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## EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

## December 1969 (pages 1097-1176)

Contents

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Page 1100 The changing character of collective bargaining-By Professor Allan Flanders. 1106 MPS: Proponent and agent of change-By Mr George Cattell, director, Manpower and Productivity Service, DEP.
1109 Productivity, prices and incomes after 1969
1113 First year apprenticeship training
1114 Average retail prices of items of food

NEWS AND NOTES
1115 Converting pay from $£$ £sd to $£ p$-References to Commission on Industrial Relations-Training developments-Fees for appointed factory doctorsIndustrial fatalities and diseases-Salary structures-Disabled Persons Register.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS

1117 Summary
1118 Employees in employment-industrial analysis
1120 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
1121 Unemployment
1122 Industrial analysis of unemployment
1124 Area statistics of unemployment

| 1126 |
| :--- |
| 1127 |
| Placing work of employment exchanges |
| 128 |

1128 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
1129 Retail prices

## STATISTICAL SERIES

1130 Introduction
1130 Introduction
and short-time-Hours of

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## The changing character of collective bargaining

By Professor Allan Flanders

In this article, based on a speech which he made recently
to the National Tripartite Conference in Canada, Professor to the National itipartite Conference in Canada, Professor
Flanders, who is member of the Commission on Industrial Relations, surveys the major changes which have occurred in the last 50 years in the standing and character of collective bargaining, discusses the implications of these hanges for understanding its nature and contribution to the basic values of
views about its future.

In looking back half a century at the standing of collective bargaining on the world scene, one contras with the present is immediately apparent. This social nstitution was then both less extensive and less secure True, in some countries, notably Britain and Germany, he conditions during or after the first world war had swiftly followed by retreat. Not until the early 'thirties, when recovery from the great depression set in, did collective bargaining start to conquer ground again on a massive scale in the free countries. Now the United States was in the vanguard, for there, following the Wagner Act, advance was being made at a spectacula pace sustained for the next decade. In Britain, as in
Canada, the main extensions came with the second world war, and the allied victory, by liberating Europe, restored collective bargaining to countries like Germany and Italy. Sweden must be mentioned as the notable cas of a country where collective bargaining has gone from strength to strength throughout the period, without eve suffering any serious setbacks. Now nearly all employees there are covered by collective agreements, ans.
quarters of them are members of trade unions.

## Shifts of attitude

Obviously the fate of collective bargaining in the world has depended on the fate of political democracy, but within free countries there have been considerable shifts of attitude towards collective bargaining. From being little more than tolerated, even denounced and opposed it has come to be approved and actively promoted as a necessary part of industrial life. For manual workers a
least! Its acceptance for white-collar workers is anothe matter, and still reveals interesting contrasts between countries. Sweden, Britain and the United States may be taken as illustrating different phases of development. In Sweden the 1936 Freedom of Association and Collecin 1937 and 1940, fulfilled its intention of laying firm
foundations for the organisation and union representation of practically all white-collar employees. In Britain after the first world war the Government's endorsement of the Whitley report committed it to negotiating with the civil servants' associations, binding arbitration being provided as a substitute for the strike. Today the highest
degrees of union organisation among white-collar degres of union organisation among white-collar
workers are in public employment (including nationalised workers are in public employment (incluming nationalised
industry) whereas in private employment, with a few exceptions like draughtsmen and journalists, collective bargaining and union organisation are comparatively undeveloped. In the United States and Canada the main thrust for establishing collective bargaining in public, non-industrial employment has come only in recent years
and with stormy and much debated consequences. In the far larger and ever-expanding area of private employment it is less well advanced.

## Law and public opinion

Though the boundaries of collective bargaining differ, the greater security that it now enjoys in most democratic countries is not in doubt. This is the result of considerable changes in law and public opinion, in the legal and social norms relating to its status. This leads to another contrast between then and now. In 1919 collective bargaining was universally treated, in fact and in thought, as being predominantly a voluntary institution. Almost entirely so
in Britain and North America. In Central Europe the in Britain and North America. In Cevelutions had led to the introduction of post-war revolutions had led to the introduction of and Austria, for example, had accepted the device of extending the application of agreements by law to preven heir being undermined by competition from unfederated firms and unorganised workers. Similar practices were subsequently adopted by many other countries, and, one form or another, legal support for agreement the main exception, the one country where the voluntary tradition stays deeply entrenched. Public support is given o collective bargaining in a variety of other ways however, and, following the recommendations of the Donovan Commission and the setting up of the Compromised for the future.

## Departure from voluntarism

The most radical departure from voluntarism came with a general application of legal sanctions to force employers to recognise unions, first under the Railwa under P.C. 1003 in Canada. Such legislation was a
wholly unprecedented acknowledgment that, whethe employers wanted it or not, workers were entitled freely to opt for union representation, and that, when they did,
it was in the public interest to make collective bargaining compulsory. Compulsion often proved to be the prelude to conversion. Once employers knew that they had to come to terms with trade unions, the advantages o collective bargaining were more readily appreciated, and some wondered how they could ever have lived withou it before. To complete the picture I must emphasise that greater legal support for collective bargaining has
nvariably resulted in its greater legal regulation. The Wagner Act was after all followed by the Taft-Hartle nd Landrum-Griffith Acts. Such is the price, if it be a price, that the parties have to pay. This is not just a question of legal intervention inviting more legal intervention. When governments enforce collective bargaining promote industrial democracy, it is but a short and tions involved are democratic in their working.

## Extension of social function

Remarkable changes in its legal status have not been without their influence on two other features of the without their influence on two other features of the
evolution of collective bargaining, its subjects and its volution of collective bargaining, its subjects and its
structure. Fifty years ago it was rare for collective agreements to deal with much more than wages and working hours, and the latter were often regulated more sub tantially by legislation. One has only to look at the long ist of subjects which the US National Labor Relations Board has construed as matters covered by the mutua have changed since then, and to appreciate the role of public intervention in changing them. The most significant aspect of this expansion in the substance of collective greements can easily be summarised. It has meant extending their social function from the regulation of abour markets to the regulation of labour management r, in other words, to their covering authority as well as it has meant that dismissals and lay-offs, transfers and promotions, overtime working and production standards, not to speak of fringe benefits, have come within the cope of joint negotiation.

## Influencing managerial decisions

As expressed in the formal provisions of written and signed union agreements this penetration of managemen by collective bargaining has gone much further in North America than anywhere else. But in many other countries, too, industrial workers have raised the level having a voice only in the determination of their pay and physical working conditions. Workers' participation in management may be an unfortunate slogan, as was workers' control in an earlier age, because its meaning is so very elastic and confused. All the same, apart from producing experiments like co-determination in Germany it expresses aspirations that are changing the character of collective bargaining in Europe. In Britain, workers have spontaneous action on the shop floor than by any deliberate extension of the subjects of formal agreements.

This mode of development has had unfortunate consequences. Bargaining has been highly fragmented within the plant, pay structures have become disorganised and present urgent need for reform by the negotiation o comprehensive factory agreements on the lines proposed by the Donovan Commission (see this Gazette, June 968 , page 460 ).
Post-war British experience in this respect is also a sharp reminder of the connection between the subjects and the structure of collective bargaining. In the United
States expansion in the subjects of collective agreement has been facilitated by the strong bias in favour of plan negotiations resulting from the particular forms of lega intervention established by the Wagner Act. For instance he legal obligation to bargain was imposed on individual mployers, not on employers associations, and what have been calling managerial subjects have in the mai to be negotiated at plant or company level. Uniformit of treatment throughout an industry with many separat in Britain continued reliance by the parties on an out oded structure of industry-wide agreements left many o he new issues of conflict ignored in official negotiations nitiative on them was left to the more strongly-placed and militant work groups on the shop floor with the
chaotic results already mentioned.

## Reversal of trend

Taking in the full sweep of its history one sees how when collective bargaining was primarily an institution fo egulating labour markets, its own structural evolutio roadly followed the structural evolution of labour an product markets from smaller to larger areas. Th problem was always to make agreements viable by areas of wage and price competition; that is why the movement for national or industry-wide agreement dominated the structural changes in collective bargaining in Europe right up to the second world war and its immediate aftermath. Only with the extension of the subject of negotiation into management, including pay treated as an incentive, has something of a reversal of this trend
set in leading to greater decentralisation. The development of articulated bargaining in Italy is a good example. This is a method of escaping from the rigidities of a legal system of exclusive national bargaining by promoting ant level negotiations within a framew. and conditions settled at industry level.
There are two further associated aspects of the chang gharacter of collective bargaining over the past half entury, which are far too important to be ovellooked is the decline in the use of the strike. To mention them together is not to suggest a simple relationship of cause and effect; that would be far too facile. All that can be said for certain is that, until recently, industrial peace has been the main purpose of increasing third-party participation in collective bargaining. Whether it has taken the form of grievance arbitration in North America, o
labour courts in Germany and Sweden, or public provisions for conciliation, arbitration and enquiry in Britain, assistance has been sought or intervention
motivated mainly out of a desire to minimise stoppages of work. But it is equally true that the promotion of constitutional forms of collective bargaining has been viewed as the best way of serving the same objective, and great care has usually been taken to avoid third-party intervention weakening the authority and responsibility of the bargaining parties. Germany during the Weimar compulsory arbitration and excessive state interference could progressively destroy collective bargaining.

## Decline in strike activity

 The "pronounced decline in strike activity throughoutthe world" has been statistically documented by Ross and the world" has been statistically documented by Ross and
Hartmann, who concluded it was only in the United States and Canada that "the strike is still sufficiently frequent to constitute a significant method of determining conditions of employment". European experience over the last few years may put a question mark after that observation. Even so it remains broadly true that, where
collective bargaining flourishes, it functions largely and collective bargaining flourishes, it functions largely and
for most of the time without resort to economic sanctions. The greater public provision of other methods, often legal methods, for resolving certain types of dispute has undoubtedly contributed to reducing industrial warfare. But the decline in the use of the strike also reflects among other things a maturing of collective bargaining relationships. Over the years the parties learn opponent's problems, to appreciate the limits within opponent's problems, to appreciate the limits
which their conflicts must be settled. These unwritten conventions may be upset by sudden environmental or personality changes, but such disturbances are only occasional. A different problem has come more sharply to the fore in recent years, the wildcat or unofficial strike. dustrial work groups in conditions of labour shortage.

## Fundamental question

Examination of the changing character of collective bargaining raises several fundamental questions which ad to a better understanding of the nature and value of his important institution. Why, for instance, is col ective bargaining now regarded as such a social necessity in most political democracies that they give it strong public, usually legal, support? Why, again, is it no longe confined to manual workers, but has extended its realm o all employees including members of the professions, civil servants, even managers? Why have the subjects of negotiation increasingly penetrated the earlier pre ogatives of management? Why has the successful unctioning of the bargaining process come to depend less general? And why, finally, is it compatible with in general? And why, finally, is it compatible with a
considerable growth of third-party participation in the process?
The theoretical point of these questions is that hey all challenge the classical view of the nature f collective bargaining. This would not matter much in the practical world if the classical view had not remained
the conventional view. Today, as in the past, the assump tion is widespread that collective bargaining is precisely what the words imply. It is believed to be the collectiv
equivalent and alternative to individual bargaining in equivalent and alternative to individual barganing writ large. By combining together, so the argument runs, workers are able to drive a better bargain by threatening the collective withdrawal of their labour. Since, as individuals, they are usually in a position of inferiority
compared with their employer, it is right that they should compared with their employer, it is tight that they should have the opportunity of
to redress the balance.
How do my questions challenge this classical and conventional view of collective bargaining? No thirdparty role is envisaged in the process, while, on the other
hand, the strike is It also describes made an indispensable feature. markets and having no particular relevance to participamane in having no particular relevance to participacollective bargaining could have no possible appeal to collective bargaining could have no possible appeal to
employees with considerable individual bargaining employees with considerable individual bargaining
strength. It makes its growth entirely a matter of voluntary effort and private choice, leaving the state at the most with the job of holding the ring and seeing that there is fair play. None of these implications tally with the facts of history.

Regulating relationships
A great deal of misunderstanding would have been avoided if only collective bargaining had been called joint regulation instead. For it is essentially a rule-making process, in which representatives of employers and of employees, or of management and of workers, join
together in making rules to regulate their own relations together in making rules to regulate their own relations and the employment relations of those whom they represent. These rules are the main substance of written or unwritten collective agreements. They may or may not be given the force of law. The parties may or may not
resort to third-party assistance in making, applying and resort to third-party assistance in may not enjoy complete
modifying them. They may or may modifying them. They may or may not enjoy complete
autonomy or have to act within a prescribed framework The strike or the lock-out may or may not be an available sanction; power can be exercised in other ways. All these are contingent rather than necessary features of collective bargaining. So long as the two sides are able to settle their conflicts, reach their agreements and generally preserve their joint rule-
requirements are fulfilled.

## Seeking and settling rights

Once joint regulation is seen to be the essence of what is inappropriately called collective bargaining, many spects of its changing character which would otherwise be problematical are readily understood. Take for instance the secular trend for its scope to be progressively nlarged in two dimensions, by extending its of employ ment relations. Growth in the size of employing organisaions, public and private, in government or in business, as developed impersonal and bureaucratic fore employees, however high their pay and favourable their
bargaining position, naturally prefer to have a collectiv voice in rules that govern their working lives in any case, rather than leaving them to be settled unilaterally by their superiors. They are interested in having rules to regulate their conditions of employment, to define their rights and obligations and to establish a measure of order, equity and security in their working lives. They possible in the authorship and administration of thes rules to have a voice in shaping their own destiny and the decisions on which it most depends. Similar considerations apply to an extension of the subjects of collective bargaining from contractual to authority relations. Even when he has sold his labour at a good price and one which leaves him plenty of leisure, no to be at the mercy of the arbitrary will of others. Here too he will seek rights and wish to have his say in settling what they are to be

## Acceptable rules

As a matter of fact, pure individual bargaining has never been a characteristic feature of labour markets even in the heyday of laissez-faire. They were usually regulated
by custom if by nothing else. In the modern world it is still more certain that the choice is not between individual and collective bargaining. It is between the latter, that is to say joint regulation, and other forms of regulation either by the state or by management. Regulation as such is inescapable because it is the foundation of order, and modern economies, even political democracies, if they are to function at a socially acceptable level of efficiency. The great advantage of collective bargaining over alternative forms of regulation is that the rules it produces, made as they are by representatives of the parties to employment relations, meet with a readier acceptance and observance than rules imposed unilaterally by one side or by an external authority such as
the state. Furthermore, their acceptability is greatly the state. Furthermore, their acceptability is greatly
enhanced by the more continuous and flexible character of collective bargaining which enables them to be modified without undue delay to suit changing circumstances and changing needs.

## Contribution to free society

Considering the contribution of collective bargaining Considering the contribution of collective bargaining
to the values of a free society it is hardly an original to the values of a free society it is hardly an original democratic procedures in politics, but like many another cliché it is true, though collective bargaining may be more or less democratic in character. As a statement of the values which constitute its ultimate defence one can hardly improve on John Stuart Mill's words in his essay on Representative Government. Its superiority over other forms of government he saw in two principles: The first is, that the rights and interests of every or any
person are only secure from being disregarded when the person are only secure from being disregarded when the
person interested is himself able, and habitually disposed, to stand up for them. The second is, that the general prosperity attains a greater height, and is more widely diffused, in proportion to the amount and variety of the

1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1103 personal energies enlisted in promoting it." Human beings, as he said, "are only secure from evil at the hands of others in proportion as they have the power of being,
and are, self-protecting; and they only achieve a high degree of success and they only achieve a high dependent, relying on what they themselves can do either separately or in concert, rather than what others do for them.'
But, like other forms of representative government collective bargaining has, it must be admitted, the defects ail to qualities. In considering the merits one must no ocial acknowledge its limits. From the point of view of neglect the weak are mainly centred on its tendency to be due, less to collective bargaining as such, than to it uneven development. In so far as that is so, it merely strengthens the case for seeing that all employees heve the same opportunity to share in its benefits. But there are other considerations. Bargaining power can never be venly distributed. Some groups will always be better placed to advance their interests than others, and, as this argely depends on factors outside their own control, hey can hardly claim their advantage as a reward for virtue. Even the argument that the more powerful groups act as pacemakers for the rest begins to wear thin
in times of full employment. When successful wage claims, by pushing up incomes and prices, brought idle esources into use, it had some validity. In situations where resources are more or less fully employed, the advantage of the strong group is more likely to be gained at the expense of weaker groups.

## Shortcomings corrected

Historically the social shortcomings of collective bargaining have been corrected by the alternative method of government regulation. All countries have acknowledged the need to set certain minimum standards by law, and, though they have differed in their judgment as to what
they should be, the formulation of international standards in various ILO conventions has helped to set the pace of advance. We are now entering a period where the relationship between collective bargaining and government regulation must be re-examined and re-assessed. It is mistaken to believe that they are necessarily at odds with each other, that a greater use of government regulation will inevitably impoverish and undermine collective bargaining. It can be designed to do just the
reverse, to strengthen it. Government regulation has reverse, to strengthen it. Government regulation has
also to be accepted as a preferable method for dealing with certain questions where, for instance, there are difficult problems of enforcement under collective bargaining or it is desirable to ensure that every employee has the same basic rights. Regulation of maximum hours of work and protection against arbitrary dismissal are, I believe, examples of such questions.
Many of the problems likely to dominate the future of collective bargaining can only be sensibly discussed in
their specific national context. Can one generalise at all about them across the diverse circumstances of different countries? I believe that, in one guise or another, similar problems everywhere haunt the minds of those who try to think about the future of collective bargaining. I believe too that the more important can be grouped

104 DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
under three headings: its quantitative future, its qualita tive future and the future of third-party participation. It is easier to deal with the quantitative future of collective bargaining because it flows directly from
what has just been said about its nature. In the democ what has just been said about its nature. In me anted, its continued growth seems fairly well assured. This applie particularly to white-collar employment where all the signs point in this direction but also to those poorl organised sections of manual employment often with high proportions of women workers. Further growth in thes areas invariably depends, it is true, on changes in law or public policy affecting union recognition. Ment campaigns, of itself or by unions mounting recruitmest securing an effective, as opposed to nomina right to collective representation for all employees. Indeed, if labour movements in these countries fail to establish such a universal right in the next decade or so, they will organise an ever-dwindling proportion of th total working population.
In countries, on the other hand, where collective bargaining has so far found little favour one would need a political crystal ball to foretell its future. However collective bargaining, seen as joint regulation, is not incompatible with state regulation; they are not antiheses, or irreconcilable enemies. Consequently, even countries where the legal right to strike is restricted o non-existent and employment relations are pre-eminently egulated by the state, it does not follow that collective bargaining has been totally extinguished. As lave some representative capacity and freedom of manoeuvre, some automony in rule-making activity, its rudiments will exist. Surely one does better to recognise this fact with a view to encouraging its further growth from smal beginnings, than to adopt an absolute "either-or" attitude

## Quality of relations

Turning to the qualitative future of collective bargain ing, my guess would be that it is still a new thought for more than a few collective bargainers that they should look on the quality of their relations as a serious problem. Their job, as many see it, is merely to find some tempora power as a preferable alternative to a trial of strength. What has made the quality of the relations of the parties so much more significant in recent times is the penetration of management by collective bargaining. Managerial o authority relations in industry are far more continuous, intimate and complex than market or contractual relations, and therefore express a much higher degree of inter-
dependence. They cannot be satisfactorily ordered by the dixed terms of a treaty concluded by two sides holding each other at arm's length to settle periodic and severe bouts of warfare. The division of the spoils can be decided in this fashion, but it is not the best way of jointly promoting the efficiency of a company and the security of its employees. Take as an illustration communications and the exchange of information. If everything
depends on bargaining power this is usually strengthened depends on bargaining power this is usually strengthened
by concealing information and keeping the other side guessing. Co-operation for mutual advantage, on the other
and, depends on both sides pooling information and eing able to accept the bargaining opponent's infor quality of their relations.

## Recent innovations

Practical necessity, then, is prompting the shift of emphasis on to the quality of relations which one sees in recen What in Britain argaing sended productivity bargaining or more recently efficiency bargaining, resembles what has been variously described as co-operative, integrative and creative bargaining in North America. I particularly like the term creative bargaining because it expresses th notion that the parties are negotiating with a view to creating a new situation to their mutual advantage, rather than acting on the old principle that one side's
gains must be the other side's losses. But, whatever the gains must be the other side's losses. But, whatever the
label, it is the contents of the bottle that count and the main ingredients do not vary all that much. On labour's side there must be a readiness to abandon resistance to change in favour of a joint search with management for acceptable solutions to common problems. On management's side there must be a read ains in share with labour ducing such solutions. Such co-operation, calls for remendous change in the traditional attitudes of both sides, but under the pressure of events they are being forced to think again.

## Pattern and pace of chang

One can already discern the pattern. Change on these lines is coming first mainly in industries with advanced o apidly changing technologies. Oil refining, chemicals steel, transport are examples. But an accelerating pace of technological advance has yet another important effect on the qualitative aspects of collective bargaining Because it brings in its train constant shifs in the patterns of demand, in the content of jobs and in the valuatios a similar flexibility of adjustment in the rules imposed by collective agreements if the latter are not to become a serious obstacle to economic growth. The conclusion of collective contracts for a fixed term, possibly of several years, on substantive conditions of employment is hardly suited to the present pace of change. Moreover, it is a air generak parties the reater their ridity between the parties the greater their rigidity.
Looking further ahead may I suggest that, to cope collective bargaining in the future will have to rely much more heavily on its agreed procedures and understandings for settling and revising job contours, working practices and comparative rewards, rather than on fixed codes of substantive rules. This other shift of emphasis that I anticipate, from substantive to procedural rules, also demands a greater measure of trust and good will between parties. So here again, out of sheer piactiations will be
an improvement in the quality of their relat forced on them. One possible ironical twist of history I cannot forbear to mention. The advantage of the nonlegalistic type of agreements and negotiations in Britain

DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 110
has been great flexibility; the parties leave themselves plenty of space in settling any disputes. It has also led to heir relying more on possibility of the most ancient and tradition-bound ystem of collective bargaining in the world turning out in the end to be the one best suited to moder requirements?
Finally, I come to the future of third-party participation in collective bargaining. There are several weighty easons for thinking that it will increase. Industri warfare today, even when it involves only comparativel mall groups, takes a much heavier toll of society tha in the past because modern industrial economies an urban civilisations make disruption ever more disruptive. When the public suffers too much it demands government protection, and democratic governments must heed that now comes under manpower planning. Increasingly governments are expected not only to take action to sustain levels of employment, but to accept a general esponsibility for the fuller and better use of all resource ncluding labour, and for reducing the social hardship of technical and economic change. This inevitably of information. Thirdly, we have the familiar problem of the inflationary wage-price spiral. Incomes policies guide posts and the rest may only have achieved limited results. No country can claim to have found a satisfactory answer to this problem. Most governments will have to go on trying to find one however, as long as

## sing prices prove to be the most frequent source of

 opular complainSo the question for the future, as I see it, is not whether hird-party participation in collective bargaining will crease. It is rather what new forms this participation iil take as its purposes extend beyond the earlier peace eeping function of governments. I am still very much oluntarist at heart; perhaps that is my British bias. So want increasing third-party involvement mainly to take he forms of enquiry, adyce and assistance. The distincon bertant in evaluating the use of these methods. Th inding of an immediate formula for peace, tactical mediation, was the main form of public intervention in he past. The restructuring of the conditions and attitudes hat lead to war, strategical mediation, will, one hopes, be its predominant form in the future, and this broadly describes the role of our new Commission on Industrial legal framework they want to give to collective bargainin and our extreme voluntarism, assuming it survives, will probably remain fairly unique. Even so, my head, as well as my heart, tells me one simple reason why the oluntary methods of enquiry, advice and assistance, roperly deployed, may be more successul in raising the greater harmony with the public interest than any precipitate use of compulsion. It is this. No agreement work well unless the parties who negotiated them fee ully responsible for their contents. However much the haracter of collective bargaining may change, that belongs to its basic wisdom, for all time everywhere.

## MPS: Proponent and agent of change

By Mr. George Cattell, Director, Manpower and Productivity Service, Department of Employment and Productivity

In this article, Mr. Cattell, who has been director of
MPS for nearly two years, considers the origins of the MPS for nearly two years, considers the origins of the service, its organisation and operations during its first
full year, and the prospects which face it in the future.

MPS is a new approach by the Government to the production of higher productivity and greater efficiency in industry, commerce and the public service. It seeks to locate and remove obstacles to the more effective use of industrial resources, and to encourage the development of modern management techniques. Its main task is to diagnose what is standing in the way of better perform-
ance, and then to prescribe a programme of reform or reconstruction. Its services are available free of charge to all who wish to make use of them. It acts confidentially at the invitation of an industry, company, trade union or Government department, and in consultation with trade unions in appropriate cases.
When I was appointed by Mrs Castle to develop this new service the department was already operating an industrial relations service through seven regional offices and offices in Wales and Scotland. This enabled me to build on a well established foundation. I was able to
bring in on short-term engagements managers from bring in on short-term engagements managers from
industry and officials from trade unions with a wide nange of skills and experience to enlarge the staffs of regional and national offices and to establish a consultancy unit at headquarters. The new service began operations in September last year. Further staff has since been recruited during the year, and recruitment is continuing to cope with the growing demand for the service.

Five main branches
The MPS is now organised in five main branches-a central consultancy unit, a central information service, central consultancy unit, a central information service, all located at headquarters in London, and offices in the regions and in Scotland and Wales. In each of the outstationed offices the Senior Manpower Adviser and his team of manpower advisers, numbering more than 100 in all, spend most of their time on advisory and diagnostic work. The 20 or so consultants at headquarters are longer term assignments of a national character.

The central information service provides information The central information service provides incormation tion by the National Board for Prices and Incomes in a report on payment by results systems (see this Gazerte May 1968, page 363) is collecting information on wages systems and productivity measurements. It is hoped that in the future this information can be made available to companies, trade unions and other bodies. The special industries branch continuously follows up reports of
committees of enquiry into specific industries such as the committees of enquiry into specific industries such as the
Devlin report on the docks, the Cameron report on the printing industry, and the Phelps Brown report on the construction industry, and, with the aid of manpower advisers and consultants, oversees particular projects carried out in these industries by manpower advisers and consultants. The administrative branch supports the
MPS officials outside, and is able to make available to them the wide range of services within DEP.

## Initiative for joint consultation

Requests for the services of MPS consultants and advisers come from a variety of bodies-from companies, employ ers' associations, trade unions, co-operative societies, nationalised corporations, Government departments and ocal authorities - and may originate directly from these incomes policy cases, from conciliation work, from employment exchange managers, from the Commission on Industrial Relations and from the everyday contacts of manpower advisers with local firms. In some industries which have experienced particular difficulties MPS has taken the initiative in bringing employers and trade unions together. In the jute industry, for example, it has has made the continuation of the statutory Jute Wages Council unnecessary.
Working methods are flexible. A visit of less than one day to a firm may be sufficient to help managers, or managers and shop stewards, to overcome an immediate problem. The need may be met by a manpower adviser drawing on his experience, or on the sources of information available to him, but there may be a need for a specific and detailed diagnostic survey. There were more than 3,500 advisory visits of less than one day in the firs
eleven months of 1969 . An analysis by size of firm is given in table 1 , and the subjects on which advice was given in table 2 .

Table 1 Advisory visits of less than one day by size of firm 1st January 1969 to 30th November 1969 | Firms employing | Number of visits | Percentage of total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

| 1 to 99 persons |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 100 to 499 persons | 632 | 18 |
| 500 to 1,499 persons | 1,457 | 41 |
| 1,500 | 837 | 24 |
| Toral | 592 | 17 |


| Subject | Number of firms |
| :---: | :---: |
| Productivity bargaining, productivity, iob evaluation and work sudy | 727 |
| Wage rates, wage structures, wage systems | 762 |
| Labour turnover, absenteeism, timekeeping, recruitment and selection | 575 |
| Industrial relations | 522 |
| Management and personnel policies and organistion | 432 |
| Training | 206 |
| Redundancy, grievance, and dismissal procedures; and other subjects | 192 |

A straightforward diagnostic survey in a small company may require two or three man-days, while some of the larger assignments may require 20 to 30 man-days. In the first eleven months of 1969,128 diagnostic surveys were completed and at the end of that period a further 119 were in hand (see tables 3 and 4). The division of effort work has been in the proportion three to two, but the trend is towards an increasing volume of diagnostic work, particularly for the larger firms and public bodies.

Table 3 Diagnostic surveys completed from 1st January 1969 to 30th November 1969 and in hand a 30th November 1969, by size of firm

| Firms employing | Survers | Percentage | Sters in hand | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 99 persons | 13 | 10 | 13 | 11 |
| 100 to 499 persons | 54 | 42 | 42 | 36 |
| 500 to 1,499 persons | 34 | 27 | 30 | 25 |
| 1,500 persons and over | 27 | 21 | 34 | 28 |
| Total | 128 | 100 | 119 | 100 |

Table 4 Subjects of diagnostic surveys in hand at 30th November 1969

| Pay and productivity issues | 76 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Management structure and control systems | 12 |
| Labour turnover and absenteeism | 12 |
| Job evaluation | 9 |
| Maapowere planning and others | 10 |

[^0] ircraft and engineering. Assignments have been underhe location studied. Most have been concerned directly with pay and productivity, and in several firms manpower dvisers have presided at joint productivity committees Some have tackled specific problems, but in many case nvestigation has shown that the apparent problem is no the real one, and recommendations have been made to remedy a deeper malaise. It may be found, for instance, that employee dissatisfaction is caused by an inadequate management controls, and this failure may in turn be caused by defects in management structure and management policy.

Variety of work
The following random list gives some idea of the variety -seasonal fluctuations in employment in a foodcanning firm;
supervisors' salary structure in a food-processing firm;
-production control procedures in a printing firm; -operation of the personnel department of a plastics establishing a management-services unit for a loca authority;
-resolving a deadlock in a strike in a nationalised industry;
-optimum scheduling of buses for a local authority; -re-structuring incentive schemes in a rubber firm; -reviewing the effectiveness of the work-study
department of a vehicle component manufacturer -analysing the profitability of an electronics firm.

## How service operates

One assignment from among many may be picked out to show how the service works with managers, trade facturing firm in the shop stewards. A plastics manuby a much larger company of England was taken joining trade unions, and hopes of improving productiv ity were at hazard. In November of 1968 the company contacted the regional Senior Manpower Adviser, who carried out a diagnostic survey. Following the recom-
mendations made in the survey, managers, officials and hop stewards began negotiations, and MPS gave con tinuous advice to all parties. After several months of negotiations agreements were reached which formally recognised the trade union, introduced a comprehensive negotiating and consultative procedure, established a new wage structure and converted the existing three-shif system into continuous working. Overtime was reduced, the parties said: "We believe that with the help of MPS we have established a sound basis for raising productivity and equitably sharing the results of increased output."

Generally, the cost-effective use of the taxpayers' money dictates that the service should limit its work to studying problems, recommending reforms, advising on the resources required to achieve the reforms and making follow-up visits from time to time. The service does not seek to install, monitor and maintain specific systems, commercial consultants. A diagnostic survey may recommend that commercial consultants should be engaged and may suggest terms of reference for the engagement. Sometimes, however, it may be a worthwhile use of the service's resources to supervise or assist with a programme of reform over a given period, and there are
some firms, especially those in immediate financial some firms, especially those in immediate financial
difficulties, to whom it can offer help when a commercial consultant could not see a profit for his organisation.

## Long-term project

One example of a long-term project is the evaulation of the jobs of university technicians. A joint steering committee under the chairmanship of an MPS consultant has directed 150 fieldworkers in the interviewing of a example is the work which has been done with a stevedoring firm in one of our largest ports to establish for the first time reliable measures of labour utilisation that could form part of the information for a comprehensive manpower forecast. For the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works MPS has surveyed possible improvements in the productivity of the directly employed labour force
and helped to formulate and quantify a proposed productivity agreement, and is carrying out similar assignductivity agreement, and is carrying out similar assign-
ments in the Royal Naval Dockyard, other defence establishments, HM Stationery Office and the Department of Health and Social Security.
Since its formation one rather different function has been given to MPS. The Donovan Commission recommended that organisations should be encouraged to
review their industrial relations procedures and register review their industrial relations procedures and register
information with DEP. More than 300 companies, nationalised corporations and large local authorities, employing in all more than $6,000,000$ people, have now been invited to register their agreements. The response has been good, and the information received is being analysed. The process is already helping to identify
organisations in which there appear to be weaknesses in organisations in which there appear to be weaknesses in in which MPS and the Commission for Industrial

Relations with whom the service is working closely, may be able to offer help towards making improvements. One characteristic of its approach to its work is that MPS prefers to get on with the job in a positive way
rather than talk about it, although 500 talks and lectures have been given. It does not offer standarised solutions to preconceived problems. It does not proclaim universal doctrines. It does not peddle panaceas. In background, training, experience, temperament and outlook its staff are so various that they could not subscribe to anything that might be called a philosophy, but they hold certain beliefs in common:
-there is a need to improve our industrial performance; -while each industrial situation is unique, some
operating principles and techniques can be discerned to be more generally appropriate than others and can be modified to fit differing situations;
-while industrial situations make intuitive judgments on intangible issues necessary, inevitable and economic, there is growing scope for the systematic -changing social forces and the balance of power in industry compel managers to recognise that they manage by the consent of their employees,
-while conflict cannot be totally eliminated, its social and economic consequences can be lessened by comprehensive agreements which licence the means of remedying dissatisfactions.

## Encouraging reports

The blunt question is how effective the work of MPS has been in its first year. The easy, but nevertheles accurate answer is that it is too soon to tell. It is for the customer to judge. Forty diagnostic surveys have been followed up, but in only four cases has sufficient time elapsed for results to be assessed. The reports in these four cases are particularly encouraging. In other cases employers and trade unions have repeatedly expressed there is a continuing and increasing demand for MPS
services. MPS enters its second year with a full work-load. During the year MPS may find its work changed, expanded or contracted, linked or merged with that of other bodies, to give industry and commerce a better service and the itself in its one year of life to be a proponent and agent of change.

## Productivity prices and incomes policy after 1969

The Government's proposals for productivity, prices and incomes policy after 1969 are set out in a White Paper published recently
Cmnd 4237, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 4 s . net).
The main features of the new policy are:
-guidance for pay negotiations, including a $2 \frac{1}{2}-4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. normal range wit
-guidance for determining prices and charges
-examination by the Government of proposed pay and prices increases;
-the establishment increases;
-the estabissimen of a Commission for Industry and Manpower to bring together the work of the National
Board for Prices and Incomes and the Monopolies Commission.
The White Paper says that the productivity, prices and incomes policy has played an important part in the Government's two-
pronged strategy of correcting the grave deficits in the balance payments while laying the foundations of sustained long-term growth.
During the period since it was introduced the policy has taken different forms as the nature of the economic challenge facing the
country has changed, and, inevitably, heavy strains have bee put on it as priority has had to be eiven to resolving immediate short-term problems of overseas deficits.

Key role
The principles which inspired the policy in 1964 remain as
valid as ever they were, and the Government believes that the valid as ever they were, and the Govermment believes that the policy must cocnoo io play a key role in any expansionist and
socially-just economic strategy for Britain. It also believed that in spite of the difficulties experienced in recent stages of the policy, neither employers nor unions would wish to return to a irresponsible f
bargaining. bargaining.
Although
have made it possible to remove the more stringent controls the 1967 and 1968 Prices and Incomes Acts, the Government considers that it would be foolish to relax its suard until economic
recovery is more firmly established. That is why it has decided to recovery is more firmly estabished. That is why it has deciced
continue in force its powers under Part II of the 1966 Act. But the White Paper also provides the basis on which a permanent policy built on the voluntary acceptance of the aims ss visualised in the Joint Statement of Intent of December 196

## Operation of the policy

Any productivity, prices and incomes policy depends for its success on changing people's attitudes, the White Paper states It reviews the operation of the various stages of the policy an
he effects these had on wage rates and earnings and prices. It points out that in 1968-69 pay agreements were by and larg kept within the guidelines of the 1968 policy, and the rise in unit osts between March and December of that year was successfully ontained to an annual rate of 1.9 per cent.

It adds that it is too early to say what the rise in unit costs has been in 1969 , but from the third quarter of 1969 pay settlements
had once again begun to break through the restraints of the policy, as some groups in the public sector received increases which matched those which had been achieved in private industry where local pay settlements had inflated earnings.
It is against this background that future policy must be reviewed. Its role is essentially an education one, and in moving towards its long-term development the Government will be placing more reliance on its educational role, but the need to learn the lessons of economic choice is as urgent as ever it was.

Aims of the policy
From the beginning the policy has tried to give the community an opportunity of achieving three aims:
to keep prices inore stable than in the past;

- laster growth in the real standard of living;
of various groups and, in particular, improving the position of low paid workers.
In all these aims, the community has a choice which the Government cannot make for it. If price stability is wanted rise in productivity. If the real standard of living is to rise there must be a change in the way work is organised and carried out. f the position of those who are worse off is to be improved the rest must be prepared to accept a little less. There is no magic
fund out of which the position of the low paid can be improved. In 1968 there was a particularly large increase in output per worker. But this was not repeated in 1969, and it would be most imprudent and totally at variance with past experience to base
policy in the hope that there will be an early change in the rate policy in the hope that there will be an early change in the rate
of output. The Green Paper THE TASK AHEAD suggested that the rise in output over the next few years would be about 3 per cent. a year. So, if incomes rise by an average of more than about 3 per cent. a year, the inevitable result will be a rise in prices
caused by higher labour costs.

Opportunity for community
Over the past decade incomes have risen by much more than 3 per cent. a year. The average has been 6 or $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Th by year averaging something like 3 per cent.
by year averaging something like 3 per cent.
The White Paper says that the Government believes that what the community as a whole wants is a steady rise in real incomes coupled with a broad measure of price stability, which is what the policy aims at giving the community a chance to achieve over the Government does, but on what choices individual men and women make.
None of these aims can be achieved by a prices and incomes policy narrowly conceived or operated in isolation from the

1110 DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
economy, increase industrial efficiency, improve the structure of
the labour market and create a just society, But within this wider he labour market and create a just society. But wit establish on a firm and continuing basis the principle of
links between higher pay and the more effective use of links betwe
labour; -secure fundamental improvements in methods of pay
negotiation and settlement; negotiation and settlement -create proper wage and ssaary structures which will avoid
successive leap-frogging settlements and eliminate friction; -improve the position of low-paid workers, particularly by reorganisations which will make better use of their efforts,
and by the introduction of equal pay for women; and by the introduction of equal pay for women;
raise the efficiency with which labour and capita -raise the efficiency with which labour and capital equip-
ment are used in all sectors of the economy-private ment ase used in all sectors of the economy-private ensture that the larger industrial units now being brought into existence use their resources efficiently and to the
benefit of the consumer, and do not use their increased market power to operate pricing policies or pay policies
which fail to take proper account of the wider public interest.

Framework of the policy
The White Paper sets out three essential elements in a framework The White Paper sets out three essential elements in a framework
within which those concerned with the determination of pay or prices can work to achieve the aims of the policy. They are:
-guidance on the principles of the policy;
-notification of proposed pay settlements and price increases to the Government so that discussion can take place on whether they conform with those principles;
reference, where necessary, of individual cases to an
independent authority so that it can examine in depth independent authority so that it can examine in depth
whether they are consistent with the policy and can whether they are consistent with the policy and can
advise on how the principles of the policy can be applied more effectively.
One of the outstanding achievements of the policy since its
inception has been the part played by the National Board for inception has been the part played by the National Board for
Prices and Incomes (NBPI) in influencing the conduct of collecPrices and Incomes (NBPI) in influencing the conduct of collec-
tive bargaining, stimulating interest in the more effective use of labour and scrutinising the case for price increases. It has built up a valuable body of information on the factors making for
inflationary pay settlements and unjustifiable price levels. inflationary pay settlements and unjustifiable price levels.
Some of the wider issues which the NBPI has considered wh Some of the wider issues which the NBPI has considered when
working on references touch at many points the functions of the working on references touch at many points the functions of the
Monopolies Commission in considering whether monopolies or oligopolies operate in ways contrary to the public interest. The
work of the two bodies has tended increasingly to overlap. For work of the two bodies has tended increasingly to overlap. For
this reason, the Government has decided to establish the Comthis reason, the Government has decided to establish the Com-
mission for Industry and Manpower (CIM) to bring together the work at present being carried out by the Monopolies Com mission and the NBPI: legislation to achieve this will be presented in the current session of Parliament.
The Government will continue to refer to the NBPI, and, in
due course, to the CIM, proposals for increases in prices, and due course, to the CIM, proposals for increases in prices, and
claims for increases in pay or pay settlement notified under early warning arrangements whenever these appear to require edtailed
examination. The study in depth of wider issues of general examination. The study in depth of wider issues of general as well as the private industry will continue to be an important part of their activities.
Continuation of powers under Part II of the 1966 Act
The delaying powers for the implementation of pay and price
The delaying powers for the implementation of pay and price
increases under the 1967 and 1968 Acts, which were alway regarded by the Government as a short-term measure, expire a the end of 1969 and will not be renewed. The Government has

Council bringing Part II of the 1966 Act into force for a yea beginning
The purpose of the powers now being sought is twofold: hey will enable the Government to require early warning
of proposed pay and price increases;
-they will enable the Government to delay the implementa tion of a proposed increase in pay or prices for up to Early warning of proposed pay and price increases, says the Early warning of proposed pay and price increases, says the
White Paper, is essential to the operation of any prices and incomes policy. In practice, the system has always operated on voluntary basis and the Government expresses its gratitude fo the co-operation of industry and hops.
It also hopes that it will not be necessary to perpetuate these delaying powers in the new legislation. However, it believes tha maintained in the coming months. The functions of the new commission and the powers that will be necessary to enable it discharge them effectively are to be discussed with both sides of industry
During 1968 prices were unavoidably inflated by the effects of devaluation, and the increases in indirect taxation necessary to make it work, but price rises due to these influences are now levelling out, and the main determinant of price levels in the coming months will be the extent to whic
incomes are related to increases in output
incomes are related to increases in output.
In the next few years output per worker is likely to rise about 3 per cent. a year. If a steep increase in the cost of living is to $b$ avoided, therefore, money incomes should only rise at about this rate. This was the basis of the $3-3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "norm" which
formed the starting point of the policy in 1965. formed the starting point of the policy in 1965.

## Guidance for pay negotiations

The White Paper says that most wage and salary settlements need to fall in the range of $2 \frac{1}{2}-4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase in a year. A range within which most settlements need to fall has been given because no single
of all negotiations.
The appropriate leve for within this range will depend on a variety of factors affecting the firm or industry, including the rate of increase in labour productivity, the extent to which low paid o
and the labour market situation
and the labour market situation. Special care must be taken in deciding on the appropriate
point in the range for industries where basic rates are negotiated at the national level, but a substantial part of the total earning springs from payments of various kinds fixed by individual employers. If the other objectives of incomes policy are to be achieved, some settlements in any year will come aboxcertional,
of the normal range. But such settlements need to be excepter not normal if there is to be reasonable price stability.
All increases in pay, in any industry or firm, including those within the range should as far as possible be covered by an increase in output per worker in that industry or firm. increase in output per worker in that industry or firm.
The White Paper reviews the main factors which come under consideration when individual pay negotiations are reviewed. In most cases, it states, what needs to be considered is their bearing on the point with
a settlement should fall.
The review also covers the exceptional circumstances in which it might be appropriate for a settlement to be concluded for a group of workers at a level outside the normal range.
The factors considered are
-productivity and efficiency agreements
-low-paid workers;
-equal pay for women;
-pay in the public service.

Productivity and efficiency agreements-A central feature of th productivity, prices and incomes policy throughout its develop ment has been to encourage management and to relate pay to performance. Under the stimulus of the policy, productivity bargaining has in the past four years spread widely throughou industry. More than six million workers have been involved in The rapid spread of proal
The rapid spread of productivity bargaining has not occurred
without raising some doubts and criticism. Consequently, the Government asked the NBPI to carry out a fresh review, and the board in its report (see this GAzETTE, August 1969, page 737)
outlined revised guidelines for efficiency agreements including outlined revised guidelines for efficiency agreenents
productivity agreements. productivity agreements.
In the new phase of the policy, the White Paper states, pay
per increases should, wherever practicable be negotiated in the
context of an efficiency agreement which should aim at increasing the efficiency with which use is made of the capital equipment the efficiency with which use is
and labour in the undertaking.
The principles set out in the NBPI report are clearly applicable to most workers: maintenance workers as well as production workers; office staff as well as factory workers; supervisory and professional staff as much as any other workers; workers in the
public sector as well as those in private industry and commerce. This overcomes the difficulty previously experienced in applying a more narrowly conceived "productivity bargain" for many groups of workers.
Reorganisation of
Reorganisation of pay structures-The efficient use of labour and other resources can be made impossible by out-of-date, even
chaotic, pay structures which bear little relation to the realities of chaotic, pay structures which
present-day working methods.
Where such a state of affairs has developed there may be no grading and pay structure -going rationalisation of the who tion of duties among the workers.
Such a fundamental reorganisation may well involve increases in pay which work out on average somewhat above the norma range for increases of $2 \frac{1}{2}-4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This may be justified
the employer and the community if it opens the way to substantial improvements in the efficiency with which labour is used
Major reorganisations of pay structure have been carried out in many firms and industries in the past five years. But others
require major changes. Some have been examined by the NBPI The Government accepts responsibility for carrying out change which become necessary in the public services and will give all the help it can to
of the economy.
Low-paid workers-One f the weknesse of the syte
Low-paid workers-One of the weaknesses of the system of
free collective bargaining has been its inability to solve the free collective bargaining has been its inability to solve the
problem of the low-paid. One of the main aims of any productivity prices and incomes policy must be to remedy this failure
How can the problem be tackled? The first need is to stre
How can the problem be tackled. The first need is to strengthen trade union organisation among the low-paid groups, and this
will be one of the aims of the Industrial Relations Bill, which will be one of the aims of the Industrial Relations Bill, which
will also make it possible to dismantle the wages council machinery-which covers industries which have large numbers
of low paid workers-where this has become desirable in the of low paid work
workers interests.
workers' interests.
Secondly, much could be done by employers with the Secondly, much could be done by employers with the
co-operation of the unions to change working methods and so help the low paid to achieve higher earnings by sharply raising their productivity.
But when all th
But when all this has been done the solution to the problem will still depend primarily on the attitude of negotiators in industry.
The G
The Government intends to ask the NBPI, and, later the CIM, to initiate investigations into those cases where low pay is a major problem, and to suggest ways by which progress can be The Government also invites unions and employers to join

ECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1111 with it in working out solutions to the problems of those low
paid workers who have been unjustifiably left behind in the paid workers who have been unjustifiably left behind in the
scramble of wage bargaining, within the context of the policy scramble of wage bargaining, within the context of the policy
outlined in the White Paper. Equal pay for women -Overall, the Government estimates that the introduction of equal pay will increase the national wage and
salary bill by between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent betwen salary bill by between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. between now
and the end of 1975. This is not a large amount in compariso and the end of 1975. This is not a large amount in comparison
with the increase of about 20 per cent. in output per head which is likely to occur in the period.
The cost will be
The cost will be spread unevenly over the economy and will all more heavily on firms employing a large proportion of women at rates well below those of men doing similar work. In
such cases, the Government recognises that the introduction of equal pay will only be possible through pay settlements which on average work out above the normal range.
Labour market requirements-Many pay increases are defended by employers on the grounds that they are necessary heir pay in line with "market rates" and so enable them to retain their workers or recruit additional labour.
Without doubt some weight must be given in pay negotiationsto he effects of pay on the maintenance of an adequate labour force in the firm or industry concerned. In practice, agreements based
on so-called labour market requirements, and, therefore, on comparisons with the pay of others have played and continue o play too large a role in pay negotiations.
cumstances general use of "comparability" as a Pay in the public services-The guidance in the White Pape applies to the settlement of pay in the public sector as much a to the settlement of pay in the private sector and the nationalise industries. The Government's continuing policy is to see that
workers in the public services are treated on the same basis as those in other sectors of the economy.
Because of special problems which arise in settling pay in the for many public servants on the closest possible comparisa for many public servants on the closest possible comparisons
with the pay of workers doing similar jobs in the private sector In exceptional cases close comparisons are not possible.
In all cases where comparisons are used as a basis for determining pay, and increased pay cannot be linked to increased continue to be sought by other means.
The NBPI, and later the CIM, will continue to be asked by the Government to report on particular pay issues in the public
services. The Government also intends to use the board and its services. The Government also intends to use the board and its various parts of the public services, and, in particular, to advise on ways in which pay structures and the organisation of work can increase the efficiency of the service concerned.
Other considerations-It is wholly undesirable
Other considerations-It is wholly undesirable for pay settlements to be reached at intervals shorter than 12 months. In
many cases pay agreements covering periods longer than 12 months would be appropriate.
Where an agreement takes effect after an interval of more than one year from the last one, the normal range can be adjusted proportionately to take account of the longer period. But there
is no reason why a settlement whose operative date is more the 12 months after the last one should, merely on this account, be above $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Guidance for determining prices and charges
An effective prices policy, the White Paper says, forms an essential part of any attempt to secure steady expansion without
the inflation which usually accompanies it In a modern industrial society, in which most industries are dominated by a small number of firms, it is increasingly difficult to rely on traditional competitive market forces alone to protect consumers. Indeed, here are many parts of the economy where conditions of even vigilance over prices is needed.

Such vigilance is the more important because price rises
inevitably tend to intensify the pressure of wage demands. The need for a positive prices policy grows as the movement towards need for a positive prices policy grows as the movement towards
larger industrial units proceeds. Market power is being concen-
trated in a smaller number of trated in a smaller number of firms. The Government recognises
the need for this concentration, and that this greater size and the need for this concentration, and that this greater size and
greater concentration may involve risks to the public interest greater concentration may involve risks to the
against which proper safeguards must be created.
Enlightened management can and does ensure that the dangers in industrial concentration are avoided, and its advantages secured. The principles underlying the prices policy are widely
accepted by industry. Moreover, as import tariffs are being reduced, British industry has to take greater account of competition from abroad, and this provides a new protection to the
consumer in some parts of the economy. But the need will remain consumer in some parts of the economy. But the need will remain
for machinery through which the community can be satisfied that for machinery through which the community can be
the principles are being applied in particular cases.
The Government will continue to examine with special care price increases proposed where the return on capital has been maintained at a high level in a situation where price competition weak.
The aim of the prices policy is not to keep all prices low at any cost. It is to ensure in each enterprise that changes in prices
genuinely reflect costs and take account of the possibility of cost genuinely reflect costs and take account of the possibility of cost
savings. General price stability can be achieved only if, in certain sectors, price reductions occur to offset inevitable increases
elsewhere. In these sectors of the economy, where technical innovation or rationalisation of facilities offers opportunities for cost reductions well in excess of the national average, this needs to be reflected in price reductions. A prices and incomes policy
which works fairly for the whole community requires that the which works fairly for the whole community requires that the
whole benefit of the cost reductions in these sectors should not go to the workers and shareholders in the firms concerned.

## Guidance in relation to dividends

From the outset of the policy in 1964 the Government has emphasised its intention to use its fiscal powers or other appropriate means to correct any excessive growth in aggregate profits,
whether distributed or not, compared with the growth of total wages and salaries. In 1968 the Government introduced a $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per
cent. limit on increases in individual company dividends as a necessary reinforcement of the more general policy of restraint. A limit for dividends paid out by individual companies is
undesirable as a long-term policy, and the White Paper explains undesirable as a long-term policy, and the White Paper explians
the reasons which led to the decision to bring the scheme to an end on 31st December 1969.
But, it adds, it will still continue to be necessary for companies to observe moderation when declaring dividends. The continua-
tion in force of Part II of the Prices and Incomes Act 1966 will tion in force of Part II of the Prices and Incomes Act 1966 will
mean that the Government will continue to have the power to require notiification of individual dividend increases if this seems
desirable. The Government will also have the power to refer to desirable. The Government will also have the power to refer to
the NBPI, and later to the CIM, cases where the growth of profts the NBPI, and later to the CIM, cases where the growth of profits
and dividends appear to be based on price levels made possible by excessive market power, and will do so in appropriate cases.

## Rents and rate

During 1968 and 1969 the Government successfully prevented undue increases in rents. The powers in the 1968 Act governing rent increases expire at the end of 1969. The Government considers that restraint in rent increases must continue to be an integral part of prices and incomes policy, and is taking
measures, therefore, to continue the restriction of sharp rent mecreases for a further period.
For council rents the housing Ministers have agreed with local authority associations that rents would be increased only to meet
unavoidable increases in costs. Powers are being sought to limit unavoidable increases in costs. Powers are being sought to limit
rent increases which in any 12 -month period amount to 7 s . 6 d rent increases which in any 12 -month period amount to 7 s . 6 d .
a week on average, or 10 s a week for any individual house. a week on average, or 10s. a week for any individual house.
Any local authority wishing to increase rents beyond these limits will require the Minister's prior consent, which is unlikely to be forthcoming save in the most exceptional circumstances.
Rates, as a form of taxation, are outside the scope of pri and incomes policy; they are necessary to help pay for the range of services provided by local authorities. Better services are bound to cost more money, but the Government has taken action to reduce the impact of rates on householders by providing special
grants which have reduced the amount in the $£$ they have to pay. grants which have reduced the amount in the $£$ they have to pay.
As a result of this, and of the savings made by local authorities, domestic rates were held steady on average, in 1967-68 and
1968-69, and rose by only 41 per cent. in 1969-70.

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS: MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES 1968
The annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies includes a section relating to the membership and functions of
trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts 1871 to trade union 4 registered under the Trade 4, HMSO or through any bookseller).
The report includes a summary which covers the period
1958-1968, and for the years 1967 and 1968 shows an analysis 1958-1968, and for the years 1967 and 1968 shows an analysis
of registered unions of employees by industry groups of registered unions of employees by industry groups. The following table gives a summary of the figures relating to
registered unions of employees for 1968, together with comregistered unions of employees for 1968, together with com-
parative figures for 1967 and 1958 . It should be noted that the figures in this table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the article in this GAZETTi
last month (see page 1021) on trade union membership relate to last month (see page 1021 ) on trade union membership relate to
the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

|  | 1968 | 1967 | 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of unions on register | 8,529,084 ${ }^{337}$ | ${ }^{8,471,645}$ | $8,405,325$ |
| Income: <br> From members From other sources | $\begin{gathered} \text { coics } \\ \substack{7,241 \\ 7,241} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { coicisis } \\ \hline 6,5621 \\ 6,681 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Expenditure: <br> Working expenses <br> Dispute benefit Dtc., benefit Sick and acciden benefit Death benefit benefit Other benefits From political fund Other outgoings |  |  |  |
| Funds at end of year | 129,762 | 127,249 | 84,275 |

## First year apprenticeship training

During the past ten years the direct training given by the Government to men and women falls
permanent and temporary schemes
The first includes the training in
ment training centres or elsewhere of adults wations at government training centres or elsewhere of adults without a usable
skill, Training Within Industry for supervisors and the training of instructors at instructor training colleges and units, all of which have been greatly expanded during the past six years, and the
comparatively recent arrangements under which Government comparatively recent arrangements under which Government
mobile instructors are loaned to firms to enable training to be carried out on employers' premises.
The second category consists of training introduced by the Government for a limited period as a demonstration to industry
of what can be done, and with the specific intention that thy of what can be done, and with the specific intention that this
training should become industry's own responsibility after the trapse of a few years; it includes the free sponsored employee
later training at government training centres introduced at the end of
1968 (see this GAZETTE, September 1969, page 837) and the off-the1968 (see this GAZETTE, September 1969, page 837) and the off-the-
job first year apprenticeship training, also at government training job first year apprenticeship training, also at government training
centres, which was provided from August 1960, until December 1968. This article is about the training of first-year apprentices at government training centres.
The shortage of skilled labour which had persisted throughout
the post-war era led to the setting up of a sub-committee of th National Joint Advisory Council up of a sub-committee of the National Joint Advisory Council in January 1956, to consider the
arrangements for the training of young workers in industry, arrangements for the training of young workers in industry, with
particular reference to the adequacy of intake into apprenticeship particular reference to the adequacy of intake into apprenticeship
and other forms of training. The report of the sub-committee (known as the Carr Committre) entitled Training for Skill was issued in February 1958. It advocated a substantial increase
in the intake into apprenticeship and other forms of training, and in the intake into apprenticeship and other forms of training, and simultaneously suggested a number of ways in which training
arrangements might be improved.

Small classes
It was against this background that in April 1960, the then Minister of Labour announced plans to set up a small number of classes in government training centres to provide "off-the-job"
first-year apprenticeship training (see this GAzETE, May 1960, page 190). This was to be given only to boys accepted as apprentices by firms, and preference was to be given to boys from firms which had hitherto found it impracticable to undertake apprentice training or to increase their present number of apprentices. The training was to be without charge, but employers taking apprentices during the year, and to continue the boys' training afterwards under the normal industrial arrangements.
The syllabus, which would include day release, was to be
broadly similar to that covered during the first year by firms with good apprenticeship training arrangements.
When the scheme was first introduced, it was made clear that the direct contribution which it would make to the expansion of training in skilled occupations was a secondary consideration;
indeed, no more than 120 apprentices completed training at government training centres during its first year. The main
purpose of the scheme was to demonstrate a pattern of training which should appeal particularly to the smaller firms with only limited opportunities for undertaking training themselves, and
thus to encourage industry to increase its intake of apprentices. To this end, the department's technical staff drew up a compre hensive syllabus for engineering apprentices, which also included
drawings and lecture notes. So great was the demand for details drawings and lecture notes. So great was the demand for details
of the engineering syllabus, drawings and lecture notes that it was decided to publish them in handbook form. Over 5,000 copies of this handbook were sold by HMSO.
All the early classes were in engineering trades and throughout the eight years of the scheme the main emphasis continued to be on engineering. As time went on, however, courses in other trades were introduced - first in radio and electronics, and later in the basic electrical and sheet metal trades. In spite of the fact that the scheme had been approved by the then British Employers
Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, there was initially some difficulty in persuading employers to release boys for a year's full-time training.
"Demonstration" scheme
As the scheme developed, however, and its benefits became evident to employers, many of them began to make an annual practice of enrolling one or more of their first-year apprentices
for training at government training centres. Strictly, this was contrary to the original intention, which was to limit any one
firm to a single apprentice, thereby at once emphasising the firm to a single apprentice, thereby at once emphasising the
"demonstration" nature of the scheme and ensuring that its advantages were spread as widely as possible; but although there was some rationing of places, it was usually possible to accommodate previous satisfied customers.
By 1966 the number of apprentices completing their first year's By 1966 the number of apprentices completing their first year's
course at a government training centre had risen to 727 , six times course at a government training centre had risen to 727 , six times
the number during the first year of the scheme; of these, 551 received training in engineering, 113 in basic electrical trades, 45 received training in engineering, 113 in basic electrical tr
in radio and electronics and 18 in sheet metal working.
Many firms which had made good use of these facilities would have welcomed the indefinite continuance of the scheme, but by
the end of 1966 it had largely fulfilled its original purpose, and the first industrial training boards set up under the Industrial Training Act were ready to take over control of apprenticeship training.
Industry had by this time become more receptive to the idea of conducting the first year training of its apprentices on intensive conducting the first year training of its apprentices on intensive
off-the-job courses and this greatly facilitated the acceptance of proposals by the industrial training boards for first-year apprenticeship training on these lines.
These new developments, and the growing need for more space for adult training at government training centres under the
expansion programme which had by then been launched, led to an expansion programme which had by then been launched, led to an
announcement towards the end of 1966 that the responsibility for announcement towards the end of 1966 that the responsibility for
running off-the-job first-year apprenticeship classes would be progressively transferred from government training centres to their training at government training centres in December 1968, nearly 3,800 apprentices in all had received training.

Average retail prices on 21 st October 1969 for a number of Average retail prices on 2 st October 1969 for a number of
important items of food, derived from prices collected for the
purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the purposes of the General Index of Re
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

| Htem | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { oftatations } \\ & \text { 215t } \\ & \text { Ostober } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Aribe } \\ & \text { 2Itctober } \\ & \text { 1969 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Beef: Imported, chilled Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Rump steak* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { छ } \\ & \text { = } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 789 \\ & 784 \\ & 7 \\ & 785 \\ & 788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 23.3 \\ & 60.1 \\ & 5770 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Lamb: Imported Breast* ${ }^{\text {* }}$, Shoulder (with bone) eg (with bone) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 19 \\ & 44: 6 \\ & \hline 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 66 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54-70 \\ & 50-20 \\ & 30-68 \\ & 380-78 \\ & 60-78 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly Loin (with bone) | $\begin{gathered} 888 \\ 9890 \\ 909 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.79 .7 \\ & 74.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54-74 \\ & 34-74 \\ & 66-84 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{806}^{876}$ | ${ }_{34}^{41 \cdot 8}$ |  |
| Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3) 1 I.) Roasting chicken, rresh or chilled 5 Ib oven Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 51 l . | $\begin{aligned} & 677 \\ & 301 \\ & 302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.1 \\ & 45.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34-46 \\ & 36-54 \end{aligned}$ |
| Fresh and smoked fish: Cod fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice, fillets Halibut cuts Kippers, with bone |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40-52 \\ & 48-60 \\ & 60-90 \\ & 60-120 \\ & 80-30 \\ & 30-38 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bread White, I lb. wrapped and sliced loaf White, I 18 lb . unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz . loaf White, 14 oz . loaf Brown, 14 oz , loaf | $\begin{aligned} & 826 \\ & \substack{996 \\ 689 \\ 683} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.0 \\ & \text { ai: } \\ & 11: 4 \\ & 13.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19-21 \\ & 19-21 \\ & 10=13 \end{aligned}$ |
| Flour Selfraising, per 3 lb . | 876 | 23.1 | 18-27 |

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

| Item |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | d. | d. |
|  | ${ }_{512}^{652}$ | ${ }_{5.3}^{4.7}$ |  |
| Potaed $\begin{gathered}\text { Reame } \\ \text { Tomates, } \\ \text { new, loose }\end{gathered}$ | 512 | ${ }_{31.7}^{51.7}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{888}$ | 5.5 <br> 7.5 <br> 6.6 |  |
|  | ${ }_{734}^{766}$ | (13.8 |  |
| Peas | 884 | 6.5 | $4-$ |
| Onions Mushrooms per $\&$ lb | ${ }_{750}^{885}$ | ${ }_{8}^{88.8}$ |  |
| Fresh fruit |  |  |  |
| Apples, coiking | ${ }_{\substack{847 \\ 880}}^{8.3}$ |  |  |
| Pears, dessert Orange Bananas | $\begin{aligned} & 8.14 \\ & 869 \\ & 869 \end{aligned}$ | - 15.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bacon }}^{\text {Colarar }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | , | 770.7 |  |
| Back, smoked | 481 <br> 475 <br> 4 <br> 150 | ${ }_{7}^{76.9} 7$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ham (not shoulder) | 814 | 123.5 | 108 |
| Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can. | 783 | 30.9 | 25 - 3 |
| Canned (red) salmon, t-size can. | 885 | 58.7 | 52-66 |
| Milk, ordinary, per pint | - | 11.0 | - |
| Butcer, New Zeealand | ${ }_{861}^{846}$ | ${ }_{40}^{40.4}$ |  |
| Margarine, standard quality (without added |  |  |  |
| Margarine, lower priced per $\ddagger \mathrm{lb}$. | ${ }_{156}^{77}$ | ${ }_{8.9}^{11.3}$ | ${ }_{9}^{10-12}$ |
| Lard | 911 | $17 \cdot 2$ | $14-2$ |
| Chese, cheddar type | 887 | 42.4 | $36-$ |
| Egzs, large per doeren | ${ }_{808}^{785}$ | ${ }_{46}^{56.1}$ | S5-60 ${ }_{\text {S }}$ |
| EEEss, | ${ }_{4} 9$ | 37.7 | 34-42 |
| Sugar, granulated, 2 lb . | 924 | 17.8 | 17 - |
| Coffee extract, per 4 oz. | 854 | 59. | 54-66 |
| Tea, per $\ddagger \mathbf{l b}$. Medium priced | 368 1988 | 23.8 18.6 | 23 <br> 17 <br> 17 <br> 189 |
| Lewer priced | 741 | 17.4 | 16-18 |

CONVERTING PAY FROM $£ s d$ TO $\mathfrak{f p}$ Advice to employers and employees on the problems of converting wages and salaries
to decimal currency is given in a bookle published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity.
Tepartment in consultation with the Con feperation of British Industry and the
Trades Union Congress. Copies are being sent to employers and trade unions throughout the country.
Its aim is to help
Its aim is to help management and
employees make a smooth changeover to mployees make a smooth changeover to
the decimal system which is due to start on 5 February 1971. It points out that ouernight, and that for a period expecte to end by August 1972 both h the expectisting
and decimal currncy coins will be legal tender. But it is likely that the new currency
will be sused for most purposes immediately after D Day.
The change fi
o computing in decimals may be mad before D Day, on it or in the changeover
period. When the change is made before Day actual payment will need to be
continued in £sd until D Day. The Government has said that decimilisa-
tion should not be used as an excuse for the general rounding up of wage rates either before or after D Day.
The booklet discusses the
The booklet discusses the issues which
hose responsible for settling and paying those responsible or settling and paying
wages and salaries will meet, and makes
recommendations which are based on the recommendations which are based on the
prininiple that fsd rates should be converted
as nearly as nearly as practicable to their exact
equivalents in decimal terms. equivalents in decimal terms.
In other words, the conve
In other words, the conversion should
result in neither gain nor loss to the
individual employer or employee. There will be some gain or loss from rounding
the final results of the pay computation he final results of the pay computatio
into a whole number of coins for payment but that would arise whatever the system of currency.
If conversion is not to result in gain or loss to the employee the conversion
calculation must be sufficiently accurate to calculation must be sufficiently accurate to
ensure that actual pyyment to the employee ensure that actual payment
in decimal l currency is as near as possible to
what he would have been paid in $£ s$. The what he would have been paid in £sd. The
calculation should be made to as many calculation should be made to as many
decimal places of a $£$ as is necessary to achieve this.
For example
-hourly rates should be converted to at
-rates for piece-work and bonus schemes
will in may will in many cases have to be con-
verted to more than four places, but verted to more than four places, but
each case will have to be judged on its ${ }_{- \text {weekly }}$
weekly and any monthly rates should
be converted to the nearest new penny, that is to two decimal places
-ann
whol
if
ame
pla
The
$\stackrel{\text { op }}{\text { op }}$ rates of pay when the rates are first changed
after D Day, and suggests that the aim
should should be: places
to reduce rates for piece-work and
bonus schemes to four bonus schemes to four decimal places
(although this may not always be (aithough
possible)
-to
to
-t express annual salaries paid each
calendar month either in cale
units of $£ 3$ or a multiple of $£ 3$, or to express all salaries paid monthly
simply as a monthly rate using 10 new
simply as a monthly rate using 10 new
pennies as a minimum unit. It also states that agreement will
be reached between employers and trade
unions at national and local level about the unions at national and local level about the
decimalistion of wages and salaries and
that opportunity should be taken in any that opportunity should be taken in any
negotiations before D Day to reduce the
number of rates which do not easily conve number of rates which do not easily convert
to decimals.
REFERENCES TO COMMISSION ON
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS


Two further references to the Commission
on Industrial Relations have been made by on Industriar Relations have been made by
Mrs. Barbara Castl, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.
These ask the commission
These ask the commission to enquire
into industrial relations at the Medical Research Council and alsoo at Fredirick
Parker Limited, an engineering convany Parker Limited, an engineering company
at Leicester, particularly relating to the policies of the respective employers on
trade union recongition. trade union recognition.
The purpose of the ref
The purpose of the references is to enable
the CIR to look into the relations between management and employees and to offer
help and help and guidance where, in its view, this
would be helpful.
TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS
Proposals to amend the scope of the
Petroleum Industry Training Board have Petroleum Industry Training Board have
been circulated to interested organisations been circulated to interested organisations
by Mrs. .arabara Castle, Sceretary of State
for Employment and Productivity, for Employment and Productivity.
The effect of the principal amendments
ill bring within scope of board:
(a) the production of solid lubricants;
(b) the collection or recovery of any
(b) the collection or recovery of any
waste petroleum product;
waste petroleum product;
(c) the public warehousing of petrol-
(c) the public warehousing of petrol-
eum or any petroleum product;
(d) selling by retail petroleum products
(other than for use in motor
vehicles).
The Petroleum Industry Training Board $\begin{aligned} & \text { constr } \\ & \text { house }\end{aligned}$
was set up in 1967 and covers approxi-
mately 80,000 employees. mately 80,000 employees.
Another new industrial training boardcovering the hairdressing and allied services
industry-has been set up by Mrs. Barbara industry
Castle.
This board, which is the twenty-eighth to Act established under the Industrial Training
Act 194e into operation on 10th
10th December. As already announced the chair-
man is Mr. R. A. Barnett, divisional officer man is Mr. R. A. Barnett, divisional oficer
USDAW.
The main responsibility of the board is to The main responsibility of the board is to
ensure that adequate provision is made for ensure that adequate provis is inde
the training of employees in the industy.
It will have about 100,000 employees within its scope.
The mai
dressing; min wactivities it will cover are: hairtreatment; the provision of facilities for
taking turkish, sauna or similar baths, and taking turkish, sauna or similar baths, and
the giving of instructions in these activities the giving of instructions in thes
where this is by way of business.

FEES FOR APPOINTED FACTORY
DOCTORS
From December 1, 1969 appointed factory doctors are to have the fees they are paid by
factory occupiers for examination out under the Factories Act 1961 and
various codes of regulations increased by about eight per cent
This increase is This increase is based on that recom-
mended by the Standing Review Body on doctors' remuneration for doctors in the national health service which was effective
from January 1, 1969, and follows a similar from January 1,199 , and follows a sumilar
increase awarded by the Treasury to doctors undertaking part-time work for
Government departments. The fees, which can be varied by agreement between the doctor and factory
occupier, are specified in the Order appro occupier, are specified in the Order appro-
ving the increase (SI 1969, No 1633, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9d. net). The last time appointed factory doctors
received an increase in fees was in July 1968 received an increase in fees was in July 1968
-and this had been deferred from October 1966. Their increases are based on those
recommended by the Standing Review recommended by the Standing Review
Body, but are always delayed because of the Body, but are always delayed because of the
consultations that have to take place with industry and the medical organisations and
the need to make a statuory instrument to the need to make a statutory instrument to
bring the increases into effect.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES
In November, 51 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 62 october. This total included 28 arising operations and works of engineering
construction, and one in docks and warehouses. and quarries reported in the five weeks
ended 29 th November, compared with 13 in the four weeeks ended 25 th October mine-workers and none in quarries, com-
pared with eight and three a month earlier. pared with eight and three a month earlier.
In the railway service there was one In the railway service there was one
fatal accident in November and three in the previous month.
In November, three seamen employed in
ships registered in the United Kingdom ships registered in the United Kingdom
were fatally injured, the same as in October. In November, 31 cases of industrial
diseases were reported under the Factories Act. One fatal case of epitheliomatous
ulceration, and one fatal case of anthrax were reported: other onotifications were
seven of chrome ulceration seven of chrome ulceration, six of lead
poisoning, seven of aniline poisoning, one
of anthrax, two of cadmium poisoning and of anthrax, two of cadmium poisoni,
SALARY STRUCTURES
Eight principal questions to which boards
of directors might seek answers in assuring themselves that the salary addministration of their companies is being efficiently
conducted are suggested by the National
Board for Prices and Incomes in its report conducted are suggested by the National
Board for Prices and Incomes in its report
on an enquiry into salary structures which on an enquiry into salary structures which
was published recently (CMnd 4178 ,
HMSO or through any bookseller, price was published recently (Cmnd 4178,
HMSO or through any bookseller, price
9s. 6 d. 147 thd.). 9s. 6d. [47 4 d. .f).
These questions are:
-Have the aims of the salary system
been accurately defined, and do the been accurately defined, and do the
defined aims continue to be appro-
eriate?
-Is responsibility for the control of the salary system allocated to a senior
manager with the necessary authority manager with the necessary authority
to do his job? Does the company have a salary
structure with pay limits: is its working
reviewed regularly and if it is planned reviewed regularly: and if it is planned
on the basis of job evaluation is the
job evaluation scheme regularly re-
-Are the salaries of staff subject to
regular review? Is individual pay Are the salaries of staff subject to
regular review? Is individual pay
progession linked with an adequate progression linked with an adequate
scheme for performance appraisal?
-Is there an information system which
enables the effectiveness of the salary
system to be kept under continuing
review?
-Do indicators currently suggest that
the system is working effectively and
of staff?
of the needs and expectations
of trends in salary costs and
are they under adequate control?
-Are upward adjustments in the salary
structure related to plans for improved use of staff resources? The board was asked by Mrs Barbara
Castle, Secretary of State for Employment Castle, Secretary of State for Employment
and Productivity, in July last year to examine the "general question of what
principles should govern the development
in industry and commerce of salary structures for managerial, executive, pro-
fessional and technical staff, especially in
the the light of prices and incomes policy".
(see this Gazetre August 1968, page 651.) In the report it says that it has inter-
preted this task as one of studying not merely salary structures in the narrow sense, but the operation of salary systems as a
whole. Nationalised industries as well as the pivate sector were included in the reference,
but central and local government were not. The staff covered are in the main those whose salary exceeds that for clerical and
weekly paid employees but falls below that It main board
It is pointed out that the increasing
importance of salaries as a component of the total of all earned incomes is not always
realised. In 1968 salaries accounted for realised. In 1968 salaries accounted for
35 per cent. of all employment incomes in
manufacturing ind ustries although 10 years manuuacturing industries, although 10 years
earlier the proportion was 29 per cent. Over the same 10 -year period the number of sal ermployed in manufacturing industries increased from 21 per cent. to 27 per cent. This incr growing interest in the principles on which salary systems were based. In addition to carrying out detailed case
studies in 23 undertakings including several public corporations, selected to reflect a variety of combinations of factors likecty to
have a significant bearing on the have a significant bearing on the kind of
salary systems adopted, the board also conducted a national survey on the main
aspects of salary administration, and obtained evidence from trade unioons and employers professional institutions, acade-
mic experts and management and selection consultants.
The report covers the four main areas of
the board's research-the types of salary structures: methods of pay progression of individuals: general pay reviews: control mechanisms for salary systems.
The creation and administration of a be seen in relation to and designed to serve
the purposes and aims of the under the purposes and aims of the undertaking.
It is, therefore, necessary for undertakings first to define the aims which they seek to pursue in their salary systems. The board
suggests nine aims, many or all of which, it suggests nine aims, many or all of which, it
adds, are appropriate to a wide range of
undertakings. undertakings.
It discusses the various ways in which
pay increments for individuals can be pay increments for individuals can be
administered. On the whole the board thinks that the systems which give more rather than less weight to merit are to be
preferred. preferred.
In explanation of this view, the board
says that the evidence it received showed says there are many different approaches to
that
the general question of the general question of motivating the
individual employee to reach the highest standard of performance of which he is
capable. It does not subscribe to the
extreme form of the doctrine that money But only motivation of good performance
Butkers must nevertheless feel that they are being fairly paid. If they do not,
their salary becomes a "negative factor, their salary becomes a "negative factor"
which discourages a high standard of perwhich discourages a high standard of per
formance. It may well be, the board says
that it is mainly the nature of the job itself that it is mainly the nature of the job bitself,
the environment in which it is carried the environment in which it is carried out
and the social relations surrounding it which will determine whether an individual
will give of his best. If he is successful in will give of his best. If he is successful in
doing so, he will rightly expect recognition doing so, he wene na in other terms. And it
in mollows that a salary system if it is to follows that a salary system, if it is to be
successful, should be designed to provide successful, should
such recognition.
From its exam
From its examination of general salary
reviews the board concludes that excessive reviews the board concludes that excessive
reliance is placed at present on comparisons
with supposed market rates. Full and reliance is placed at present on comparisons
with supposed market rates. Full and
accurate information about salaries paid accurate information about salaries paid
for comparable jobs is a useful tool in
salary administration, but the information for comparable jobs is a useful tool in
salary administration, but the information
at present collected is often inadequate, and at present collected is often inadequate, and
is used in an uncritical and inflationary way.
 increase should be examined primarily in
relation to the contribution required of the staff towards increasing productivity, con-
sidered in the light of systematic informasidered in the light of systematic informa-
tion and planning. Before salaries are
raised generally, necessary adjustments to raised generally, necessary adjustments to
the existing structures should be made. the existing structures should be made.
Firms need to exercise effective contro over the running of their salary systems.
A senior manager should be given res. A senior manager should be given res-
ponsibility for this. A job evaluation scheme if it is used should be "audited" regularly,
and the Board lists a number of other
and controls which managers concerned should
institute and operate to monitor the working of the sparary system. This invorves
ingove all devising and running an adequate above all devising and running an adequate
information service.
DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER
At 21st April 1969 the number of persons
registered under the Disabled Persons At 2 st Aprill 1969 the number of persons
registered under the Disabled Persons
(Employment) Acts (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was
645,545 compared with 654,788 at 15 th 645,545 com
April 1968 .
There wer
There were 70,568 disabled persons on
the register who were registered the register who were registered as un63,317 were males and 7,251 , females.
Those suitable for Those suitable for ordinary employment
were 60,504 ( 54,356 males and 6,148 were 60,504 (54,356 males and 6,118
females), while there were 10,064 severely
disabled disabled persons classified as unlikely to
otain employment other than under
specinal conditions special conditions. These severely disabled
persons are excluded from the monthly persons are excluded from the monthly
unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAzETTE.
In the four weeks ended 5th November,
5,432 registered disabled persons were 5,432 registered disabled persons were
placed in ordinary employment. They
included 4,491 men included 4,491 men, 857 women and 84
young persons. In addition, 208 placings were made of registered disabled persons
in sheltered employment.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this AZETIE gave the approxim Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. From June 1969 the statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have been based on the new edition, but because the June 1969 estimates of the numbers of
employees based on the count of national insurance cards will not be 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 is shown on each table.

## Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was $10,962,500$ in October ( $8,049,800$ males $2,912,700$
females). The total included $8,720,700$ ( $5,976,900$ males $2,743,800$ females) in manufacturing industries, and $1,410,800(1,322,200$ males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these produc and 109,000 los aring industry was 25,000 higher than in September 1969 an , 6,000 lower than in September 1969 and 88,000 lower than was 6,000 lower than in September 1969 and 88,000 lower than
October 1968 .

Unemployment
The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schooleavers on 10 th November 1969 in Great Britain was 548,342 . After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in
this group was about 536,200 representing $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. of employees compared with about 554,500 in October.
In addition, there were 4,158 unemployed school-
In addition, there were 4,158 unemployed school-leavers and 19,405 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total egistered unemployed was 571,905 , representing $2 \cdot 5$ per cent.
of employees. This was 428 less than in October when the percentage rate was the same.
Among those wholly unemployed in November, $248,306(45 \cdot 2$ with $250.496(46 \cdot 4$ per cent) in October: 100.975 ( 18.4 per cent) with $250,496(46 \cdot 4$ per cent.) in October; $100,975(18 \cdot 4$ per cent.) 08,986 ( $20 \cdot 2$ per cent.) in October.
Between October and November the number temporarily stopped fell by 10,328 and the number of school-leavers un-
employed fell by 3,602 .

## acancie

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment 726 less in Great Britain on 5 th November 1969, was 187,762 , , 126 less than on 8 th October. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 205,50, comparied vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers
offices the total number of unfilled vacancies on 5 th November was 255,$672 ; 16,175$ less than on 8 th October.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 18th October 1969, the estimated number of peratives other than maintenance workers working overtime in stablishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing
industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was
$, 159,600$. This is about $36 \cdot 9$ per cent. of all operatives. Each perative worked on average about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime during the in
week.
In the
In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these ndustries was 47,500 or about 0.8 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 21 hours on average.

## Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th November 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January $1956=100$ ) were $180 \cdot 2$ and $199 \cdot 1$ co
figures) at 31 st October.

## ndex of Retail Prices

At 18 th November the official retail prices index was 133.5 (prices at 16 th January $1962=100$ ) compared with $133 \cdot 2$ at 21 st
October and $126 \cdot 7$ at 12 th November 1968 . The index for food was 132.0 compared with 131.8 at 21 st October.

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in he United Kingdom beginning in November, which came to the otice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was approximately 172,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, nd 458,000 working das were lott, iludig 156,000 lost hrough stoppages which had continued from the previous through
month.

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in
The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in
mployment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index
of Production at mid-October 1969, and for the two preceding months and for October 1968.
The term employees in employment relates to all employees employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly nemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work because of enprt-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.
The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance
ards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics
used to provide a ratio of change. Trade Act, 1947, have bee These returns show numbers employed (including emporarily lisid show numbers employed (including thos hort-term sickness) at the beginning and end of the perio he 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 changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain
thousands

| Industry Ind <br> Stastrial <br> Clansififacation 1958) | October 1968* |  |  | August 1969* |  |  | September 1969* |  |  | October 19 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |  | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, Index of Production Indu | 8,159.4 | 2,912.0 | $11,071.4$ | 8,076.9 | 2,885.7 | 10,962. 6 | 8,056-47 | 2,890. 8 | 10,947. 29 | 8,049.8 | 2,912.7 |  |
|  | 5,953 | 2,744.9 | 8,698.1 | 5,975.0 | 2,717.0 | 8,692.0 | 5,973.8 | 2,721.9 | 8,695-7 | 5,976.9 | 2,743.8 | 8,720 |
| Mining, etc. ${ }_{\text {coll }}^{\text {coling }}$ | 年 496.5 | 20.5 | 467.0 408.6 |  | ${ }_{15}^{20.5}$ |  | 退320.6 | 20.5 15.4 | ${ }_{382}^{481} 7$ | 418.1 | 50.5 | 438.6 |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery ruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Frewing and malting Other dri | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $466 \cdot 2$ <br> 28.4 <br> 86.3 <br> 18.7 <br> 27.7 <br> 21.5 <br> 12.7 <br> 38.7 <br> 35.4 <br> 20.3 <br> 29.0 <br> 69.0 <br> 69.3 <br> 17.9 <br> 17.5 <br> 37. |  | (81. |
| Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel <br> Mineral oil reffining muractured <br> Lubricating oils ann gr <br> Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations <br> Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink <br> Paint and printing ink Vegetable a nd a animal oils, fats, soap, etc. <br> Synthetic resins and plastics matern Polishes, zelatine, adhesives, etc. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 140.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 4.7 \\ 42.5 \\ 46.5 \\ 40.4 \\ 12.1 \\ 6.9 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal manufacture <br> Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron casting <br> Light mangs, etc <br> Copper, brass and other base metal |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73.1 \\ & 23.7 \\ & 28.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 17.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.7 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an } \\ 12: \\ 10.8 \\ 77.5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 3.6 \\ \text { an } \\ \text { B. } \\ \text { Io } \\ 17 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) <br> Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines <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> Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering <br> Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments <br> Watches and clocks <br> Electrical machinery <br> elegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus <br> Domestic electric appliances |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT \& PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1119
Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued) THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 10TH NOVEMBER 1969
The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 10th November
was 548,$342 ; 463,656$ males and 84,686 females and was 10,502 higher than on 13th October. The seasonally adjusted figure was 536,200 or $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. of employees, compared with 2.4 per cent. in October and $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. in November 1968. The
seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 18,300 in the four weel between the October and Nocrember by 18,300 in the four weeks er month on average between August and November 16,100 Between 13th October and 10th November, the number of the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 10,328 to 19,405 . The total registered unemployed fell by 428 to 571,905 , representing $2 \cdot 5$ per cent. of employees the same as in
October. The total registered included 31,698 married women October. The total registered included 31,68 married wom Of the 549,534 wholly
but including school-leavers, 100,975 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 61,174 from 2 to 4 weeks, 86,157 from 4 to 8 weeks and 301,228 for over 8 weeks. Those registered

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 10th November 1969


|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 124,047 \\ 13,272 \\ 15.39 \\ 15.94 \\ 1,970 \\ 1,735 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 12,33 \\ 10,130 \\ 1,567 \\ 1.544 \\ 245 \\ 207 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 51.485 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage ratest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Totale } \\ \text { Females } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.6}$ | $1: 3$ <br> 0.4 <br> 1 | 2.0.2.0 <br> 0.8 |  | ${ }_{3}^{2.2}$ | (2.1 <br> 0.8 <br> 0.8 | ${ }_{3}^{2.7}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2 \cdot 5}$ | 年.7 | 4.1 <br> $5: 0$ <br> 2.2 | ${ }^{3} 4.8$ | ${ }_{3.3}^{2.5}$ | 7.0. ${ }_{8}$ |  |  | li.1.5 <br> 0.5 |
| Temporarily stopped |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\substack{774 \\ 786 \\ 56}$ | \|180 <br> 48 <br> 38 | ${ }_{51}^{55}$ | cos $\begin{gathered}531 \\ 16 \\ 16\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{0.4065 \\ 10.036 \\ 365}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{158}}_{\substack{2,014 \\ 1,858}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 983 \\ & 265 \\ & 265 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,1766 \\ \hline 185}}^{2.1}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 58 \\ 45\end{array}$ | 边 $\begin{gathered}350 \\ 350 \\ 8\end{gathered}$ | $\mid$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,405 \\ & \hline 7, i 85 \\ & \hline, 525 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 503 \\ 209 \\ 204 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,908 \\ 18,1,184 \\ 1,724 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 305 <br> 203 <br> 42 | ( |
| Wholly unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 123,233 \\ \left\|\begin{array}{l} 106 ; 83 \\ 17,071 \end{array}\right\| \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { s8,775 } \\ \text { s,7732 } \\ 7,702\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\mid \substack{39,235 \\ \text { 3,559 } \\ 7 \\ \hline}$ |  |  | 54,275 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 73,203 \\ 6,8,89 \\ 10,74 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ci, } 1,62 \\ 5,8,84 \\ 8,848 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 60,2776 \\ \substack{9,565 \\ 15,541} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5456,50,40 \\ & 886,50 \\ & 86,550 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{35,324 \\ 27,2929} \substack{23,29}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 9894 \\ 94 ; 345 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 84,588 \\ \substack{8,50 \\ 1 ; 509} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Males wholly unemployed $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50,276 <br> 2,534 <br> 64.42 <br> 4,40 <br> i.75 <br> 34,983 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Females wholly unemployed $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ( $15.3,736$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1.563 \\ 2074 \\ 433 \\ 336 \\ 336 \\ 704 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 3,608 361 5 838 486 875 1,765 |  |  |  | 6,236 1,080 1.204 1.283 1.834 3.833 | 14,283 1,453 2,582 2,851 1.551 8,380 8,381 |  |  |  |  |  |
| School-eavers unemplored |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers <br>  |  |  |  |  | 0,040 |  |  | 72,866 | 60,845 | 39,387 | 79,698 | 548,342 | 34,318 | 582,660 | 34,05 | 50,732 |
| (Seasonally | \| $18,700 \mid$ |  | 12,500 | 35,600 | 40,700 | 28,800 | 2.500 | 71,200 | ,400 | . 700 | 79,300 | 536,200 | 36,00 |  | 81,200 | 49,700 |
|  | es cen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1963) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | united kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | WHOLLY ${ }^{\text {WNEMPLOYED* }}$ |  | TEMPORARILY <br> STOPPED |  | Males | total <br> Females | Total | Males | total <br> Females | Total |
|  | Mal | Females | Males | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all industries and services** Total) index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28,0,50 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2,49494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,885 \\ & 15,756 \\ & 1,550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,520 \\ & 1,3505050 \end{aligned}$ |  | 87,570 25, 2,149 2,148 | 571,958 <br> int.56 <br> 160,844 | $\begin{aligned} & 511,630 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 212,929 \end{array} \\ & 141959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96,0,420 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 27,167 \end{aligned}$ | 607,732 <br> 368,759 <br> 168,159 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3,37 \\ & \substack{9,370 \\ 2,870} \\ & \hline, 870 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,089 \\ & 1,057 \\ & 1,057 \\ & 144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,8136 \\ & 1,736 \\ & 1,76 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{35}^{35}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,150 \\ & 9,350 \\ & 4,506 \\ & 4,606 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,124 \\ & 1,092 \\ & 1,028 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 15,274 \\ 10,245 \\ 4,690 \\ 4 \\ \hline, 620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,820 \\ & 11,437 \\ & 4,477 \\ & 4,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,184 \\ & 1,1,15 \\ & 1, \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,004 \\ & \hline 1,586 \\ & \hline, 586 \\ & 4,780 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining and quarrying <br> Stone and slate quarrying and mining <br> Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction <br> ther mining and quarrying | $\begin{array}{\|c} 25,197 \\ 23,764 \\ 2964 \\ 1088 \\ 108 \\ 441 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}168 \\ 127 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25,231 \\ 23,708 \\ 208 \\ 208 \\ \hline 108 \\ \hline 41 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168 \\ 127 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 25,399 \\ 23,895 \\ 3920 \\ 306 \\ \hline 145 \\ \hline 451 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 172 \\ 127 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,569 \\ & 23,892 \\ & 328 \\ & 328 \\ & \hline 186 \\ & \hline 46 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Milk and milk products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable product Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Soft drinks <br> Other drink industries Tobacco |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ 4 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 1 \\ & 42 \\ & 46 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal and petroleum products <br> Coke ovens and manufactured fue Mineral oil refining ubricating oils and greases | $\begin{aligned} & 1,23424 \\ & 1.058 \\ & 1.054 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & { }_{3}^{4} \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,435 \\ & \hline, .029 \\ & \hline 1.054 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 4 \\ & 55 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.508 \\ & \hline, 226 \\ & \hline 1.164 \\ & \hline 168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.446 \\ & \hline, .027 \\ & \hline, .154 \end{aligned}$ | 74 <br> 14 <br> 14 <br> 14 | (1,520 |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations <br> Toilet preparations <br> Soap and detergents <br> Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber <br> ertilizers and pigments <br> Other chemical industries |  | 1.040 1288 1198 189 189 20 20 188 181 | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | 10 |  | 1,050 1298 1129 189 189 129 20 188 181 |  |  | 1.078 228 2138 134 190 76 20 20 189 |  |
| Metal manufacture <br> ron and steel (general) Steel tubes <br> Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals |  | $\begin{aligned} & 649 \\ & 24 \\ & 149 \\ & 156 \\ & 1184 \\ & 84 \\ & \hline 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,066 \\ 2426 \\ 1,625 \\ 1,651 \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 31 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 710 \\ & \hline 16 \\ & 180 \\ & 123 \\ & 184 \\ & 44 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.500 \\ & 5.797 \\ & 4.359 \\ & 1,946 \\ & 1,973 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,905 \\ & 5,920 \\ & 4,962056 \\ & 4,900 \\ & 304 \\ & 384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 708 \\ & \hline 196 \\ & 19 \\ & 124 \\ & 184 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Mechanical engineering <br> gricultural machinery (excluding tractors) <br> Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors <br> Industrial engines <br> Textile machinery and accessories <br> Mechanical handling equipment <br> Office machinery <br> ndustrial (including process) plant and steelwork <br> Ordnance and small arms <br> g not elsewhere specified |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 18 \\ 5 \\ 54 \end{gathered}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  | 1,580 <br> 43 <br> 114 <br> 102 <br> 22 <br> 67 <br> 70 <br> 174 <br> 143 <br> 156 <br> 39 <br> 318 |  |
| nstrument engineering <br> Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks <br> Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments <br> systems | $\begin{aligned} & 1,147 \\ & \hline 1,171 \\ & 153 \\ & \hline 157 \\ & 507 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & 94 \\ & 127 \\ & 35 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | 1 |  | $1,1,48$ 371 1153 157 507 | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & 94 \\ & 127 \\ & 35 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | 1,559 255 252 152 662 | 1,176 <br> $\substack{382 \\ 157 \\ 151 \\ 13 \\ 1,3 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ |  |  |
| Electrical engineering <br> Electrical machinery <br> Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 4 4 |  |  |  | 9,5891 <br> 2.595 <br> 1,086 <br> 1,564 <br> 1,594 <br> 994 <br> 495 <br> 1,543 <br> 1,543 |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 7,128 \\ & 6,507 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128 \\ & 115 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{54}^{54}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 7,182 \\ 6,575 \\ \hline 670 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 128 \\ 115 \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,30 \\ & 6,620 \\ & 620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,607 \\ & 7,008 \\ & 689 \end{aligned}$ | 134 <br> 131 <br> 13 | $\substack{7,1,31 \\ 7,701}$ |
| Vehicles <br> Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams | $\begin{array}{r} 9,142 \\ 171 \\ 5,491 \\ 439 \\ 1,985 \\ 527 \\ 529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 764 \\ & \hline 43 \\ & 432 \\ & 272 \\ & 227 \\ & 12 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,271 \\ & 1,1111 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ |  | 20,413 1,6101 1,590 1,994 529 529 | 1,026 128 688 273 27 212 14 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,439 \\ 183 \\ 17,290 \\ 663 \\ 2,211 \\ 549 \\ 543 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,661 \\ 174 \\ 16,706 \\ 597 \\ 2,121 \\ 530 \\ 533 \end{array}$ |  |  |


| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WHOLLY ${ }^{\text {WNEMPLO }}$ |  | TEMPORARILYSTOPPED |  | Males |  | Total | Males | total <br> Females | Total |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Engineers' small tools and gauges <br> Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. <br> Wire and wire manufa <br> Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified | $\left.\begin{array}{ll} 1030 \\ \hline \end{array}\right)$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 215 \\ 49 \\ \frac{2}{49} \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 11 \\ 150 \end{array}$ |  |  | 1,785 57 188 109 1,97 1,46 1,130 |  |  |  | 12,593 635 567 303 604 766 609 308 8,801 |
| Textiles <br> Production of man-made fibres <br> Seinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems <br> Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted <br> Jute <br> Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods <br> Lace <br> Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles <br> Other textile industries |  | 2,766 238 365 650 620 102 596 123 164 194 190 195 48 | $\begin{gathered} 850 \\ 15 \\ 37 \\ 185 \\ 180 \\ 20 \\ 168 \\ 31 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 821 \\ 321 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 462 \\ & 31 \\ & 36 \\ & 97 \\ & 28 \\ & 124 \\ & 1 \\ & 16 \\ & 9 \\ & 7 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ods, and fur <br> Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 988 \\ & 683 \\ & 289 \\ & 289 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \\ & .46 \\ & 141 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 2 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 972 \\ & 070 \\ & 279 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 209 \\ & .48 \\ & 148 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,181,155 \\ & \hline 421 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,015 \\ & \hline 635 \\ & \hline 983 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219 \\ & 515 \\ & 148 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,289 \\ & 4981 \\ & \hline 106 \end{aligned}$ |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Men's and boys' tailored outerwear <br> Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery <br> Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear Footwear | 2,605 499 490 390 780 480 87 748 748 |  | $\begin{gathered} 277 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 13 \\ 1 \\ 45 \\ 149 \end{gathered}$ | 368 114 114 14 50 19 167 | 2,876 544 548 112 130 401 13 137 897 | 3,525 163 745 275 1.052 1.053 294 599 599 |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Bricks, Pottery <br> Glass <br> Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \\ & 13 \\ & 120 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 661 \\ 625 \\ 205 \\ 200 \\ 81 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 682 \\ & .828 \\ & 208 \\ & 205 \\ & 01 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | ( |
| Timber, furniture, etc. <br> Furniture and upholstery <br> Shop and office fitting <br> Miscellaneous wood and cork |  | 529 <br> 147 <br> 157 <br> 45 <br> 45 <br> 56 <br> 57 <br> 109 | 327 273 27 6 6 1 25 25 | $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 2 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$ |  | 572 146 186 76 76 59 59 |  |  | 593 155 197 77 47 58 59 |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing <br> Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery <br> Mrinting, publishinger and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals <br> Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. |  | 1,609 233 358 108 93 112 171 534 | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & \hline 35 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ <br> ${ }_{14}^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 5,812 1,857 1833 326 262 502 1,747 1,705 | 1,919 233 300 109 1,93 117 541 541 |  |  | 1,717 $\begin{aligned} & 233 \\ & 2105 \\ & 1,0 \\ & 1,57 \\ & 117 \\ & 564\end{aligned}$ 1.39 |  |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms <br> Miscellaneous stationers' goods, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods <br> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries <br> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | $\begin{array}{r}5,168 \\ 1,878 \\ 138 \\ 538 \\ 534 \\ 1,58 \\ 1,706 \\ \hline 409 \\ \hline 9.98\end{array}$ |  | 100 88 1 10 10 | ${ }_{23}^{28}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,388 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 288 \\ \hline 886 \\ 646 \\ 341 \\ 775 \\ 405 \\ 153 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}5.486 \\ 2.102 \\ 154 \\ 547 \\ 544 \\ 1.59 \\ 1.743 \\ 4.17 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 1.469 393 45 47 30 40 4160 160 |  |
| Construction | 99,931 | 694 | 161 |  | 100,092 | 694 | 100,786 | 109,515 | 776 | 110,291 |
| Gas, electricity and water Electricity <br> Water suppl |  | $\begin{aligned} & 285 \\ & \hline 95 \\ & 165 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | i |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 287 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 97 \\ 167 \\ 23 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{6,557 \\ \hline, .589 \\ 3.549 \\ 549} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,488 \\ 3,2751 \\ 3.285 \\ 532} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 306 \\ & 002 \\ & 102 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,794 \\ 3,7456 \\ 3,561} \end{aligned}$ |
| Transport and communication <br> Railways <br> Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward <br> Other road haulage <br> Sea transport Port and inland <br> Postal services and telecommunications <br> Miscellaneous transport services and storage |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 38 \\ 88 \\ 73 \\ 73 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 13 |  | 2.113 237 167 182 182 182 287 267 283 284 |  |  | 2,232 230 58 178 184 187 188 288 385 302 |  |
| Distributive trades <br> Wholesale distribution of food and drink <br> Wholesale distribution of petroleum products <br> Other wholesale distribution <br> Other retail <br> Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies <br> Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 58 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 27 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 39,985 7,801 588 2,816 12,460 7,827 3,919 4,574 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 57,641 \\ 9,565 \\ 638 \\ 3,710 \\ 20,096 \\ 14,004 \\ 4,509 \\ 5,119 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | пие | pas | 125) |

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT
The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employmen service careers offices in development areas and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. ome of the local areas listed also form parts of development The
The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are calculated were reviewed in 1968 and the list of local areas in
the table was revised to take account of the new and, in many
cases, wider groupings of employment exchange areas. As esult, a local area, formerly listed as a "principal town" ma
ither (a) be incorporated in another area designated by ifferent place nameorated in another tirely. Similarly, a loca area currently listed may represent a larger or smaller area than hat of the former "principal town" of the same name. Thus the may not be comparable with the previously published rates for principal towns with the same or similar description,

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 10th November 1969


| South Western | 5,329 | 1,726 | 373 | 7,928 | 54 | 5.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Merseyside | 25,473 | 3,123 | 1,938 | 30,534 | 921 | 3.8 |
| Northern | 51,477 | 7,962 | 3,869 | 63,308 | 578 | 4.7 |
| Scottish | 58,546 | 13,746 | 3,928 | 76,220 | 1,454 | 4.0 |
| Welsh | 22,825 | 4,714 | 1,942 | 29,481 | 271 | 4.6 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { Areas }}}{\text { all Development }}$ | 164,150 | 31,271 | 12,050 | 207,471 | 3,27 | 4.3 |
| Northern Ireland | 25,756 | 7,910 | 2,161 | 35,827 | 503 | 7.0 |

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | East Anglia Great Yarmouth tipswich +Norwich eterborough |
|  |  |



LOCAL AREAS (by Region)-continued



Industrial analysis of unemployment: 10th November, 1969 (continued from page 1123)
Table 2 (continued)

- GREAT Eater
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)


Other bus iness merviect research
Central offices not allocable elsewhere
Professional and scientific services
Accountany services
Educationl
Ineal services


Miscellaneous services
cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.
S.






Ex-service personnel not classified by industry
Other persons not classified by industry
Aged
18 and onver

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males | Fem | Ma | Emales | Males | Females |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |  | 10,60 $\substack{5.080 \\ 3.238 \\ 404 \\ 402 \\ 379 \\ 727 \\ 727 \\ 7,68}$ |  |  |
| 9,644 4.342 4.331 3.267 3.269 234 965 965 4 |  | 12 5 2 1 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ \frac{2}{2} \\ 14 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24,93, \\ & 1,935 \\ & 1,5958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,434 \\ & 1,7,7{ }^{2} \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & { }_{18} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{8}{5}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,42727 \\ & 1,77717 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1,653 | 99 |  |  | 1,653 | 9 | 1,752 |
| $\begin{gathered} 36,877 \\ 34,2,83 \\ 2,994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,428 \\ & 1,2,64 \\ & 1,1 ; 64 \end{aligned}$ | I |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,428 \\ & 1,2,04 \\ & 1,1,64 \end{aligned}$ | 50,326 <br> 44,158 <br> 4,158 |

- The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers $(2,724$ males and 242 females in Great Britain and 3,102 males and 272 females in the United Kingdom.)

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 121,095 adults in Employment exchangour weeks ended 5th November 1969. At that
employment the for
date 187,762 vacancies remained unfilled, 9,726 less than at date 187,762 vacancies remained unfilled, 9,726 less than at 8th October. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies
for adults was 205,500 in November, compared with 201,500 in for adults was 205,500 in November, compared with 201,500 in
October and 191,800 in August 1969 . (See table 119 on page 1151.) Youth employment service careers offices placed 24,049 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 5th November. At that date 67,910 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices,
6,449 less than at 8 th October.
The figures for men, women, boys and girls are given in table 1 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 5th December 1968
The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of employment
exchanges and youth employment service careers offices. Similarly, exchanges and youth employment service careers offices. Similarly,
the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of Table 2
Industry group (Standard industrial classification 1968)

## Total, all industries and services

Tota, Index of Production industries Total, all manufacturing industries Mining and fuarrerying
Coal mining Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture
Mechanical engineoring
Instrument engineering
Electrical engineering
Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Vehicles
not elsewhere specified
Textiles,
Cotton inen and man-made fibes (spinning and weavings)
Woollen and worsted
Leather, leather goods and fur
Leather, leather goods
Clothing and footwear
Clothing and footwear
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, ett. Bricks, pottery, glass, ce
 Other manufacturing industries Other manufac Construction Transport and commur Distributive trades Insurance, banking, finance and business services Professional and scientific services

 Public and ministration
National sorermentice serve
Local government sevice
vacancies notified to those offices by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the
total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless,
comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.
Table 1


Table 3

|  | Placings during four weeks ended |  |  |  |  | Number of vacancies remaining unfilled |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Mend } \\ \text { overar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { Buys } \\ 180 r} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { orear } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { inder } \\ \text { ind } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Mond } \\ \text { overd } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { Buys } \\ 180 e r} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { cirls } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| South Eas <br> Greater East Anglia <br> South Wester Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Humberside <br> Northern <br> Wales Scotland |  |  |  | 2,470 1,072 1.949 1,499 1,489 1,179 1,751 9.90 970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Brition | 82,996 | 14,942 | 38,09 | 9,107 | 145,144 | 101,212 | 29,1 |  | 8,550 | 38,802 | 255,672 |
| Lendon and South Eastern | - 24.6959 | 3,314 1,330 | ${ }^{11,081} 3,987$ | ${ }^{1,558}$ | ${ }^{40,648} 17,139$ |  | 9,996 |  | 24,707 a, 130 | 11,990 | 73,578 <br> 41,381 |
| STOPPAGES OF WORK |  |  |  |  | The aggregate of 458,000 working days lost in November includes 156,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in November, which came to the notice of the department, was 263 . In addition, 71 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. |  |  |  |  | Causes of stoppages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Principal cause |  |  | Begining in |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { ofrkers } \\ & \text { directry } \\ & \text { involved } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { oforkers } \\ & \text { tirerelly } \\ & \text { ininolved } \end{aligned}$ |
| The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 172,900 . This total included 18,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 154,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in November, 134,800 were directly involved and 20,000 indirectly involved, in other words |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wages-claims for increases Hours of work <br> Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements rules and discipline <br> Sympathetic action <br> Sympatheti |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & 2! \\ & 6! \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 107,800 \\ \hline, 2,600 \\ 1,550 \end{gathered}$ | (1.459 | $\begin{aligned} & 60,2000 \\ & 68,500 \\ & 6,500 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 4,200 | 47 |  |  |  | 12,800 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 508 \\ 174 \\ 64 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 256,200 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 10,2000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Duration of stoppages-ending in November

| Duration of stoppage | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Worcercrar } \\ & \text { inceot } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Not more than I day 2 days 3 days $4-6$ days Over 6 days | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 57 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Total | 271 | 88,200 | 543,000 |

## Prominent stoppages of work during November

It is provisionally estimated that about 49,000 teachers were involved in half-day and one-day stoppages during the month. The first stoppages occurred on 12th November and various schools in England and Wales have so far been affected. This action was taken to express dissatisfaction with the interim offe
by the Burnham Committee, and to support a demand for a pay by the Burnham Committee, and to support a demand for a pay
increase of $£ 135$ a year. The dispute was unresolved at the end of the month.
Various parcels depots in Great Britain were affected when
about 6,600 drivers checkers about 6,600 drivers, checkers, loaders and warehousemen
stopped work on 12 th stopped work on 12 th November in support of a demand a Stoppages have been of varying duration, and this dispute was also unresolved at the end of the month.
The stoppage of work by 1,150 production workers at a
Liverpool car body plant (see the issue of this GAZETTE, October, Liverpool car body plant (see the issue of this GAZETTE, October, page 951) ended on 10th November. This dispute was the subject
of a Court of Inquiry under Professor J. C. Wood held on 7 th and 8 th November. The terms of settlement provide for an immediate increase of 9 d . an hour for all workers and for talks to continue on the question of guarantees for lay-offs.

BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WE
HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES
The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, which are normally determined by national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. For
these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as
increases in basic or minimum rates. In general, no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations at district, establishment or shop floor level. The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to manual workers only.
The changes in monetary amounts represent the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short-
time or overtime. Indices
At 30th November 1969 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

| te |  | All industries andservices |  |  | ${ }_{\text {M }} \mathbf{M}$ Manuracturing industries |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Basic } \\ \text { weekly }}}{ }$ rates | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { Weforl } \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | Basicly hourrly rates | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Basie } \\ \text { wealy } \\ \text { retes } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { Weruly } \\ & \text { hourr } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { asicicly } \\ & \text { horates } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 1968 | Nove | 172.9 | 90.7 | 190.7 | 168.8 | 90.6 | $186 \cdot 3$ |
| 1969 | October | 9 9 | 90.5 | 198.7 | 177.1 | 90.4 | 195.8 |
| 1969 | November | 180.2 | 90.5 | 199.1 | 177.2 | 90.4 | 196 |

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


Pottery manufacture: Plusage on all earnings increased from 75 to $77 \pm$ per cent.
(Ist November)



Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include shuttle manufacture and iron ore mining.
include shuttle manufacture and iron ore mining.
Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".
Estimates
Estimates of the changes reported in November indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some
500,000 workers were increased by a total of $£ 555,000$ but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which
were reported in November, with operative effect from earlier were reported in November, with operative effect from earlier
months ( 50,000 workers, $£ 60,000$ in weekly rates of wages). During November about 6,000 workers had their normal weekly
hours reduced by an average of 1 hour. Of the total increase of $£ 555,000$ about $£ 380,000$ resulted from arrangements made by
joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary joint industrial councils or similar bodies estabisted
agreement and $£ 175,000$ from direct negotiations between employers' association and trade unions.

## Analysis of agoregate changes

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

|  | Basic weekly rates of wage entitlement |  | Normal weekly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sstimated } \\ & \text { nemount of } \\ & \text { increases } \end{aligned}$ |  | Estimated andent renution in werelly hours |
| culure, forestry, fishin |  | 290,000 |  |  |
| g and |  |  | 2,000 |  |
| mimalin and andilied ind |  |  |  |  |
| ain manumeture |  |  |  |  |
|  | 375,000 | 230,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| dicles |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Ster, leather |  | 6, ${ }_{\text {ci,000 }}$ |  | (000 |
|  | \%isiono |  |  |  |
| er printing and publishng | 320,000 | ${ }^{2755,000}$ | 6,000 | .000 |
| struction | 100, | $\xrightarrow{150.0000} \mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0}$ |  |  |
| Cose | - 800.00000 |  | ,000 | ¢,000 |
| Disfributive crades Public administration and pro- |  |  |  |  |
| fessional services | 870,000 | -1090,000 | 275,000 | 00 |
| Totals-January-Nov. 1969 | 5,595,000 | 4,620,000 | 530,000 | 695,000 |
| Totals-January-Nov. 1968 | 8,605,000 | 6,520,000 | 535,000 | 583,000 |


| Month | 俍 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Basic weekly rates of wages or } \\ & \text { minimum entitioments }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | Normal weekly hours |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Approxima <br> workers a <br> increases <br> (000's) | number of number <br> decreases <br> (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { net } \\ & \text { amount of } \\ & \text { increase } \\ & \text { ( } £ 000 \text { 's) } \end{aligned}$ | Approximate workers affected by reductions (000's) | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{1968 \\ \text { November } \\ \text { December }}]{ }$ | ${ }_{3,35}^{2,560}$ | 1,190 | ${ }_{2,645}^{1,385}$ | ${ }_{40}^{4}$ | ${ }_{60}^{23}$ |
|  | 880 730 455 355 355 1.355 1.355 1.255 450 450 | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \overline{1}_{1} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{118}{-} \\ & \frac{120}{125} \\ & 203 \\ & 203 \\ & =-6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & \overline{178} \\ & \hline 175 \\ & 310 \\ & 310 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements
Increases in annual holiday entitlements include Wire and wire rope manuracture: Two additional days $\begin{gathered}\text { Sill } \\ \text { Fellmongering (England and Wales): }\end{gathered}$

## RETAIL PRICES 18th NOVEMBER 196

At 18th November 1969 the general* retail prices index was $133 \cdot 5$ (prices at 16 th January $1962=100$ ), compared with $133 \cdot 2$ at
21st October and 126.7 at 12 th November 1968 .

The rise in the index during the month was due to small increases in the prices of a number of goods and services.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoke all other items of food was $133 \cdot 0$.

The principal changes in the month were:









Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are: Group and sub-group Index figure
I Food: Total
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cake
Meat Fish
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat
Milk, cheese and eggs
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks,
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Other food
$\mathbf{1 3 2 \cdot 0}$
137
142
138
112
127
111
144
136
109
129
$136 \cdot 4$
III Tobacco ..... $135 \cdot 8$
IV Housing: Total ..... $150 \cdot 0$
Rent ..... 156
154
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and
materials for home repairs and decorations125
Fuel and light: Total (including oil) Coal and cok ..... $\mathbf{1 4 1 \cdot 6}$
151
126
VI Durable household goods: Total ..... $\mathbf{1 2 0 \cdot 7}$
131
Radio, television and other household108
123
VII Clothing and footwear: TotalMen's outer clothingMen's underclothingWomen's outer clothingChildren's clothing$119 \cdot 7$
125

125
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,
hats and materials hats and materials
Footwear
III Transport and vehicles: TotalMotoring and cycling$124 \cdot 5$
X Miscellaneous goods: TotaBooks, newspapers and periodicals
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toiletrequisites
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other
houseboldhousehold goodsStationery, travel and sports goods, toys,

photographic and| photographic and optical goods, etc. | 131 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |x Services: TotalPostage and telephones$145 \cdot 5$

137
Entertainment137
142Other services, including domestic help,
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,
laundering and dry cleaning150
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home ..... $138 \cdot 5 \dagger$

| All Items | 133 |
| :---: | :---: |
| *The description "general", index of retail prices is ised Uo dififerentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were <br>  <br> The Cost of Living Advisory Committec recommended in 1962 that untila satis factoryy index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on <br> meals out should continue to be allo cated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all grouss, including the food group. The index for meals out for <br>  index series based on actual prices hass ben a avaiable and indices in this series havy been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 1 loth January 1968 , to obtait <br> indices for meals out with 16 th January 1962 taken as 100. |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

## Statistical Series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the GAzETTE give the principal
statistics compiled regularly by the department in the form of statistics compiled regularly by the department in the form of
time series including the latest available figures together with time series including the latest available figures
comparable figures for preceding dates and years.
comparable figures for preceding dates and years.
They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working population, employment, unemployment, unfilied vacancies, hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes.
Some of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions Some of the main series are shown as charts.
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 Gazettr,
January 1966, page 20] which conform generally to the 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 present, they relate to the former standard Regions for Parposes this GAZETTE, January 1965, page or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in
the south east of England [see this GAzerte, April 1965, the south
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 table
Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-term
changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group 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 esti-
mates for other groups (table 103). The annual totals in employmates for other groups (table 103). The annual totals in employ-
ment in all industries and services are analysed by region in ment in all industries and services are analysed by
table 102; quarterly figures are given from June 1965.
Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-117) show the numbers of persons registered at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain and
in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Britain in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Britain
separate figures are given for males and females. The registered unemployed include persons who for various personal and other reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic position, to have difficulty in securing regular employment in their
home areas. Analyses of the characteristics of the unemployed were included in articles in the April 1966 and July 1966 issues of this Gazette.
The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total
numbers of employess to indicate the incidence rate of unemploynumbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped
from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes persons without recent employment who have registered whilst seeking employment, and, in particular, young persons
seeking their first employment, who are described as schoolseeking their first employmen
leavers, and shown separately.
leavers, and shown separately.
The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according to the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration. The national and regional statistics of wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adjusted
for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also analysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal
seasonal variations.
Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics (table 119) relate to the vacancies notified by employers to employment exchanges (for adults) and to youth employment offices (for young persons),
and which, at the date of count, remain unfiled. They do not and which, at the date of count, remain unfilled. They do not
measure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate manmeasure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate man-
power requirements of employers, and, for young persons, include power requirements of employers, and, for young persons, include
vacancies which are intended to be filled after the ending of the school term rather than immediately.

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad
industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked by men and by women wage earners in selected
industries in the United Kingdom covered by half-yearly earnings industries
Earnings and wage rates. The average weekly and hourly earnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries are also given in table 122; average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in table 123; and those earnings in index form
in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous
employees and all administrative, technical and clerical employees in certain industries and services are in table 125, wage drift in industries covered by the half-yearly earnings in table 126, and average earnings in index form by industry in table 127, and by
occupation in manufacturing industry in table 128 . The next table, occupation in manufacturing industry in table 128. The next table,
129 , shows, in index form, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and earnings and normal and actual weekly hours of work, and in salaried earnings. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131 show indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, and normal
weekly hours for all industries and services, for manufacturing weekly hours for all industries
industries and by industry group.
Retail prices. The official index of retail prices covering all items, and for each of the broad item group, is in table 132.
Industrial stoppages. Details of the numbers of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, the number of workers involved and days lost are in table 133.
Output per head and labour costs. Table 134 provides annual and quarterly indices of output, employment and output per person employed for the whole economy, the Index of Production and manufacturing sectors and for selected industries where output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and are given for the whole economy, with separate indices for the largest component-wages and salaries. Annual indices of labour costs per unit of output (including all items for which regular
data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries.
pages 80 description is given in the Gazette, October 1968, pages $801-803$.
Conventions.
Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
not available
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
not elsewhere specified
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { n.e.s. not elsewhere specified } \\ \text { S.I.C. } & \text { U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or }\end{array}$ 1968 edition as indicated)
A line across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparabie,
or that they relate to different groups for which totals are given or that they
in the table.
Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of th constituent items and the total as shown.
Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that the may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

| TABLE 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | THOUSANDS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quar |  | Employees employment | Employers employed | $\begin{gathered} \text { civiliop- } \\ \text { cimpor } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ | Wholly unemployed | Total civilian labour force* labour force | H.M. Forces | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Working } \\ \text { population* }}}$ | Of which Males* | Females |
| Numbers unadiusted for seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { Soperber } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,63 \\ & \text { 22, } \\ & 2,750 \\ & 2,759 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,674 \\ 1,644 \\ 1,641 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,250 \\ & \text { 24, } \\ & 24,450 \\ & 2,40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 461 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 468 \\ 451 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,711 \\ \text { ant } \\ 2,4,53 \\ \hline, 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 427 \\ 424 \\ 423 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,138 \\ \text { 25, } \\ 25,275 \\ \hline 2,57 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 16,58 \\ \hline 6) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.590 \\ & 8.658 \\ & 8.668 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Supetember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,638 \\ & 1,635 \\ & 1,632 \\ & 1,629 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 415 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 350 \\ & 345 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 24 \\ 243 \\ 425 \end{array} \\ & \hline 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.996 \\ & 8.827 \\ & 8.824 \\ & 8,825 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Superember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,0,17 \\ & \hline 23 \\ & 23,109 \\ & 23,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,626 \\ & 1 ., 620 \\ & 1,6210 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 343 \\ & \text { 370 } \\ & 304 \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 243 \\ 421 \\ 420 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,880 \\ & 8,8597 \\ & 8,97927 \\ & 8,982 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { September } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,194 \\ & \text { 23, } 3,301 \\ & 23,25 \\ & 2,016 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,614 \\ 1.6129 \\ 1,647 \\ 1,647 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 233 } \\ & 467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,1,14 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 25,169 \\ 25,279 \\ 25,130 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & 417 \\ & 416 \\ & 419 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,006 \\ & 9,0028 \\ & 8,990 \\ & 8,908 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { September } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,6641 \\ & 1,681 \\ & 1,681 \\ & 1,681 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,3,31 \\ & 24,59 \\ & 24586 \\ & 24,414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 525 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 456 \\ 556 \\ 559 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 47 \\ & 417 \\ & 412 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,32 \\ & 16.57 \\ & 16547 \\ & 16,434 \\ & 16,464 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,9635 \\ & 8,992 \\ & 8,992 \\ & 8,921 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Sane } \\ & \text { Detember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,681 \\ 1,681 \\ 1,681 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 520 \\ \substack{5020 \\ 5 \\ 540} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 407 \\ & \substack{400 \\ 395 \\ 390} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,221 \\ & 25,231 \\ & \text { 25, } 31 \\ & 25,258 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,952 \\ & 8.998 \\ & 8,986 \\ & 8,936 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1969 | March | 22,515 | 1,681 | 24,196 | 566 | 24,762 | 384 | 25,146 | 16,194 | 8,952 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variationst |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { Soetember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (8,614 |
| 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Sopecember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 16,54 \\ 16,546 \\ 16,56 \\ 16,594 \\ 16,59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.098 \\ & \hline 8.978 \\ & 8.880 \\ & 8,839 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Sanctember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,595 \\ & 1,6,51 \\ & 16,59 \\ & 16,596 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,887 \\ & 8,884 \\ & 8,989 \\ & 8,995 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Supecter er } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,922 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 24,97 \\ 24,876 \\ 24,541 \end{array} \\ & 24,541 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,602 \\ & 1.6563 \\ & 16,565 \\ & 16,497 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,013 \\ 9,0,560 \\ 9,003 \\ 9,03 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Sancternber } \\ & \text { Socember } \\ & \text { Decmbber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,846 \\ & 22,86 \\ & 22,81 \\ & 22,714 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,510 \\ & 24.45 \\ & 2,450 \\ & 24,395 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,444 \\ & .254 \\ & .249 \\ & 25 ; 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,43 \\ & 1,645 \\ & 1,655 \\ & 16,501 \\ & 16,402 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,971 \\ & 8,92920, ~ \\ & 8,936 \\ & 8,936 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { September } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | 22,681 $\left.\begin{array}{c}22,63 \\ 22.612 \\ 22,629 \\ 20\end{array}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,351 \\ & 16,5,23 \\ & 16,220 \\ & 16,263 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,961 \\ & 8,9790 \\ & 8,950 \\ & 8,95 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1969 | March | 22,642 |  | 22,324 |  |  |  | 25,241 | 16,283 | 8,958 |


employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

| $\underset{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { East }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { East }}{\text { Anglia }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { Western }}}{ }$ | West ${ }_{\text {Midands }}$ | Midands | Yorks and | $\xrightarrow{\text { North }}$ Western | Northern | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\text { Great }}{\text { Britaint }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Stand | rd Regions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1966 | March <br> June <br> den SentemberDecember | $\begin{gathered} 9.971 \\ 8.0 .72 \\ 7,960 \\ 7,960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 616 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 609 \\ 609 \\ 609 \\ 608 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3149 \\ & 1,337 \\ & 1,286 \\ & 1,28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,399 \\ & \text { a.3.35 } \\ & \text { a.336 } \\ & 2,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.416 \\ & 1.426 \\ & 1,426 \\ & 1,418 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,987 \\ & \text { a,990 } \\ & \text { a, } 1,97 \\ & 2,977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,31009 \\ & 1,3098 \\ & 1,291 \\ & 1,29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 975 \\ & 986 \\ & 985 \\ & 960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,152 \\ \text { and } 1,178 \\ 2,124 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1967 | March <br> Sepoember Secemer Sen <br> December | $\begin{aligned} & 7,865 \\ & 7,995 \\ & 7,894 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \\ & \hline 696 \\ & 6062 \\ & 609 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,274 \\ & 1,35 \\ & 1,3027 \\ & 1,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,267 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2,268 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,406 \\ & 1,424 \\ & 1,408 \\ & 1,416 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.0.094 } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2,051 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,924 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { a.960 } \\ & 2,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,266 \\ & 1,279 \\ & 1,284 \\ & 1,275 \end{aligned}$ | 948 <br> $\begin{array}{l}952 \\ 952 \\ 954 \\ 95\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a, 1,100 } \\ & 2,1001 \\ & 2,096 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1968 | March | 7,820 | ${ }_{607}^{607}$ | ${ }^{1,277}$ | $\substack{2,245 \\ 2,271}_{2,26}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,405}$ | 2,0027 | 2,883 | 1,261 | 9388 ${ }_{9}^{938}$ | 2,091 | ${ }_{\text {22, }}^{22,561}$ |
|  |  | 7,880 7,846 | 615 619 | ${ }^{1,288}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,276 \\ 2,279}}^{2,27}$ | 1, 1,494 | ${ }_{2,018}^{2,022}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,988}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,268 \\ 1,260}}^{1,24}$ | ${ }_{937}^{948}$ | $\underset{\substack{2,122 \\ 2,087}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{22,701 \\ 22,64}}{22,55}$ |
| 1969 | *March | 7,815 | 616 | 1,271 | 2,287 | 1,397 | 1,986 | 2,876 | 1,244 | 926 | 2,086 | 2,5 |




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow{3}{*}{Atrombiem}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TEM－ STOPPED \\
Total
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Percentage
rate
per cent．} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\(\substack{\text { of which } \\ \text { sehover．} \\ \text { feavers } \\ \text {（000＇s）}}\)} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Actual \\
number \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Seasonally adjusted} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { As percentage } \\
\text { of oplateres. } \\
\text { perer cent. }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 1954
1955
1955
1958
1959
1966
1966
1963
1964
1965
1966
1968
1968 \& Monthly averages \&  \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
5.7 \\
4.7 \\
3.7 \\
5.2 \\
8.3 \\
18.7 \\
8.6 \\
13.1 \\
18.3 \\
10.4 \\
87.4 \\
\hline 7.4 \\
9.6 \\
8.6
\end{tabular} \&  \& 265.9
208.9
225.9
289.4
40.9
432.8
33.2
304.9
48.8
502.3
36.7
308.4
32.4
51.8
540.9 \& \&  \\
\hline 1965 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { October } 11 \\
\text { Nober } \\
\text { December ber }
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \(1: 4\) \&  \& ¢ \(\begin{gathered}6.6 \\ 1: 7\end{gathered}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
7.8 \\
6.8 \\
12.7
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& 309.4
3004.
304 \& \({ }_{1}^{1: 3} 1.3\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1966} \&  \&  \& 1.5 \& 339.0
\(380 \cdot 2\)
3065 \&  \& 10.7
7.7
7.7 \&  \&  \& 1：2 \\
\hline \&  \& 307.5
208.3
26.1 \& 1：3 \& 297．0
297
253.2 \&  \& \％ \begin{tabular}{l}
8.5 \\
7.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& \(1: 2\)
\(1: 2\)
\(1 / 2\) \\
\hline \& July 11 August 8
September 12 \&  \& 1：1 \&  \&  \& 5.9
7
16.0
160 \&  \&  \& \(\mathrm{l}_{1}^{1: 5}\) \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
October 10 \\
November 14
December 12 \\
Desmber
\end{tabular} \& \(\substack{436 \cdot 2 \\ \text { stien } \\ 564.2}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1: 97 \\
\& 2: 37
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 374:6} \\
\& 457 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& 7．6． \& （16：6 \&  \&  \& 1：88 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1967} \&  \&  \& － \&  \& 4.7
\(2: 0\)
\(2: 0\) \&  \&  \& 435.9
48569
46.9 \& 1.9
2.0
a \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Arril } 10 \\
\& \text { Hay } \\
\& \text { Hune } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \& S67．4 \& 2． 2.4 \& 525．5 \&  \& 4.9
\(\substack{44.7 \\ 340}\) \& \(517 \cdot 2\)
\(483: 2\)
\(463 \cdot 7\) \&  \&  \\
\hline \& July 10 August 14
September September \&  \& 2．1． \& 473．1
\(5 \times 5\)
555
50 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
7.9 \\
\hline 0.0 \\
22.4
\end{tabular} \& 24：9
22：
29.7 \& ¢ 464.2 \& ¢ \(543 \cdot 3\) \& － 2.3 .4 \\
\hline \& October 9 November 13
December II \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 500 \cdot 7 \\
\& 50.7 \\
\& 582 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.4 \\
\& \text { 2. } \\
\& 2.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
531 \cdot 6 \\
555: 8 \\
555: 8
\end{gathered}
\] \& 9.4
a
2.9 \&  \&  \&  \& （ \(\begin{aligned} \& 2.3 \\ \& 2.3 \\ \& 2.3\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1968} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { January } 8 \\
\& \text { Fabrary } 12 \\
\& \text { March fy }
\end{aligned}
\] \& （ \(\begin{aligned} \& 639.9 \\ \& 69.9 \\ \& 599.9\end{aligned}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.7 \\
\& 2.7 \\
\& .75
\end{aligned}
\] \& 690.4
\(577: 0\)
575 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4.4 \\
3.1 \\
3． \\
\\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 30.5
an
17.9
17.9 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
596: 0 \\
596 \cdot \% \\
596
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& center \\
\hline \& April 18
Man
line
10 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
578: 4 \\
596: 4 \\
546: 4
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \cdot 5 \\
\& 2.4 \\
\& 2.2
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 8.7
4.0
2.5 \& （11．5．\({ }^{13.3} 1\) \& 年55：3 \& （is \& 2． 2.4 \\
\hline \& July 8 ，
Ausst 12
Seppember 9 \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 24 \\
\& 2: 4 \\
\& \text { 2:4 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 5049 } \\
\& 5535 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 2．\({ }_{\text {2，}}^{2.5}\) \\
\hline alt \& October 14
Noverber 11
December 9 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
549: 3 \\
559: 9 \\
555
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.4 \\
\& \text { 2.4 } \\
\& \text { 2.4 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
539: 6 \\
549: 6 \\
540: 6
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10.5 \\
\& 16.3 \\
\& 11.7
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& le． \(\begin{aligned} \& 2.4 \\ \& 2: 3 \\ \& 2.2\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Janurary } 13 \\
\& \text { Sobrarar } \\
\& \text { March 10 }
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 6 \\
\& 2: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& cin \begin{tabular}{l}
3.5 \\
\(1: 8\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& le． 10.5 \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { April } 14 \\
\& \text { May } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \& 557.7
\(5293: 6\)
\(498:\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \cdot 4 \\
\& 2: 4 \\
\& 2: 2
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& （8．4． \& \begin{tabular}{l}
7.7 \\
14.1 \\
15.3 \\
\hline 15
\end{tabular} \& 541：6 \&  \&  \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
July 14 \\
August 11
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { cis } \\
\& 50
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 9 \cdot 8 \\
\& 21.8 \\
\& 21.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
8: 6 \\
15: 6 \\
19.1
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 493.7 \\
\& 515 \cdot 6 \\
\& 518.6
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 2.5
2．5
2.5

2 <br>
\hline \& October 13
November 10 \& 577：3 \& 2．5 \& ${ }_{5}^{542} 5$ \& ${ }_{4}^{7.8}$ \& 29.7
19.4 \& ${ }_{548}^{534} \cdot 8$ \& ${ }_{555}^{55 \cdot 5}$ \& 2．4．3 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM－ PORARILY STOPPED <br> Total <br> （000＇s） | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number （000＇s） | Percentage rate <br> per cent． |  | of whichschaolsleavers（ 000 ＇s |  | Actual number $\qquad$ <br> （000＇s） | Seasonally adjusted |  |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { of otrayease } \\ \text { emperes } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array}$ |
| 1954 1955 1955 1958 1959 1966 1966 1963 1966 1965 1966 19668 1968 | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1965 | October 11 Nover 8 December 6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 233.8 23.8 $247: 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \cdot 8 \\ 10.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { POP } \end{aligned}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.6\end{aligned}$ |
| 1966 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janury } 101 \\ \text { Fobrarar } 14 \\ \text { March } 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2748 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 8 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.9 0.7 | 9．920 9 | 265.7 238.1 $238 \cdot 1$ |  | 1.5 <br> 1.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apritil } 18 \\ & \text { June } 18 \\ & \text { Hun } 13 \end{aligned}$ | 2419 204 2065 | 1： 1.5 | 234．0 219： 129 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7: 4 \\ 8.0 \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ |  | 219.6 2989 298 | 1．5 1.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July II } \\ & \text { Susust } \\ & \text { Sepremer } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 209 } \\ & 2651 \\ & 256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204 \cdot 1 \\ & 295 \cdot 5 \\ & 295 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 4: 4 \\ & \text { al: } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5: 0 \\ 13: 0 \\ 13: 30 \end{gathered}$ | 200.6 2173 243 29 |  | 1．：6 |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 | $348: 7$ $\substack{335 \\ 465: 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 3 \\ & 3: 9 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 5 \\ 80.5 \end{gathered}$ | 287.7 <br> 375 <br> $372:$ <br> 1 | $3130 \cdot 2$ $390 \cdot 2$ 399.4 |  |
| 1967 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \text { Fiaryry } \\ \text { March } 13 \end{gathered}$ | 487.4 485 453 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3: 3 \\ & 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $425 \cdot 2$ 450 40.8 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 6 \\ & 1:-3 \\ & 1: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 422．7 4 49.5 49.5 |  | 2．44 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 10 \\ \text { MMy } 8 \end{gathered}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 8 \\ & \text { June } 12 \end{aligned}$ | 452.5 <br> 435 <br> 43.6 | 3.1 $2: 9$ $2: 7$ | 4291： 377 379 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | July 10 Ausust 14 September I | 401.2 $4+17$ 477.8 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 383.3 \\ & \text { 426 } \\ & 4240 \end{aligned}$ |  | 17.9 <br> 17： <br> 23 <br> .7 | $\begin{aligned} & 378: 57 \\ & 40.510: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | October 9 November 13 December II | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 452 \cdot 5 \\ 474: 7 \\ 481: 8 \end{array}, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3 \\ & 3: 2 \\ & 3: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 429: 3 \\ 40.0 \\ 461 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 6 \\ & 5: 8 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 423: 5 \\ & 459: 5 \\ & 459: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $445: 0$ 445 44.9 |  |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lanuary } 8 \\ & \text { Fobarary } 12 \\ & \text { Marath 11 } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 526.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 6 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 499.2 $496: 4$ 4770 | $\begin{gathered} 2: 8 \\ 2: 0 \\ : ⿰ 亻 ⿱ 丶 ⿻ 工 二 十 \end{gathered}$ | 27.2 20．1 159 | 49964．4 |  | 2.9 2.9 2.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriv } 18 \\ & \text { Man } 13 \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 等 } 3: 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 3 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 4 \\ & 2: 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ¢， $\begin{gathered}9.6 \\ 9.6 \\ 9\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 498 \cdot 3 \\ & 429 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 437.4 <br> $\begin{array}{c}458 \\ 459: 7 \\ 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0 \\ 3: 20 \\ 3: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 428: 8 \\ 465: 6 \\ 488 \cdot 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢，8.9 <br> 11.6 <br> 6.6 |  | 497．0 $\begin{aligned} & 496 \\ & 488.2 \\ & 48\end{aligned}$ | 3.4 <br> 3.4 <br> $3: 3$ |
|  | October 14 November II | $459 \cdot 6$ 4757 467 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 450.1 \\ & 455 \% \\ & 455 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 8 \\ & : 5 \\ & : 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.5 \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 455 \cdot 4 \\ & 455: 4 \\ & 455: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $465: 2$ $440: 9$ |  |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 13 \\ & \text { February } 10 \\ & \text { March } 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 506 \cdot 6 \\ & 505 \cdot 6 \\ & 505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \\ 3.5 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 497016 \\ & 493: 8 \\ & 498 \end{aligned}$ | 2． <br> $1: 4$ <br> $1: 2$ |  | 494．6 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 498．} \\ & 482.6\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{423: 6 \\ 424 \\ 424}}$ | 2.9 2.9 2.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriri } 14 \\ & \text { Hayn } 1{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4=9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3: 9 \\ 3: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 469 \\ & 414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 8 \\ & 2: 8 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 433 \cdot 5 \\ & 4325 \\ & 413: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 445.7 450 479 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 14 \\ & \text { Aubust II } \\ & \text { September } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 455 \cdot(9) \\ & 475: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3: 3 \\ & 3: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 468: 2 \\ & 45: 2 \\ & 45:-2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 0 \\ & 42 \cdot \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | 494：8 |  |
|  | October ${ }^{\text {c }}$（1） November 10 | 483 484 48 | ${ }_{3}^{3} \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{4665}^{456}$ | 2．5：8 | 27：8 17 | 451.0 | ${ }_{458}^{474}$ | 3 <br> 3.1 <br> 1 |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEMPORARILY STOPPED <br> Total | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  | Total (000's) | of which school.- leavers ( 000 's) |  | Actual number (000's) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  | - |  |
| 1965 | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 111 \\ \text { Nocember } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 764 \\ & 740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 754 \\ 750 \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1: 0}{1: 0}$ | $\begin{gathered} 730 \\ 74: 4 \\ 71: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $70 \cdot 3$ $68: 8$ $65: 8$ | 0:88 |
| 1966 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 10 \\ \text { Fourcry } 1 / 14 \\ \text { March } 14 \end{gathered}$ | 74:9 | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 9 \\ & 0: 8 \\ & 0: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73: 4 \\ & 717.4 \\ & 67 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 0.5 0.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & :=2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72 \cdot 2 \cdot 20 \\ 607: 3 \end{gathered}$ | 57:6 | 0.7 0.6 0.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriril } 18 \\ & \text { Mane } 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 1 \\ & 54 \\ & 54-6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 64 \cdot 9.9 \\ 59.7 \end{gathered}$ | e. $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5\end{aligned}$ | $1: 1$ 0.9 | ciscis <br> 53 <br> 53 <br> 5.2 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 63650 \\ 66.5 \end{gathered}$ | 0.7 0.7 0.8 |
|  | July IIAugust 8 <br> September 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0: 8 \\ & 0: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54: 2 \\ 70: 4 \\ 770.0 \end{gathered}$ | 2.5 <br> 14.5 <br> 6.6 <br> .6 | 0.9 $i: 8$ 2.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 770 \end{aligned}$ | 0.8 0.8 0.8 |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 <br> ember | $\begin{array}{r} 805.56 \\ 103: 8 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & :-2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \cdot 4 \\ & 937 \\ & 93: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 0 \\ & 0: 4 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \cdot 4 \\ & 99: 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 8 \\ & 89.7 \\ & 88.4 \end{aligned}$ | io. 1.0 |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janury } \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 7 \\ & 115: 7 \\ & 115: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: \\ & 102 \\ & 1060 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 6$ <br> 0.8 <br> 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 6 \\ & 12: 5 \\ & 11: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 87.8 927 92.7 | 1.10 |
|  | $\text { April } 10$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 8 \\ & \text { June } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $114 \cdot 9.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 2 \\ & 98: 8 \\ & 88: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 8 \\ & 0: 2 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 8.2 \end{gathered}$ | 10.15 <br> 98.6 <br> 87.2 <br> 8.7 | 96.5 96.5 | $1: 1$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jaly } 10 \text { Iut } \\ & \text { Supgester ber } \end{aligned}$ | (92:9 | ${ }_{1}^{1: / 1} 1$ | $\begin{gathered} 889 \\ 105: 9 \\ 109: 9 \end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}3.2 \\ 18.6 \\ 8: 6\end{gathered}$ | ¢7.6 <br> 5.9 |  |  | 1:- ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 9 \\ & \text { November } 13 \\ & \text { December } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 2 \\ 1006: 96 \\ 109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & i:-2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 4 \\ & 102.4 \\ & 97.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 5 \\ & 1: 5 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 3: 2 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 988.8 | 93:6 93.6 | $1: 1$ |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anuary } 8 \\ & \text { Ferurary } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.5 \\ & 1097.7 \\ & 997.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 2 \\ & i: 1 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { ajp: } \\ & 950 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 0.8 0.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3: 0 \end{aligned}$ | 99.6 98.6 | 86.8 <br> 84.8 <br> $83 \cdot 8$ | 1:00 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprivi } 13 \\ & \text { June } 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ 8780 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 10 \\ & 0: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 2 \\ & 85707 \\ & 77 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 0: 2 \\ & 0: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 7$ | 90.098.5 <br> 76.3 <br> .5 |  | 1:00 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { July } 8 \\ \text { August } 12 \\ \text { September } 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline 370 \\ & 87.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 1 \\ & 896 \cdot 6 \\ & 88 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | (13:8 |  | 78:2 78.6 |  | 1:10 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \\ & \text { November } 11 \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 7 \\ 88.7 \\ 84.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 7 \\ 87 \cdot 7 \\ 83 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 4 \\ & 0: 2 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 98 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.2 \\ & 86 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | 83.8 77.4 7 | 1.0 0.9 0.9 |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 13 \\ & \text { Ferburuary } \\ & \text { March } 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 879 \\ 88 \\ 83 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & :: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 0 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 38 \\ & 0: 8 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.9 \\ : 7 \\ : 3 \end{gathered}$ | 85.7 84.7 81.7 | 79.0 79 79 7 | 0.8 0.8 0.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 14 \\ & \text { Hayn } 12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \cdot 9 \\ & 750.6 \\ & 70.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 6 \\ & 64 \cdot 4 \\ & 68 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 0.7 0.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 78.1 77.3 67.7 | \% 77.6 | 0.9 0.9 0.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { uly } 14 \\ \text { Sugst } \\ \text { September } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 8 \\ & 986 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.9 \\ 1: 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \cdot(9) \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 77.7 $777 \%$ 77 | 90.4 90.7 | 1:10 |
|  | October ${ }^{\text {13 }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{88.5}$ | 1:0 | ${ }_{86.1}^{86.6}$ | $\stackrel{2.7}{1.4}$ | 1.9 | ${ }_{8}^{88.7}$ | 817:4 | 0.9 |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Percentage rate <br> per cent. | Total <br> (000's) | $\qquad$ | total (000's) | Actual (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 2.6 $3: .6$ $1: .6$ $1: .0$ 10.7 0.7 0.7 0.4 0.7 0.9 1.6 | 49.4 $35: 3$ 39.7 52.2 69.4 56.3 50.6 51.6 70.0 75.2 59.9 53.1 90.6 90.3 |  | 0.8 0.9 1.6 1.6 |
| . 1965 | October 11 Novemer 8 December 6 | $\begin{gathered} 50.5 \\ \text { si: } \\ \text { 50. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { se:90:9 } \\ 499 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40: 3 \\ & 49: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 48.6 48.7 47.0 | 0.8 |
| 1966 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 101 \\ \text { Fobrarar } \\ \text { March } 14 \end{gathered}$ | ciss.3. | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54: 8 \\ 49 \end{gathered}$ | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | 0.6 $0: 3$ $0: 3$ | 54.5 53 49.7 | 43.7 43 43.3 | 0.7 $0: 7$ 0.7 |
|  | Apriil 18 May 16 May 18 June 13 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | 48.1 48.4 40.1 | 0.9 0.2 0.2 | 0.4 $0: 3$ 0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 39: 9 \\ & 39.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 48 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | 0.8 $0: 8$ 0.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July II } 18 \\ & \text { Aususs } 8 \\ & \text { September } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 48.0 \\ & 51.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 <br> $i .8$ <br> 2.1 <br>  <br> 18 | 0.4 $0: 7$ 0.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 9 \\ & 49 \cdot 2 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 / 6 \\ 558: 3 \\ 58.1 \end{gathered}$ | 0.9 0.9 0 |
|  | October 10 November 14 <br> December 12 | $\begin{gathered} 63 \cdot 9 \\ 833 \\ \hline 6.4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1: 3}$ |  | 1.0 0.4 0.2 |  | $\begin{gathered} 61 \cdot 0 \\ 80.9 \\ 80.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 61: 6 \\ 78: 3 \\ \hline 8 \end{gathered}$ | 1:. $1: 3$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Panurury } \\ \text { Fiaryry } \\ \text { March } 13 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1: 7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | 94.1 94.6 94.1 | 0.4 0.3 0.2 | - $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & 1.3\end{aligned}$ | 93.7 97.4 93.9 | 78.6 $\substack{78.9 \\ 83}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1: 4}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arpil } 10 \\ & \text { Jor } \\ & \text { June } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:7 1.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 898.6 \\ & 83.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \cdot 9 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\ & 8980 \end{aligned}$ | 89.5 90.7 9.8 | 1.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 10 \\ & \text { Aubust } 14 \\ & \text { September II } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \cdot 1 \\ & 90 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.0 \\ & 89 \\ & 89.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 10 \\ & 0: 7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81 \cdot 7 \\ 88 \cdot-7 \\ 88 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1: 7$ |
|  | October 9. November 13 December II | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 8: 8 \\ 989 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 95: 0 \\ 956: 8 \\ 968 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.14 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \cdot 9 \\ & 1: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 942.5 93.9 | $1: 6$ 1.6 |
| 1968 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurury } 8 \\ \text { Fobrrary } 12 \\ \text { March II } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 105:8 } \\ & \text { 100: } \\ & 1001 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 8 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 3 \\ & \text { 10.3 } \\ & 100: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.3 0.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1039 \\ & 1050 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}87.7 \\ 88.8 \\ 88.8\end{gathered}$ | 1.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Mune } 13 \end{aligned}$ | 99.1. 936 86.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 76 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | 98.4 <br> 9\% <br> 85 <br> 5.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 8 \\ & 0: 28 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 0.4 \\ 85 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { July } 8 \\ \text { Sugust } 12 \\ \text { September } 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,0: 0 \\ & 89 \\ & 86.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 829 \\ & 830.9 \\ & 830 \end{aligned}$ | 99.9 987 97.4 | $1: 7$ |
|  | Cotober 14 November II December 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 890 \\ & 89.7 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \\ 88 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.7 \\ 0.8 \\ 3.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 6 . \\ & 88.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1. 1.5 |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 13 \\ & \text { February } 10 \\ & \text { March } 10 \end{aligned}$ | 96.9.9 9 96.6. | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | 96.1 95 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | 95.7 ${ }_{\text {95 }}^{95} 9$ | 80.4 77.2 81.9 | 1: 1.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprit } 14 \\ & \text { May } 12 \\ & \text { Mune } 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 4 \\ & 82: 0 \\ & 76 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 7 \\ 820 \\ 75 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.24 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 815: 76 \end{aligned}$ | 88.2 88.1 86.9 | 1:5 1.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 14 \\ & \text { Aust } 11 \\ & \text { September } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 0 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | 1:3 | $\begin{aligned} & 74: 8 \\ & 82: 7 \\ & 82: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 74 \cdot 5 \\ 78975 \\ 79.5 \end{gathered}$ | 90.590.6 <br> 93.3 <br> 15 | 1:6 |
|  | October 13 November 10 | ${ }_{84.9}^{84}$ | 1.5 | 88.7 84.6 | ${ }_{0}^{1.0}$ | 0.2 0.3 | 88.7 84.1 | ${ }_{85}^{85} \cdot 5$ | 1.5 |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TEMSTOPPED \\
Total
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
(000's)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Percentage \\
rate \\
per cent.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
(000's)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{array}{|c}
\text { of which } \\
\text { schoole } \\
\text { leavers } \\
\text { (000's) }
\end{array}\right)
\]} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Actual number (000's)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Seasonally adjusted} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { As percentage } \\
\text { of totalayes } \\
\text { employen } \\
\text { per cent. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline  \& Monthly averages \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.6 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.6 \\
\& 0.2
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \& 1.4
1.1
\(1: .7\)
1.7
2.1
\(1: 6\)
1.3
1.7
1.5
1.5
1.5
2.5
2.5 \\
\hline 1965 \& October 11
Nover 8
December 6 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\
\& 20.7 \\
\& 23
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
1: 68
\] \&  \& 0.1
0.1 \& 0.1
\(0: 1\)
0.1 \&  \& 21.1
20.4
20.6 \& 1:6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1966} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { January } 1010 \\
\text { Fobrarar } \\
\text { March } 14
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \[
1: 98
\] \& 25:6
22:
22
22:5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
0.2 \\
0.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \&  \& 20.4 \begin{tabular}{c} 
a, \\
19.4 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 1.5 \({ }_{\text {l }}^{1.5}\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Aprili } 18 \\
\& \text { Mand } 16 \\
\& \text { lun } 13
\end{aligned}
\] \& 21.1. \& \[
1: 6
\] \&  \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \& 20.6 \&  \& 1.54 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July II II } \\
\& \text { Sepgest } \\
\& \text { Setember } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \& 16.5
19,5
22.1 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1: 2 \\
\& 1: 4 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& 16.4
18:9
\(2: 9\)
a \& 0.1
0.15
0.7 \& 0.1
0.2
0.2 \&  \& 22.2. \& 1: 1.9 \\
\hline \& October 10
Nover 14
December 12 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
31.7 \\
36.6 \\
38.1 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \cdot 3 \\
\& 2 \cdot 7 \\
\& 2 \cdot 8
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27.7 \\
\& 32.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2: \(2 \cdot 0\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1967} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Janurury } \\
\text { Fiarcy } \\
\text { March } 1 / 3
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \&  \& 0.1
0.1
0.1 \& 2.1
0.3
0.1 \&  \& 31.7
31.0
31.8
1.8 \& 2.4. \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Aprili } 10 \\
\& \text { Juan } 8 \text { O }
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
3n: \\
31: \\
27 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 0.1
0.1
0.1 \& O.4. \&  \&  \& 2. 2.4 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } 10 \\
\& \text { Aubust } 14 \\
\& \text { September II }
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 0 \\
\& 2: 2 \\
\& 2: 3
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 0.2
0.8
0.8 \& 0.2
0.2
0.3 \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
35 \cdot 3 \\
34 \cdot 7 \\
34 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
\] \& 2.6
2.5

2.5 <br>
\hline \& October 9
Noverber 13

December II \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 33 \cdot 1 \\
& 37.7
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.5 \\
& 2.7 \\
& 2.8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 32 \cdot 8 \\
& 36
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

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

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.3 \\
& 0.3 \\
& 0.4
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& 33.1

$32:$
$32: 6$ \& 2. 2.4 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1968} \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { January } 8 \\
& \text { February } \\
& \text { March II }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 39.5 |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{c}37.5 \\ 35.6\end{array}$ | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \cdot 9 \\
& 2: 9 \\
& 2: 7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 38.4 |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}35 \\ 35 \\ 35\end{array}$ | \& 0.1

$0: 1$
$0: 1$ \& 1.1
0.2

0.2 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
$38 \cdot 3$ <br>
37 <br>
$35 \cdot 6$ <br>
\hline

 \& 

31.5 <br>
30.5 <br>
31.0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& le. $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.3\end{aligned}$ <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } 18 \\
\text { Hand } \\
\text { Jane } 13
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \cdot 6 \\
& 2 \cdot 3 \\
& 2: 1
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& 0.1

0.1
0.1 \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \&  \& 33.7
35.9
35.9 \& 2.:4 <br>

\hline \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
27 \cdot 8 \\
30.5 \\
30
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2n: } \\
& 30
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0: 1 \\
& 0: 1 \\
& 0: 8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.1

0.1

0.1 \&  \& | 35.4 |
| :--- |
| 35: |
| 34.6 |
| 6.6 | \& 2.7

2.7
2.6 <br>

\hline \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \cdot 5 \\
& 2.7 \\
& 2.7
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
33 \cdot 7 \\
355 \\
35 \cdot 7
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0 \cdot 3 \\
& 0.2 \\
& 0.1
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.2

0.4
0.1 \&  \& 33.0
321
31.9 \& 2.5 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Janury } 13 \\
& \text { Fabrurar } \\
& \text { Marach } 10
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 2:9, \& 38.0

38.0
37.6 \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \& 0.2
0.6

0.4 \& | 37.8 |
| :--- |
| 37.9 |
| 37.5 |
|  |
| .5 | \& 31.0

30.8

32.9 \& li. | 2.3 |
| :--- |
| 2.5 |
| .5 | <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Arpili } 14 \\
\text { May } 12
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { May } 12 \\
& \text { June } 9
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 2.7.

2. 

2.3 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
35 \cdot 7 \\
33 \cdot 7 \\
29.7
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.3 \\
& 0.1 \\
& 0.1
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.4

0.4
0.5 \&  \& 33.0
35
37.6
37 \& 2.5
2.6
2.8 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Julv } 14 \\
& \text { Sevs } 111 \\
& \text { Seprember }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& - $\begin{aligned} & 30.7 \\ & 33.4 \\ & 34.1\end{aligned}$ \& 2.5

2.5

2.5 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 30.5 \\
& 33.4 \\
& 34.0
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 0.2

0.8
0.8 \& $\frac{0.2}{0.1}$ \& $30 \cdot 3$
30.2
$33 \cdot 2$ \& 39.9
39.1
39.7 \& - $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 2: 9 \\ & 2.9\end{aligned}$ <br>
\hline \& October 1310 \& $37 \cdot 2$
39 \& ${ }_{3}^{2.8}$ \& $37 \cdot 0$
$39 \cdot 2$ \& 0.3
0.2 \& 0.2
0.5 \& ${ }_{39}^{36.6}$ \& 36.1
35.6 \& 2.7 <br>
\hline  \&  \&  \& appropriat
The latest \& year estim

ble estim \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { (1,340,0,0,0, } \\
\text { achan } \\
\text { ana }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { is for mid-1968 } \\
& \text { since manuary } 1, \\
& \text { siy in } 1970 \text { the }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \&  \& the percentage

mid- 1969 beco
be recalculate <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM- PORARILY POPRED STOPPED <br> Total (000's) | WHOLL UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  | Total (000's) | of which schaole levers (000's) |  | Actual number (000's) |  | adjusted <br> As percentage <br> employees <br> per cent. |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0: 5 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 7 \\ & \text { i5: } \\ & \hline 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1965 | October 11 Noverber 8 December 6 | 19.7 17.0 16.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 2 \\ & 14.9 \\ & 14.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 3.5 1.5 1.5 | $15 \cdot 7$ <br> 15.5 <br> 14.8 |  | 0.7 0.7 0.7 |
| 1966 | January 10 February March 14 | (16:9 | 0.7 0.7 0.7 |  | 0.1 0 | i. 0.5 | ${ }_{15}^{15.9} 14.7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & 14.1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.6 0.6 0.6 |
|  | April 18 May 16 June 1 | (15.917. <br> 150 <br> 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.8 0.1 0.1 |  | 14.5 $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 15\end{aligned}$ | 14.4 $\begin{aligned} & 13.9 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 1.5\end{aligned}$ | 0.6 0.6 0.6 |
|  | July II Ausust September 12 | 14.8 at $25: 0$ | 0.6 0.0 0 |  | 0.2 $\substack{5.3 \\ 2.0}$ 0 | 1.1 0.4 5.0 | (13.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.0 \\ & 16: 10 \end{aligned}$ | 0.6 0.7 0.8 |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 | 49.7 87.6 87.8 | 2.1 3.5 3.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 23: 4 \\ & 30: 4 \\ & 33.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 22 \cdot 7 \\ \text { so. } \\ 33 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 33.2. } \\ & 34 \cdot 6 \\ & 34\end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1967 |  |  |  | 38.7 48.0 40.7 | 0.2 0.2 0.2 | 31.6. | 38.4 <br> $\begin{array}{l}30.8 \\ 40.6\end{array}$ | 边 $\begin{aligned} & 34.1 \\ & 34.7 \\ & 36.6\end{aligned}$ | 1:5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 10 \\ & \text { Hay } \\ & \text { Hane } 12 \end{aligned}$ | 54.3 ${ }_{\text {54, }}^{50.5}$ | le. 2.3 | 49.6 <br> 39 <br> 39.1 | 0.8 0.3 0.2 | 12.6 <br> 14.6 <br> 11.4 <br> 18 | 40.9 38.5 38.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 4000 \\ & 43: 0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.78 |
|  | July 10 <br> August 14 September 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 49.0 \\ & 61 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 2.1 2.5 2.6 | 39.2 <br> 48.7 <br> 47.8 |  | 9.8. | 39.0 $\begin{aligned} & 39.7 \\ & 44.6\end{aligned}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | $44 \cdot 2$ 46.0 47 | 1.9 2.0 2.0 |
|  | October 9 November 13 <br> December | $60 \cdot 3$ 57.3 55.3 | 2.6. | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 9 \\ & 45 \cdot 9 \\ & 46 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1.2 <br> 0.3 <br> 0.3 | 14:0 |  |  | 2.0. |
| 1968 | January 8 February 12 <br> March II |  |  | ( 88.9 | 0.3 0.2 0.2 | (15.415.4 <br> 7.0 | ( 48.6 | 42.9 <br> 43 <br> 43 <br> 12 | 1:98 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriri } \\ & \text { Man } \\ & \text { Jane } 13 \end{aligned}$ | 52.0 | 2.2. | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 55.7 \\ 44: 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 10.4 0.2 0.2 | 3.7 <br> $\substack{3.6 \\ 2.5}$ <br>  | 46.9 45 43.9 | 45.9 47 47.2 48 | 2.0 2.0 2.1 |
|  | July 8 <br> August 12 <br> September |  | 2.0 2.3 2.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 42.5 \\ & 4951 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ |  | (i.1 | 年:2.29 | 47.9 46.3 |  |
|  | Octorer 14 Necember ${ }^{11}$ Decemmer | $\begin{aligned} & 47.5 \\ & 43.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | - 2.11 | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \cdot 3 \\ & 40.6 \\ & 40.6 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.1 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 5 \cdot \\ & 9.5 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 40: 2 \\ & 40.5 \end{aligned}$ | 44.8 43 43 4 | 1:9 |
| 1969 | January 13 February 10 March 10 <br> April 14 <br> May 12 June 9 <br> July 14 August <br> September 8 <br> October 13 <br> November 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 2: 0 \\ & 2: 0 \end{aligned}$ | 42.7 $41: 6$ 4.1 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 1.1 3 4.9 4.9 | 42.5 41.5 41.0 |  | 1:68 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 88 \\ & : 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ci: } \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | 0.8 0.1 0.1 | ¢1.3 <br> 5.7 <br> .7 | 39.6. 37.3 36.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 38.8 \\ & 38.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 1.82.82.42.42.3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 5 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 115 \\ & 12 \cdot 5 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | 38.848.840.640.3 |  | $1: 9$$1: 9$$1: 8$$1: 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{40.7}$ |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow{3}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TEMPORARILY
STOPPED STOPPED \\
Total
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED
excluding school-lavers} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Number
(000's)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { Percentage } \\
\text { rate }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total (000's)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{of which
shate
seaveres
(000's)} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Actual (000's)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Seasonally adjusted} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Number (000's) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { As percentage } \\
\text { of op oratese } \\
\text { emperes } \\
\text { per cent. } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 1954
1955
1955
1955
1959
1966
1966
1963
1964
1965
1966
1968
1968 \& Monthly averzges \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0: 9 \\
\& : 1.1 \\
\& 1: 9
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \& 0.8
0.6
\(1: 6\) \\
\hline 1965 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October } 11 \\
\& \text { Nover } \\
\& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13 \cdot 7 \\
\& 13.7 \\
\& 13.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.9 \\
\& 0.9 \\
\& 0.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 12 \cdot 6 \\
\& 1213 \\
\& 12
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 12 \cdot 3 \\
\& 12 \cdot 3 \\
\& 12.7
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 0.9
0.9
0.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1966} \&  \& 14:8 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1: 00 \\
\& 0.0 \\
\& 0.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14: 0 \\
\& 13,6 \\
\& 12.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0.1
0.1 \& 0.8
0.7
0.7 \&  \& 12.0
11.5
11.2 \& 0.8
0.8
0.8 \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{c} 
Apriil 18 \\
May 16 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} June I3 \&  \& 0.9
0.8
0.8 \&  \& 0.4
0.1
-1 \& 0.6
0.5
0.5 \&  \& (12:0 \& 0.8
0.8
0.8 \\
\hline \&  \&  \& ¢ 0.0 \&  \& 0.1
0.9
0.9 \& 0.4
0.8
0.8

0 \& (11.5. 11.5 \& 13.0
13.7
15.6
1.6 \& -:9.0 <br>

\hline \& | October 10 |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Nover } \\ \text { Necember } 14\end{array}$ | \& 18.9

23.3

24.9 \& 1:763 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
17 \cdot 4 \\
2916.6
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 0.4

0.1

0.1 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
1.5 \\
3.7 \\
3.6 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 17.0. \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\
& 20 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 1:34 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1967} \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
28 \cdot 0 \\
28 \cdot 8 \\
27.8
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 1.9

a
1.9 \&  \& 0.1
0.1
0.1 \& 4.9
3
4.9

4 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
23.6 <br>
$\substack{23.3 \\
23}$ <br>
\hline .7

 \& 

20.7 <br>
$\begin{array}{l}20.7 \\
20.0\end{array}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& ${ }_{1}^{1: 4}$ <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aprit } 10 \\
& \text { Juan } 10
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& \[

1.9
\] \&  \& 0.4

0.1
0.1 \&  \&  \&  \& 1.6 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } 10 \\
& \text { Sespost } 14 \\
& \text { Seperer II II }
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 1.68 \&  \& 0.6

$1: 6$ \& 1.:8 \& (21: \&  \& 1.7 <br>
\hline \& October 9
November 13

December 11 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 24 \cdot 8 \\
& \substack{\text { an } \\
26.8}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.7 \\
& 1.8 \\
& 1.8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& 0.5

0.1
0.1 \& 1.0 \&  \&  \& $1: 7$ <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1968} \&  \& | 29.5 |
| :--- |
| 29.5 |
| 27.6 |
| 2.6 | \& 2.

2:
2:
1 \&  \& 0.1
0
0.1 \& 1:9.9 \&  \&  \& 1.7
1.7
1.7 <br>
\hline \& April 18
Max 13 Iune 10 \&  \& $1: 9$ \&  \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \& 0.8
0.5
0.5 \&  \& 24.8
24.7
26.2 \& $1: 7$ <br>

\hline \& |  |
| :--- |
| September | \&  \& 1.7 \&  \& 0.2

$1: 0$
$1: 3$ \& 0.3
0.3
0.3 \&  \& 27.0
27.5
27.5 \& $1: 9$ <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { October }{ }^{\text {Noter }}{ }^{11} \\
& \text { Decemberer }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 26.8

27.6

27.5 \& $$
: \cdot 9
$$ \& 26.5

27.2
27.1 \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \& 0.2
0.4
0.4 \& 27.0.
27.0.
27.0 \& 27.9
27.9
27.0 \& 2.0. <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { January } 13 \\
& \text { February } 10 \\
& \text { March } 10
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 29.8 |
| :--- |
| 20. |
| 30.2 |
| 0.2 | \& 2.11 \&  \& 0.1

$0: 1$
0 \& 0.88 \& ( $\begin{aligned} & 28.9 \\ & 29.9 \\ & 29.2\end{aligned}$ \& 25.5 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 25:0 } \\ & 25.9\end{aligned}$ \& 1:88 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Apriri } 14 \\
\text { Hene } 12
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2: 0 \\
& 1: 8 \\
& 1: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.3 \\
& 0.3 \\
& 0.1
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.6

0.5
0.4 \&  \&  \& 1.88 <br>
\hline \&  \& 25.5.
27,

27.2 \& $1: 8$ \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
25 \cdot 2 \\
20 \\
26
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.3 \\
& 0.1 \\
& 0.8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.3

0.3
0.4 \&  \&  \& 2.00 <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{\text {October }} 1310$ \& 27.8
30.1 \& 2.0 \& ${ }_{28.7}^{26.7}$ \& 0.3
0.2 \& 1:10 \& ${ }_{27.9}^{26.4}$ \& 28.1
28.8 \& 2.0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{(1)}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Seaso \& -adjusted \\
\hline \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \& Percentage
rate
per cent. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \& \(\substack{\text { of which } \\ \text { secaverers } \\ \text { (000's) }}\)
( \& \& Actual number (000's) \& Number (000's) \& \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Af percenenage } \\
\text { of tortaraese } \\
\text { emporees } \\
\text { per cent. }
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline  \& Monthly averages \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1: 1 \\
\& 1: 9 \\
\& 2: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{1965} \& October 11
Noterer
December 6 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 22 \cdot 5 \cdot \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
\text { an } \\
23 \cdot 9
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1:1 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 20: 0 \\
\& \text { 21: }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.7 \\
\& 0.7 \\
\& 0.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0.5 0.1 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21: 3 \\
\& 22 \cdot 5 \\
\& 22
\end{aligned}
\] \& 21.8
21.7
20.7 \& 1:00 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Jenurary } 10 \\
\text { Hebrary } \\
\text { Harch } 14
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.1 \\
\(1: 0\) \\
1 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }_{1}^{1: 4}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\
\& \text { an: } \\
\& 20 \cdot 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& 20.1
19.3
19.0 \& 1.0
0.9
0.9 \\
\hline \& \[
\text { April } 18
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { May } 16 \\
\& \text { June } 16
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.9 \\
\& 0.9 \\
\& 0.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& 20.9
18.5
17 \& 0.9
0.1
0.1 \& 1:4 \& 20.0
18.5
17.2 \&  \& 0.9
0.9
0.9 \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
July II \\
August 8
September 12
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
18.5 \\
24.6 \\
26.0
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0 \cdot 9 \\
\& i: 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& 17.6
\begin{tabular}{l}
17.3 \\
24.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} 0.0 \&  \& - \(\begin{aligned} \& 0.9 \\ \& 2.0\end{aligned}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 17 \cdot 1 \\
\& \text { in } \\
\& 22.5
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 1.10 \\
\hline \& October 10
November 14
December 12 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 30 \cdot 3 \\
\& \text { an } \\
\& 38 \cdot 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
1: 4
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.8 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.2
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 26 \cdot 5 \\
\& 31-5 \\
\& 32.8
\end{aligned}
\] \& 27.3
and
30.3 \& 1:3 \({ }_{\text {l }}^{1.5}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1967} \&  \& 43.7
43
41.9 \&  \& 37.1
37.8
37.7 \& 0.3
0.3
0.2 \& ¢:78 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
36.8 \\
\(\substack{37.6 \\
37.5}\) \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 33.0
\(32: 3\)
34.0 \& 1:5 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { April } 10 \\
\& \text { Hayne } \\
\& \text { June } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
44.7 \\
\(\substack{42: \\
39 \\
\hline 9 \\
\hline}\)
\end{tabular} \& 2:20 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 36 \cdot 6 \\
\& 34 \\
\& 34.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0.8
0.3
0.2 \& ¢:2. \& \(37 \cdot 8\)
\(35 \cdot 9\)
\(34 \cdot 1\)
\(\substack{\text { a }}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
37.2 \\
37.3 \\
38.5 \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1:88 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } 10 \\
\& \text { Augus } 14 \\
\& \text { September II }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 38.4 \\
\& 38.4 \\
\& 46
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(1: 9\)
\(2: 2\)
2, \& \begin{tabular}{l}
35.1 \\
32, \\
42.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
0.7 \\
4.2 \\
2.3 \\
\hline 1.
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& 40.0
420
44.0 \& 1.9
i.1
2.1 \\
\hline \& October 9
Noer
December 11 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 49: 58 \\
\& 5(1) \\
\& 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \cdot 3 \\
\& \text { a. } \\
\& \text { 2. }
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.0 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.6 \\
\& 3.1 \\
\& 3.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& 42.2
450.4
47.4 \& \(43 \cdot 8\)
\(43: 9\)
\(45: 1\) \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1968} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { January } 8 \\
\& \text { February } 12 \\
\& \text { March 11 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& ¢5.2 \& 2.7
2.7
2.6 \& ¢1.9. \& 0.3
0.2
0.2 \&  \& 51.:6 \& 45.0
\(45: 3\)
46.6 \&  \\
\hline \& April
Man
Han 13
1 \&  \& 2:56 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
51 \cdot 5 \\
\hline 5 \cdot-3
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1.6
a
0.8
0.8 \& 51.0
49.7
47.9 \& 50.4 \(\begin{aligned} \& 52.4 \\ \& 54.1 \\ \& \text { 54, }\end{aligned}\) \& 2.5 \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
July 8 \\
August 12 \\
September
\end{tabular} \&  \& 2:4 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 45 \cdot 6 \\
\& 57 \\
\& 506
\end{aligned}
\] \& ¢ \(\begin{aligned} \& 0.7 \\ \& 3: 1 \\ \& 0.1 \\ \& 0.1\end{aligned}\) \& 00.9. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
46.9 \\
49.6 \\
49 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Otcober } 14 \\
\& \text { Noverber }{ }^{11} \\
\& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
5 \cdot 0 \\
53: 0 \\
52.5
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 6 \\
\& 2: 6 \\
\& 2: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 51: 9 \\
\& 5106 \\
\& 5106
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.1 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(1: 1\)
\(1: 9\)
0.9 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
5 \cdot(8) \\
51.5
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Janury } 13 \\
\& \text { Fibrary } 10 \\
\& \text { Marach } 10
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2: 8 \\
\& 2: 7 \\
\& 2.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c}
\(55 \cdot 6\) \\
54.6 \\
\(54 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0: 2 \\
\& 0.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1.5 \&  \& \(48 \cdot 3\)
\(48 \cdot 8\)
\(48 \cdot 9\) \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Arriri } 14 \\
\& \text { Mar } 124
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 54 \cdot 1 \\
\& 465 \\
\& 46
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2.7. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 53.4 \\
\& 45 \\
\& 45
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1.1
0.4
0.3 \& 1.0
0.7
0.6
0 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5 \cdot 10 \\
\& 450 \\
\& 45.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& Sle.6. \& 2.5. \\
\hline \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 85.4 \\
\& 54.4 \\
\& 54
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2.
2.7
2.7

2 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 47 \cdot 8 \\
& 59
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 0.5

0.6

0.6 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 49.9 \\
& \hline 990 \\
& 50.5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& S4.2 \& 2. 6.

2.7
2.7 <br>
\hline \& October 13
November 10 \& ${ }_{54}^{55 \cdot 3}$ \& 2.6 \& 53.3
54.3 \& 1.2
0.5 \& 1:00 \& 52.17 \& ${ }_{52}^{54} 5$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | Total | WHOLLY UNEEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | Percentage rate per cent. | Total <br> (000's) | $\substack{\text { of which } \\ \text { scheole } \\ \text { levers } \\ \text { (000's) }}$ |  | Actual number (000's) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y adjusted } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { As percentage } \\ \text { of total } \\ \text { employees } \\ \text { per cent. } \\ \hline \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  | $1: 2$ 0.0 0.8 0.6 $i=6$ 1.6 1.4 3.4 3.4 0.5 0.4 $i=4$ 0.8 |  |  |  |
| 1965 | October 11 November 8 December 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot(3) \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 4 \\ & .2: 5 \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 0 \\ & 324 \\ & 34 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31: 1 \\ 31 / 6 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | 31.8 30 $32 \cdot 1$ | S. 2.4. |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 10 \\ & \text { February } 14 \\ & \text { March } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.7. |  | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | li. 1.1 | 34.6 34: $31 / 7$ and |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.9 \\ 26.1 \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | 0.9 0.3 0.3 | $1: 1$ $0: 5$ | 30.0 <br> 37 <br> 25.9 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July II } \\ & \text { August } 8 \\ & \text { September } 12 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 26.5. } \\ & \text { 34.7. } \\ & 34.2\end{aligned}$ | 2.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3 0.3 0.4 |  |  | 2. 2.5 |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 9 \\ & 45 \cdot 1 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | 1.1 0.4 0.4 | ¢,1.7 <br> 2.3 <br> .7 |  |  | co.2.7. <br> 3.1 <br> .1 |
| 1967 | January 9 February March 13 I3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 9 \\ & 3.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 50.4. | 0.4 0.3 0.2 | 1:98 | 50.0 49.9 48.8 | 44.0 43 43.0 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprit } 10 \\ & \text { Jund } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4.0 3.7 3.7 | 50.5 48.2 46.8 | 1.1 0.5 0.4 0 | $1: 9$ <br> $1: 9$ <br> 18 | ¢ 49.7 | 48.7 $\substack{49.7 \\ 52.0}$ | co.3.6 <br> 3.9 <br> 3.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 10 \\ & \text { Aubst } 14 \\ & \text { September II } \end{aligned}$ | ¢90.0. | 3.7 4.3 4.2 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}47.0 \\ 54.5 \\ 54.5\end{gathered}$ | 0.7 0.7 3.7 | cor $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & i .1 \\ & 10\end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}46.3 \\ 50.8 \\ 50.9\end{gathered}$ |  | 4.1 4.3 4.3 |
|  | Octaber 9 Noverber 13 December 11 |  | 4.2 <br> 4.4 <br> 4.4 | $\begin{gathered} 54 \cdot 7 \\ 557.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1: 0.1 | ¢ 52.5 | ¢3.7. ${ }_{\text {53, }}^{52.4}$ | 4.9 4.0 4.9 |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurury } 8 \\ & \text { Fobry } 12 \\ & \text { March 11 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 4:8. | ¢1.1. 58.6 58.4 | 0.6 0.3 0.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 2 \\ & 1: 2 \\ & \hline .2 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 59.5 |  | 4. 4.0 4 4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprivi } 18 \\ & \text { Mand } 10 \\ & \text { Jan } 10 \end{aligned}$ | ¢50.0 <br> 56.7 <br> 56.4 | 4.6. 4.3 | $\begin{gathered} 59 \cdot 3 \\ 58: 9 \\ 559 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 0.6 0.5 |  | 56.7 60.0 62.1 | 4.3 4.7 4.7 |
|  |  | ¢5.0. | 4:4. | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \cdot 31 \\ & 635 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \\ \substack{6.0} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.7 0.7 0.7 | 56:4 | 66.1 66.1 66.6 | S. 5 S.1. |
|  | Cotaber 14 November 11 December 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.66 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | 4:9\% | 62.6 63.7 63.2 | 1.3 0.7 0.5 | 1.0 0.6 0.6 | 61.4 630 68.7 |  | 4.8 4.5 4.4 4 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurary } 131 \\ \text { Febrarar } \\ \text { March } 10 \end{gathered}$ | ¢6.5. | ¢ $\begin{gathered}5.2 \\ 5.9 \\ 4.9\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.5 \\ & 67.5 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.3 0.3 | 1:0. | 67.1 64.9 63.4 | 59.7 56.9 56.9 | 4.6 4.3 4.3 4 |
|  |  | (6t:0 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63 \cdot 2 \\ 58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ 56 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | 1.4 0.7 0.5 |  | ¢17.88 57 55.7 | 60.5 <br> 60.4 <br> 62.4 <br>  <br> 1 | 4.6. |
|  | July 14 <br> August 11 <br> September | $\begin{aligned} & 59.7 \\ & 65: 7 \\ & 65 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1 \\ 5: 1 \\ 5: 0 \end{gathered}$ | ¢9.4 | ¢1.5 <br> 3.7 <br> .7 | 0.3 0.8 0.8 | 57. ${ }_{\text {57 }}^{59.9}$ | 67.7 67.0 67.5 | ¢ 5 S.2. |
|  | October 13 November 10 | 61.7 62.2 | 4.7 | 61.3 61.7 | 1.4 0.8 | 0.5 0.6 | 59.8 60.8 | 61.1 57.4 | 4.4 |

[^1]available carly in 1970 the percentage rates for months in in 1969 will be recalcululated.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Total} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Number (000's)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Percentage
rate
per cent.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
(000's)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{of which school-
leavers (000's)} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Actual number (000's)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Seasonally adjusted} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Af percentage } \\
\text { of toftalease } \\
\text { perer cent. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline  \& Monthly averages \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \&  \\
\hline 1965 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October II } \\
\& \text { November } 8 \\
\& \text { December } 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
59 \cdot 6 \\
60 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\
6 \cdot 5
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.7 \\
\& \substack{2.8 \\
3.0}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 50.3 \\
\& 62 \cdot 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.7 \\
\& 0.7 \\
\& 0.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 \cdot 2 \\
\& 3: 5 \\
\& 3.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
5 \cdot 7 \\
62 \cdot 5 \\
60
\end{gathered}
\] \& ¢0.9. \& 2.88 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1966} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { January } 10 \\
\& \text { February } 14 \\
\& \text { March } 14
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 3:28 \&  \& 1.4
0.4
0.4 \& 3.6
\(3: 7\)
\(1: 7\) \&  \& 55.8. \& 2.5 \\
\hline \&  \& ciss. \& 2.7. \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2. 2.
2.
2.2 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
554 \\
50.4 \\
50.0
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& 2.5. \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July II } \\
\& \text { Ausust } 8 \\
\& \text { September } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \& ¢ 5 Si.9, \& 2.5
2.7
2:8 \&  \& 2:93 \& ci. \(\begin{aligned} \& 1.7 \\ \& 3.6 \\ \& 3.6\end{aligned}\) \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
5.7 \\
5.7 \\
61.0
\end{gathered}
\] \& 2.7. \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October } 10 \\
\& \text { November } 14 \\
\& \text { December } 12
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.1 \\
\& 3.6 \\
\& 3.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 69: 8 \\
\& 74.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0.7
0.5
0.4 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5 \cdot 5 \\
\& 6: 5 \\
\& 6.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& 69:946 \& 64.6
78.8
710 \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1967} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jonuary } \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
\text { februry }
\end{array} \\
\& \text { March } 13
\end{aligned}
\] \& 88.9
88.7
8.7 \& 4.1
4.0
4 \& - 88.3 \& 1.68
0.5

0 \&  \& ¢828.7. \& 71.8
717
73 \&  <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April } 10 \\
& \text { May } 8 \\
& \text { June I2 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ¢85.7. \&  \&  \& 1.1

0.5
0.3 \& ¢ 5 S. \& 80.2
773
77.8 \& 77.0
79
$81: 7$ \& 退3.5 <br>

\hline \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } 10.14 \\
& \text { Supges ber }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ¢ 81.0 \&  \&  \& ( | 3.2 |
| :--- |
| $3: 7$ |
| 1 | \& 2.

2. 

2.7
l \&  \& - 88.9 \& 3.9
3.9
3.9 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { October } 9 \\
& \text { November } 13 \\
& \text { December II }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
85 \cdot 8 \\
856 \cdot 9 \\
86 \cdot 9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.9 \\
& 4.0 \\
& 4.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
78 \cdot 9 \\
83 \cdot 9 \\
839
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0: 5 \\
& 0.5 \\
& 0.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ¢ 2.0 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 790 \\
& 83.7
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& 3.9. <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1968} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { January } \\
& \text { Febrary } 112 \\
& \text { Marach111 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ¢5.3. 9 \& 4.4

4.0 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
98 \cdot 1 \\
88 \cdot 7 \\
84 \cdot 7
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1: 6 \\
& 0: 5 \\
& 0: 5
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \&  \& 79.1

75.6

76.2 \& cin | 3.7 |
| :--- |
| 3.5 | <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Arriri } \\
\text { jur } \\
\text { June } 10 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \&  \& ¢ $\begin{gathered}83.9 \\ 74.6\end{gathered}$ \&  \& 1:9\% \&  \& 78.7

88.5
88.2 \&  <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } 8 \\
& \text { Aubst } 12 \\
& \text { September } 9
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 78 \cdot 4 \\
& 76 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& cis | 3.7 |
| :--- |
| 1.4 |
|  |
| 1 | \& 1:4 \&  \& ¢85: \& ¢ | 3.9 |
| :--- |
| 3.8 |
|  | <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cotober } 14 \\
& \text { November } 11 \\
& \text { December } 9
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 79.2

79.4
79.2 \& 3.7
3.7

3.7 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 77: 6 \\
& 78.2
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 0.7

0.3

0.4 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1: 6 \\
& 1: 6
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 76:94 \&  \&  <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Janury } 13 \\
& \text { Forurary } 10 \\
& \text { Marach } 10
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ¢90.6 \& 4.19 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \cdot 4 \\
& 88: 5 \\
& 81.5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& l: $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ \&  \& ¢55.7 \& | 74.1 |
| :--- |
| 71 |
| 72.9 | \&  <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April } 14 \\
& \text { May } 12 \\
& \text { June } 9
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 80.0

74.7
75 \&  \&  \& 0.9
0.3

0.3 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.7 \\
& 3.4 \\
& 3.4
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 8.8 \cdot 8 \\
& 777
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.7 \\
& 3.8 \\
& 3.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7900 \\
& 7666
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.6 \\
& 3: 6 \\
& 1: 6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1: 88 \\
& 0: 8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline \& October ${ }^{13}$
November \& 79.7
81.7 \& ${ }_{3}^{3} 7$ \& ${ }_{88}^{78.1}$ \& 0.8 \& 1.5 \& 779.7 \& ${ }_{79}^{81.8}$ \& 3.7 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




| MEN |  |  |  |  |  | WOMEN |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total <br> (000's) <br> (II) | 2 weeks or less <br> (000's) <br> (12) | Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks <br> (000's) (13) |  <br> (14) |  | Over 52 <br> (000's) <br> (16) | 2 weeks or less <br> (000's) <br> (I7) | Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks <br> (000's) (18) | 2 weeks <br> or less <br> (000's) <br> (19) | Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks <br> (000's) (20) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monthly averages |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot 5 \\ & 44.5 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47: 3 \\ & 45: 8 \\ & 45: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 43.0 | 26.4 | 44.7 | lily $\begin{aligned} & 13.7 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 15\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 5 \\ & 16: 5 \\ & 16: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 6 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 5 \cdot \\ & \hline 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 12 } \\ & \text { Ausust } \\ & \text { September } 13 \end{aligned}$ | 965 |
| $\begin{gathered} 217: 3 \\ 23: 8 \\ 24: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 7 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ |  | 45.9 | 24.8 | 44.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 18.0 \\ & 12.0 \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ | 212:0 <br> 21 <br> 20 <br> 0 | ¢0.2. | $\begin{gathered} 7 \cdot 9 \\ 5: 9 \\ 5: 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 11 \\ & \text { December } 8 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $250 \cdot 5$ 20.7 $227 \cdot 3$ 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 4 \\ & 41: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 66.2 | 25.9 | 43.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 74.5 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.7 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 17.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.3 \\ 5.0 \\ 4: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 10 \\ \text { Fobrrary } \\ \text { Marach } 14 \end{gathered}$ | 1966 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 218 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 1089 \\ & 1896 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 1 \\ & 30.9 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52: 6 \\ \substack{33 \\ 39: 5} \end{gathered}$ | 55.2 | 29.7 | 41.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 2 \\ & 12 \cdot 4 \\ & 11.3 \end{aligned}$ | 17.0 14. 12.7 | cis11.4 <br> 5.9 <br> .9 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill } 18 \\ & \text { May } 18 \\ & \text { Hane } 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $190 \cdot 4$ $200: 0$ 228.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 2 \\ & 54: 8 \\ & 56.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42 \cdot 3 \\ 59: 5 \\ 53.4 \end{gathered}$ | 42.8 | 25.1 | 39.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 6 \\ & 13: 2 \\ & 17.5 \end{aligned}$ | 12.7 13.9 15.5 1.5 |  | $\begin{gathered} 4: 0 \\ \hline 25: 3 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | July 11 Ausus 8 <br> August September 12 |  |
| $271 \cdot 2$ <br> 35.: <br> $354 \cdot 4$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 76 \cdot 1 \\ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | 57.8 | 26.2 | 41.9 | $\begin{gathered} 22.5 \\ 19.5 \\ 15.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 27.8 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 112.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 8 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October 100 } \\ & \text { Novemer } 14 \\ & \text { December 12 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 402 \cdot(7) \cdot\left(y_{0}^{4}\right. \\ & 402 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \cdot 2 \\ & 58: 8 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 119.2 \\ 944: 8 \\ 94: 8 \end{gathered}$ | 129.9 | 36.6 | 46.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 1: 10 \\ & 16 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 248 \cdot 6 \\ & 26.6 \\ & 26.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13: 2 \\ 10.4 \\ 9.2 \end{gathered}$ | $9: 8$ |  | 1967 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 390 \cdot 9 \\ & 390 \\ & 360: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69 \cdot 1 \\ 5697 \end{gathered}$ | \%87.8 | 132.4 | 59.4 | 51.2 | $\begin{gathered} 19 \cdot 8 \\ 1647 \\ 14.7 \end{gathered}$ | - 23.9 | $\begin{gathered} 13: 5 \\ 89.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 4 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill } 10 \\ & \text { SHan } \\ & \text { Hune } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $363: 9$ $380: 6$ $30 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { givi } \\ & 64,6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83: 1 \\ 825: 9 \\ 85 \end{gathered}$ | 100.5 | 62.8 | 54.1 | $\begin{gathered} 15: 8 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 18,3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 3 \\ & 221 \cdot \\ & 21.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 9 \\ & 26 \\ & 16.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \cdot 6 \\ & 351-6 \\ & 21-26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July ys } 10 \\ & \text { Ausust } 14 \\ & \text { September II } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 404: 0 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 420: 5 \\ 4191: 4 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { s7: } \\ & 64 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 1207 \\ & 127.6 \end{aligned}$ | 108.6 | 60.2 | 63.3 | $\begin{gathered} 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \\ 14.6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anf } \\ & \text { ch: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \cdot 9 \\ 0.9 \\ 8,7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12: 9 \\ 8.7 \\ 8.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 9 \\ & \text { November } 13 \\ & \text { December } 11 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 776:4. } \\ & 468 \end{aligned}$ | 79.0. | $\begin{array}{r} 114: 9.9 \\ 100: 9 \end{array}$ | 147.4 | 65.0 | 71.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 1 \\ & 16.5 \\ & 15.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1199 \\ 8.94 \\ \hline .9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 8: 5 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 8 \\ & \text { February } 12 \\ & \text { March I1 } \end{aligned}$ | 196 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 552 \cdot 9 \\ & 420 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.1 \\ & 555 \end{aligned}$ | 101:2 | 133.9 | 72.1 | 75.6 | 16.0 14.5 10.4 1 |  | $\begin{gathered} 15 \cdot 2 \\ \substack{8,6} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 8 \\ & \text { May } 13 \\ & \text { June } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1005: 5 \\ & 412: 7 \\ & 417 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 0 \\ & 620 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 7 \\ & 900: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 113.6 | 64.8 | 76.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.9 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 4.9 \\ 15.1 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \cdot 3 \\ 18,4 \\ 18.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 8 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \cdot 5 \\ 30.7 \\ 210 \end{gathered}$ | July 8 Alyst 12 September 9 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4999: 5 \\ & 431: 5 \\ & 41 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70: 4 \\ & 6 \cdot 4: 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 1054:4} 10$ | 109.8 | 60.6 | 79.4 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 2 \\ 16.5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\ & 22: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 6 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.7 \\ 6: 1 \\ 6: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octobe } 14 \\ & \text { Noverber } 11 \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 479.6 $473: 6$ 467.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 9 \\ & 64 \cdot 9 \\ & 64 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lit.5:5 } \\ & \hline 1007 \end{aligned}$ | 139.8 | 65.1 | 82.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 154.4 \\ & 14.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 5 \cdot \\ & 20.5 \\ & 20.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1199 \\ 8.9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 77.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janury } 13 \\ & \text { February } 10 \\ & \text { March } 10 \end{aligned}$ | 196 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4190 \\ & 40,0 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.4 \\ & 60.6 \\ & 60 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 104: 7 \\ 88: 5 \\ 81: 5 \end{gathered}$ | 128.4 | 70.0 | ${ }_{83} 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 8 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 12: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 6 \\ & 1756 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18: 1 \\ 88: 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 7:-3 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 407.5 \\ & 429 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 65 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 999 \\ & \hline 909: 3 \\ & \hline 979 \end{aligned}$ | 98.9 | 60.5 | 81.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 6 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 15.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1800 \\ & 19.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 31 \mid: 4 \\ & 21.6 \end{aligned}$ | July 14 <br> September 8 |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{433.7} 4$ | 77.0 | ${ }_{1}^{106.2}$ | 109.1 | 54.2 | 87.1 | 19.0 16.6 | ${ }_{25 \cdot 3}^{24.0}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12.9}$ | 11.3 | October 13 |  |

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain


## vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSANDS


[^2]1962, made for seasonal adjustment purposes, mentioned on page 391 of the May 1968 take account of the modifications to the figures of vacancies for adults prior to May


|  |  | INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All fanuring induringes ind |  | Venicles | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Textiless, } \\ & \text { leath } \\ & \text { clothing }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { factur } \\ & \text { facturing } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { manu- } \\ & \text { fanturng } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Vehicles |  | Food, drink, tobacco | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { manu- } \\ & \text { facturing } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 1956 1958 1958 1959 1960 1960 1963 1963 1965 1966 1968 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $102: 8$ 1027 1025 100 100 $100: 4$ 1000 99.9 99.9 99.0 980 98.0 98.3 |  |
| 1965 | November 13 | ${ }_{101}^{101.9}$ | 104.8 | ${ }_{98}^{97 \cdot 4}$ | 97.5 9 | ${ }_{98}^{99.4}$ | ${ }_{103.9}^{104}$ | 99:8 | ${ }_{98}^{98.3}$ | 97. 98 | ${ }_{1}^{100.1}$ | ${ }_{98}^{98.5}$ | 99:9 |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} \text { anuary } 15 \\ \text { Fefurary } \\ \text { March I } 19+ \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 99: 8 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 7 \\ & 1027 \\ & 103 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 8 \\ & 968: 6 \\ & 97: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 94:6 9 | 93.5 935 93.9 |  | $97 \cdot 96$ |  | ¢7\% 97.2 | 99.00 $\begin{aligned} & 98.9 \\ & 99 \cdot 2\end{aligned}$ | 97.0. 9 | 98.6. ${ }_{\text {98, }}^{98.5}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 4 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.7 \\ & 1030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 976.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 5 \\ & 975: 5 \\ & 950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 3 \\ & 9596 \\ & 98 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 3 \cdot \\ & \begin{array}{l} 102: 6 \\ 102: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 98.4 9 | 97.997.3 <br> 97.9 <br> 9.9 | 98.2 98.1 | 9\%.9 9 | cose 98.5 | 99.1 |
|  | July 16* <br> September 17 |  | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 2 \cdot 2.3 \\ 103: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \cdot 2 \\ & 802 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 7 \\ & 93 \cdot 3 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 3 \\ 987 \\ 97 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ 1820 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{98.6}$ | 98.1 <br> 979 <br> 97 <br> 10 | ¢7.7. 96 | cois 98.9 | 99.1. | 99.2. |
|  | October 15 November 19 December 17 | cos. 97.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 4 \\ & 100: 4 \\ & 1016 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 1 \\ 88 \cdot 9 \\ 86 \cdot-2 \end{gathered}$ | 92.4 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 4 \\ & 96.6 \\ & 96 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{96 \cdot 8} 9$ | co. 96.6 | 920.0 | 97.7 97.4 97.6 | 97.6. 97 | 97.8 97.4 |
| 1967 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 14 \\ \text { Fobrary } 18 \\ \text { March } 18 \end{gathered}$ | 94.7 94.7 | 99.5 9.5 |  | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 2 \\ 87 \cdot 2 \\ 87 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | 92:0 | 97.2 | 959.9 9 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 95, } \\ 96.6 \\ 96.5}}^{96.6}$ |  | 96.7 96.9 97.3 | 96\% 9 | 97.7 97.7 97 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprivil } 15 \\ \text { Han } 13 \\ \text { Uan } 17 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ 94.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 1 \\ & 98 \cdot 4 \\ & 98 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | ¢8.0. | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 7 \\ & 88: 0 \\ & 88 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 97.4 97.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 1 \\ & 97: 2 \\ & 97: 3 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 96.6 | 95: 9 | 97.3 <br> 97.2 <br> 97 | 97.7. 9 | 98.0. 98 |
|  | July $15 *$ Ausust $19 *$ September 16 | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 8 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 94 \cdot 2 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 3.3 \\ & 80.5 \\ & 98 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 78.6 <br> 87 <br> 85 <br> 85 <br> 5.5 |  | 97.2. | 97.6 98.0 97 | 97.0 97 | ¢ | 97.4 97.1 | 989.6 9 | cos. 9.3 |
|  | October 14 November 18 December 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 94.7 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 98.5 | 88.5 88.7 89.6 | - 85.2 | 95-4. 9 | 95.0. 9 | 97.4 976 976 | 96.3 96.4 |  | 年 97.4 | cors 98.0 | ¢8.3 98.5 |
| 1968 |  | 91.4 92.4 | 95:2 ${ }_{\text {95 }}^{95}$ | 87.1 88.4 89.0 8.0 | ¢8.2. | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 0 \\ & 89 \cdot 2 \\ & 89.2 \end{aligned}$ | 99.7 95 96.7 96 | 97.0 977 97 | 94:9 ${ }_{\text {9\% }}^{960} 9$ | 95:1. | 96.7 97.7 97.9 | 96.7 97.2 97 |  |
|  | Aprili <br> Max 18 <br> 18 June 15 | 92: <br> 93: <br> 92.9 <br> 9.9 | 95:8 ${ }_{\text {95 }}^{95} 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.1 \\ & 8900 \\ & 890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 6 \\ & 850 \\ & 850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 6 \\ & 9001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \cdot 7 \\ 976 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 9 \\ & 9779 \end{aligned}$ |  | 97.3 97.0 97 | 98.5 <br> 98.6 <br> 98.5 | 97.7. 98. | 99.0. |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 1 \\ & 973: 8 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 77.4 \\ 76 \cdot 9 \\ 87 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 78 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 8.0 \\ 86.0 \end{gathered}$ | $91 \cdot 3$ <br> $98: 8$ <br> $92: 8$ | 920.9 | cis. 98.6 | 97.4 977 97 | cors 98.1 | 98.9 9 | 99.3. | (10.5 |
|  | October 19 $\ddagger$ November $16 \ddagger$ December $14 \ddagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 4 \\ & 949 \\ & 94 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 3 \\ & 97 \cdot 3 \\ & 97 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 7 \\ & 89.7 \\ & 90 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 86 \\ & 86 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 7 \\ & 9320 \\ & 92 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.7 \\ & 980.7 \\ & 97.7 \end{aligned}$ | ¢9.3. 98.3 | 97.3 97.4 97.6 | 97.3 97.4 98.0 | 98.4. 98. | 98.5. 98.7 | 99.4 |
| 1969 | January 187 <br> February $15 \ddagger$ March $15 \ddagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 7 \\ & 927 \\ & 92.0 \end{aligned}$ | 95:9 ${ }_{\text {95 }}^{95} 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 6 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 88 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 1 \\ & 85.4 \\ & 84 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88: 0 \\ 88: 88 \end{gathered}$ |  | $97 \cdot 6$ <br> 97 <br> 97 <br> 8 | 97.0. 97 | 98.0 97 96.2 | 97.7 97.7 97 | 97.6 97 97.6 | cos. 98. |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 3 \\ & 935 \\ & 93: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 9 \\ & 97 \cdot 6 \\ & 97: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \cdot 4 \\ & 92: 3 \\ & 90 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 85 \\ & 84.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 4 \\ & 90.4 \\ & 99.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \\ & 96 \cdot 7 \\ & 96 \cdot-3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 2 \\ 98.4 \\ 98 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 5 \\ 97.5 \\ 980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 9 \\ & 9726 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 1 \\ & 97979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 5 \\ 988 \\ 989 \end{gathered}$ | 99.8. 9 |
|  | July 19* $\ddagger$ August $16 * \ddagger$ August $16^{*} \ddagger$ September $13 \ddagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 3 \\ & 96: 7 \\ & 930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 6 \\ & 97 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79: 1 \\ 970.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \cdot 0 \\ & 67 \\ & 84.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \cdot 7.7 \\ & 835.5 \\ & 92.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 92 \cdot 17 \\ 9866 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 5 \\ 98.8 \\ 98.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 9 \\ 98.4 \\ 97.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 5 \\ & 98.8 \\ & 97.6 \end{aligned}$ | $97 \cdot 9.9$ | ¢9.9. | 99.3 9 |
|  | October 18¢ | 93.6 | 98.1 | 88.2 | 83.9 | 92.7 | 96.7 | 98. | 98.0 | 96.9 | 97.6 | 98. | 99.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MEN (2I Years and over)* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink tobacco | Chemicials and altied industries | Metal manu | Engineer- ing ant goorrical goods | Shipbuildmarine engineerin | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cothing } \\ & \text { fototwear } \end{aligned}$ | Bricks, potctry, glass, ger glass, cement etc. |


|  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Earnings } \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 10 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 1 \\ 22 \\ 23 & 5 \\ 23 & 2\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rl} \mathbf{f} & 5 \\ 10 \\ 20 & 10 \\ 20 & 7 \\ 21 & 10 \\ 21 & 0 \\ 21 & 12 \\ 23 & 8 \\ 23 & 6 \\ 24 & 8 \\ 25 & 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 18 & 5 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 10 & 16 \\ 20 & 16 \\ 20 & 12 \\ 20 & 15 \\ 21 & 8 \\ 22 & 4 \\ 23 & 2 \\ 24 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 21 \\ & 216 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & \hline 18 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 25 \\ & \hline 19 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 21 & 81 \\ 22 & 8 \\ 22 & 9 \\ 23 & 9 \\ 21 & 15 \\ 23 & 19 \\ 24 & 7 \\ 26 & 8 \\ 26 & 0 \\ 28 & 9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & \hline 6 \\ & \hline 6 \\ & 16 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 10 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 7 & 8 \\ 16 & 8 \\ 16 & 8 \\ 18 & 8 \\ 17 & 0 \\ 18 & 13 \\ 18 & 4 \\ 19 & 14 \\ 20 & 8 \\ 20 & 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 8 \\ 15 & 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 & 4 \\ 17 & 5 \\ 17 & 16 \\ 18 & 16 \\ 18 \\ 20 & 5 \\ 20 & 5 \\ 20 & 12 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 9$ $55: 9$ $55: 4$ $45: 7$ $45: 9$ |  |  |  | 46.1 45 45.6 44 44.9 45.7 45.5 45.6 45 |  | 99.4 99.3 78.7 88.7 48.8 48.2 88.0 47 47.9 47.8 |
| Average hourly Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1965} 964$ Acrii | (1806 |  |  |  |  |  | $8 \quad 1.4$ | ${ }^{7} 72.6$ | 7 <br> 7 <br> 7 0.2 |  |  |
| 1965 April | (ers |  | (1) |  | ¢ |  |  |  |   <br> 7 8.4 <br> 7 6.4 <br> 70.6  |   <br> 8 0.7 <br> 88 0.2 <br> 88  | $8 \quad 6.2$ |
| April |  | (1) |  |  |  | 10  <br> 10  <br> 10 9.7 <br> 9.5  <br> 18  |  | 8 1.5 <br> 88  <br> 8 1.6 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}88 \\ 8 & 8.7 \\ 8 . & 8.7 \\ 8 & 10.8\end{array}$ |
| Aril |  |  | (10. | (ers |   <br> 9 5.3 <br> 10  <br> 1.7  <br> 1.7  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1968 April |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{9} 1$ |  |  |



|  | (ta ${ }_{\substack{\text { Food, drink } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { tobacco }}}$ | Chemicals | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | Engineer- <br> ing and <br> electrical <br> goods | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Metal } \\ \text { gotas } \\ \text { oiset } \\ \text { spectifece } \end{array}$ | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \begin{array}{l} \text { Leather, } \\ \text { Eand } \\ \text { and fur } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ( ${ }_{\text {clothing }}^{\text {and }}$ fotwear | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Bricks, } \\ \text { pottery, } \\ \text { glass, } \\ \text { cement, }, \\ \text { etc. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earnings <br> $\frac{8}{8} 14$ <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 9 15 | 6 8 <br> 8 14 <br> 9 0 <br> 9 13 <br> 9 16 <br> 10  <br> 10 0 <br> 10  <br> 10 14 <br> 11 13 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 107 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 12 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{rl} 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 13 \\ 9 & 3 \\ 9 & 7 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 90 \\ 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 2 \\ 10 & 8 \\ 10 & 9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \varepsilon & 10 \\ 8 & 10 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 9 & 15 \\ 1015 \\ 10 & 5 \\ 10 & 13 \\ 10 & 17 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   <br> 5 d. <br>   <br>   |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber } \\ & \text { arteriture, } \end{aligned}$ | Paper, <br> printing andpublishing | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Other } \\ \text { manface- } \\ \text { turifr } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { manufac- } \\ & \text { indusingries } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {construc- }}^{\text {Coion }}$ |  | Transport <br> and <br> communi- <br> cationt | Certain Mascol. Maneous services§ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public } \\ & \text { administra- } \end{aligned}$ tion | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alldustres } \\ & \text { indures } \\ & \text { covered } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}$$f$ <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> $9 .$ <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 12 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 6 | 15\end{array} |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 112 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} f & 5 \\ 9 & 7 \\ 9 & 14 \\ 10 & 13 \\ 10 & 3 \\ 10 & 2 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 10 \\ 11 & 4 \\ 11 & 15 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $39 \cdot 3$ $38: 9$ $38: 6$ $38 \cdot 5$ 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.3 $38 \cdot 1$ $38 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average 1 <br> $39 \cdot 4$ $39 \cdot 1$ $38 \cdot 7$ $38 \cdot 5$ $38 \cdot 1$ $38 \cdot 2$ $38 \cdot 2$ $38 \cdot 4$ $38 \cdot 3$ $38 \cdot 3$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | s. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\delta}$ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.Note: Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| TABLE 123 |
| :--- |
| October |
| Males |
| 1962 |
| 1,963 |
| 1965 |
| 1966 |
| 1968 |
| 1968 |
| Females |
| 19963 |
| 1964 |
| 1965 |
| 1966 |
| 1967 |
| 968 |


| October | Paper, $\underset{\text { publishing }}{\text { and }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { manuring } \\ & \text { findurtrines } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \substack{\text { All } \\ \text { fanu- } \\ \text { induring } \\ \text { industries }} \end{array}$ | Mining quarrying | ${ }_{\text {con }}$ Construc- | (tas, $\begin{gathered}\text { casctricity } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and water }\end{gathered}$ | All production industries covered by enquiry | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}\text { Public } \\ \text { admini- } \\ \text { sataior } \\ \text { athertain } \\ \text { sererices }\end{array}\right\|$ | All industris | and |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1962 \\ & 1964 \\ & 1965 \\ & 1966 \\ & 1966 \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (en |  |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1962 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1963 \\ 1965 \\ 1966 \\ 1960 \\ 1968 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ( |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 15 \\ 11 & 5 \\ 11 & 4 \\ 12 & 1 \\ 13 & 1 \\ 13 & 1 \\ 13 & 6 & 10 \\ 14 & 0 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (all industries and services covered $\dagger$ )
TABLE I2

| October | All employes | Males |  | Females |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply Th . indicad
1963 include also Lodidon Transport and from 1966, British Road Sevices.

administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earning
TABLE 125



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



all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings:
TABLE 127 (continued) JANUARY $1966=100$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper, } \\ & \text { priniting } \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { pubb } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Other } \\ \text { manuac- } \\ \text { manify } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { AlIn } \\ \text { manuac- } \\ \text { maning } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Agri- }}^{\text {Agituret }}$ | Mining quarrying | Construc- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transport } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { anmmuni- } \\ & \text { cation } \end{aligned}$ | Miscelservices§ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alldustries } \\ & \text { ind } \\ & \text { anvricies } \\ & \text { soverese } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



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

| Industry Group | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry Group | June 1967 | January 1968 | June 1968 | January 1969 | June | June 1969 | June 1967 | January 1968 | June 1968 | January 1969 | June 1969 | ｜June |

## ENGINEERING＊

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

| 117.5 | 121.1 | 127.1 | 133.5 | 139.7 | 544 | 8 | 122.8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 112.8 | 119.7 | 126.0 | 132.4 | 138.9 | 480 | 0 | 118.1 |
| 116.3 | 119.5 | 127.0 | 131.0 | 137.6 | 385 | 4 | 120.7 |
| 116.1 | 121.0 | 127.3 | 133.7 | 140.0 | 501 | 0 | 121.2 |
| 118.6 | 120.4 | 127.9 | 133.3 | 140.0 | 562 | 6 | 125.0 |
| 114.1 | 116.9 | 124.7 | 129.7 | 133.9 | 498 | 3 | 119.9 |
| 114.9 | 118.8 | 123.3 | 127.8 | 135.3 | 402 | 1 | 118.6 |
| 116.3 | 118.6 | 126.1 | 131.2 | 136.8 | 524 | 4 | 122.2 |
| 117.9 | 120.6 | 127.4 | 133.2 | 139.7 | 552 | 9 | 123.5 |
| 113.3 | 118.0 | 125.1 | 130.8 | 136.1 | 489 | 4 | 118.7 |
| 116.1 | 119.4 | 126.2 | 130.3 | 137.2 | 389 | 4 | 120.5 |
| 116.1 | 119.6 | 126.5 | 132.3 | 138.2 | 511 | 10 | 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

138.8
134.4
136.7
137.7
139.1
134.1
133.0
136.2
138.4
133.9
136.1
136.9
143.8
141.8
141.8
143.7
145.0
139.7
139.2
142.1
143.9
140.2
141.4
142.7


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

| 131.3 | 127.5 | 130.2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 130.5 | 137.2 | 141.3 |
| 122.9 | 122.8 | 129.0 |
| 130.8 | 129.8 | 133.4 |
| 131.0 | 130.9 | 140.8 |
| 127.2 | 128.0 | 138.9 |
| 114.2 | 118.0 | 131.9 |
| 128.9 | 129.6 | 140.1 |
| 130.9 | 130.2 | 139.4 |
| 128.0 | 130.3 | 139.5 |
| 118.2 | 120.8 | 132.7 |
| 129.4 | 129.7 | 139.5 |


| 138.9 | 149.9 | s． | d． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 139.5 | 11 |  |  |
| 138.9 | 154.9 | 431 | 10 |
| 141.3 | 152.8 | 406 | 9 |
| 145.8 | 154.7 | 469 | 2 |
| 145.3 | 159.4 | 574 | 8 |
| 138.1 | 139.9 | 466 | 8 |
| 145.3 | 435 | 7 |  |
| 144.1 | 155.0 | 536 | 7 |
| 143.3 | 157.8 | 561 | 6 |
| 139.8 | 146.6 | 428 | 7 |
| 144.1 | 155.1 | 520 | 1 |


| Nゥmo戸゙ल゙ゥ | Nn⿻日Namm <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |


|  －－－ÓNが |  |
| :---: | :---: |


|  <br>  | जज゙ण ज <br> う．うo． |
| :---: | :---: |

159.6
155.0
160.9
163.0
158.1
155.3
143.0
155.9
157.9
155.2
151.1
157.7


CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE $\ddagger$

Timeworkers General worker
Craftsmen
All timeworkers
Payment－by－result workers
General workers
All payment－by－result workers
All general workers
All craftsmen
All workers covered

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 124.2 | 130.7 | 133.5 | 139.5 | 145.8 | 494 | 3 |
| 124.5 | 132.7 | 135.3 | 140.6 | 145.5 | 551 | 1 |
| 124.3 | 131.2 | 133.9 | 139.7 | 145.9 | 507 | 1 |
| 122.0 | 127.7 | 131.7 | 135.5 | 142.6 | 507 | 1 |
| 122.0 | 129.6 | 132.0 | 136.6 | 144.7 | 578 | 4 |
| 121.6 | 128.1 | 131.8 | 135.8 | 143.6 | 524 | 10 |
| 123.4 | 129.5 | 132.9 | 138.0 | 144.6 | 499 | 11 |
| 123.4 | 131.5 | 134.1 | 139.2 | 146.2 | 563 | 11 |
| 123.2 | 129.9 | 133.2 | 138.2 | 145.1 | 515 | 0 |

127.6
124.6
127.2
123.8
120.4
122.5
126.6
122.6
125.4
137.2
134.8
136.8
129.6
125.2
128.3
134.3
130.6
133.3
139.2
138.4
139.3
130.7
126.9
129.5
136.1
133.5
135.4

| 149.6 |
| :--- |
| 143.1 |
| 148.2 |
| 135.2 |
| 133.3 |
| 134.5 |
| 143.7 |
| 139.1 |
| 142.5 |

$155 \cdot 0$
150.8
154.2
142.8
141.1
142.5
150.0
147.1
149.4
d．
123.4
136.2
126.3
131.4
144.9
134.7
126.9
140.3
130.1

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§
Timeworkers
Process workers
Maintenance workers（skilled）
Maintenance workers（semi－skilled）
Service workers
Labourers
All timeworkers
Payment－by－result workers
Process workers
Maintenance workers（skilled）
Maintenance workers（semi－skilled）
Service workers
Labourers
All payment－by－result workers
All process workers
All maintenance workers（skilled）
All maintenance workers（semi－skilled）
Al service workers
All labourers
All workers covered

| 114.5 | 119.4 | 124.8 | 128.9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 118.0 | 120.9 | 133.1 | 135.6 |
| 119.1 | 126.2 | 134.5 | 137.0 |
| 113.3 | 116.8 | 125.2 | 130.5 |
| 115.2 | 120.6 | 126.3 | 128.6 |
| 116.9 | 121.6 | 130.6 | 134.8 |
| 110.7 | 115.9 | 123.3 | 129.4 |
| 115.6 | 118.5 | 124.2 | 130.4 |
| 110.7 | 113.9 | 119.3 | 126.0 |
| 114.9 | 119.5 | 126.7 | 129.7 |
| 118.4 | 121.6 | 126.1 | 136.5 |
| 112.4 | 117.0 | 123.6 | 129.9 |
| 111.3 | 116.4 | 123.6 | 129.8 |
| 116.1 | 118.9 | 125.9 | 131.2 |
| 112.6 | 116.2 | 121.9 | 128.3 |
| 114.5 | 118.4 | 126.0 | 130.0 |
| 118.2 | 122.1 | 127.0 | 135.1 |
| 113.7 | 118.2 | 125.1 | 131.3 |


| 135.4 | s． | d． |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 147.5 | 5 | 116.0 |  |
| 146.7 | 588 | 10 | 122.3 |
| 139.9 | 500 | 2 | 113.3 |
| 141.8 | 419 | 9 | 118.4 |
| 146.8 | 498 | 11 | 118.9 |
| 136.1 | 542 | 8 | 115.8 |
| 143.3 | 614 | 6 | 119.6 |
| 132.1 | 502 | 3 | 115.0 |
| 140.8 | 506 | 6 | 118.4 |
| 144.6 | 458 | 3 | 118.5 |
| 137.6 | 537 | 10 | 116.7 |
| 136.5 | 536 | 8 | 116.1 |
| 143.1 | 605 | 0 | 120.2 |
| 134.9 | 502 | 0 | 116.6 |
| 140.5 | 492 | 1 | 118.6 |
| 144.5 | 443 | 7 | 120.0 |
| 139.5 | 530 | 1 | 118.2 |

124.3
127.0
126.5
118.8
123.1
125.3
122.3
123.3
118.6
122.6
123.1
122.3
122.9
123.9
120.8
121.0
124.2
123.6

| స్ఱN్ભN్రడ్రN్నN్యN్సN్ ONAONVVVVUルー | जNNW్NAN பうovio |
| :---: | :---: |

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


The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the
$\ddagger$ 271－272； 276
Standard Industrial Classification 1958：
$* 331-349 ; 361 ; 363-369 ; 370 \cdot 2 ; 381-385 ; 391 \cdot 393 \cdot 399$
+370 ．

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

| TABLE 129 |  | 1955 AVERAGE $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ALL MANUAL WORKERS＊ |  |  |  |  |  | AVERAGE$\begin{aligned} & \text { SALARYE } \\ & \text { EARNINGS；}\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Basic weekly rates of wagest | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Basic hourly }} ^{\text {rates of }}$ wagest | ${ }_{\text {Normal }}^{\text {hourst }}$ weekly | Average hours | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Average weekly }} ^{\text {earning }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1000.2}$ <br> 1000.1 100.1 <br> 100.1 $\\| 100.0(44 \cdot 6)$ 100.0 <br> 999.7 <br> $99 \cdot 6$ <br> 985 <br> 95 <br> 9 <br> $95: 9$ $95: 0$ 950 <br> 94： 9 |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurury } \\ & \text { Appiry } \\ & \text { Jictober } \\ & \text { Octobe } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 136 \cdot 3 \\ 1378 \\ 1388: 6 \\ 138 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 551 \\ & 955 \\ & 950 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{6} \cdot 0}{\overline{9} \cdot 0}$ | $\frac{146 \cdot 4}{15 \cdot 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \overline{25.6} \cdot 6 \\ & 125 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{155 \cdot 8}{\overline{155}}$ |
| 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurury } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Jicto } \\ & \text { October } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 137 . \\ \hline 5.6 \\ \hline 46.2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 949 \\ & 94: 6 \\ & 94 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 4 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{79} \cdot 7}{\overline{97} \cdot 2}$ | $\frac{159 \cdot 8}{163 \cdot 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{163 \cdot 7}{168 \cdot 5} \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{164 \cdot 5}{\overline{164}}$ |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Jicticter } \\ & \text { October } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 8: 83: 8 \\ & \text { ang: } \\ & 92: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{96} \cdot 8}{95 \cdot 7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{17}{17} \cdot 8 \\ & 1 \overline{7} \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1 \overline{1 \pi} \cdot 5}{\frac{185}{185} 7}$ | $\overline{178.4}$ |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Jictober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \cdot 9 \\ & 1506 \\ & 159: 3 \\ & 159: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 7700 \\ & 17501 \\ & 175 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.6: 1 \\ & 991: 0 \\ & 9910 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{94} \cdot 7}{93 \cdot 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{184 \cdot 7}{185 \cdot 2} \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{194 \cdot 9} \\ & 197.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{186 \cdot 1}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurury } \\ & \text { Apriry } \\ & \text { Octiober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \cdot 4: 4 \\ & 16054 \\ & 166: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 78: 5 \\ & 182 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 84 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91: 0 \\ & 90908 \\ & 90: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{94}{94 \cdot 0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{18 \cdot 5}{18.5} \\ & 196 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \cdot 4 \\ & 207 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{194 \cdot 7}{\overline{19}}$ |
| 1968 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janury } \\ \text { Fiburcyry } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ | 1772：${ }_{\text {173 }}^{173}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19000 \\ & 190: 6 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | 三 | 三 | 三 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Suny } \end{gathered}$ | 177．5 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline 19: 4 \\ 1991: 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 7 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 90 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{94 \cdot 5}{=}$ | $\stackrel{205 \cdot 0}{=}$ | $\stackrel{216 \cdot 9}{=}$ | 三 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Susust } \\ \text { September }}}{ }$ | 174．9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1929 \\ & 199294 \\ & 19420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | 三 | 三 | 三 |
|  | October Noverber December | $\begin{gathered} 177 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ 178: 2 \\ 180 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | 194.7 199.5 199.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{94 \cdot 9}{=}$ | $\stackrel{211.2}{=}$ | $\stackrel{222.6}{=}$ | $\stackrel{206 \cdot 9}{=}$ |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janury } \\ \text { Febrary } \\ \text { Mararch } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1812 \cdot 4 \\ & 1822: 2 \\ & 182 \cdot \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \cdot 2 \\ & 200: 8 \\ & 201: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 6 \\ & 90.6 \\ & 90.6 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | 三 | 三 | 三 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Arril } \\ \text { Juy } \\ \text { cur } \end{gathered}$ | ｜i82．3 | 2001－2 <br> 201 <br> $201-8$ <br> 1 | 90.6 90.6 90.6 | $\stackrel{94.9}{=}$ | $\stackrel{220.5}{=}$ | $\stackrel{232.4}{=}$ | 三 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sustust } \\ \text { September }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 185: 0 \\ 185: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202 \cdot 8 \\ & 2023: 8 \\ & 2047 \end{aligned}$ | 90.5 <br> 90.5 <br> 90.5 | 三 | 二 | ＝ | 三 |
|  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Ocorember }}}_{\text {October }}$ | ${ }_{185}^{185} 1$ | ${ }_{205}^{204.9}$ | 90.5 | ＝ | ＝ | － | ＝ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

manual workers：indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wase was AND HOURS United Kingdom


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

|  |  | Agriculture, forsestry and fishing | Mining quarrying - | (e) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Foood } \\ & \text { drink and } \\ & \text { tobacco }\end{aligned}$ | Chemicals and allied industries | ${ }^{\text {All metals }}$ | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { geots } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cothing } \\ & \text { fot } \end{aligned}$ | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic weekly rates of wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19591966196219631964196619661968196819681969 | Monthly averages | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 1120 \\ & 1127 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 1528 \\ & 158 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ | 118 1196 126 135 139 145 152 163 | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 123 \\ & 1128 \\ & 138 \\ & 134 \\ & 150 \\ & 156 \\ & 169 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1112 \\ & 118 \\ & 1124 \\ & 113 \\ & 139 \\ & 149 \\ & 149 \\ & 152 \\ & 158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 119 \\ & 125 \\ & 1170 \\ & 136 \\ & 140 \\ & 147 \\ & 175 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1112 \\ & 112 \\ & 124 \\ & 128 \\ & 1.13 \\ & 139 \\ & 145 \\ & 148 \\ & 152 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1118 \\ & 121 \\ & 122 \\ & 126 \\ & 135 \\ & 135 \\ & 148 \\ & 148 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 123 \\ & 124 \\ & 132 \\ & 135 \\ & 1151 \\ & 157 \\ & 167 \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 120 \\ & 120 \\ & 131 \\ & 136 \\ & 145 \\ & 1165 \\ & 165 \\ & 172 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | December | 174 | 169 | 172 | 161 | 179 | 154 | 164 | 170 | 177 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & 185 \\ & 185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169 \\ & 169 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173 \\ & 173 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 164 \\ & 166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & 179 \\ & 179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 155 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 164 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 170 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & 178 \\ & 178 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { Hyy } \\ \text { Hune } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 187 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 170 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173 \\ & 173 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167 \\ & \substack{167 \\ 167} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & \substack{180 \\ 180} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 155 \\ 155 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 164 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & 777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 178 \\ 178 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Ausust } \\ \text { Sepertember }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 188 \\ 187 \\ 187 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 170 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 178 \\ 180 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167 \\ & \substack{167 \\ 167} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 180 \\ \substack{180 \\ 180} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157 \\ & 157 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ | 164 164 164 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & 177 \\ & 172 \end{aligned}$ | 183 183 183 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { October } \\ \text { November }}}{ }$ | 187 | 170 | 181 183 | 167 | 180 180 | 157 157 | ${ }_{164}^{164}$ | 172 | 184 184 |
| Normal weekly hours* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  | $(45 \cdot 0)$ 99.1 97.5 94.8 94.4 94.0 93 90.0 89.0 89.2 89.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | December | 93.0 | 93.7 | 89.2 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 90.0 | 89.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| 1969 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 0 \\ & 93300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 7 \\ & 9307 \\ & 937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 2 \\ 89 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $91: 88$ | $\begin{gathered} 90: 90 \\ 900 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89: 8 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89: 9 \\ & 8999 \end{aligned}$ | core 90.5 | 90.6 90.6 90.6 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { Hay } \\ \text { Hune } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 000 \\ & 93300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 7 \\ & 9377 \\ & 93 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 2 \\ 89 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $91: 8: 89$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90: 909 \\ & 9009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 8 \\ & 89.0 \\ & 89: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 9 \\ 89: 9 \\ 89 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | 90.5 90.5 90.5 | 90.6 90.6 90.6 |
|  | July <br> September | $\begin{aligned} & 930000 \\ & 933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 7 \\ & 9307 \\ & 9307 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 89 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 91: 9 | 90:9 90.9 | ¢88.9. | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 9 \\ 889 \end{gathered}$ | 90.5 90.5 90.5 | 90.6 90.6 90.6 |
|  | October | ${ }_{93}^{93} 0$ | ${ }_{93}^{93} 7$ | ${ }_{89}^{89} \cdot 2$ | 91.8 | 90.9 | 888.9 | 888.9 | 90.5 | ${ }_{90}^{90.6}$ |
| Basic hourly rates of wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages | 117 122 135 135 145 159 170 174 186 | 1118 1193 134 140 145 115 1166 174 | 120 126 135 147 115 165 174 189 190 | 112 118 1138 137 145 1164 163 172 172 | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 1124 \\ & 130 \\ & 133 \\ & 136 \\ & 1161 \\ & 1161 \\ & 180 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | 112 116 1127 135 131 143 157 162 169 | $\begin{aligned} & 1118 \\ & 121 \\ & 127 \\ & 137 \\ & 142 \\ & 152 \\ & 1101 \\ & 165 \\ & 175 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1118 \\ & .115 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 152 \\ & 161 \\ & 1728 \\ & 1784 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 115 \\ & 1.12 \\ & 137 \\ & 1.45 \\ & 164 \\ & 174 \\ & 179 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1968 | December | 187 | 181 | 193 | 176 | 197 | 172 | 182 | 188 | 196 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janaury } \\ \text { Fubrary } \\ \text { March } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 198 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & { }_{1}^{1881} \\ & 181 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & 194 \\ & 194 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 179 \\ 181 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197 \\ & 197 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 172 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 72 \\ 772 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 182 \\ 182 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 188 \\ 188 \\ 189 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & 196 \\ & 196 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aproill } \\ \text { Sune } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18181 \\ 881 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & 194 \\ & 194 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 182 \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} 182 \\ 182 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197 \\ & \substack{198 \\ 198 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 172 \\ & 174 \\ & 174 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 182 \\ 182 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 189 \\ \substack{189 \\ 189} \end{gathered}$ | 196 196 196 |
|  | July August September | $\begin{aligned} & 2001 \\ & 2001 \\ & 201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & 181 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & 202 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | (182 $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & 182 \\ & 188\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1988 \\ & 1988 \\ & \hline 98 \end{aligned}$ | $1{ }_{17}^{17}$ | (184 | 189 190 190 | $\begin{aligned} & 202 \\ & 2020 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | October November Nom | ${ }_{201}^{201}$ | ${ }_{181}^{181}$ | ${ }_{205}^{203}$ | ${ }_{182}^{182}$ | 1988 | 177 | ${ }_{184}^{184}$ | 190 | ${ }_{203}^{202}$ |
|  | ctual average of nor wn in brackets at he omparisons are mad at the |  | different ind | groups, it |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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

| Timber, etc. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Paper, } \\ & \text { praniting } \\ & \text { ant } \\ & \text { publishing } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { fanturing } \\ \text { industries }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {construc. }}^{\text {Cion }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gas, } \\ & \text { electricy } \\ & \text { and water } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|c} \text { ransport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { acmmuni- } \\ \text { cation } \end{array}\right.$ | Distributive trades | Professional <br> servicesb <br> and public <br> adminis- <br> tration | Miscellan- <br> servic |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Basic weekly rates of wages |
| 118 | 118 | 112 |  |  | 115 |  | 119 | 118 |  |
| ${ }^{122}$ | 122 | ${ }_{125}^{1125}$ |  | ${ }^{1125}$ | 121 | \|rin | -123 |  |  |
| - 138 | - | - 1128 | - | ${ }_{132}^{125}$ | $\underset{135}{129}$ | - | - 134 | 132 137 13 | Morthly averages ${ }^{1968}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 143 \\ & 149 \\ & \hline 196 \end{aligned}$ | +143 | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \\ & 146 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{148}^{148}$ | 141 <br> 156 | ${ }_{153}^{148}$ | 143 150 150 | +1488 | ${ }_{147}^{143}$ | Monthly averages $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1964 \\ 1965 \\ 1965\end{array}\right.$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1560 \\ & 1770 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | (160 | 151 155 155 | (154 | 164 169 | +159 | (158 | ${ }_{170}^{178}$ | +159 | ${ }_{1}^{1966}$ |
|  | 170 |  |  |  | 177 |  | 179 |  |  |
| 174 | 174 | 178 | 176 | 178 | 184 | 175 | 185 | 175 | December 1968 |
| 177 | ${ }_{174}^{174}$ | ${ }_{183}^{183}$ | 176 | ${ }_{179} 7$ | 185 | 177 | 185 | 175 | January February |
| 17 | 174 | ${ }_{183}^{183}$ | 176 | 183 | ${ }_{185}^{185}$ | 177 | ${ }_{185}^{185}$ | 175 | $\underset{\text { March }}{\text { February }}$ |
| ${ }^{178} 178$ | 175 | ${ }_{183}^{183}$ | 176 176 | ${ }_{183}^{183}$ | 185 185 | 177 | ${ }_{185}^{185}$ | ${ }^{175}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{\text {April }}$ |
| 178 | 175 | 183 |  |  |  | 179 | 185 |  |  |
| ${ }_{178}^{178}$ | 175 | ${ }_{183}^{183}$ | ${ }_{176}^{176}$ | ${ }_{183}^{183}$ | 189 | 179 | 187 <br> 187 | 176 | July Ausust |
| 178 | 176 | 183 | 177 | 192 | 193 | 180 | 198 | 180 | September |
| ${ }_{178}^{178}$ | 179 | ${ }_{183}^{183}$ | 177 | ${ }_{192}^{192}$ | 193 | 180 181 | ${ }_{202}^{198}$ | ${ }_{181}^{181}$ | Octaber November |



| ${ }^{(45.1)}$ | ${ }_{\text {(14.2) }}^{(00.0}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 99.0. | 96:1 |
| - 933.5 | 95:1 |
|  | 93.2 9 |
| 88:88 | ${ }_{90.6}^{90.6}$ |
| 88.8 | 90.6 |
| ${ }_{88}^{88}$ 8.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 6 \\ & 90.6 \\ & 90.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 88: 8 \\ 88: 8: 8 \\ 88: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 6 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 88: 8 \\ 88: 8 \\ 88: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 6 \\ & 90.6 \\ & 90 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 88.8 ${ }_{88}^{88.8}$ | ${ }_{90.6}^{90.6}$ |


| (45.6) | 5.6) | (45.1) | (459) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98.9 | 109.0.8 | 97.7 | 99.2 |  |
|  | ${ }_{959}^{59}$ | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ 93.2 | 99.7 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {c }} 93.4$ | ${ }_{95} 9.5$ | 93.2 ${ }_{\text {93, }}$ | 96.5 |  |
| 920.1 | 99.9 9 | 83:9 | 94:4 92.8 |  |
| 89.1 88.9 | 99:1 | 88.8 88 | 92.7 |  |
| 88.8 | 9.1 | 88.8 | 92.7 | December |
| 88.8 88 | 91 | ${ }_{88}^{88.8}$ | 922.5 | ${ }^{\text {January }}$ |
| 88.8 | 91 | 88:8 | 922.5 | Cererury |
| 88.8 88.8 | 9.1 | 88.8 88.8 | 922.5 92.5 | ${ }^{\text {April }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{88}^{88} 8$ | 9 9:1 | 88:8 | 91.6 | ${ }_{\text {July }}^{\text {Aubust }}$ |
| ${ }_{88 \cdot 8}$ | 9.1 | ${ }_{88} 8$ | 91.6 | September |
| ${ }_{88.8}^{88.8}$ | 91.1 | 888:8 | 991:6 | October November |


| 118 1138 132 144 152 116 177 188 188 |  | 114 120 127 134 115 159 119 199 199 | 120 1123 133 143 115 1173 173 194 194 | $\begin{aligned} & 1119 \\ & 1126 \\ & 113 \\ & 119 \\ & 1198 \\ & 188 \\ & 198 \\ & 193 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 112 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 1154 \\ & 1110 \\ & 184 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | 117 1122 138 145 1150 1173 180 187 188 | 122 1126 118 115 159 1198 1192 1922 202 | 118 1121 127 136 148 176 177 174 185 | Monthly averag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 191 | 190 | 201 | 199 | 197 | 208 | 192 | 208 | 189 | December |
| $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & \hline 195 \\ & \hline 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & \hline 190 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 206 \\ 206 \\ 206 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 199 \\ \hline 199 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 197 \\ \hline 08 \\ \hline 082 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 208 \\ 2080 \\ 208 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & 194 \\ & 194 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 208 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 208 \\ 208 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 189 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Januurary } \\ \text { Perrary } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & \hline 195 \\ & \hline 195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 191 \\ 1901 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 206 \\ 2006 \\ 206 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & \hline 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202 \\ & { }_{202}^{202} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 208 \\ 2009 \\ \hline 090 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & 194 \\ & \hline 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 208 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 208 \\ 208 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 189 \\ 190 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & \hline 195 \\ & 195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 191 \\ 1901 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 206 \\ & \substack{206 \\ 206} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & \hline 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 202 \\ { }_{202}^{202} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 211 \\ & 211 \\ & 214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197 \\ & 197 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 211 \\ & 211 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192 \\ & { }_{192}^{196} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{195}^{195}$ | ${ }_{195}^{195}$ | ${ }_{206}^{206}$ | 199 | ${ }_{212}^{212}$ | 217 217 | ${ }_{199}^{197}$ | ${ }_{227}^{223}$ | ${ }_{197}^{197}$ | October November |



| Goods <br> services <br> mainly produced <br> by <br> ised | Alcoholic | Tobacco | Housing | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Fuel } \\ \text { light } \end{array} \\ \text { night } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Durabe } \\ & \text { houseold } \\ & \text { gooss } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clothing } \\ & \text { footwear } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Transport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { vehicles } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mincele } \\ \substack{\text { ginoous }} \\ \text { goo } \end{gathered}$ | Services | Meals <br> bought <br> and <br> consumed <br> Outside <br> the <br> homef |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17th JANUARY 1956=100 |  |  |
|  | 71 | 80 | 87 | 55 | 66 | 106 | 68 | 59 | 58 |  |  | Weights |
|  | $101 \cdot 3$ $104: 3$ $105: 8$ $100: 0$ $100: 2$ $102: 5$ $108 \cdot 2$ | 103.5 10.5 1097 107.9 117.9 117.7 123.6 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 12.1 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 1219.7 \\ & 18.7 \\ & 123.0 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.4 \\ & 1027 \\ & 13,0 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 124 \cdot 3 \\ & 128 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 103.5 <br> 109.4 <br> 116.1 <br> 120.1 $126 \cdot 2$ <br> 130.1 |  | $\}_{\text {January } 16}^{\substack{\text { Monthhly } \\ \text { averazes }}}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1956 \\ 1958 \\ 1959 \\ 1959 \\ 1960 \\ 1962 \end{array}\right.$ |
| 16th JANUARY 1962 $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 97 98 900 98 99 98 98 | 64 63 63 65 67 65 | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 77 \\ & 74 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \\ & \hline 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 104 \\ & 109 \\ & 109 \\ & 1113 \\ & 1123 \end{aligned}$ | 62 <br> 63 <br> 66 <br> 65 <br> 64 <br> 64 <br> 64 | 64 64 68 59 59 59 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 95 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 928 \\ & 100 \\ & 105 \\ & 106 \\ & 1168 \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | 64 63 63 63 61 61 61 | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 58 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1962196419659.966996796889681969 | Weight |
| ${ }_{93}^{95}$ | 64 6 | ${ }_{68}^{66}$ | ${ }_{118}^{121}$ | ${ }_{61}^{62}$ | ${ }_{60} 5$ | ${ }_{8}^{89}$ | ${ }_{124}^{120}$ | ${ }_{6}^{60}$ | ${ }_{5}^{56}$ | ${ }_{42}^{41}$ |  |  |
|  | $100 \cdot 3$ $100: 3$ 1007 17.1 12.1 $125: 3$ $127: 1$ | 100.0 1000 1005 $110: 8$ $120: 8$ $120: 8$ $125: 5$ 105 | 103.3 1038 110 $120: 5$ 120 13.5 14.5 14.3 |  |  |  |  | 100:6 <br> 105 <br> 109.0 <br> 112.5 <br> 113.7 124.5 12.5 | 1019 <br> $\underset{10}{106.9} 12$ <br> 120.5 <br> 126.4 <br> 120.4 <br> ${ }_{132} 12.4$ | 126.9\# | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Monthly } \\ \text { averages }}}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1962 \\ 1963 \\ 1965 \\ 1966 \\ 1967 \\ 1968 \end{array}\right.$ |
| 105.9 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 100.0 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 99.8 | 103.2 | 99.6 | 101.0 | 102.4 |  | January | 1968 1963 |
| 109.7 | $103 \cdot 2$ | 100.0 | 110.9 | 110.1 | 101.2 | 104.0 | $100 \cdot 6$ | $102 \cdot 9$ | 105.0 |  | January 14 | 1964 |
| 114.9 | 110.9 | 109.5 | 116.1 | 114.8 | 104.0 | $106 \cdot 0$ | 103.9 | 109.0 | 108.3 |  | January 12 | 1965 |
| 121.8 | 119.0 | 120.8 | $123 \cdot 7$ | 119.7 | $105 \cdot 6$ | 108.1 | 109.1 | 110.6 | 116.6 |  | January 18 | 1966 |
| 126.8 | $125 \cdot 4$ | 120.7 | 131.3 | $124 \cdot 9$ | 108.8 | 111.4 | 110.9 | ${ }^{113} 88$ | 124.7 |  | January 17 | 1967 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1330 \\ & \hline 1304 \\ & 133.4 \end{aligned}$ | 125.0 <br> 125: <br> $125: 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120: 80: 8 \\ & 120: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $138 \cdot 6$ 139.4 $139: 5$ 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 132.6 \\ 132.7 \\ 132.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \cdot 2.2 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1111 \\ & 112: 3 \\ & 125: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 9.9 \\ & 114: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \cdot 3 \cdot 6.6 \\ & 120 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurury } \\ \substack{\text { Paburry } \\ \text { Marach } 19} \end{gathered}$ | 1968 |
| $\begin{gathered} 133: 8 \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} 132: 2 \\ 132 \cdot 9 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | $125 \cdot 4$ <br> 125:4 <br> $125 \cdot 4$ <br>  <br> $12 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \cdot 6 \\ & 140: 9 \\ & 141: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133: 33: 8 \\ & 1319: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 0 \\ & 13,5: 3 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $113: 0$ | 120.40 | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 23 \\ & \text { May } 21 \\ & \text { June } 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 133 \cdot 0 \\ & 135: 2 \\ & 135: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot 1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 172 \cdot 2 \\ 127 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 127 \\ 127: 8 \end{array} 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mid 41 \\ & 142 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1320 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 132 \\ 133: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 9 \\ & 114: 0 \\ & 14:-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 113 \\ & 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 3 \\ & 120: 6 \\ & 121: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 127 \cdot 2 \\ 127: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131: 8 \\ & 132: 87 \\ & 13:-7 \end{aligned}$ |  | July 16August 20September 17 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 139 \cdot 1 \\ & 1399: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 132 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 7 \\ & 1254 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1429.9 \\ & 13,53: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1376 \\ & 138: 6 \\ & 188.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114: 9.9 \\ & 115: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & 114.4 \end{aligned}$ | \|21:01:01 | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & 1276 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \cdot 8 \\ & 139 \\ & 17.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.7 \pm \\ & 130.7 \\ & 130.30 \end{aligned}$ | October 15 November 12 ecember 10 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 139 \cdot 9 \\ 1399 \\ 139 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.7 \\ & 13.8 \\ & 134: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $135 \cdot 1$ $\left.\begin{array}{l}135: 2 \\ 155 \cdot 2 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143.7 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 13,7 \\ 144.0 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138: 4 \\ & 189: 50 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \cdot 20.4 \\ & 130: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \cdot 200 \\ & 1040: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \cdot 50 \\ & 130 \\ & 1310.4 \mathbf{n}^{1} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \substack{40 \cdot 2 \\ 137: 8 \\ 177: 8} \end{aligned}$ | $135 \cdot 1$ 155 135.6 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \cdot 3 \\ & 135: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146: 4 \\ & 1465 \\ & 146: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { ant } \\ & 134: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.4 \\ & 177.5 \\ & 17.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1167 \\ & 117: 7 \\ & 175 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \cdot 1 \\ & 12 \cdot 7 \\ & 124: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131: 3 \\ & 1317 \\ & 1320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 4009 \\ 140: 3 \\ 141: 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriti } 20 \\ & \text { Hay } 20 \\ & \text { une } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1379 \\ & 139: 9 \\ & 139 \cdot \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1355.5 \\ & 1359.7 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147.1 \\ & 177.5 \\ & 177.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134: 9 \\ & 135:-9 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117: 6 \\ & 118: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 3 \\ & 124 \\ & 124: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1322: 5 \\ & 133: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | July 22August 19September 16 |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{143} 14.0$ | 136.5 136.4 | 135.8 <br> 135 <br> 18 | ${ }_{1}^{199.5}$ | 141/:3 | ${ }_{120}^{120.6}$ | 119.9 | 124.1 <br> 124 <br> 1 | 133 <br> 134 <br> 13.9 | ${ }_{1 / 45 \cdot 5}^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }_{138.5 ⿻^{138}}^{138}$ | October 21 November 18 |  |
| $\ddagger$ The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available halat the expenditure on mpoportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  | NUMBER OF |  | NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN TOPPAGES $\dagger$ |  | WORKing days lost in all stoppages in progress in period |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\substack{\text { Begining } \\ \text { in period }}$ <br>  <br> (1) | $\|$$\substack{\text { in progress } \\ \text { in period }}$ <br>  <br> (2) | Beginning in period <br> (3) | In progress in period <br> on period <br> (4) |  | Mining quarrying |  | Textiles and clothing <br> (8) | Construc- <br> tion | Transport and communi- cation cation | All other <br> industries <br> and <br> services |
| 1956 1950 1958 1950 1960 1960 1963 1965 1965 19665 1966 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 211 \\ & \substack{188 \\ 262} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2258 \\ & 288 \\ & 288 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 69 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147 \\ & \substack{148 \\ 153 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 1414 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | -1 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{16 \\ 15 \\ 15}}{ }$ | 129 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Suny } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171 \\ & \substack{206 \\ 152} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2033 \\ 1835 \\ 185 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & { }_{88}^{51} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ 88 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 14 \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 710 \\ 1134 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \frac{1}{5} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  | 13 38 40 40 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supsust } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 108 \\ 138 \\ 106 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128 \\ & \substack{154 \\ 133} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 23 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 34 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 64 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 45 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\xrightarrow{7}$ | 87 10 10 | ${ }^{9} 6$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nocember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 55 \\ 72 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192 \\ & 185 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 37 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 48 \\ 28 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & 135 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 12 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | Z | $\xrightarrow[18]{18}$ | $\stackrel{76}{9}$ | 15 11 |
| 1967 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \\ & .179 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & \substack{233 \\ 189} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 155 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | ( | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | 7 <br>  | 10 12 12 12 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill } \\ & \text { Jund } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 188 \\ 188 \\ 182 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \\ & 205 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 89 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88 \\ 104 \\ 57 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 1297 \\ & 195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \\ & 145 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 34 37 18 18 | 15 46 46 | $c24909$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Supust } \\ \text { September }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1414 \\ & 179 \\ & 179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 168 \\ 207 \\ \hline 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { so } \\ 104 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 57 \\ & 113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 474 \\ & 379 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 86 8199 199 | $\frac{1}{7}$ | 14 11 11 | 21 17 153 | 18 21 7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nocer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2066 \\ & \hline 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & 128 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & { }_{52} \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106 \\ \substack{70 \\ 38} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6021 \\ & 3215 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & { }_{1}^{8} \end{aligned}$ | 198 <br> $\substack{137 \\ 33}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 18 4 4 |  | $\stackrel{42}{19}$ |
| 1968 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janury } \\ \text { Fiburcy } \\ \text { March } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1780 \\ 188 \\ \hline 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1280 \\ & 20218 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 53 \\ 52 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & .53 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1258 \\ 289 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \frac{1}{6} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & 205 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\square_{-3}^{3}$ | 20 12 12 | 4 $117^{5}$ | 17 31 31 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & \substack{299 \\ 178} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 2286 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | 1,584 ${ }^{69}$ | 1,670 | - $\begin{gathered}1.857 \\ 297\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | (1100 | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{11}{3} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 13 36 37 | 114 100 39 | 13 60 13 |
|  | July Susust Sentember dit | $\begin{aligned} & 2119 \\ & 221 \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263 \\ & 223 \\ & 2236 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 712 \\ & 62 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 818 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1797 \\ 403 \\ 403 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | 115 $\substack{124 \\ 251}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $4{ }^{11} 4$ | 21 36 36 | 30 <br> 38 <br> 68 <br> 8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255 \\ & 155 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3172 \\ & 1240 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & { }_{74}^{75} \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 914 \\ & 90 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & 279 \\ & 279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 7 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 208 200 75 | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{5}{5} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 28 14 14 | 51 30 12 | 73 <br> 3 <br> 13 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurry } \\ \text { Feurcryary } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 216 \\ & 2246 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 246 \\ & 298 \\ & 298 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 144 \\ \substack{143 \\ 96} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154 \\ & 154 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & 850 \\ & 751 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | 197 <br> $\substack{376 \\ 675}$ <br> 15 | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ | 29 21 | 122 18 18 18 | 23 <br> 34 <br> 24 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { Mayn } \\ \text { upi } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 256 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 255 \end{array} \\ & \hline 555 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 234 \\ 308 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 108 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \\ & 122 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311 \\ & 305 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \frac{9}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1765 \\ 273 \\ \hline 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 21 21 21 21 | 50 39 39 | 51 52 56 56 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Ausust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22929 \\ & 2247 \\ & 267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & 328 \\ & 328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & \hline 83 \\ & \hline 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & 412 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & \substack{458 \\ 395} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11450 \\ 2888 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4_{12}^{12} \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 22 24 20 | 190 32 18 18 | 58 $\begin{gathered}58 \\ 42 \\ 42\end{gathered}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( |
|  | October | ${ }_{263}^{365}$ | ${ }_{334}^{429}$ | 280 156 | ${ }_{173}^{327}$ | ${ }^{1} .777^{4}$ | 966 | ${ }_{231}^{392}$ | ${ }_{18}^{20}$ | ${ }_{30}$ | ${ }_{64}^{45}$ | ${ }_{114}^{299}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1865 | 1966 | 1967 | ${ }^{19689}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 WHOLE ECONOMY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 景 | Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product <br> Employed labour force* GDP per person employed* | $\begin{gathered} 93: 8 \\ 995: 5 \\ 95 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99: 5: 5 \\ 996: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 8: 8 \\ & 996: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10000000 \\ 100000 \end{array}$ | 106.0 10.1 104 106 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | 112:4 | ${ }_{\substack{116.7 \\ 106.3 \\ 10.4}}$ |
| i | Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs | 9.7 90.7 90.1 | 94.7 9.6 | 97.9 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 10000000 \\ & 1000: 0 \end{aligned}$ | (102:6 | (10.7 $\begin{aligned} & 106.7 \\ & 1067 \\ & 107.2\end{aligned}$ | (110.5 114.6 | ${ }_{1}^{114.7} 117.5$ | 117.5 |
| Index of production industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 ab 2 c 20 | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { 10.5:1 } \\ & 94 \cdot \end{aligned}$ | (95.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 96.7 \\ \hline 965: 7 \\ 9596 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 10000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.47 .7 \\ & 1066 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1012: 8 \\ 1028 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.25: 5 \\ & 1020: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 113.8 | (19.7) |
| 2b | Costs per unit of outpu Wages and salaries abour costs | 93.0 | 98.0 97.3 | 100.5 100.2 | 10000 | 100.9 100 | $\xrightarrow{1066} 1$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.6}$ | 11116 | ${ }_{112}^{12 \cdot 2}$ |
| MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{aligned} & 950.5 \\ & 1094 \\ & \hline 9.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10000000 \\ & 1000: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 10899 \\ 107: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.5 \\ & 109: 6 \\ & 1096 \end{aligned}$ | 114:2 | 114.0 19.7 114.3 | (120:2 |
| ${ }_{\substack{38 \\ 38}}$ | Costs per unit of output <br> Wages and salaries Labour costs <br> Labour costs | ${ }_{99}^{93} \cdot 9$ | ${ }_{98.3}^{99.0}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 101.2 \\ & 100.8\end{aligned}$ | 10000 100.0 | $100 \cdot 4$ 100.4 | ${ }^{106.0}$ | ${ }_{1}^{110 \cdot 8}$ | ${ }_{112}^{110} 9$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{113.9}$ |
| MINING AND QUARRYING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 8 \\ 128: 1 \\ 88: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 977 \cdot 575197 \\ & \hline 970 \end{aligned}$ | 100.1.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 1000 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 95: 81: 8 \\ 105: 20 \end{gathered}$ |  | (80.1. | ( $\begin{gathered}84.8 \\ \text { (17) } \\ (118.6)\end{gathered}$ |
| d | Costs per unit of outpu <br> Wages and salaries <br> Labour costs | $99 \cdot 9 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 2027 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 3 \\ & 100 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 8 \\ & 100: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 103.6 $104 \cdot 6$ | ${ }_{1}^{108.1} 1$ | 110817 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{108} 10.1$ |
| METAL MANUFACTURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( | Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employm <br> Employment <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{aligned} & 107.4 \\ & 1003 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.1 \\ & 105.7 \\ & 9956 \end{aligned}$ | -95.6 | (100.0 $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 100.0\end{aligned}$ | 113.3 | (118.2 | (110.3 | 194.7 <br> 98, <br> 105 <br> 0.9 |  |
| e | Costs per unit of output Labour costs | ${ }_{88}^{88.5}$ | 98.9 | 1020 | 100.0 100.0 | 100.0 | ${ }^{106.1}$ | 1117.7 | 119.6 | 119.7 120.2 |
| ENGINEERING AND ELECTRRCAL GOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62 60 60 | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | ¢ 90.2 | 96.1. 9 |  | 1000 1000 1000 | $\begin{aligned} 1097 \\ 1060 \end{aligned}$ | (113.3 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 105 } \\ & 107 \% \\ & 108\end{aligned}$ |  | (124.5 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {cd }}^{60}$ | Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs | ${ }_{93} 94.8$ | ${ }_{98}^{97.5}$ | 100.4 100.4 | 100.0 100.0 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 100.5 \\ & 100.5\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{108.5}$ | 1089 11.6 | ${ }^{109.9} 1$ | 110:8 |
| vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | $\begin{aligned} & 90.5 \\ & \hline 93: 8 \end{aligned}$ | (0.710.7 <br> 88.6 <br> 8.4 | (20.3 ${ }_{\text {90, }}^{101} 9$ | (100.0 $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 100.0\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,38 \\ & 198 \\ & 194 \end{aligned}$ | 117.6 174.9 114.0 | +109.4 |  |
| ${ }_{7 \text { 7 }}$ | Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs | ${ }_{93}^{93.8}$ | (104.2. | 103:4 | 100.0 100.0 | 101.3 101 | 10020 | $\xrightarrow{105} 108$ | 1110.5 | 1111:3 |
| TEXTILES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{80}$ | Output, employment and output per person employed Output <br> Output per person employed | 100.7 $\begin{gathered}107.7 \\ 93 \\ 93\end{gathered}$ | 97-3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 100000 \end{aligned}$ | 105.7 1097 1060 |  | 107.6 167.3 117 | 109.0 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {8d }}^{\text {8e }}$ | Costs per unit of outpu Wages and salaries Labour costs | 93.3 92.6 | 100-2 | 1019 | 100:0 | (100.9 | ${ }_{104}^{103.7}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.4}$ | 109.8 | ${ }_{1}^{104.7}$ |
| GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Output, employment and output per person employed Omptuorment Output per person employed |  |  | 93.8 976.4 96.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 10000 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ | (105:1 | (12.3 | 116.9 106 10.3 | (121:2 |  |
| 9 g | Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs | ${ }_{95}^{96.5}$ | 99.1 | 99.4 98.4 | 100.0 100.0 | ${ }_{102}^{103} 18$ | ${ }_{108.5}^{108.5}$ | 111:8 | 1111:8 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{107 \cdot 1}$ |


| 1965 | 1966 |  |  |  | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | , | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ${ }^{3+}$ | $4+$ | け | ${ }^{2}+$ | ${ }_{3}$ |













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Makers of Fine Esparto
    and Woodrree Printings and
\mathrm{ and Woollirree Prin}
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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.
civilan 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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED
Persons registered for employment at an employment exchange or youth employment office on the day of the monthly count who are not in employment on that day, being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped
(certain severely disabled persons are excluded).
wholly unemployed
Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.

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

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE
Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.
ACANCY
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.
${ }^{\text {MEN }}$ Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated. women Females aged 18 years and over

ADULTS
Men and women

Boys
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age.
young persons. Boys and girls.
youtris
Males aged $18-20$ years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
operatives Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical mployees 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
overtimb
Work outside normal hours.
SHORT-TMME 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 mployment or conditions of labour, excluding thos less than one day, 10 workers and those which last of man-days lost exceeded 100 .

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[^0]:    Consultants and advisers have undertaken assignment in firms in each of the 24 industry groups in the Standard fication, and have done work in ind

[^1]:    

[^2]:    -These are averages of the monthly figures published in these years and so do not

