ments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 84,600 ments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 84,600
This total included 18,400 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 66,200 workers
involved in stoppages which began in June, 51,900 were involved in stoppages which began in June, 51,900 were Stoppages of work in the first six months of 1969 and 1968

directly involved and 14,300 indirectly involved, in other word hrown out of work at the establis to thens where the stopage The aggregate of 359,000 working days lost in June includes 81,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from month

| Principal cause | Seginning in |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beginning in the } \\ & \text { first six months } \\ & \text { of } 1969 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number stoppages | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Number } \\ \text { oforkers } \\ \text { oforectrs } \\ \text { inforved } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { stopper } \\ & \text { stopp } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Wages-claims for increases Hours of work | $\begin{gathered} 99 \\ 13 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,200 \\ & 6,500 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 628 \\ \substack{130 \\ 15} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 203,100 \\ \hline 4,7,700 \\ 3,700 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Employment of particular classes or | 41 | 4.60 | 258 | 88,000 |
|  | 30 6 |  | 275 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Duration of stoppages-ending in June

| Duration of stoppage | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages | $\begin{aligned} & \text { workers } \\ & \text { ingerer } \\ & \text { involver } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Working days } \\ \text { lorthers } \\ \text { workerse }}}{\text { inded }}$ |
| Not more than I day 2 days d day \& 6 days Over 6 days | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \\ & 36 \\ & 35 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Total | 205 | 63,800 | 423,000 |

## Prominent stoppages of work during June

The stoppage of work by production workers at heavy vehicle for June 1969 ) ended on 20th June normal working being resume on 23 rd June. A settlement was reached whereby, generally, there would be increases of pay for new starters on semi-skilled machinis operations; better time allowances on new and existing piecework Five Tyne shipyards were affected when some 3,000 boiler makers withdrew their labour on 10th June following the use of staff to move a vessel to a new berth. The boilermakers were operating an overtime ban in support of a claim for the consolidation of one-third of the productivity bonus payment with basic
rates and claimed the use of staff to be a retaliatory measure. About 700 ancillary workers were laid-off as a result of this action. Following agreement on a new productivity bonus scheme, work
was resumed on 17th June.

BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL
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 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 establishment or shop floor level. The figures do not therefore, estabilishment or shop floor level. The figures "o 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 shortonly, based on the
time or overtime.
Indices
At 30 th June 1969 the indices of changes in weekly rates of
wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for
all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

|  | 3lst JANUARY $1956=100$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Allindustries and <br> serrices | Manufacturing industries <br> only |

Date

 | 1968 | June | $168 \cdot 8$ | $90 \cdot 7$ | $186 \cdot 0$ | $166 \cdot 9$ | $90 \cdot 6$ | $184 \cdot 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1969 | Ma | 177.0 | 900.6 | $195 \cdot 4$ | $175 \cdot 4$ | 90.5 | $193 \cdot 9$ |
| 1969 | June | $177 \cdot 2$ | 90.6 | $195 \cdot 6$ | $175 \cdot 4$ | 90.5 | $193 \cdot 9$ |


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


 Whisesale grocerand provision trade (England and Wales): Increase of


 Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during June resulted in increases for workers in several industries, including iron and Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work", which is published concurrently with this GAZETIE.
Estimates of the changes reported in June indicate that the Estimates of the changes reported in June indicate that the
basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 450,000 workers were increased by a total of $£ 185,000$, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, were reported in June, with operative effect from earlier months ( 130,000 workers, $£ 600,000$ in weekly rates of wages). During
reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase $£ 185,000$, about $£ 75,000$ resulted from arrangements made by
joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by volunta agreement, $£ 75,000$ from direct negotiation between employers associations and trade unions, $£ 25,000$ from statutory wages
regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living regulation orders, and
sliding-scale adjustments.

## Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to Junc,
period in the previous year entered below, and $(b)$ the month period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month bo
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.


## RETAIL PRICES 17th JUNE 196

At 17 th June 1969 the general* index of retail prices was 132.1 At 17 th June 1969 the general index of retail prices was $132 \cdot 1$
(prices at 16 th January $1962=100$ ), compared with $131 \cdot 5$ at 20 th May and $125 \cdot 4$ at 18 th June 1968 .
The principal changes in the month were increases in the average prices of meat and potatoes, partly offset by reductions in the average prices of tomatoes. The changes in the prices of potatoes d tomatoes were mainly seasonal
The index measures the change from month to month in the
average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased 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 148.4 and that for

The principal changes in the month were
Food: Rises in the average levels of prices of potatoes and some other fresh vegetables, meat, bacon and pet foods were partly
offset by reductions in the prices of tomatoes and eggs. The index for foods which show significant seasonal variations rose by for foods which show significant seasonal variations rose by
about one-half of one per cent. to $148 \cdot 4$, compared with 147.5 in May. The index for the food group as a whole rose to $133 \cdot 3$, compared with 131.6 in May
Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of Durable household goods. There were rises in the average levels of

prices of articles of soft furnishings, following the extension of | purchase tax to these items. The index for the group as a whole |
| :--- |
| rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to | rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 117.9, compared with 117.5 in May

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of knitting wool and clothing materials following the as a whole purchase tax to these items. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to
17.5.

Services: As a result of the rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services the index for the services group as a
whole rose to $141 \cdot 7$, compared with $141 \cdot 3$ in May.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index rose to $134 \cdot 5$, compared with
$133 \cdot 6$ in May.

Other groups: In the remaining six groups there was little change
in the general level of prices. in the general level of prices.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:
Group and sub-group
Index figure
1 Food: Total
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon Fish
Milter, mecese and and lard and cooking fat
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.
Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canne
Fruit, fresh,
Other food

LY 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 669 Group and sub-group

| II | Alcoholic drink |
| :--- | :--- |
| $135 \cdot 6$ |  |


| III Tobacco | $135 \cdot 4$ |
| :--- | :--- |

IV Housing: Total
Rent
0

Rates and water charges
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and 153
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and
materials for home repairs and decorations
123

| V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) | $\mathbf{1 3 4 \cdot 8}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coal and coke | 132 |
| Gas | 127 |
| Electricity | 145 |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { VI } & \text { Durable household goods: Total } & 117 \cdot 9 \\ \text { Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings } & 127 \\ \text { Radio, television and other household } & 107 \\ \text { appliances } & 107 \\ \text { Pottery, glassware and hardware } & 120\end{array}$

| VII |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Clothing and footwear: Total | $\mathbf{1 1 7 \cdot 5}$ |
| Men's outer clothing | 123 |
| Mens's underclothing | 122 |
| Women's outer clothing | 114 |
| Womens's underclothing | 118 |
| Children's clothing | 116 |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, | 113 |
| hats and materials | 120 |
| Footwear |  |


| VIII Transport and vehicles: Total | $\mathbf{1 2 4 \cdot 6}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Motoring and cycling | 116 |
| Fares | 141 | Books, newspapers and periodicals

Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requise, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, ett.
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{X} & \text { Services: Total } & 141.7\end{array}$ Postage and telephones Other services, including domestic help,
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,
laundering and dry cleaning

XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Statistical Series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal stausics cospliluding 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, uniled vacancies, hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail
prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes. prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes.
Some of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions of the terms used are at the end of this section.
The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics, where possible, to the
Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this Gazerte, 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 Gazerte, January 1965, page 5] or, excep-
tionally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in tionally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in
the south east of England [see this Gazerte, 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 estithe Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year esti-
mates for other groups (table 103). The annual totals in employ ment 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) changes 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 posiother reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic posi-
tion, 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 unemploy-
ment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stoppe from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter grou includes persons without recent employment who have registered whilst seeking employment, and, in particular, young person
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 o the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration. excluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are als nalysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for norm
asonal varazo.
Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics (table 119) relate (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 additiona information about the level of industrial activity. Table 12 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 earning
enquiries. E.

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 clerica employees in table 123; and those earnings in index form
in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogou employees and all administrative, technical and clerical employee in certain industries and services are in table 125, wage drift in industries covered by the half-yearly earnings in table 126, an average earnings in index form by industry in table 127, and by 129, shows, in index form, movements in weekly and hourly was ates 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 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 Productio 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 argest component-wages and salaries. Annual indices of labou 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 descript
pages $801-803$
pages 801-803.
Conventions. The following standard symbols are used.
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit
shown)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { n.e.s. } & \text { not elsewhere specified } \\ \text { S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or } \\ \text { U. }\end{array}$ A line across a column between two
A line across a column between two consecutive figures
idicates that the figures above and below the line have been indicates that the figures above and below the line have been
compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable, or that they relate to different groups for which totals are given in the table.
Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitat he calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { East }}}^{\text {Ster }}$ | ${ }_{\text {East }}^{\text {Aasglia }}$ | South $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soutern } \\ & \text { West }\end{aligned}$ | Midlands | Midlands | Yorks and Humber- side | Nestern | Northern | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great } \\ \text { Britaint }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard Regions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19851966 | December | 8,010 | 619 | 1,311 | 2,346 | 1,418 | 2,092 | 3,014 | 1.314 | 988 | 2,154 | 3,280 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Supectiber } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,971 \\ & \hline, 097 \\ & 8,002 \\ & 7,960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack { 169 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{069 \\ 609 \\ 608{ 1 6 9 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 0 6 9 \\ 6 0 9 \\ 6 0 8 } } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,314 \\ & 1,330 \\ & 1,327 \\ & 1,286 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a,395 } 2,35 \\ & \text { a.336 } \\ & 2,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4166 \\ & 1,426 \\ & 1,4218 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,987 \\ 3 \\ 3,909 \\ 2,970 \\ 2,977} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,30 \\ & 1,309 \\ & 1,398 \\ & 1,298 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 975 \\ & 9896 \\ & 9860 \\ & 960 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,194 \\ & \text { 23, } 1301 \\ & 23,250 \\ & 23,016 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Sancterber } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{7,85 \\ 7,781 \\ 7,784 \\ 7,874} \end{gathered}$ | 599 <br> $\begin{array}{l}506 \\ 606 \\ 609\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,274 \\ & 1,35 \\ & 1,302 \\ & 1,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a.2.270 } \\ & \text { and } 274 \\ & 2,288 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,406 \\ & 1,424 \\ & 1,4,46 \\ & 1,46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.059 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 2,051 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,944 \\ \substack{2,926 \\ \text { and } \\ 2,901} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,266 \\ & 1.279 \\ & 1,284 \\ & 1,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 948 \\ & 982 \\ & 9.92 \\ & 954 \\ & 954 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1988 | March | 7,820 7 | ${ }_{607}^{604}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,312}$ | ${ }_{2,271}^{2,24}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1} 1,405$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,002}$ | ${ }_{2,899}^{2,883}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,265}$ | ${ }_{950}^{988}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,086 \\ 2}}^{2,096}$ | ${ }_{2}^{22,6515}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{* \\ \text { Speptember } \\ \text { December }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{7}^{7,860}$ | ${ }_{619}^{615}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,2288}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,2,276}$ | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,403}$ | ${ }_{2,018}^{2,022}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,989}$ | ${ }_{1,268}^{1,268}$ | ${ }_{9}^{948} 9$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,087}$ | 22,701 22,647 |



| TABLE 103 | ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | THOUSANDS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} \vdots \\ 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mid-month |
| $62 \cdot 9$ 62: 6i: 6i: 62.2 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,422.7 \\ & , 1,77.5 \\ & , 1,50.5 \\ & 1,6404 \end{aligned}$ | $370 \cdot 9$ <br> $379: 8$ <br> $389: 9$ <br> $390 \cdot 4$ <br> $40 \cdot 4$ <br>  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sop } \end{aligned}$ |  | $503 \cdot 7$ 50.7 50.3 57.1 $519 \cdot 2$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 539 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 535: 5 \\ 524: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot \mid \\ \hline 35 \cdot \mid \\ 348: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 288 \cdot 6 \\ \substack{296: 4 \\ 290 \cdot 8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c23:4} \\ & \hline 6332 \\ & 6410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 3210 \\ 323: 3 \\ 338 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,616 \cdot 9 \\ & 1,566 \\ & 1,681 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 03 \cdot 2 \\ 40.6 \\ 423 \cdot 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,937: 0 \\ & 2,970 \\ & 2,973 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 111: 1 \\ 6080 \\ 608 \end{gathered}$ | $1,548,6$ <br> $1,593 \cdot 2$ |  | 735.7 <br> 788.7 <br> 789.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June(o) } \\ & \text { Juné(o) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 59 \cdot 2 \\ & 55 \cdot 1 \\ & 55 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 527.6 <br> 497. <br> 4920 | $361: 0$ 347 $350: 8$ 30: | $\begin{aligned} & 314: 1 \\ & \text { 30: } \\ & 321: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 644.4} \\ & \hline 634.4 \\ & 634 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 34 \cdot 9 \\ 343: 0 \\ 347: 6 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,636 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,545 \\ & 1,505 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4229 \\ & 424 \\ & 4212: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,69 \cdot 3 \\ & 1,602.6 \\ & 1,584 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,956 \cdot 6 \\ & 2,7,78 \\ & 2,73 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,251 \cdot 1 \\ & 3,2651 \\ & 3,34 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 607.4 \\ & 587: 4 \\ & 57.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,558 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,558 \cdot 8 \\ & 1,528 \end{aligned}$ | ¢5s6.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { c88.1. } \\ 885 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | Junne June |
| $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 1 \\ & 60.1 \\ & 60.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 523: 9 \\ 535: 5 \\ 593 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3536 \\ & 3550 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 295 \cdot 7 \\ & 295: 5 \\ & 2985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64: 10: 1 \\ & 649: 8 \\ & 649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 33 \cdot 0 \\ 345: \\ 355: 5 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,6687.7 \\ & 1,697: 40 \\ & 1,690 \end{aligned}$ | 410:6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Supust } \\ \text { September }}}{ }$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 3 \\ & 60 \cdot 4 \\ & 60: 3 \end{aligned}$ | 534.5 <br> s35: <br> $532 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 354.8 \\ & 3545 \\ & 355 \end{aligned}$ | 299.1 29 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 6378 \\ 648: 6 \\ 642 \cdot 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,685 \cdot 6 \\ & 1 ;, 647 \cdot \frac{6}{6} \\ & 1,648 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ootober } \\ & \text { Doer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 59.5 \\ 59.6 \\ 59.6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $351 \cdot 3$ 34. $348 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 295 \cdot 2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 299: 5 \\ 29:-4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 639.7 \\ & \hline 6490 \\ & 689.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1,633 \\ 1,6476 \\ 1,6}}{1,68}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 59.9 \\ 59.6 \\ 59.6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $348: 1$ 348: 389 | $\begin{aligned} & 2929 \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 640: 2 \\ & 640: 4 \\ & 641: \end{aligned}$ | 337.5 <br> 337 <br> $338: 2$$\|$ <br> 1646 | $\begin{aligned} & 1:, 6652 \cdot 9 \\ & i, i, 681: 0 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424.53 .5 \\ & 423 \end{aligned}$ | 1,602.9 | 2,973.7 | 3,155-8 | 608.8 | 1,598.2 | 556.8 | 789.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprit } \\ \text { Hane } \\ \text { Jane(o) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 59.2 | 527.6 | 361.0 | ${ }^{314.1}$ | ${ }^{644.1}$ | ${ }^{344 \cdot 9}$ | 1,636-6 | ${ }^{422.9}$ | 1,609.3 | 2,925.6 | 3,151-3 | $607 \cdot 4$ | 1,588.6 | 556.2 | 788.1 | (b) |
| $\begin{gathered} 59 \cdot 0 \\ 5990 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 525: 595: 5 \\ & 528: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 655: 9 \\ 655: 5 \\ 650 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 345 \cdot 9 \\ 347 \cdot 3 \\ 346 \cdot-3 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,620 \cdot 40 \cdot 3 \\ & 1,590 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { Seprember } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 57 \cdot 9 \\ 5777 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 525: 20 \\ & 517 \cdot i \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 310 \cdot 2 \\ 307 \cdot 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6997 \\ & 6497 \\ & 648 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 355 \cdot 7 \\ 345: 0 \\ 340: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,588 \cdot 1 \\ 1,556 \cdot 9}}^{1,9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noverer } \\ & \text { Doerember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 9 \\ 56 \cdot 7 \\ 56.3 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot 7 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { anf: } \\ 347: 8 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304 \cdot 3 \\ & 30 . \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 336.7 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 335 \cdot 7 \\ 334: 8 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,532 \cdot 80.7 \\ & 1,530 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 68 \\ & 56 \cdot 1 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5005 \\ \substack{190} \\ 498 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349: 8 \\ & 349: 0 \\ & 349: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 302: 3 \\ & \text { 30: } \\ & 301: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,531.6 \\ & 1,549 \\ & 1,545 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,602.6 | 2,798.4 | 3,268-1 | 582.0 | 1,531.8 | 565.4 | 825.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Arril } \\ \text { Say } \\ \text { cune } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 7 \\ 5550 \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 494:-2.7 \\ & 4998: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $350: 3$ 351: 351: | $\begin{gathered} 301 \cdot 5 \\ 3005 \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1,545: 0} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | July <br> Austest <br> Seprember |
| $\begin{gathered} 55: 3 \\ 555 \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 496 \cdot 5 \cdot 595 \\ 4995: 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351 \cdot 4 \\ & 3501 \\ & 351 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 637.3 <br> 635 <br> 635 <br> 6.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 336 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 394 \cdot: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,537 \cdot 3 \\ & 1,533 \\ & 1,516.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 55 \cdot 1 \\ & 555 \cdot 2 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 490: 6 \\ 490: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $348 \cdot 2$ <br> 348: <br> $348 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 339 \cdot 1 \\ & 3906 \\ & 3926 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,481} 1.41$ | 421.7 419 419 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 54: 9 \\ & 55: 6 \\ & 55: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4900.9 \\ & 4992909 \\ & 490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 349 \cdot 3 \\ 350: 9 \\ 350 \cdot 8 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ci3.5.5} \\ 634 \cdot 5 \\ 634 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,487 \cdot 9 \\ & 1,5205 \\ & 1,505: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 417: 4 \\ 45: 5 \\ 412: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 1,584.1 | 2,73-8 | 3,354.5 | 571.4 | 1,528.7 | 584.0 | 818.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { jar } \\ \text { une } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 5 \\ 56.5 \\ 56 \cdot 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 352 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 3550 \\ 355 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 320 \cdot 3 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 636 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline 640: 2 \\ & 639 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,493 \cdot 8 \\ & 1,9,506: 8 \\ & 1,85 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 560 \\ & 56.0 \\ & 55: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 353.3 $\substack{355 \\ 353.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 321: 9 \\ 319: 0 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 640: 5 \\ & 640: 8 \\ & 641: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 354 \cdot: 6 \\ & 3555: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 400.5 404.7 05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octoberl\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|lecemberll } \\ \text { Doce } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 55.5 \\ 545 \\ 54.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 493: 0959 \\ & 490: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \cdot 1 \\ & 3590 \cdot 0 \\ & 3949 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 314: 8 \\ 30-4 \\ 307 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 939.6 \\ 6395 \cdot 6 \\ 636 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot 6 \\ \begin{array}{c} 351 \cdot 6 \\ 352 \cdot 4 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,463: 8 \\ & i, 4535 \\ & i, 485 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fanuary } \\ & \text { Beraraly } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |
| 55.0. | ${ }_{4}^{493.5}$ | $349 \cdot 2$ <br> 348 |  | ¢ 63.1 | ${ }_{3}^{353} \mathbf{3} / 8$ | 1:436-8 | 3999.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain：males and females

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| ${ }^{1855}$ |  | 1：8 | cos |  | \％${ }^{3}$ |  |  | 13 |
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| coseme | coin | 告 |  |  |  |  | ， | $1{ }^{1 / 3}$ |
| ${ }^{1966}$ |  | 1／5 |  |  | $\xrightarrow{10,7}$ |  |  | 涪 |
|  |  | 湤 |  |  | \％，5 |  |  | 准 |
| come |  | \％ |  |  | cis |  |  | 淕 |
|  |  | ${ }^{1,2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ＋6 |
| 1987 | （iol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ctis |  | ¢ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2 \cdot 1}$ |
| coick |  | ${ }^{\frac{2}{2}}$ |  | cin |  |  |  | － |
|  |  |  |  | $\frac{14}{1+1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\pm$ | coid | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{1 / 3}$ | 旡越， | cis | cin |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack { \text { a } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{2.5 \\ 2.5{ \text { a } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 . 5 \\ 2 . 5 } }\end{subarray}}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {P\％}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{1.5 \\ 103}}_{\text {\％}}$ | cis |  |  |
|  | coty | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2}$ |  | coty |  | cole |  |  |
|  | $\substack { \text { cis } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { gin } \\ \text { mi，}{ \text { cis } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { gin } \\ \text { mi，} } } \end{subarray}$ |  | cis |  |  |  | cis |  |
|  |  |  | cis | ${ }^{\frac{37}{1 / 8}}$ | ¢ |  |  | － |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.4}$ | cis |  | 翟 |  |  | ${ }^{\frac{2}{2} \overbrace{2}}$ |



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | PORARILY STOPPED <br> Total <br> (000's) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | Percentage <br> rate <br> per cent. | Total <br> (000's) | of whichschool.-leavers(000's) |  | Actualnumber (000's) | Seasonly adiusted |  |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1965 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 6 \\ & 98 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 1 \\ & 88: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 6$ 0.6 0.6 | 2.4 a $4: 6$ a | 86.5 87 87.5 | 72.8 <br> 727 <br> 73.4 | O.9.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriti } 12 \\ & \text { Mana } 10 \\ & \text { Hun } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:\% | 82.6 $\substack{73 \\ 63 \\ 62}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5.7 } \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}$ | 2:73 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 9 \\ & 79 \\ & 619 \end{aligned}$ | 77.4 <br> 754 <br> 74.9 <br>  <br> 7.5 | 0.9 0.9 0.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12 \\ & \text { August } 9 \\ & \text { September } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.9 0.9 |  | ¢ $\begin{gathered}\text { 4. } \\ 16.5 \\ 6: 6\end{gathered}$ | li: |  | 77.5 773.7 | 0.9 0.9 0.9 |
|  | October 11 Nover 8 December 6 | \% $\begin{aligned} & 76.4 \\ & 76.0 \\ & 74.0\end{aligned}$ | 0:9, | 75.4. | 2.14 0.7 | 1:0 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 73.0 \\ & 74.8 \\ & 7.2\end{aligned}$ | 77.3 68.2 65.8 | 0:88 |
| 1966 | January 10 February 14 <br> March I | 74.9 78.7 $68: 7$ | 0:98 | 73.4 75 67.7 | 1.7 0.7 0.5 | $1: 4$ $1: 2$ $1: 4$ | $72 \cdot 2$ $70 \cdot 3$ 67 | 57.6 <br> 55.4 <br> 57 <br> 7.7 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.7\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 18 \\ & \text { Hand } 16 \\ & \text { Hune 13 } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}66.1 \\ 54.6 \\ \text { ci }\end{gathered}$ | 0.8 0.6 0.6 | ( $\begin{gathered}64.9 \\ 59.7 \\ 53\end{gathered}$ | 2:5 | $1: 1$ 0.9 |  | 58.2 63.0 66.5 | - 0.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July II } 8 \\ & \text { Auspus } 8 \\ & \text { September } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.68 0.9 | 54.2. | 2.5 <br> 14.5 <br> 6.6 <br> 1.9 | 0.9 $i: 8$ i |  | 70.0 <br> $71: 4$ <br> 71 <br> 8.8 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \\ & \text { Noverber } 14 \\ & \text { December 12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.575 \\ 1003: 8 \end{gathered}$ | 1:20 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,0 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  | 5.1 13.7 10.1 | 79.4. 9.7 92.7 | 76.8 <br> 84.7 <br> 88.4 | -0.9 |
| 1967 |  | ${ }_{\substack{119.7 \\ 115 \\ 115}}^{16.6}$ | 1:34 |  | 1:6 | 10.6 12.5 12.5 |  | 87.8 92.7 92.7 | 1:0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprilil } 10 \\ & \text { May } 80 \\ & \text { June } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:3.3 1.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 2 \\ & 87: 8 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | 2.8 0.8 0.8 |  | 191.5 86.6 87.2 | 96.5 96.4 99.3 | $1: 1$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} \text { July } 10 \\ \text { Aubst } 14 \\ \text { September II } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 95: 9 \\ & 10275 \\ & 1076 \end{aligned}$ | 1:173 | $\begin{gathered} 88: 98: 9 \\ 109: 9 \\ 109 \end{gathered}$ |  | ¢ $\begin{gathered}7.6 \\ 5.9 \\ \text { S }\end{gathered}$ | cosis.7. | (104.6 | 1:2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{1: 2}^{1: 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 4 \\ & \text { Po } \\ & 97 \\ & \hline 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 1: 5 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 9 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | (10.8. | $93 \cdot 6$ 93 93 | 1:1 |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurary } 8 \\ & \text { Fabrary } 12 \\ & \text { Marach II } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:2 1.1 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{109.2 \\ 995 \\ 95}]{\text { a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1 $3: 1$ $2: 0$ | ¢98.6. 98 |  | 1:0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 18 \\ & \text { Man } 13 \\ & \text { Jane } \end{aligned}$ | - 94.9 .4 | $1: 1$ 0.9 |  | 3.3 i. 0.8 | $1: 7$ |  |  | 1:0 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Aust } \\ \text { Suppertber } \end{array}\right\} \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.9 $1: 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 1 \\ & 96.6 \\ & 86.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $1: 1$ 1.4 1.2 1 | 78.2 <br> $78 \cdot 6$ <br> $79 \cdot 2$ | ¢19.9. | 1:18 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October 14 } \\ & \text { Noverber }{ }^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 88.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 7 \\ 88 \cdot 7 \\ 83 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1.09 $0: 8$ | ¢ |  | $1: 9.9$ 0.9 |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurary } 13 \\ & \text { Pabrary } \\ & \text { Harch } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:0 | 87.0 85 82.3 | 1.3 0.8 0.6 | -0.9 $1: 6$ | ¢ 8 85.7. | 72.0 79.9 71.7 | 0:88 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprili } 14 \\ & \text { Hand } 12 \\ & \hline \text { Hene } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \cdot 9 \\ & 750.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \cdot 6 \\ 74.2 \\ 68 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | 2.5 0.9 0.7 | 1:3 | $\begin{gathered} 78 \cdot 1 \\ 737.3 \\ 67.7 \end{gathered}$ | (is.6 | 0 $0: 9$ $0: 9$ |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | Total | WHOLLYexcluding school-leavers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Percentagerateper cent. | Total <br> (000's) | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { of which } \\ \text { Schools } \\ \text { leavers } \\ \text { ( } 000 \text { 's } \end{array}\right)$ |  | Actual number (000's) | Seasonally adiusted |  |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { As percentage } \\ \text { of otaty } \\ \text { emploes } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (en ${ }^{3}$ |  | $\square$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & : 6 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1: .1 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 2.6 3.6 $2: .6$ 1.6 1.0 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.6 1.6 |  |  |  |
| 1965 |  | $\begin{gathered} 57 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 2 \\ 54 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57: 0 \\ 55: 8 \\ 53 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 56 \cdot 7 \\ 55.6 \\ 53.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.8. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriril } 10 \\ & \text { Hyan } 101 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \cdot 4 \\ & 43 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 0.9 0.8 0.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \cdot 1 \cdot \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | 1.8 0.4 0.1 | 0.2 0.4 0.4 | $\begin{gathered} 49 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 9 \\ & 49: 8 \\ & 51: 3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.8 0.9 0.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12 \\ & \text { August } 9 \\ & \text { September } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.7 0.9 0.9 | 41.9 477 47 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}0.1 \\ 5: 2 \\ 2.2\end{gathered}$ | 0.2 0.9 0.9 | 41.7 43 43.7 45 |  | 0.9 0.9 |
|  | October 11 Noverber December 6 | $\begin{gathered} 50.5 \\ 50.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \cdot 1 \\ & \substack{50 \cdot 9 \\ 49: 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 3 \\ & 50: 6 \\ & 49.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,96 \\ & 407 \end{aligned}$ | 0.8 0.8 0.8 |
| 1966 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 10 \\ \text { Hebrary } 14 \\ \text { Marach } 14 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.3 0.1 $0: 1$ | 0.6 0.3 0.3 | 54.5 53 49.7 | 43.7 43.0 43 | 0.7 0.7 0.7 |
|  | April 18 <br> San <br> Sune 16 <br> 16 <br> 15 | 48.5 <br> 48.8 <br> 40.4 | 0.8 0.7 0.7 | 48.1 43.4 40.1 | 0.9 0.2 0.2 | (0.44 | 47.2 33.1 39.9 | $\begin{gathered} 44 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 48 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | 0.8 0.8 0.8 |
|  | Suly 11 <br> September 12 | 40.5 $\substack{48.5 \\ 52.0}$ | 0.7 0.8 0.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.1 \\ & 51.0 \\ & 51.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.4 0.4 0.7 | 39.9 39.2 49.2 |  | O.9. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \text { Nover } \begin{array}{l} \text { November } \\ \text { Deesmer } 12 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63 \cdot 7 \\ \substack{73.4 \\ 83 \cdot 4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6 \\ \substack{2.5 \\ 2.3} \end{gathered}$ | ¢15: 85 80.9 | $\begin{gathered} 61 \cdot 6 \\ 78:-9 \end{gathered}$ | 1: 1.3 |
| 1967 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \text { February } 13 \\ \text { March 13 } \end{gathered}$ | 90.5 <br> $\substack{105 \\ 95.4}$ | 1.7 <br> 1.6 <br> 1.8 | 94.1. 97 94.1 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2\end{aligned}$ |  | 93.7 97.4 93.9 |  | $1: 4$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apriti } 10 \\ \text { Sar } \\ \text { Hune } 12 \end{gathered}$ | 96.2 <br> 96 <br> 84.6 <br> 1.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94 \cdot 9 \\ 88.6 \\ 83 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1:4 | 94.0 $\begin{aligned} & 98 . \\ & 83 \\ & 83.0\end{aligned}$ | 89.5 <br> 99.7 <br> 94.8 <br> 9 | 1:5 1.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 10 \\ & \text { Aust } 14 \\ & \text { September } 11 \end{aligned}$ | 83.1 90.3 90.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 82 \cdot 0 \\ 90.3 \\ 89.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1 \\ & 0: 0 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.7 \\ & 88.2 \\ & 88 \cdot-9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98.595: 5 \\ \hline 9018: 8 \end{gathered}$ | 1.7 |
|  | October 9 November 13 December II | $\begin{gathered} 92 \cdot 8 \\ 978: 8 \\ 98.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92: 010 \\ & 9568: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 8 \\ & 996: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.6 |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurary } 8 \\ & \text { February } 12 \\ & \text { March } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 8 \\ & 1006 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 88$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { 105: } \\ & 100 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 2 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 1050 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \cdot 7 \\ 888 \\ 88.8 \end{gathered}$ | 1.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 8 \\ & \text { May } 131 \\ & \text { June } 10 \end{aligned}$ | 99.1 <br> 98.0 <br> 86.5 <br>  <br> 10. | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 85 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | 97.597. <br> 85.4 <br> 5.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 92: 8: 8 \\ & 927: 8 \\ & 97 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 6$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 8 \\ & \text { Aust } 12 \\ & \text { September } 9 \end{aligned}$ | 84:0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 3 \\ & 88 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 . \\ & 4.8 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | 82.9 <br> 88.9 <br> 83.1 <br> 1.9 | 99.9 <br> 98.4 <br> 98.4 <br>  <br> 8.5 | 1.7 |
|  | October 14 November 11 December 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 88.0 \\ & 89.4 \\ & 99.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 3 \cdot \\ & 88 \cdot 5 \\ & 88 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | coly 88.3 | $\begin{gathered} 89.5 \\ \text { sis } \\ 85 \cdot-4 \end{gathered}$ | 1:5 1.5 |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Fearry } 10 \\ & \text { Marchary } 10 \end{aligned}$ | 96:9 ${ }_{\text {96 }}^{93} 9$ | 1.7 | 96:1 ${ }_{\text {95 }}^{95}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.8 0.1 0.9 | 95.7 ${ }_{\text {95 }}^{\text {95: }}$ | 80.4 77.2 81.9 | 1:4 $1: 4$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprili } 14 \\ & \text { Map } 12 \\ & \hline \text { Hunc } \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 4: 4 \\ & 826: 3 \\ & 76 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.7 \\ & 88.0 \\ & 85.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 0.8 0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 88.5 \\ & \substack{8.5 \\ 75 \cdot 7} \end{aligned}$ | 84.2 88.1 88.9 | $1: 4$ <br> 1.4 <br> 1.5 |


| -avorgma |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | PORARILY STOPPED <br> Total <br> (000's) | WHOLLY UNEEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Season | adjusted |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { rate } \end{array} \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array}$ | Total <br> (000's) |  |  | Actual number (000's) | Number <br> (000's) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Af percentage } \\ \text { of toratereas } \\ \text { emplopess } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | Monthly averages |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 3: 8 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0.9 $1: 7$ $1: 7$ |
| 1965 |  |  | $1: 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \cdot 10: 8 \\ & 209: 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.1 \\ & 29.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0:9, |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 2 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28: 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { as: } \\ & 20: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 0.1 0.1 | 4.6 0.2 0.2 | 26.4 24: 20.7 |  | 0:9 |
|  | July 12 <br> September 13 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | lin $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 23.1 \\ & 23.9\end{aligned}$ |  | 0.1 0.8 0.3 0 | 19.9 21.1 22.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \\ & 27: 5 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 1:00 |
|  | October 11 November 8 December 6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 9 \\ & : 0 \\ & : 0 \end{aligned}$ | 25:2 | 0.4 0.1 0.1 | 0.5 0.2 0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 27 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 7 \\ & 25: 1 \\ & 25: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.9 0.9 |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 10 \\ & \text { Fourrar } 1 / 14 \\ & \text { Marach } 14 \end{aligned}$ | 29.4. 30.7 27 | 1:0 |  | 0.12 | 0.3 0.2 0.2 | 29.9 <br> 30.4 <br> 27.4 <br>  | ¢23:8 | 0:88 |
|  | Arpili 18 <br> May 16 June 13 | cone | \% 0.8 |  | 0.7 0.1 0.1 | 0.3 0.3 0.3 |  |  | 0.8 0.0 $i .9$ |
|  | July 11 <br> August 8 September 12 |  | 0.88 | 21.5 <br> $\substack{26.4 \\ 28.7}$ <br>  | (e.1. $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.3 0.6 |  | ¢ 39.4 | 1.0 1.2 |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 48.4 \\ & \substack{99.6 \\ 62.1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7 \\ \substack{2.7} \\ 2.2 \end{gathered}$ | 33.5 $\begin{aligned} & 34.7 \\ & 47.3\end{aligned}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | 0.6 0.2 0.2 | (12:9 | 34.8 34.5 47.1 | 36.0 38 45.5 | 1:3 |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januray } \\ & \text { Fiaruary } \\ & \text { March } 13 \end{aligned}$ | ¢12.1 |  | 55:2 | 0.3 0.1 0 | ¢7.9 <br> $3: 8$ <br> 18 |  | 43.7 <br> $\substack{43 . \\ 43.3}$ | 1:5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprivil } 10 \\ & \text { Mane } 8 \text { I } 12 \end{aligned}$ | S50.8 | $1: 8$ | 50.1 46.5 41.4 | 0.6 0.1 0.1 |  | 49.6 <br> $\substack{46 \cdot 3 \\ 41.3}$ <br>  | 45.0 57 57.5 | 1:7 1.8 |
|  | July 10 August 14 September II | 416.5 | 1.5 |  | ¢0.7 <br> $1: 6$ <br> 1 | 0.7 1.2 1.2 |  |  | $1: 9$ |
|  | October 9 <br> November 13 <br> December II |  | $1: 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 51: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 0.1 | - 1.16 |  | - 49.0 | 1.7 <br> 1.8 <br> 8 |
| 1968 |  | ( 56.3 .3 | 2.0. | 55.7 55.7 52.1 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 0.6 0.6 0.6 | ¢5.5. | 45.9 43 43.2 4.2 | 1:5 |
|  | April 8 May 13 June 10 | 51.6 $\substack{47.7 \\ 43.6}$ | $1: 8$ | 51. $47 \cdot 2$ 43.4 4 | 1.0 0.3 0.2 | 0.5 0.5 0.3 |  |  | 1:/69 |
|  |  | 42.5 <br> 47 <br> 47 <br> 1.9 | 1.5 | 46.9 44.7 44.7 | 0.2 0.7 1.5 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | 41.8 436 43.2 4 | ( $\begin{gathered}53.7 \\ 531.3 \\ 51.3\end{gathered}$ | $1: 98$ |
|  | October 14 <br> December 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 5 \\ & 49: 0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 | 47.0 48.1 | 0.6 0.1 | 0.5 0.5 0.9 | 46.5 487 47.9 |  | 1.7 |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \begin{array}{l} \text { Fubruary } \\ \text { Ferarch } 10 \end{array} \\ & \text { Man } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:9 | 53:4 | 0.2 $0: 1$ 0 | 0.7 5.7 | 53:2 | 43.9 $\substack{43 \\ 44.6 \\ 4}$ | 1:6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arpiri } 14^{4} \\ & \text { Hand } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \cdot 8 \\ & 45: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 1:88 | 51.3 S5: 42.7 | 0.7 0.1 0.1 | 0.5 <br> i. <br> .7 | 50.7 45.2 42.6 |  | 1:.68 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
betuth \\
30ether - 2
\end{tabular}}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TEM-
PORARILY
STOPPED STOPPED \\
Total \\
(000's)
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \\
\hline \& \& Number (000's) \& rate
\(\qquad\) \& Total (000's) \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{c}
\text { of which } \\
\text { school } \\
\text { levers. } \\
\text { ( } 000 \text { 's }
\end{array}\right)
\] \& \& Actual
number (000's) \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
adjusted \\
As percentage employees per cent.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  \& Monthly averages \&  \&  \& \(16 \cdot 3\)
\(13 \cdot 2\)
14.7
20.9
20.3
26.7
20.7
10.5
27.5
25.5
20.4
20.4
20.6
23.6
\(33 \cdot 2\)
\(33 \cdot 2\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0: 2 \\
\& 0: 3 \\
\& 0: 4 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0: 3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0: 3 \\
\& 0: 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.6 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.6 \\
\& 0.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(\square\) \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{19.0
19.7
19.2} \&  \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{}} \& 24:3 \& \[
1: 88
\] \&  \& 0.1
0.1
0.1 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.2 \\
\& 1: 0 \\
\& 1.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23 \cdot 9 \\
\& 23 \cdot 2 \\
\& 22 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \&  \\
\hline \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 20 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\
\& 10.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.5 \\
\& 1.4 \\
\& 1.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
20 \cdot 3 \\
10 \cdot 3 \\
16 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
\] \& 0.5
0.1
0.1 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 19.8 \\
\& 196 \\
\& 16.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 19 \cdot 0 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
99.3 \\
20.7
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1:4 \\
\hline \& \& 16.5
18.9
18.9 \& \[
\underset{4}{1: 2} \mid
\] \& 16:4 \& 0.1
0.6
0.6 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.8 \\
\& 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 16 \cdot 3 \\
\& 17.1 \\
\& 18.2
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 1.7
1.6
1.6 \\
\hline \& \& 21.7
and
23.7 \& \(1: 1.8\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21 \cdot 6 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
\text { and } \\
23 \cdot 5
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0.1
0.1 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& 21.4.4 \&  \& \({ }_{1}^{1.6}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1966} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
January 10
February 14 \\
March 14
\end{tabular} \& \(25 \cdot 9\)
25:6
22 \& 1:9\% \&  \& 0.2
0
-1 \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \&  \& 20.4
19.4
19.4 \& 1.5 1.4 \\
\hline \& Arpiri 18 June I3 \& 21.1
18.4
16.6 \& \({ }_{1}^{1: / 6}\) \& ¢ 20.9 \& 0.3
\(0: 1\)
0.1 \& 0.2
0.1 \& 20.6
18.5
16.5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
19.7 \\
19.5 \\
2.1 \\
\hline 1.1
\end{tabular} \& 1.5
1.6
1.6 \\
\hline \& July II
Ausus 8
September 12 \& 16.5
12.5
22.1 \&  \& (16:4 \begin{tabular}{l}
18.9 \\
in \\
\hline 1.9
\end{tabular} \& 0.1
0.7 \& 0.1
0.1
0.2 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
16.3 \\
\(\begin{array}{l}17.7 \\
21.2\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& 1.68 \\
\hline \& October 10
November 14
December 12 \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 20: 4 \\
\& 35
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
27 \cdot 7 \\
32.5
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1967} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
41.0 \\
sis \\
36.5 \\
\hline 6.8
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& 0.1
\(0: 1\)
0.1 \& 2.1
0.1
0.3 \&  \&  \& 2. 2.4 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } 10 \\
M M a v \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { May } 8 \\
\& \text { June } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& \(34 \cdot 3\)
31:5
27.1 \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \& 0:4 \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2.4 \\
2.5 \\
2.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } 10 \\
\& \text { Ausust } 14 \\
\& \text { September II }
\end{aligned}
\] \& 27.1
29.7
30.3 \& 2.0. \& 26.8 \begin{tabular}{l}
26.5 \\
30.5 \\
\hline 0.5
\end{tabular} \& 0.2
0.8
0 \& 0.2
0.2
0.3 \&  \&  \& 2. 2.6 \\
\hline \& October 9
November I3
December II \& \[
\begin{gathered}
33 \cdot 1 \\
35.7 \\
37 \cdot 0
\end{gathered}
\] \& 2.5 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3 \cdot 8 \\
\& 364
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0.3
0.3
0.4 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 32 \cdot 5 \\
\& 36 \\
\& 36-4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 32: 1 \\
\& \text { an: } \\
\& 32: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1968} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
January 8
Pobruary
March
I2 \\
March II
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
39.5 \\
37.5 \\
\(35 \cdot 6\) \\
\hline 5.6
\end{tabular} \& 2.9 2.9 \& 30.4 \(\begin{aligned} \& 38.7 \\ \& 37.7 \\ \& 35.5\end{aligned}\) \& 0.1
0
0.1 \& 1.1
0.2
0.2 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(38 \cdot 3\) \\
37.6. \\
\(35 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& 2.4 \(\begin{aligned} \& 2.4 \\ \& 2: 3 \\ \& 2.3\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Apriv } 18 \\
\text { Man } 13 \\
\text { June } 10
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \& 3.9
34:
and
\(28 \cdot 3\) \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \& 34.1.
34,
28.2 \&  \&  \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
July 8 \\
September
\end{tabular} \&  \& 2.1. \(\begin{aligned} \& 2.3 \\ \& 2.3 \\ \& 2.3\end{aligned}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
27.6. \\
30.4 \\
30.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 0.1
\(0: 1\)
0.8 \& 0.1
0.1
0 \&  \&  \& 2.7
2.7
2.6

2 <br>
\hline \& Cotober 14
Nover 11

December 9 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3: 8 \\
& 30
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 2.5 $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.7\end{aligned}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 33 \cdot 7 \\
& 35.7 \\
& 35 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.3

0.1

0.1 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.2 \\
& 0.4 \\
& 0.4
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { S3: } \\
& 35 \\
& 35
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 30.0 \\
& 31
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 2.54 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1969} \& | January 13 February 10 |
| :--- |
| March 10 | \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$38 \cdot 2$

38.6
38.6
$35 \cdot 9$
35.6
$30 \cdot 2$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.9
2.9
2.8
2.7
2.7
2.5

2.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
38 \cdot 0 \\
38.0 \\
37.6 \\
33.7 \\
33 \cdot 2 \\
29.7
\end{gathered}
$$} \& 0.2

0.1
0.1 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0.2
0.6
0.4
0.4
0.4
0.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$37 \cdot 8$
37:
37.5
$35 \cdot 4$
$35: 1$
$29: 6$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31.0
30.0
32.9
3n:0
35:
37.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.3
2.3
2.5
2.5
2.
2.
2.8} <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aprit } 14 \\
& \text { Mane } 1{ }^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& 0.3

0.1
0.1 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  | total | Ecister | wHour | Nenmoloreo | Tramar | w | Our uenp |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number |  | Toal |  | ${ }_{\text {Toat }}^{\text {（ooves }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Number }}^{\substack{\text { Sasona }}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 195 | coma |  | － 0 |  | \％： | \％oid |  |  | \％\％ |
|  | cickili |  | ：\％ 0 | （1928 | －${ }^{2.9}$ | 管 |  |  | \％：\％ |
|  |  | （10\％ | \％$\%$ | cin | － | 年管 |  |  | \％ |
|  |  |  | \％$\%$ |  | \％ 8.5 | ${ }^{3} 8$ |  |  | － 9 |
| ${ }^{1966}$ |  |  | 907 |  | $0: 1$ | \％$\%$ |  | ${ }^{14.4}$ | 0\％ 0 |
|  |  |  | \％ 0.7 |  | \％ | － 0.5 |  |  | \％ 0.6 |
|  |  | citis | $0 \%$ |  |  | \％ |  | cisio | ${ }^{0} 8$ |
|  |  |  |  | coit |  | cis |  |  | \％ |
| ${ }_{187}$ |  |  |  |  | 硣 |  | 30．4． | cis | \％ |
|  |  |  | （ |  |  |  | cio |  | \％ |
|  | coile |  | － |  | \％ | \％ | 趌？ |  |  |
|  | Sotereme | ¢ |  |  | － | \％ |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{20}$ |
| 1988 |  | cis | － |  | 哭 $\frac{3}{2}$ |  |  |  | ： |
|  | cosem |  | （en |  | 号： | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | 2．$\frac{2.0}{2.0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |
|  | cick |  | （2．1． |  | \％ |  |  |  | 溻 |
| 189 |  |  |  |  | $8: 17$ | \％ | 等：58 |  | 1：\％ |
|  |  |  | 湿 |  | \％ 0.7 | $\stackrel{18}{\text { dis }}$ |  |  | 寝 |


| ros |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） |  | Total <br> （000＇s） | $\substack{\text { of which } \\ \text { seavorers } \\ \text {（000＇s）}}$（0） |  | Actual （000＇s） | Seasonally adjusted |  |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Af percentaze } \\ \text { of toplayese } \\ \text { per cent. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 9 \\ & : 19 \\ & : 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 8 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1965 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 6 \\ & 1450 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 7 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | 0．11 | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 7 \\ & 2: 3 \\ & : \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 6 \\ & 12: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 8 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | lo． 0 |
|  | Aprill 12 June 14 | 14．3 $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & 12: 8 \\ & 1: 7\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 8 \\ & 10: 5 \\ & 10.9 \end{aligned}$ | 1.2 0.1 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 6 \\ & 10.8 \end{aligned}$ | 11.1 11.6 11 | 0．88 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12 \\ & \text { SAust } \\ & \text { September } 13 \end{aligned}$ | 113．3 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 8 \\ & 13.8 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 8 \\ & 0: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 1115 \\ & 11.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 1215 \end{aligned}$ | （e．9， |
|  | October 11 November 8 December 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 1 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 13.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 6 \\ & 12: 3 \\ & 12: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 3 \\ & 12 \cdot 1 \\ & 12: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 2 \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ | O．9 |
| 1966 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurary } 10 \\ \text { Hebrar } \\ \text { Marach } 14 \end{gathered}$ | 14.8 <br> 14.5 <br> 13.4 <br> 1.5 | 1：0．0 | 14.0 13.6 12.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 0.7 0.7 |  | 12.0 11.5 11.2 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriri } 18 \\ & \text { Han } 16 \\ & \text { une } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0：98 | 12.9 $111: 6$ 11.6 | 0．4 | 0.6 0.5 0.5 | 12.5 11.5 11.5 12 | 12.0 12.7 12.1 | 0．88 |
|  | July 11 August 8 September 12 | $\underset{\substack{11.8 \\ 14.8 \\ 15.9}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 1: 1 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | 11：4 ${ }_{\text {14，}}^{14.5}$ | 0.9 0.9 | 0.4 0.8 0.8 | （11．3． | 13.0 13.7 15.6 18.6 | 10 |
|  | October 10 November 14 November 14 December 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 9 \\ & 23.9 \\ & 24.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 . \\ & \\ & 21.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 19.5 \\ 21: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 1：3． |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 9 \\ & \text { February } 13 \\ & \text { March } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28: 0 \\ & 27.0 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 1：9．9 | 23．7． 23： 23：8 a | 0.1 $0: 1$ 0 | 4.3 3.9 4.0 | 23.6 23 23.7 23 |  | 1：4 1.5 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprivi } 10 \\ \text { Mav } 8 \end{gathered}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 8 \\ & \text { Sune } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 21 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | － 22.5 | 1.6 |
|  | July 10 <br> September I | － | $1:{ }^{1.8}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & : 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1: 88 \\ : 1: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 21： 21.2 |  | 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 9 \\ & \text { Nover I3 } \\ & \text { December II } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot: 8 \\ & 26: 5 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 78 \\ & 1: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23: 8 \\ & 255 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & 1: 5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1：78 |
| 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januarary } \\ & \text { Patary } \\ & \text { March If } \end{aligned}$ | 29.5 <br> 29.6 <br> 27 <br> 7.6 | 2．1． | 27.5 <br> $\substack{27.5 \\ 26.6}$ | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 1.9 0.9 | 27.4 27.4 26.5 | 24.1 23 23.5 23 | 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 18 \\ & \text { Maly } 13 \\ & \text { June elio } \end{aligned}$ |  | $1: 98$ |  | 0.3 0.2 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1：78 |
|  | July 8 Alysut 12 September 9 ， |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1: 9 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.2 $1: 0$ 1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 27.0 27.6 27.5 | 1：98 |
|  | October 14 Noverber 11 December 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 247 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \\ & 27 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $: \cdot 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { ar: } \\ & 27 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { 27:0 } \\ & 270 \end{aligned}$ | 27.9 27.9 27.0 | 2．0． |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 1313 \text { Febrary } 10 \\ & \text { March } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2．1． | 29．0． 29， 29.2 | $\begin{array}{ll}0.1 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 0： $\begin{aligned} & \text { i：} \\ & 1: 0 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ |  |  | $1: 8$ |
|  |  |  | ci：8 | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { a5: } \\ & 24 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | 0.6 0.5 0.4 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 3 \\ & \substack{25.5 \\ 24.8}\end{aligned}$ | 25.9 25.9 26.9 | 1：88 |




| tomeds |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM. Porarily sTOPPEL STOPRD | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number(000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) | of whichschool-leavers (000's) | Total (000's) | Actual number <br> (000's) | Seasonally adjusted |  |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { As percentage } \\ \text { of portarese } \\ \text { emplopes } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.7 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.7 0.1 0.2 3.4 1.8 1.8 1.0 1.4 1.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 2 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1: .6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anuary } 11 \\ & \text { Hebrary } \\ & \text { Marche } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 1 \\ & 3: 1 \\ & 3: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ang } \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1 \\ & i: 1 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $39 \cdot 9$ <br> 38.5 <br> $36 \cdot 2$ |  | 2:5 ${ }_{\text {2, }}$ |
|  |  |  | lic | $\begin{gathered} 34 \cdot 3 \\ 30.9 \\ 28.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.4 0.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \cdot 8 \\ & 30 \cdot 9 \\ & 27 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot \frac{2}{4} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | July 12 <br> September 13 |  | 2.1. <br> 2: <br> 2.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2: 2.5 |
|  | October 11 November 8 December 6 |  | 2: 2.5 | $\begin{gathered} 32 \cdot 0 \\ 324 \\ 34.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31: 1 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 34 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 31.8 30.1 32.1 | atis |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 10 \text { February } 14 \\ & \text { Ferch } 14 \end{aligned}$ | 36.6 36, $32 \cdot 9$ | 2.7. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 1.7 | 34.6. 34:- 3: | $\xrightarrow[\substack{29.9 \\ 29.8}]{29.7}$ | 2:2 2:2 2-2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprifil } 18 \\ & \text { Man } 16 \\ & \text { une } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 30.9. | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1:1, | 30.0 27.7 25.9 | cers 28.8 | 2. 21 2:2 2, |
|  | July 11 August 8 September 12 |  | 2.0 2.6 2.6 |  | ¢:4. | 0.3 0.3 0.4 |  |  | 2.5. 2.5 |
|  | October 10 No 14 Necember 12 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 45 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.1 0.5 0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 3 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | 35.8 $\substack{14.6 \\ 44.8}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 36.6 \\ & 39 \\ & 41.5\end{aligned}$ | 永.7. |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { February } 13 \\ & \text { March 13 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 50.4 <br> 50.: <br> 49.1 | 0.4 0.3 0.2 | $1: 9$ | 50.0 49.9 48.8 | 44.0 43.6 43 |  |
|  | April 10 May 8 June 12 | 52.4 59.5. 48.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 50.5 48.2 46.8 | 1.1 0.5 0.4 | $1: 9$ $1: 3$ 1.9 | - 49.4 | 48.1 <br> as <br> 52.0 |  |
|  | July 10 September II |  | 3.7 4.3 4.2 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}47.0 \\ 54.5 \\ 54.5\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 2.0 0 |  |  | 4.1 4.3 4.3 |
|  | October 9 Nover 13 December 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \cdot 2 \\ & 55: 6 \\ & 58: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 2 \\ & 4: 3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \cdot 7 \\ & 557.7 \\ & 57.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 0.8 0.5 | 1.08 0 |  |  | 4.0 4.0 4 |
| 1968 |  | ( 62.18 | 4.8 4.5 4.5 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}\text { ¢9, } \\ 58.6 \\ 58.4\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1: 2}^{1 / 2}$ | co. $\begin{gathered}60.5 \\ 58.2 \\ 58.1\end{gathered}$ |  | 4.1 4.0 4 |
|  | April ${ }^{\text {Man }}$ <br> June 10 | co.60.7 <br> 58.7 <br> 56.4 | $4: 6$ 4.3 4.3 |  | 1.3 0.5 0.5 | 0.7 0.6 0.5 | 58.0 <br> 55 <br> 55.4 | S6.7. $\begin{aligned} & 56.0 \\ & 62.1\end{aligned}$ | 4.3 4.7 4.7 |
|  | July 8 Sugust 12 September 9 |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4. } \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.9\end{aligned}$ | 57.3 65: 63.2 | ¢0.8 <br> 3.5 <br> 0.5 | 0.7 0.5 0.7 | 56.4 59.7 59.7 | 66.1 68.1 66.6 | S.0. |
|  | October 14 <br> November II December 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4: 9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.3 0.5 0.5 | 1.0 0.8 0.6 | 61.4 630 62.7 |  | 4.8. ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{4.4}$ |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurary } 131 \\ & \text { Pabrary } \\ & \text { Harch } 10 \end{aligned}$ | 68.5 66.6 64.7 | 5.2, | 67.5 65.5 63.6 | 0.5 0.3 0.3 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 1 \\ & 1.0\end{aligned}$ | 67.1 64.9 $63: 4$ |  | 4.6. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 14 \\ & \text { May } 12 \\ & \text { June } 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 64: 9 \\ 56 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 4.9 4.7 4.3 | cos. $\begin{gathered}\text { 63.2. } \\ 58.5 \\ 56.2\end{gathered}$ | 1.4 0.7 0.5 | O.8 3:4 0.3 | 61.8 57 $55 \cdot 7$ | 60.5 60.4 62.4 | 4.6 <br> 4.8 |




|  |  | Aldustries | Index of production industries |  |  | Other industries |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s...c. | Order |  | Index of industries II-XXI | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Manufactering } \\ \text { industriess } \\ \text { II-xIx } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Trasport and } \\ \text { communica. } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { PxII } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Distributive } \\ \text { trades } \\ \text { xxIII } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Catering, hotels, etc. <br> MLH 884-888 |  |
| Actual Inumbers unadjusted for seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  | 69 86 133 133 96 185 1150 180 85 155 152 |  |  | 17 22 28 30 30 24 28 28 28 25 24 24 24 34 35 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 30 \\ & 40 \\ & 49 \\ & 39 \\ & 35 \\ & 59 \\ & \hline 93 \\ & 36 \\ & 35 \\ & 57 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | 19 22 28 28 28 18 18 26 21 18 18 26 25 25 | 57 72 102 188 88 109 198 98 88 87 130 130 |
| 1967 | ${ }_{\text {Mane }}^{\text {May }}$ | ${ }_{464}^{493}$ | ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | ${ }_{145}^{150}$ | ${ }_{85}^{91}$ | 111 | ${ }_{34}^{34}$ | ${ }_{52}^{56}$ | ${ }_{19}^{23}$ | 114 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Aubust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 493 \\ & 503 \\ & 503 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 2595 \\ & 259 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1453 \\ & 155 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 82 \\ 89 \\ 89 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 55 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | 18 <br> $\substack{20 \\ 20}$ <br> 1 | (1122 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noverber } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5278 \\ 5568 \\ 556 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2235 \\ & 2854 \\ & 284 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 156 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 912 \\ & 102 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57 \\ 58 \\ 58 \end{gathered}$ | 293 3 3 | (127 $\begin{array}{r}127 \\ 132\end{array}$ |
| 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{596 \\ 595 \\ 570} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3130 \\ 394 \\ 294 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \\ & 166 \\ & 166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123 \\ & 121 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | 17 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ 38 \\ \hline 8 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 32 39 39 | (135135 <br> 133 <br> 1 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { juy } \\ \text { Hune } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 558 \\ 558 \\ 504 \\ 504 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & \substack{297 \\ 267} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 1 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & { }_{100} 05 \end{aligned}$ | (14 | 36 <br> 34 <br> 34 | 50 54 54 | 26 $\left.\begin{array}{l}22 \\ 19\end{array}\right)$ | (133 $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 120 \\ & 120\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Suspust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 497 \\ & 5574 \\ & 517 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2669 \\ 266 \\ \hline 266 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \\ & 148 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 31 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ \begin{array}{c}55 \\ 55 \\ 5\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -18 | (123 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5324 \\ 538 \\ 538 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 277 \\ & 2747 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 455 \\ 141 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 98 98 108 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{c} 34 \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 56 54 54 | - ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | (133 |
| 1969 |  | $\begin{gathered} 580 \\ 564 \\ 564 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 303 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 399 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 159 \\ 149 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1119}^{1118}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 36 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | 60 58 59 | 29 <br> $\begin{array}{c}28 \\ 26\end{array}$ <br> 8 | (135135 <br> 132 <br> 138 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {may }}^{\text {April }}$ | ¢542 | ${ }_{226}^{285}$ | ${ }_{140}^{147}$ | ${ }^{106}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 12\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{32}^{34}$ | ${ }_{53}^{56}$ | ${ }_{20}^{23}$ | ${ }_{123}^{131}$ |
|  | Junet | 481 | 254 | 136 | 88 | 11 | 32 | 49 | 19 | 116 |
| Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 | May | ${ }_{524}^{505}$ | ${ }_{272}^{261}$ | ${ }_{153}^{146}$ | ${ }_{108}^{106}$ | 15 | ${ }_{36}^{35}$ | ${ }_{58}^{56}$ | ${ }_{26}^{25}$ | 116 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Ausust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 543 \\ 5653 \\ 563 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2280 \\ & 2920 \\ & 295 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161 \\ & 168 \\ & 168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 109 \\ & 1092 \end{aligned}$ | 151515 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 37 \\ 37 \\ 36 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 60 60 60 | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ \begin{array}{r}29 \\ 26\end{array} \\ \hline 26\end{array}$ | 125 <br> 131 <br> 139 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noverer } \\ & \text { Doerember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 545 \\ 538 \\ 538 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2850 \\ 2880 \\ 280 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \\ & 158 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 106 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 14 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & { }_{34}^{34} \\ & \hline 4 \end{aligned}$ | 59 59 59 | 25 $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 26\end{aligned}$ | (125 |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januryry } \\ & \text { Fary } \\ & \text { Parcrar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 503 \\ 509 \\ 509 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263 \\ & 2555 \\ & 255 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157 \\ & 147 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88 \\ 88 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 34 \\ 34 \\ 34 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ | 56 <br> 55 <br> 55 | 26 $\left.\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 25\end{array}\right)$ | (127 $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & 127\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { Juy } \\ \text { unit } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 535 \\ 5595 \\ 569 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 276 \\ & \substack{278 \\ 299} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 149 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 1120 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 14 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 56 58 68 | 26 $\left.\begin{array}{l}25 \\ 26 \\ 26\end{array}\right)$ | +129 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Aust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 585 \\ 5855 \\ 575 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 306 \\ & 306 \\ & 302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 159 \\ 157 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & 115 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 37 \\ 37 \\ 35 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 61 60 60 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ \begin{array}{r}29 \\ 29\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (136 $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noverber } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 551 \\ & 525 \\ & 520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 277 \\ \hline 271 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 153 \\ & 143 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1100 \\ & 102 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 33 \\ 34 \\ 33 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ \begin{array}{c}55 \\ 55\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25 23 23 | [131 $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 126\end{aligned}$ |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januaryry } \\ & \text { Bery } \\ & \text { Barchry } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 506 \\ & \substack{485 \\ 504} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 258 \\ 258 \\ 258 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \\ & 184 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 83 \\ 92 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 33 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 50 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | 23 23 23 23 | (127 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Arer }}}^{\text {Aril }}$ | ${ }_{518}^{518}$ | 273 | ${ }_{136}^{137}$ | 111 | 13 | ${ }_{33}^{33}$ | ${ }_{53}^{52}$ | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | ${ }_{125}^{127}$ |
|  | Junet | 543 | 285 | 144 | III | 15 | 36 | 54 | 27 | 128 |
| * Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry. <br> $\dagger$ The figures for June 1969 were compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. Earlier figures were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. Slight changes between the two classifications may be reflected in the changes in the numbers of unemployed between May and June 1969 for some industries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  | MEN |  |  |  | women |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{2 \text { weeks }}$ orless | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Over } 2 \\ \text { Overs and } \\ \text { wots } \\ \text { weeks } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { veers } \\ \text { upers and } \\ \text { wete } 26 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{\substack{2 \text { weeks } \\ \text { or less }}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Over } 2 \\ \text { Oeers and } \\ \text { weto } \\ \text { weeks } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Over } 2 \\ \text { Opers and } \\ \text { wpeess } \\ \text { weeks } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{1000}$ 's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (0005) | (000's) |  |  |
| (II) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {1285 }}$ | ${ }_{35}^{45.5}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{23.7}}^{26.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{29} 19.6$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{5 \cdot 1}$ |  |  |
| (120:3 | cisis 38.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 8,7 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (1955 |
| cren | 53.7 <br> 49 <br> 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,9 \\ & 10: 9 \\ & 10,9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1959 1959 1959 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1126 \\ & 17.5 \\ & 1706 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17.4 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | Monthly avera | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1959 \\ 1969\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $19: 6$ | 29, | $\begin{gathered} 9: 9 \\ 1360 \\ 10.7 \end{gathered}$ | +19.5 | Monthy avera | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1968 \\ 1963 \\ 1963\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  | 55:0 |  |  |  | 16:0 | 22:3 | $\begin{aligned} & 11.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 11.1 \\ 8.3 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{1965}$ |
|  | 50.2 64.9 66.2 | ¢94.1 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 15: 1 \\ 15: 5 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 21 \\ & 21: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 8 \\ & 12: 8 \\ & 11: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1966 \\ 1967}}^{1968}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (19.5 4.5 |  | 66.6 | 27.5 | 51.9 |  | 20.1 23.1 22.3 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January II } \\ & \text { February } 8 \\ & \text { March } 8 \end{aligned}$ | 1965 |
|  |  | 45.1 $\substack{43.2 \\ 42.6}$ | $58 \cdot 8$ | 30.6 | 48.8 | lis:9 | 19.2 17.0 16.3 | $\begin{gathered} 18.7 \\ \hline 5.5 \\ 5.9 \end{gathered}$ | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill } 12 \\ & \text { anay }^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 144: 8 \\ & 205: 8 \\ & 205: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $42 \cdot 3$ 47 45.6 | 43.0 | $26 \cdot 4$ | 41.7 | 11.7 13.0 15.5 10.5 | 14.5 <br> 14.9 <br> 16.1 <br> 10.0 | 15:6 $\begin{gathered}\text { 21: } \\ 13.8 \\ 10.8\end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12, \\ & \text { Augst } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 217: 3 \\ & 2194 \\ & 24 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | - 48.7 | $\stackrel{55}{58.9} 5$ | 46.9 | $24 \cdot 8$ | 44.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 18.0 \\ & 12 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $21: 0$ 22 20 20 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 8.2 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | cis7.9 <br> $5: 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 11 \\ & \text { November } 8 \\ & \text { December } 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 53.4 46.1 46.2 | 61.5 <br> 58.1 <br> 50.8 | $66 \cdot 2$ | 25.9 | 43.4 | 17.517.5 <br> 13.7 <br> 1.7 | 15.7 18.6 17.2 | $\stackrel{\substack{9.9 \\ 6.2}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 10 \\ & \text { February } 14 \\ & \text { March } 14 \end{aligned}$ | 1966 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2109: 7 \\ & 10909 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $55 \cdot 2$ | 29.7 | 41.1 | 12.2 | 17.0. | 11.1 | ¢.5. | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 18 \\ \text { Hand } 18 \\ \text { lune } 13 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 200 } \\ & 200 \\ & 208 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 42.8 | 25.1 | 39.0 | 11.6 <br> 13.5 <br> 17.5 | (12.7 $\begin{aligned} & 12.9 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 15\end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July y II } \\ & \text { AAgust } 8 \\ & \text { September I2 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{c} 27 \cdot 2 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 354 \cdot 4 \end{array}\right) .2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 76.1 <br> 100.2 <br> 105.0 | 57.8 | $26 \cdot 2$ | 41.9 | 22.5 |  | (12:8 | 10.6 9.6 9.6 | October 10 November 14 December 12 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 402 \cdot 7 \\ & 4020 \end{aligned}$ |  | 111.2 | 129.9 | 36.6 | 46.7 | 21.1. |  | $\begin{gathered} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 10.4 \\ 9: 2 \end{gathered}$ | 9.8.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurary } \\ \text { Pabrary } \\ \text { Parach } 13 \end{gathered}$ | 1967 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 390 \cdot 9 \\ & 3061: 6 \\ & 396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69 \cdot 1 \\ 5967 \\ 56.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | 132.4 | 59.4 | 51.2 | 19.8 |  | (13:8 | 10.4 8.7 6.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 10 \\ & \text { May } 8 \\ & \text { Mune } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $100 \cdot 5$ | 62.8 | 54.1 | (15:8 |  | (14:9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July il } \\ & \text { Ausust } 14 \\ & \text { September II } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 00:0.0.0 } \\ & 4915 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 74.0 | $97 \cdot 9$ 127 107 | 108.6 | 60.2 | 63.3 | 22.2. |  | 12.9 8.7 8.7 | \% 12.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octover } \\ & \text { Nocerber 13 } \\ & \text { December II } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 4 \\ & 626 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1149.97 \\ 10096 \end{array}$ | 147.4 | 65.0 | 71.8 | $\xrightarrow{19.1} 1$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \cdot 8 \\ \text { an: } \\ 23 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11: 9 \\ 8: 4 \\ 8: 9 \end{gathered}$ | 9.2. | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 8 \\ \text { frabryry } \\ \text { Farch } 112 \end{gathered}$ | 1968 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 452 \cdot 9 \\ & 452 \\ & 414 i \end{aligned}$ |  | 101.2 | 133.9 | 72.1 | 75.6 |  |  |  | \%:88 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { May } 18 \\ & \text { Hune } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 5 \\ & 412: 7 \\ & 417 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 113.6 | $64 \cdot 8$ | 76.4 | 13.9 | 17.3 18.7 18.7 | 13.8 19.7 19.8 18 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 499: 4 \\ & 49915 \\ & 491 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74: 2 \\ & 64.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 109.8 | 60.6 | 79.4 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 2 \\ 16.5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 0 \\ & 22: 1 \\ & 22 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19: 6 \\ 8.6 \\ 8.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \\ & \text { November II } \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 477.6 4767 467 |  | $\xrightarrow{114.5} \begin{aligned} & 146.5 \\ & 107.2 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | 139.8 | 65.1 | 82.4 | 18.0 | 20.3 20.5 20.1 | $\stackrel{11}{19} 9$ | 7.3 7.6 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 13 \\ & \text { Fibrary } \\ & \text { Marach } 10 \end{aligned}$ | 1969 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 49.0 \\ & 40.0 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 60.6 \\ & 60.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.7 \\ & 87.5 \\ & 81.5 \end{aligned}$ | 128.4 | 70.0 | 83.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 8 \\ & 13.8 \\ & 12: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2066 \\ & 15.6 \\ & 15.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \cdot 1 \\ 8.8 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 7.3 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arriri } 14 \\ & \text { Man } 1{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119
THOUSANDS


| Week Ended |  | operatives（excluding maintenance staff） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | WORKING OVERTIME |  |  |  | R－TIM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Numberopopera－tives（000＇s） | Percent．age of ailaperas．tives（per cent．） | Hours of overtimeworked |  | Stood off for whole |  | Working part of week |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total |  | Averase | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { oup } \\ & \text { of opra- } \\ & \text { tives } \\ & \text { (000's) } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { noubr } \\ & \text { onor } \\ & \text { Oost } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | Average | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { oup } \\ & \text { opera- } \\ & \text { tives } \\ & \text { cons } \end{aligned}$ |  | Hours <br> Total <br> （000＇s） | Averago |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1961 \\ & 1963 \\ & 1964 \\ & 1964 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 27 \\ & \text { May } 27 \\ & \text { May } 16 \\ & \text { May } 16 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,8244 \\ & 1,8241,741 \\ & 1,952 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { a9:6 } \\ & 32 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,376 \\ & \hline, 420 \\ & \hline 1,45 \\ & 15,556 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{4}{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & \substack{279 \\ 276 \\ 54} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & \substack{188 \\ \hline 85 \\ 33} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.193 \\ \hline 1.766 \\ 269 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \substack{10 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 1,36 \\ & \text { 193 } \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 9, \end{aligned}$ |
| 1965 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,027 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2,095 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,75 \\ & 1,7759 \\ & 17,549 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 16 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 607 \\ & 675 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 34 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 271 \\ \substack{313 \\ 402} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \substack{10 \\ 104} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 45 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | 0．6． | （ $\begin{gathered}344 \\ 1.078 \\ \text { 1，989 }\end{gathered}$ | 10 20 20 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprit } 10 \\ & \text { juyner } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,128 \\ & a_{1}^{1,16} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,924 \\ & i, 924 \\ & 7,784 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 336 \\ 85 \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 28 \\ 28 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 272 \\ & 233 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 8 \sharp \\ 9 \sharp \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 30 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 0．6． |  | 17 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 17 \\ & \text { Ausus } 14 \\ & \text { September } 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,063 \\ & \text { and }, 838 \\ & 2,108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34 \cdot 0 \\ \text { sid } \\ 34 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,142 \\ 1,592 \\ 17,964 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8}}{\substack{\text { an }}}$ | 6 | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \substack{36 \\ 62} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 41 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & 720 \\ & 720 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{17}^{88}$ | 21 26 26 | －0．38 $0: 4$ | 220 $\substack{296 \\ 281}$ | cilt |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octobe } 16 \\ & \text { November } 13 \\ & \text { December } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,202 \\ 2,237} \\ & 2,272 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 0 \\ & 36 \\ & 364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,651 \\ \hline 18,960 \\ 9,060 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 729 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | 23 23 27 27 | $\begin{aligned} & 171 \\ & 209 \\ & 209 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 74 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | 0：4 | 238 $\substack{238 \\ 276}$ |  |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 15 \\ & \text { Feroruary } \\ & \text { March } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{2,107 \\ 2,174 \\ 2,205} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 43 \\ 53 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 30 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 302 \\ & 232 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  | 0．6． 0.4 |  | $\stackrel{\text { g }}{10}$ |
|  | April 23 <br> May 21 June 18 <br> （a） | $\begin{gathered} 2,183 \\ 2,12127 \\ 2,172 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,38 \\ & \hline 18,50 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 46 \\ 30 \\ 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 37 \\ & 27 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19727 \\ 208 \\ 208 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 74 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0：5 | 24 223 246 246 | ${ }_{8}^{8 \ddagger}$ |
|  | （b） | 2，199 | $35 \cdot 5$ | 18，732 | 8 |  | 39 | 28 | 210 | 7 | 29 | 0.5 | 249 | ${ }_{8}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 16 . \\ & \text { Aupses } \\ & \text { Sper mer } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a, } 1,05 \\ & i, 05 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{7}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43 \\ 289 \\ 287 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}32 \\ 68 \\ 68\end{gathered}$ | 225 | $\frac{8}{97}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 75 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | 0．5 $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & i .2\end{aligned}$ | （2935 | $\underset{\substack{\text { 2 }}}{\substack{8 \\ 12}}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 15 \\ & \text { November } 19 \\ & \text { December } 17 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ |  | $\begin{gathered} 17,054 \\ 16,570 \end{gathered}$ | cidy | － | $\begin{aligned} & 211 \\ & \substack{919 \\ 180 \\ \hline \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{179 \\ 164}}{\substack{164}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,546 \\ \substack{1,022 \\ 1,628} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 10^{1} \end{aligned}$ | 166 <br> 168 <br> 168 |  |  |  |
| 1967 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 14 \\ \text { Fubruary } 18 \\ \text { March } 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,990 \\ & 1,960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290: 8 \\ & 320 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,689 \\ 15,989 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{8}{{ }_{8 \sharp}^{8}}$ | \％ 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 379 \\ & 2489 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | （156 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,462 \\ & i, 395 \\ & \hline, 955 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | 165 160 161 | 2.7 2： 1.7 | ¢， 1,818 | 111 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprili } 18 \\ & \text { Sune } 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,9040 \\ & 1,993 \\ & 1,939 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 16,074 \\ \hline 169 \end{array}$ |  | 5 | 297 263 263 | － 109 | $\begin{aligned} & 925 \\ & 950 \\ & 790 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | $\begin{array}{r}106 \\ \\ \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | 1：8 | （1，222 | H1 |
|  | July 15 August 19 September | $\begin{aligned} & 1,844 \\ & 1,7941 \\ & 1,914 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & \substack{8 \\ 8 ⿰ ⿺ 乚 一 匕 十} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{3}{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 195 \\ 299 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 74 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 615 \\ & 6.66 \\ & 775 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{84}{98}$ | 75 87 89 | $1: 3$ | ¢ | －${ }_{12}^{12}$ |
|  | October 14 November 18 December 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,96 \\ & \substack{1,040 \\ 2,050} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \cdot 7 \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} 34.7 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 169 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 85 \\ 82 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 68 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | 599 <br> $\substack{54 \\ 346}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \neq 8 \\ & \substack{8 \\ 8 \\ 8} \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | $\frac{1}{1: 1}$ | 758 <br> $\substack{758 \\ 488 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline}$ | － |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 13 / 17 \\ & \text { Pabrar } 1 / 17 \\ & \text { March } 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,94 \\ \substack{2,000 \\ 2,043} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{8}{8 \nmid} \underset{8}{8}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | $\begin{gathered} 160 \\ \substack{105 \\ 74} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{48 \\ 36}}{\substack{48 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 470 \\ & \substack{490 \\ 340} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{10}{9} 9$ | 52 37 37 | 00：9 0.6 |  | 12 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apritic } \\ & \text { Muno } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,075 \\ 2,075 \\ 2,045 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 9 \\ & 35 \cdot 9 \\ & 35 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,595 \\ & 17, i 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 66 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 256 \\ & 297 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{88}$ | 34 35 30 | 0：6 | 34 <br> 347 <br> 305 <br> 305 | 10 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34: 8 \\ & \text { si:9} \\ & 35: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{17,67 \\ 1 ; 5765 \\ 1,768}}{\substack{0 \\ \hline}}$ |  | ， | $\begin{gathered} 33 \\ 359 \\ 359 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & 1975 \\ & 175 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}_{\substack{8 \\ 9}}^{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & { }_{28}^{18} \end{aligned}$ | －0．4 | 2076 | 11 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 3 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,499 \\ 18,399 \\ 18,339 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & { }_{48}^{48} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 188 \\ 209 \end{array} \\ & \hline 208 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{9}$ | 21 24 24 | 0：4 | 206 <br> $\begin{array}{l}206 \\ 252 \\ 250\end{array}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ |
| 1969 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,082 \\ \hline \\ 2080 \\ \hline 080} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 7 \\ & 35 \cdot 8 \\ & 35 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,87 \\ & 1,7,747 \\ & 1,74 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{2}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 86 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 176 \\ 265 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{97}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0: 5 \\ & 0: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{12}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {2，1，193 }}^{2,103}$ | 35．9 | （18，679 | ${ }_{\text {8 }}^{8}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 55 107 | ${ }_{27}^{24}$ | ${ }_{223}^{222}$ | 8 | ${ }_{29}^{25}$ | 0.4 0.5 | 276 330 | 11 |
| ${ }^{\dagger}$ Operatives stod off for the whole week are assumed to have been on shor－timo to the extent of 42 hours each． $\pm \pm$ Figures after $J u n e ~$ 1968 are <br> F．Firiures affer June 1968 are eprovisional and may be revised after the count of national in national insurance cards at mid－1969． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  | Chemicals | Metal $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mealac. } \\ & \text { ture }\end{aligned}$ | Enginedr- indectrical ole goods | Shipbuilding and marine engineerring | Vehicles | Metal <br> sooses not <br> spesier <br> specified | Textiles |  | (lathing |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earnings 168 17 17 17 18 18 19 19 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 | 18 5 <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 10  <br> 20 18 <br> 20 8 <br> 21 7 <br> 21 5 <br> 22 10 <br> 23 5 <br> 23 8 <br> 23 13 | $\begin{array}{ll} f t & 5 \\ 19 \\ 10 \\ 20 & 10 \\ 21 & 7 \\ 21 & 10 \\ 21 & 10 \\ 21 & 12 \\ 23 & 8 \\ 24 & 6 \\ 24 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}2 f & 5 \\ 21 & 5 \\ 21 & ! \\ 22 & 9 \\ 23 & 15 \\ 23 & 19 \\ 23 & 7 \\ 24 & 7 \\ 26 & 8 \\ 26 & 9 \\ 26 & 9\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}16 & 8 \\ 18 & 8 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 11 \\ 20 & 11 \\ 20 & 17 \\ 21 & 9 \\ 21 & 9 \\ 23 & 11 \\ 23 & 11\end{array}$ |
|  | Worked 48.0 48.0 47.0 47.5 77.3 47.1 47.5 47.2 47.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Food, drink tobacco | Chemicald |  | Engineor- ing and ofocricial goods | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Shipbuild } \\ \text { ing find } \\ \text { entin } \\ \text { engineerring } \end{array}$ | Vehicles | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Motal } \\ \text { gotot } \\ \text { sitether } \\ \text { specified } \end{array}$ | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather. } \\ & \text { geat. } \\ & \text { gato } \\ & \text { and for } \end{aligned}$ | (lathing $\begin{aligned} & \text { cotwet } \\ & \text { fotwear }\end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & f \\ & 8 \\ & 88 \\ & 8.818 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 90 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 6 & 8 \\ 88 \\ 8 & 11 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 9 & 14 \\ 10 & 15 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 10 \\ 10 & 13 \end{array}$ |
|  | Worked 80.5 30.4 $39: 6$ 39.1 39.1 $38: 8$ $38: 8$ 38.8 39.6 39.6 |  |  |  |  | 40.5 39.5 $39: 4$ 38.5 38.5 36.8 38.1 38.6 38.6 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 38 \cdot 9 \\ 38.4 \\ 37.9 \\ 37.5 \\ 37.0 \\ 37.0 \\ 37.0 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 3 \\ & 38 \cdot 7 \\ & 38.6 \\ & 37.6 \\ & 37.7 \\ & 37 \cdot 7 \\ & 37 \cdot 9 \\ & 37 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | S d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom TABLE 122 (continued) MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*


| $\begin{array}{ll} 16 & 19 \\ 16 \\ 17 & 14 \\ 17 & 16 \\ 19 & 0 \\ 19 & 2 \\ 19 & 10 \\ 20 & 6 \\ 20 & 16 \\ 22 & 3 \end{array}$ |  | 17 17 <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 19  <br> 20 17 <br> 20  <br> 20  <br> 20  <br> 21 7 <br> 21  <br> 20 17 <br> 23 17 <br> 23  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 8 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 19 & 4 \\ 10 & 15 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 11 \\ 20 & 11 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 22 & 14 \\ 22 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}f & 8 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 19 & 8 \\ 19 \\ 19 & 68 \\ 20 & 18 \\ 20 & 14\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 47.9 47.7 47.0 47.0 45.5 45.7 45.9 45.5 46.7 |  |  | 49.7 $99: 8$ $99: 5$ 97.7 98.5 98.2 98.3 47.6 47.8 |  | $50 \cdot 6$ 50.5 50.7 50.6 50.7 50.3 50.0 50.0 50.6 50.4 |  |  | Averag 47.8 477 47.5 47.0 46.4 46 46.0 46 46.2 46.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

WOMEN (IB YEARS AND OVER)*

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furniture, } \\ & \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ | Paper, and publishing |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alll} \\ & \text { manfoc. } \\ & \text { tand } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}$ |  | Construc- <br> tion | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { cass.t. } \\ \text { elictrict } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { water } \end{array}$ | Transport cationt | Certain mainecil servicess | Public administra tion | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { All } \\ \text { industries } \\ \text { covered } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |





## Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings

 (monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)| October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Food, } \\ & \text { drink and } \\ & \text { tobacco } \end{aligned}$ | Chemicals and atstios industies | Metal facture | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Engineer- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { onerrir } \\ & \text { goods } \end{aligned}$ | Shipd. Suiding and mar. ine engin- <br> eering | Vehicles | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Motal } \\ & \text { soos not } \\ & \text { sosenher } \\ & \text { specififed } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Textiles | Clothing and footwear | $\begin{aligned} & \text { clase, } \\ & \text { clat, } \\ & \text { cotc.e. } \end{aligned}$ | Timber, furniture, etc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}8 & 7 \\ 8 . & 7 \\ 9 & 3 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 9 & 15 \\ 10 & 6 \\ 10 & 18 \\ 11 & 10 & 5 \\ 4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| October | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Paper } \\ \text { Printing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { publishing } \end{array}$ | Other facturing industries | All <br> manu- <br> industries | $\left.\right\|^{\text {Mining }}$ a | ${ }_{\text {construc }}$ | Gas, electricity and water |  | tion | Public administration and certa other services | All industr | ios and |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 1966 1965 1966 1966 1968 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \|rals |  |  |  |  |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 <br> 1963 <br> 1965 <br> 1966 <br> 1965 <br> 1968 <br> 1968 | 9 9 | (rrrrr |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | (13)211 |  |  |
| 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 <br> to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of Standard Industrial Classification 1958 . <br> $\dagger$ All industries an |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (all industries and services covered $\dagger$ ) <br> TABLE 124 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | October |  | All employees |  | Males | Females |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1956 <br> 195 <br> 1958 <br> 1959 <br> 1960 <br> 1966 <br> 1963 <br> 1964 <br> 1965 <br> 1965 <br> 1966 <br> 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| October(1) | CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY |  |  |  |  |  | ALL "SALARIED" Emplo ${ }^{\text {enes }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { Inder of } \\ \text { averane } \\ \text { aprifibs } \\ \text { arter } \\ 1959=100}$ (10) |  |  |  |
| 1958 | 307,000 |  | 95.6 | 315,000 | ${ }_{8}^{8}{ }_{8}^{8}{ }_{9}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 9.3 | 898,00 |  | 93.8 | 826,000 |  | 91.2 |
| 1959 | 30,000 | 1272 | 100.0 | 321,000 | 958 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 913,000 | 17158 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 854,000 | 1117 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 1960 | 298,000 | 1323 | 106.1 | 333,000 | 91610 | 106.0 | 928,000 | 18182 | $106 \cdot 3$ | 876,000 | 11139 | 105.5 |
| 1961 | 301,000 | 131011 | 109.6 | 358,000 | 1072 | 111.6 | 953,000 | 19150 | 111.1 | 915,000 | 124 | $110 \cdot 3$ |
| 1962 | 301,000 | 1425 | 114.3 | 370,000 | 101411 | 115.8 | 975,000 | 2111 | 118.4 | 943,000 | 1308 | 117.6 |
| 1963 | 246,000 | 14010 | 116.7 | 366,000 | 1120 | 119.2 | 1,014,000 | 2265 | 125.5 | 972,000 | 13157 | 124.4 |
| 1964 | 27,000 | 14189 | 120.9 | 392,000 | 11116 | 124.7 | 1,035,000 | 2367 | 131.2 | 992,000 | 1473 | 129.6 |
| 1965 | 278,000 | 1631 | 130.7 | 406,000 | 1296 | 134.4 | 1,045,000 | 25101 | 143.4 | 1,033,000 | 151311 | 141.7 |
| 1966 | 279,000 | 16181 | ${ }^{136}$-8 | 433,000 | 12175 | 138.7 | 1,075,000 | 26119 | 149.5 | 1,085,000 | 1624 | 145.5 |
| 1967 | 27,000 | $17 \quad 571$ | ${ }^{139 \cdot 81 \mid}$ | 459,000 | 1368 | 143.6 | 1,125,000 | 2714311 | ${ }^{155}$-81] | 1,137,000 | 16135 | 150.5 |
| 1968 | 272,000 | 18125 | 150.7 | 472,000 | 1480 | 155.1 | 1,145,000 | 29811 | $165 \cdot 6$ | 1,178,000 | 171111 | . 8 |

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


|  |  | Food $\underset{\substack{\text { drink } \\ \text { and }}}{ }$ tobacco | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Chemicals } \\ \text { andied } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal } \\ & \text { matur } \\ & \text { facture } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Vehicles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sotal } \\ & \text { Sotater } \\ & \text { sisenthere } \\ & \text { specified } \end{aligned}$ | Textiles | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ceather, } \\ \text { Leather, } \\ \text { and fad fur } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { cothing } \\ \text { fat } \\ \text { fot } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furniture, } \\ & \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1964 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 1 \\ & 88 \cdot 1 \\ & 90 \cdot 1 \\ & 90 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.95 \cdot 9 \\ \text { se: } \\ 80.0 \\ 89.7 \end{gathered}$ | 89.6 <br> 92.5 <br> 933 <br> 93 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 90.1 \\ & 991.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83.7 \\ 88.6 \\ 87 \cdot 5 \\ 87.9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 3 \cdot 8 \\ & 99970 \\ & 9220 \\ & 920 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 98.2 \\ & 9917 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yon } 8 \cdot 6 \\ & 90.6 \\ & 93 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { apy: } \\ & 90 \cdot 8 \\ & 90.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 896 \\ 99.6 \\ 93 \cdot 4 \end{array}, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 0 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 9.9 \\ & 95 \cdot 9 \\ & 93 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1965 |  | $\begin{gathered} 94.0 .3 \\ 105: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 96 \\ & 994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 1 \\ & 98: 0 \\ & 97: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 8,8 \\ & \text { as: } \\ & \text { as } \end{aligned}$ | 91.:4 | 95.7 | 93:4 9 | ¢93.7 9 | 94.2. | 912.6 9 | cose 93.0 | 95:0 959 99.2 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { jury } \\ \text { unar } \end{gathered}$ | $95 \cdot 1$ $97 \%$ 97.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 4 \\ & 964 \\ & 98: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \cdot 5 \\ 98.5 \\ 99.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 977 \\ & 97 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.5 \\ & 99.4 \\ & 98.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 9: 8 \\ & 999: 8 \\ & 99: 3 \end{aligned}$ | 937.797 <br> 98.0 <br> 8.0 | 969.94 9 | 94.9.3 9 | 94.1 9 | 94.9. 9 | $95 \cdot 2$ 100.7 10.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 8 \\ & 966.6 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97: 0 \\ 955: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 9997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 2 \\ & 95 \\ & 95 \\ & 95 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 96999 \\ & 97974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99.5 \\ 9978 \\ 98.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 7 \\ & 9557 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 4 \\ & 100: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 98.7. 98 | ¢ 98.1 | 98.7.7 1081.3 10.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { Nocember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 3 \\ \text { an: } \\ 103 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 98.29 ${ }_{\text {98, }}^{98}$ | 96:6 ${ }_{\text {97 }}^{93} \mathbf{9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 8 \\ & 998: 8 \\ & 98: 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 1 \\ & 989: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 98.3 989 | (100.5 | 98.9 98 |  | (102.1 |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Seryryry } \\ & \text { Mararehy } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1006 \\ & 1009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 100: 30: 305 \\ & 1015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1007 \\ 103: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 102.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.0 .0 \\ & 1023 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 100 \\ 103: 9 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ 100: 80: 80 \\ 102: 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\text { 100:0000 } 10010$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100: 4 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | 100.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { Juan } \end{aligned}$ | 103.3 <br> 100: <br> 105 <br> 105 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.7 \\ & 100.7 \\ & 105 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 903: 903 \\ & 105: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1023: 3 \\ & 1003: 3 \\ & 100: 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1046 \\ & 1045 \\ & 104: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10662 \\ & \text { 106: } \\ & 1075 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1030 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { a30. } \\ 104.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 4 \\ & 1009 \\ & 1099 \end{aligned}$ | 101.7 103.6 102.8 10.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1027 \\ & 1025 \\ & 1024 \end{aligned}$ | 103.1 100:4 $105: 5$ | 103:0 103:3 107 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Ausust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{104.7}{100.4} 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.7 \\ & 100 \cdot 3 \\ & 101: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1048 \\ & 1043: 58 \\ & 108: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103: 7 \\ 10077 \\ 10070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 8 \\ & \text { 100:9 } \\ & 103: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10650 \\ & 10924 \\ & 99: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 102 \\ 102:-4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & \text { 104: } \\ & 108: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 5 \\ & 108: 5 \\ & 10.1 \end{aligned}$ | 106.3 10.3 103.3 103 | 103.4 103: 103 109 | $\xrightarrow{107.1}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Notober } \\ & \text { Docerember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{103.2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 3.3 \\ & 100: 0 \\ & 102.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.2 \\ & 1020: 4 \\ & 1020: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 100:3 | -103:2 | 99.2 9 |  | 102.7 1003 100.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 103: 3 \\ & 103: 7 \end{aligned}$ | (104.1. | 105.1. | 105:1 |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janury } \\ & \text { Joryryry } \\ & \text { marareh } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.7 \\ & 10075 \\ & 111.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 5 \\ & 10206 \\ & 100: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.65 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 3 \\ & 1023: 9 \\ & 100 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 8 \\ & 10308 \\ & 98.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101: 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { al } \\ 100: 6 \\ 100: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { a02: } \\ 1001: 8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 102 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 104: 4 \\ 979.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 100 \cdot 5 \\ & 999: 5 \end{aligned}$ | (103.3 | 103.4 | 100.8 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Say } \\ \text { Sune } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 5 \\ & 105: 5 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.65 \% \\ & 1035: 5 \\ & 1057 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 1046 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 85: 8 \\ & 105: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 404 \\ & 105: 4 \\ & 105: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 9 \\ & 10606 \\ & 1060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 105:0.0 } \\ & \text { 105:4 } \\ & 107 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $105: 1$ <br> 1055 <br> $107: 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 2 \\ & 1020 \\ & 103: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.8 \\ & 1 \\ & \text { 105: } \end{aligned}$ | (1096.6 | 107.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Susust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1010: 0 \\ & 1090 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109.9 \\ & 1008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 1005 \\ & 1059 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 100 \\ 1005: 4 \\ 105: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \cdot 0 \\ & 1065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 0 \\ & 109: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 65 \\ & 10075 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10655 \\ & 1055 \\ & 1056 \end{aligned}$ | +107.4 | (12.9 |
|  | October November December | $\begin{aligned} & 1097 \\ & 1078: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1077: 575: 8 \\ & 117: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 108 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 3: 3 \\ 100: 7 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109.5 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 107.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 6 \\ & 105: 6 \\ & 105 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 20: 8 \\ & 106: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 7.7 \\ & 100 \cdot(3) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1079999 \\ & 10999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 1 \\ & 1090: 1 \\ & 108: 2 \end{aligned}$ | (13.4. |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Pary } \\ & \text { Parcrary } \end{aligned}$ | 111.7 11.5 |  | 1110.0 113 | 109.1 110.0 | (109:8 | (112:2 | ${ }_{1111.5}^{111.9}$ | 112.0. | (106.3. | 1119.1 114.6 | 1111:68 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { juyn } \end{gathered}$ | (14.3 115 | 112.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 1 \\ & 13,5 \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ | (112.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 111: 9 \\ & 115: 9 \\ & 114 \end{aligned}$ | 111.1 116 | (111.8 | 112.8. 118 |  | (10) 112.5 |  | 1116:4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117: 1 \\ & 117: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1113:8 | $\begin{aligned} & 118: 0 \\ & 115: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 117:6 | (113.2 | (18.7 116 | 114.32 114.5 | (115.6. 11.4 | (115:04 | 119:0 |
|  | October November December | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 175 \cdot 5 \\ & 127.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.5 \\ & 118.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117: 0 \\ & 177: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $113: 50$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.7 \\ & 18,8 \\ & 178 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot 6 \\ & 120: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1268 \\ & 120 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 1217 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115: 7 \\ & 18: 50: 20 \end{aligned}$ | 1117:09 | ${ }^{1116.7}$ | 119.8 1120.6 110.6 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurry } \\ \text { febrary } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.7 \\ & 120 \cdot 7 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 3 \\ & 120: 3 \\ & 12: 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | (120.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1119 \cdot 9 \\ & 170 \cdot 6 \\ & 1204 \end{aligned}$ | 119:8 | (122:8 | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \cdot 0 \\ & 120: 1 \\ & 122: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | (13.8 113 | 117.5 117 | (129:0 | 119.3 117 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {April }}^{\text {Amay }}$ | $123 \cdot 6$ <br> 124 <br> 1 |  | 122:9 | (121:6 | $125 \cdot 6$ <br> 124 <br> 100 | ${ }_{12}^{126} 1$ | 123 124.6 124 |  | ${ }_{1128.0}^{12}$ | 119.4 | 122.6 120.9 | ${ }_{1218.5} 12.8$ |


|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { maniface } \\ \text { induastries }}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Arri- } \\ \text { cuturet }}}$ | Mining quarrying | Conotruc. | Gas, electricity and water | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Transport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { communi- } \\ \text { cation } \# \end{array}$ | Miscelservices§ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Alldustres } \\ \text { indures } \\ \text { andrices } \\ \text { covereded } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 7 \\ & 88.7 \\ & 90 \cdot 1 \\ & 991.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 70.5 \\ 89 \cdot 6 \\ 89.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 6 \\ & 89.5 \\ & 991.9 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 89.5 \\ 89.4 \\ 89.7 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | 88.5 985 956.7 96.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 3 \cdot \\ & \text { ag: } \\ & 991: 5 \\ & 91.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83 \cdot 8 \\ 898: 8 \\ 89 \\ 89.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 927:4} \\ & 920 \\ & 921 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 88.4 \\ & 90 \cdot 6 \\ & 90 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurary } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Ofctober } \end{aligned}$ | 1964 |
| 93:4 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 0 \\ & 92: 90 \\ & 939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 7 \\ & 944 \\ & 9660 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 921: 6 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 8 \\ & 9445 \\ & 94.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 108: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $92 \cdot 9$ <br> 93.7 <br> 94.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \cdot 4 \\ & 92.7 \\ & 94.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9300 \\ & 945: 0 \\ & 957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 4 \\ & 94.7 \\ & 96.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.4 \\ & 94.4 \\ & 94.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1965 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 94: 8 \\ & 975: 1 \\ & 95 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90959 \\ & 977 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 93 \cdot 8 \\ 977 \\ 97.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 989 \\ & 99.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \\ 976 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96: 4 \\ & \text { 10.4:4 } \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 8 \\ & 9506 \\ & 95: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 4 \\ & 978: 1 \\ & 981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 1 \\ & 9867 \\ & 967 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 4 \\ & 9801 \\ & 981 \end{aligned}$ | 94:0. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { jund } \\ \text { uni } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 96.0 94.3 97 | $\xrightarrow{97.0} 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 4 \\ & 9562 \\ & 96.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 505 \\ & 10040 \\ & 1040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 2 \\ & 99 \cdot 8 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 3: 305 \\ & 1035 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 0 \\ & 9490 \\ & 950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 6 \\ 9896 \\ 987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 0 \\ & 944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 1 \\ & 97 \cdot 8 \\ & 97 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 1 \\ & 967 \\ & 976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { Seprember } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 5 \\ & 995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,66 \\ 950 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 4 \\ & 977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lop:0.0 } \\ & 1001: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99 \cdot 0 \cdot 6 \\ 102: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 7 \\ & 907.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 1 \\ & 977 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 5 \\ 1900: 5 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \cdot 6 \\ & 95 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $99: 4$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 9 \\ 9996 \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { Docer } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} 1000 \\ 1000 \\ 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ 100: 0 \\ 100: 20 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ 9990 \\ 990 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 100: 9 \\ & 100: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10000000 \\ & 10015 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 100 \\ & 104: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1000 \\ 1000 \\ 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jnausery } \\ \text { Fiorcry } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ | 1966 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1029.9 \\ & 1004 \\ & 1094 \end{aligned}$ |  | 103:0 | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 7 \\ & 104: 56: 5 \\ & 1065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 5 \\ & 1024 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106: 4 \\ & 1020: 3 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 10: 9 \\ & 103: 7 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.7 \\ & 10505 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 5 \\ & 100: 5 \\ & 105: 7 \end{aligned}$ | (103:0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Arill } \\ \text { juar } \\ \text { une } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1020 \\ & 1007 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ \text { io1: } \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 104: 1 \\ 1001: 8 \\ 1018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 30: 3 \\ & 1081: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10230 \\ & 1030 \\ & 1040 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 104:7 } \\ & \text { iot: } \\ & 102 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106: 40: 4 \\ 105: 3 \\ 105 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1020 \\ & 1020 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 9 \\ & 1009 \\ & 103.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { Seprember } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 8 \\ & 989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 1000 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106: 10 \cdot 1 \\ & 106: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 105: 6 \\ & 106: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1060 \\ & 1006 \\ & 1060.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 020 \\ & 020 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 7 \\ & 104 \\ & \hline 104.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 1096 \\ & 1034 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 10020 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} 00 \cdot 9 \\ 1020 \end{aligned},$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot \mid \\ & 100.3 \\ & 100.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 50 \\ & 100: 5 \\ & 1018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100.7 } \\ & \text { ion } \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 3 \\ & \text { 105: } \\ & 107: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.5 \\ & 1080 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 1 \\ & 104 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 9 \\ & 105 \cdot 2 \\ & 106.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 1 \\ & 100: 4 \\ & 102: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \text { Feburcy } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ | 1967 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 103: 403 \\ & 1006 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 4 \\ & 1065 \\ & \hline 1065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.7 \\ & 10906 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.4 \\ & 1050 \\ & 106.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 4 \\ & 10559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 20: 200 \\ & 10505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106 \cdot 5 \\ 1069 \\ 109 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 9 \\ & 107: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 6 \\ & 10508 \\ & \hline 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.3 \\ & 105: \\ & 105: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Saun } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 7 \\ & 1025 \\ & 1058 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 505: 50 \\ & 1006: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 4 \\ & 118: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 2 \\ & \text { iot: } \\ & 106 \cdot-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116: 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 115: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 1 \\ & 100: 2 \\ & 105: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \cdot: \\ & 10908 \\ & 108: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.9 \\ & 109: 6 \\ & 10.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 108: 8 \\ 108: 28: 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 1065 \\ & 108 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { luly } \\ & \text { Ausust } \\ & \text { Seperember } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 106: 80: 8 \\ & 108: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 007.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 2707 \\ & 107: 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & 1070 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1067 \\ & 109: 3 \\ & 119.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 9 \\ & 110: 3 \\ & 108: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1080 \\ & 1090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1110 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 6 \\ & 10: 6 \\ & 109: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { Nocember } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 109 \cdot 9 \\ & 109: 4 \\ & 113: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11000 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.7 \\ & 120 \\ & 124.0 \end{aligned}$ | 109.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 30: 30.3 \\ & 10110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \cdot 1 \\ & 112: 9 \\ & 120.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 8 \\ & 108: 8 \\ & 109: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 9 \\ & 112: 4 \\ & 12: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1154 \\ & 150 \\ & 120.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \cdot 9 \\ & 120 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \cdot 9: 9 \\ & 112.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1968. |
|  | (111.5 ${ }_{112}^{113}$ |  | ¢ 1115.2 | H10.6 110.4 | (120.5 | liol 119.4 | ${ }_{1}^{112} 113.9$ | (17.5 ${ }_{\text {l1 }}^{116: 2}$ | (113:4 ${ }_{\text {lit }}^{116: 4}$ | (12.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Sana } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1139 \\ & 125 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 115:8 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 6 \\ & 120 \cdot 6 \\ & 120 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 0 \\ & 10: 8 \\ & 110.7 \end{aligned}$ | 122.7 123.9 123.8 12 | $111 \cdot 9: 97112: 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 5 \\ & 119: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 116: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \cdot 3 \\ & 116 \cdot 3 \\ & 16 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \cdot 9 \\ & 15 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 16 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supuse } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 818 \\ & 18651 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 8 \\ & 1579 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 125: 8 \\ 125: 8 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ | (12.0 $\begin{aligned} & 113.0 \\ & 11119\end{aligned}$ |  | 111.2 | (12.8 | 117:4 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 9 \\ & 11779 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116: 7 \\ & 1195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 118 \cdot 585 \\ & 18246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115: 9 \\ & 116: 9 \\ & 118: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119: 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 192: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115: 9 \\ & 157: 6 \\ & 17: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 117.3 \\ & 17.3 \end{aligned}$ | (123:1 | \|ill $\begin{aligned} & 113.0 \\ & 115: 9 \\ & 16.9\end{aligned}$ | (122:6 |  | 119.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \cdot 9 \\ & 112: 7 \\ & 120: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \text { Fibrcary } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ | 1969 |
| 121.7 $\begin{aligned} & 120.6\end{aligned}$ | 120:6 | - ${ }_{121}^{121} \times 6$ |  | 1177.4 | ${ }_{122}^{129} \cdot 6$ | 120.1 118.6 | +124.5 | $122 \cdot 7$ 121.3 | 1223.2 | ${ }_{122.5}^{12.7}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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


## EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128
GREATBRITAIN: JANUARY $1964=100$

|  | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry Group | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1967 \end{aligned}$ | January 1968 | June 1968 | January 1969 | ${ }_{1969}{ }^{\text {January }}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1967 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {January }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | January 1969 |

## ENGINEERING*

Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Semi-skilied
Labourers
All timeworkers
Payment-by-result workers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
All payment-by-result workers
All skilled workers
All labourers
All workers covered

| 114.6 | 117.5 | 121.1 | 127.1 | 133.5 | 520 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 108.1 | 112.8 | 111.7 | 126.0 | 132.4 | 457 | 6 |
| 112.2 | 116.3 | 119.5 | 127.0 | 131.0 | 366 | 10 |
| 112.4 | 116.1 | 121.0 | 127.3 | 133.7 | 478 | 4 |
| 115.4 | 118.6 | 120.4 | 127.9 | 133.3 | 535 | 4 |
| 108.9 | 114.1 | 116.9 | 124.7 | 129.7 | 482 | 8 |
| 112.0 | 114.9 | 118.8 | 123.3 | 127.8 | 379 | 11 |
| 112.2 | 116.3 | 118.6 | 126.1 | 131.2 | 503 | 1 |
| 114.9 | 117.9 | 120.6 | 127.4 | 133.2 | 527 | 2 |
| 108.5 | 113.3 | 118.0 | 125.1 | 130.8 | 470 | 7 |
| 112.2 | 116.1 | 119.4 | 126.2 | 130.3 | 369 | 10 |
| 112.2 | 116.1 | 119.6 | 126.5 | 132.3 | 489 | 10 |


$|$| 121.2 |
| :--- |
| 117.2 |
| 119.1 |
| 120.1 |
| 123.0 |
| 117.1 |
| 118.1 |
| 120.0 |
| 121.9 |
| 117.0 |
| 119.0 |
| 120.0 |

122.8
118.1
120.7
121.2
125.0
119.9
118.6
122.2
123.5
118.7
120.5
121.6
129.2
126.3
126.5
128.3
129.8
124.9
126.1
127.2
129.0
125.1
126.5
127.4

| 132.1 |
| :--- |
| 127.8 |
| 130.6 |
| 130.8 |
| 133.6 |
| 129.3 |
| 128.6 |
| 131.2 |
| 132.4 |
| 128.1 |
| 130.3 |
| 130.7 |

138.8
134.4
136.7
137.7
139.1
134.1
133.0
136.2
138.4
133.9
136.1
136.9
d.
129.6
110.1
89.7
117.3
142.7
128.2
94.3
133.5
135.4
119.2
90.8
124.7

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING $\dagger$
Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
All timeworkers
Payment-by-result workers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
All payment-by-result workers
All skilled workers
All semi-skilled workers
All labourers
All workers covered

All workers covered

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 124.5 | 131.3 | 127.5 | 130.2 | 138.9 |
| 131.3 | 130.5 | 137.2 | 141.3 | 139.5 |
| 119.3 | 122.9 | 122.8 | 129.0 | 138.9 |
| 126.2 | 130.8 | 129.8 | 133.4 | 141.3 |
| 128.5 | 131.0 | 130.9 | 140.8 | 145.8 |
| 125.7 | 127.2 | 128.0 | 138.9 | 145.3 |
| 116.2 | 114.2 | 118.0 | 131.9 | 138.1 |
| 126.8 | 128.9 | 129.6 | 140.1 | 145.3 |
| 127.9 | 130.9 | 130.2 | 139.4 | 144.1 |
| 127.1 | 128.0 | 130.3 | 139.5 | 143.3 |
| 118.8 | 118.2 | 120.8 | 132.7 | 139.8 |
| 127.2 | 129.4 | 129.7 | 139.5 | 144.1 |

$s .1$
471
388
369
428
535
426
434
503
522
415
408
484
126.9
126.7
121.3
127.5
128.9
123.7
118.7
127.1
128.7
124.7
121.0
128.0
132.8
127.1
123.4
131.4
130.9
126.6
120.2
129.7
131.0
126.8
121.9
130.2
134.7
133.5
131.3
135.6
135.7
130.5
124.8
134.6
135.2
130.9
128.3
134.8
138.5
133.6
135.2
138.2
140.9
140.8
129.2
140.6
141.0
139.1
133.1
141.0
150.4
142.0
150.3
151.7
149.0
147.4
139.6
148.3
148.5
145.4
144.9
148.7
d.
118.7
91.6
88.8
105.3
137.2
102.6
96.2
125.3
133.2
99.3
93.3
120.0

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


IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§
Timeworkers
Process workers
Maintenance workers (skilled)
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)
Service wor
All timeworkers
Payment-by-result workers
Process workers
Maintenance workers (skilled)
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)
Service workers
Labourers
All payment-by-result workers
All process workers
All maintenance workers (skilled)
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)
All labourers
All workers covered
The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the

|  | s. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 128.9 | 454 | 8 |
| 135.6 | 541 | 0 |
| 137.0 | 467 | 2 |
| 130.5 | 436 | 4 |
| 128.6 | 380 | 0 |
| 134.8 | 457 | 11 |
| 129.4 | 516 | 0 |
| 130.4 | 559 | 4 |
| 126.0 | 479 | 0 |
| 129.7 | 466 | 4 |
| 13.5 | 432 | 10 |
| 129.9 | 507 | 7 |
| 129.8 | 510 | 5 |
| 131.2 | 554 | 5 |
| 128.3 | 477 | 7 |
| 130.0 | 455 | 2 |
| 135.1 | 414 | 11 |
| 131.3 | 498 | 9 |

120.9
121.4
112.8
117.6
117.7
120.5
115.0
118.4
113.0
116.6
118.0
115.8
116.1
118.8
114.1
117.4
118.9
117.5

| 116.0 | 124.3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 122.3 | 127.0 |
| 113.3 | 126.5 |
| 118.4 | 118.8 |
| 118.9 | 123.1 |
| 119.8 | 125.3 |
| 115.8 | 122.3 |
| 119.6 | 123.3 |
| 115.0 | 118.6 |
| 118.4 | 122.6 |
| 118.5 | 123.1 |
| 116.7 | 122.3 |
| 116.1 | 122.9 |
| 120.2 | 123.9 |
| 116.6 | 120.8 |
| 118.6 | 121.0 |
| 120.0 | 124.2 |
| 118.2 | 123.6 |

123.0
144.0
130.5
125.0
124.7
131.7
126.9
127.3
121.5
127.7
128.7
126.7
126.7
130.2
123.9
126.4
128.2
128.0
125.9
147.1
130.8
129.3
126.2
135.3
130.7
130.0
127.3
130.6
132.8
130.4
130.9
133.1
129.2
130.0
132.3
132.3
d.
106.8
133.3
103.3
102.4
86.3
107.8
132.9
137.8
118.5
116.1
99.6
127.8
130.4
136.6
116.5
110.9
95.1
124.2
$\ddagger$

$\$$
$\$ 2711-272 ; 276$
Standard Industrial Classification 1958. 385; 391; 393; 399
+370.1 .

| TABLE 129 |  | 1955 AVERAGE $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ALL MANUAL WORKERS＊ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVERAGE } \\ & \text { SALARY } \\ & \text { EARNINGSS } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | （ ${ }_{\text {Basic wekly }}^{\text {rates of wagest }}$ | （ ${ }_{\text {Basic hourly }}^{\text {rates of wagest }}$ | Normal weekly hourst | ${ }_{\text {Averago }}^{\text {Wreaurs }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Average weekly } \\ \text { earningst }}}{ }$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Average hourly } \\ & \text { earningst }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| 1950 1951 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Jityober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 130.7.7 } \\ & \hline 33.7 \\ & 13.4 \\ & 134.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 137.37: } \\ & 139: 5 \\ & 142:-3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 2 \cdot \mid \\ & \substack{95: 1 \\ \text { osp: }} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{8} \cdot 6}{9 \cdot 6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{14}{14} \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 143 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{147.1}{149 \cdot 6}$ | $\begin{gathered} \overline{\overline{147} \cdot 7} \end{gathered}$ |
| 1963 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Jutctober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 136 \cdot 3 \\ 1357 \\ 135: 6 \\ 138: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143.43 .4 \\ & 1445: \\ & \hline 446: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 1 \\ & \text { 95:1:1 } \\ & \text { os5: } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{96} \cdot 0}{97 \cdot 0}$ | $\frac{146 \cdot 4}{\frac{145}{151.3}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{152.6}{15 \cdot 6} \\ & 155 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\overline{155.8}}$ |
| 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Olctober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 1427.6 \\ & 146 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \cdot 30.3 \\ & 15: 6 \\ & 1554.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 9 \\ & 94: 6 \\ & 94: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{97} \cdot 7}{97 \cdot 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{159 \cdot 8}{16 \cdot 8} \\ & \hline 163 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{16 \cdot 7}{16 \cdot 5}$ | $\underset{164 \cdot 5}{\overline{16}}$ |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janury } \\ & \text { Aprir } \\ & \text { Aprir } \end{aligned}$ July | $\begin{aligned} & 149: 4 \\ & 149: 4 \\ & 155: 2 \\ & 153: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 160 \cdot \mid \\ & 166 \cdot 5 \\ & 166 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 8: 83 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 92 \cdot: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{96} \cdot 8}{95.7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{17}{17} \cdot 8 \\ & \frac{17}{271} 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{17}{17 \cdot 5} \\ & \hline 185 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\overline{179.4}}$ |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Appiry } \\ & \text { Oftcober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 155:9} \\ & 155: 6 \\ & 1599: 3 \\ & 159: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 170:20.0 } \\ & \hline 775: \mid \\ & 175: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.6: 6 \\ & 9,1: 0 \\ & 9.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{94} \cdot 7}{93.8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \cdot 7 \\ & 185 \cdot 2 \\ & 185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{194 \cdot 9}{197.4} \\ & \hline 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{186 \cdot 1}{\overline{18}}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Alriil } \\ & \text { October } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \cdot 4 \\ & 160: 4 \\ & 165: 4 \\ & 166: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 175: 5 \\ & 188: 2 \\ & 184 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.010 \\ & 900: 8 \\ & 90: 8 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{49} \cdot 0}{94 \cdot 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{18.5}{18.5} \\ & \hline 96.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 207 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{194 \cdot 7}{\overline{194}}$ |
| 1968 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janury } \\ \text { Feurary } \\ \text { Mararch } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19006 \\ & 190: 6 \\ & 19.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \end{aligned}$ | Z | 三 | － | 三 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { Juan } \end{gathered}$ | 177．5 173 | $\begin{aligned} & 191: 4 \\ & 19.6 \\ & 19.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.7 \\ & 9007 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{94 \cdot 5}{=}$ | $\stackrel{205.0}{=}$ | $\stackrel{216.9}{=}$ | च |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{174 \cdot 9} 1$ | $\xrightarrow{193 \cdot 9} 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \end{aligned}$ | こ | ב | － | 三 |
|  | October November December | $176: 50.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194: 767.6 \\ & 199: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90.7 \\ 90.7 \\ 90.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{94.9}{=}$ | $\stackrel{211.2}{=}$ | $\stackrel{222.6}{=}$ | $\stackrel{206 \cdot 9}{=}$ |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janauryry } \\ & \text { Farry } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 90.6 \\ & 90.6 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | 三 | ＝ | 三 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { jur } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182: 32: 3 \\ & i 82: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 201 \cdot-\frac{2}{20}-5 \\ 201 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.6 \\ & 90.6 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ |

[^1]WAGES AND HOURS
United Kingdom : all manual workers: basic weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: industrial analysis

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furniture, } \\ & \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ | Paper, printing publishing | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Other } \\ \text { fanturing } \\ \text { fanduring } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | Construc. |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Transport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { anmmuni- } \\ \text { cation } \end{array}$ | Distributive trades | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Professional } \\ & \text { serfice } \\ & \text { and piblic } \\ & \text { trationiso } \end{aligned}$ | Miscellan <br> servi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

31st JANUARY 1956=100






TABLE I 33

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\underset{\text { NUMBER OF }}{\text { STOPAGES }}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NUMBER OF WORKERS STOPPAGES \(\dagger\)} \& \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{WORKING dAYS Lost in all stoppages in progress in period} \\
\hline \& \&  \& \begin{tabular}{|c|} 
In progress \\
in period \\
\\
(2)
\end{tabular} \& Beginning
in period

(3) \& $|$\begin{tabular}{|c|}
in progress <br>
in period <br>
<br>
<br>
(4)

 \&  \& 

Mining <br>
quarrying <br>
(6)

 \& 

Metals, <br>
ingineer- <br>
ing. <br>
hind <br>
aid <br>
vehing <br>
vehicles

$|$ \& Textiles and clothing \& (tionstruc- \&  \& 

All other <br>
industries <br>
and <br>
services
\end{tabular}$|$ <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1956
1995
1988
1996
1960
1962
193
1964
1956
1965
1968
198
1965} \& \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline \& May \& 265
187 \& ${ }_{229}^{329}$ \& $\xrightarrow{124}$ \& ${ }_{122}^{138}$ \& ${ }_{328}^{503}$ \& 2099 \& 198
210 \& 7 \& ${ }_{15}^{12}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{46}$ \& ${ }_{23}^{32}$ <br>

\hline \& $$
\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sepustember }}}{\text { Sent }}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 138 \\
& { }_{10}^{186}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1798 \\
238
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 67 \\
& 59 \\
& 59
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
75 \\
\substack{79 \\
84}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 183 \\
& 149 \\
& 149
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
12 \\
6 \\
9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 143 \\
& \substack{143 \\
95 \\
\hline}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

-1

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \\
& 13
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
9 \\
12
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 12

19
19 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Otcober } \\
& \text { Doer ember } \\
& \text { Deecmien }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 188 \\
& 198 \\
& 98
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 225 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
227 \\
125
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \\
& \begin{array}{c}
46 \\
36
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 75 \\
& 75 \\
& 50
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 195 \\
& { }^{145} \\
& \hline 74
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 17 \\
& 5 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 120 \\
& 73 \\
& \hline 7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ! \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
14 \\
\stackrel{8}{5}
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 12

13
13 \& 10
51
17 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1966} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { January } \\
& \text { Heforary } \\
& \text { March }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
2118 \\
268 \\
268
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2258 \\
& 2288 \\
& \hline 288
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 67 \\
& \hline 59 \\
& \hline 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 147 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
186 \\
153
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \\
& 16 \\
& 16
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8181 \\
& 100
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 1 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \\
& 12 \\
& 13 \\
& 13
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 16

15
15 \& 12
11 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } \\
\text { A.in } \\
\text { June }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 171 \\
& \substack{206 \\
152}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 204 \\
& \text { 233 } \\
& 185
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 51 \\
& 83 \\
& 48
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
55 \\
88 \\
88
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 121 \\
& 7900
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
7 \\
7 \\
14
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 77 \\
& \substack{110 \\
134 \\
\hline}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 1 |
| :--- |
| $\frac{1}{5}$ | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13 \\
& 17 \\
& 17
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\substack { 10 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{248 \\ 588{ 1 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 4 8 \\ 5 8 8 } } \end{subarray}$ \& 13

38
40 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& \text { Ausust } \\
& \text { September }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
100 \\
138 \\
106 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1285 \\
& 134 \\
& 133
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 23 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
33 \\
23
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 56 \\
& 37 \\
& 27
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 133 \\
& 64 \\
& 60 \\
& 60
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
4 \\
10 \\
10
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 26 \\
& { }_{45}^{45}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

\Xi^{\prime}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \\
& 10 \\
& 12
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 87

10
10 \& ${ }_{6}^{6}$ <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { October } \\
& \text { November } \\
& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 176 \\
& 155 \\
& 72
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 189 \\
& 185 \\
& 98
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{58}{38} \\
& 23
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 61 \\
& { }_{28}^{61}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 163 \\
& \left.\begin{array}{l}
165 \\
57
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15 \\
& 12 \\
& 3
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& 三 \& 18 \& $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ \& 15

10
10 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1967} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { January } \\
& \text { Fery } \\
& \text { Parcury }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 179 \\
& .195 \\
& 154
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 193 \\
& \begin{array}{c}
293 \\
189
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 49 \\
& 47 \\
& 47
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 51 \\
& 52 \\
& 48
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 133 \\
& \left.\begin{array}{l}
137 \\
155
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

7

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
898 \\
1306 \\
106
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& 5 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13 \\
& { }_{25}^{25}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | $\frac{8}{7}$ |
| :--- | \& 10

12
12 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } \\
\text { jayn } \\
\text { une } i
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
188 \\
188 \\
182 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2025 \\
& 205 \\
& 205
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
79 \\
56 \\
56
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
82 \\
\substack{104 \\
57}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 184 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
127 \\
195
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& (15 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1141 \\
& 145 \\
& \hline 105
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 5 \& 24

$\left.\begin{array}{l}34 \\ 18 \\ 18\end{array}\right)$ \& 15
46
46 \& 24
9
9 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& \text { Ausust } \\
& \text { Sepertember }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 149 \\
& 179 \\
& 179
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 168 \\
& \hline 078 \\
& \hline 18
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
60 \\
50 \\
\text { 504 }
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 70 \\
& 117 \\
& 113
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 164 \\
& 377 \\
& \hline 79
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
24 \\
5
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& (818 \& 1 \& 14

11
11 \& 21
153
153 \& 18
21
7 <br>
\hline \& October
November

December \& $$
\begin{gathered}
246 \\
{ }_{20}^{206} \\
86
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
288 \\
1288 \\
1288
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 79 \\
& { }_{52} \\
& 31
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 106 \\
& \hline 88 \\
& \hline 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | coi |
| :--- |
| 3 |
| 115 |
| 15 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \\
& 2_{1}^{8}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& (198 \& 1 \& 18

18
4
4 \&  \& $\stackrel{42}{19}$ <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1968} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { annuary } \\
& \text { Hefrary } \\
& \text { March }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1780 \\
& 180 \\
& 180
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1820 \\
& 205 \\
& 205
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 54 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
53 \\
52
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 56 \\
& \hline 8 \\
& 71
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& (157 | 158 |
| :---: |
| 289 |
| 288 | \& $\frac{1}{6}$ \& 112

205
126 \& 3 \& 20
12
12 \& ${ }_{117}^{4}$ \& 17
31
31 <br>

\hline \& (tar $\begin{gathered}\text { Aroril } \\ \text { Cune } \\ \text { June }\end{gathered}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 199 \\
& \substack{299 \\
178}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 231 \\
& 286 \\
& 216
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 1,564 $\begin{array}{r}\text { 69 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \%

1,60

88 \& (1.864 \& | 5 |
| :--- |
| 8 |
| 8 | \& (1.5100 \& \[

1^{3}
\] \& 13

36
37
37 \& 114
1100
39 \& 13
60
13 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& \text { Aususe } \\
& \text { September }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 211 \\
& 1924 \\
& 221
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 263 \\
& 2238 \\
& 2266
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 71 \\
& 62 \\
& 66
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 81 \\
& 88 \\
& 82
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 179 \\
& .279 \\
& 403
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{4}{4} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|}
1154 \\
251
\end{array}
$$
\] \& \& 481818 \& 21

36

36 \& | 30 |
| :--- |
| 38 |
| 68 | <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { October } \\
& \text { November } \\
& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 255 \\
& \hline 253 \\
& 110
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 317 \\
& 3124 \\
& 160
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 74 \\
& { }_{75}^{25} \\
& \hline 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 914 \\
& 29
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 379 \\
& 289 \\
& 115
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& 7 \\
& 2
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 208

200
75 \& 5
5
2 \& 28 ${ }_{14}^{14}$ \& 51
30
12 \& 77
33
13 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1969} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { January } \\
& \text { antarary } \\
& \text { anarch }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2146 \\
& 2548 \\
& 258
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
2486 \\
299
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
144 \\
143 \\
96
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 154 \\
& 154 \\
& 145
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3650 \\
& 7531 \\
& 751
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
2 \\
7
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 197 |
| :--- |
| 376 |
| 675 | \& ( $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 5 \\ 5\end{array}$ \& 29

21
21 \& 122
26
18
18 \& 23
$\begin{gathered}23 \\ 24 \\ 4\end{gathered}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } \\
\text { juyn }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 252 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
252 \\
192
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2905 \\
& 2050 \\
& 205
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 106 \\
& 102 \\
& 66
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 122 \\
& \substack{115 \\
85}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
312 \\
3899 \\
3999
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& 9 \\
& 3
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
177 \\
265 \\
264
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | $1 /$ |
| :---: |
| 13 |
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\begin{aligned}
& 21 \\
& 22 \\
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$$
\] \& 50

29

20 \& | 52 |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 46 \\ 46\end{array}$ | <br>

\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms enployment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than
ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, exceptany in which the agregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1969 are provisional and subject to revision.
$\dagger$ Workers months are counted in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| TABLE 134 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $(1960=100)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | ${ }^{1968+}$ |



Indices of output, employment PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

| 1965 |  |  |  | 1966 |  | Cax | ar | 1967 |  |  | TU974 ${ }^{1968}$ |  |  |  | 1969 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | , | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{4+}$ | ı |  |














## DEFINITIONS

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies
on the lists of contractors to HM Government department

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 he 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.
TEMPORARLLY STOPPED
Registered unemployed persons who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the still regarded as having a jo

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

Boys and girls
Bersons

Youths
Males aged $18-20$ years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
operatives
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

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

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
Actual hours worked during the week.
overtime
Work outside normal hours.
Hort-time working Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for ess than one day, except any in which the aggregate numbe of man-days lost exceeded 100

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London Office:
18, Blackriars Lane, E.C. 4

| Telefehone: CEN |
| :---: |
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| 5572 STD |
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ance of maintenance of plant
and ance of maintenance of plant
and machinery as a factor in the
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conditions and underlines the conditions and underlines the
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maintenance workers may be exposed.



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