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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. Productivity, prices and incomes after 1969 1113 First year apprenticeship training

1109 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 doctors-Industrial fatalities and diseases-Salary structures-Disabled Persons Register.

# MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 1117 Summary
- 1118 1120
- 1121 Unemployment Industrial analysis of unemployment 1122
- 1124 Area statistics of unemployment
- 1126 Placing work of employment exchanges
- 1127 Stoppages of work
- 1128 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
- 1129 Retail prices

# STATISTICAL SERIES

1130 Introduction

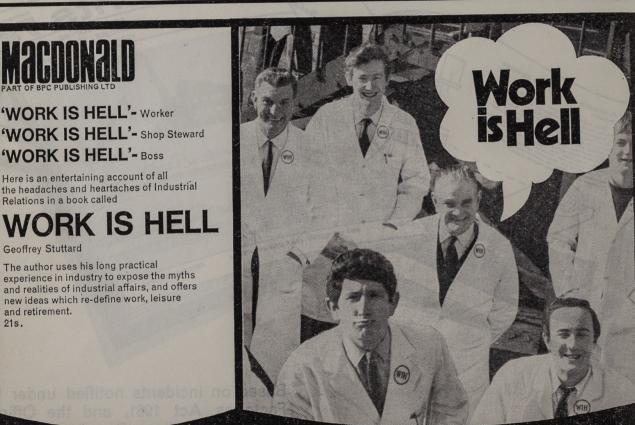
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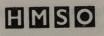
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# The changing character of collective bargaining

# **By Professor Allan Flanders**

In this article, based on a speech which he made recently to the National Tripartite Conference in Canada, Professor Flanders, who is a 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 changes for understanding its nature and contribution to the "basic values of a free society", and gives his own yiews about its future.

In looking back half a century at the standing of collective bargaining on the world scene, one contrast with the present is immediately apparent. This social institution was then both less extensive and less secure. True, in some countries, notably Britain and Germany, the conditions during or after the first world war had given a big impetus to its growth. But this advance was 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 spectacular 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 case of a country where collective bargaining has gone from strength to strength throughout the period, without ever suffering any serious setbacks. Now nearly all employees there are covered by collective agreements, and threequarters 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 at least! Its acceptance for white-collar workers is another 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 Collective Bargaining Act, supplemented by further legislation in 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 workers are in public employment (including 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 post-war revolutions had led to the introduction of stronger legal support for collective agreements. Germany and Austria, for example, had accepted the device of extending the application of agreements by law to prevent their being undermined by competition from unfederated firms and unorganised workers. Similar practices were subsequently adopted by many other countries, and, in one form or another, legal support for agreement observance is now the rule. To this rule Britain remains the main exception, the one country where the voluntary tradition stays deeply entrenched. Public support is given to collective bargaining in a variety of other ways however, and, following the recommendations of the Donovan Commission and the setting up of the Commission on Industrial Relations, stronger support is promised 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 Railway Labor and Wagner Acts in the United States, and later under P.C. 1003 in Canada. Such legislation was a DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1101

wholly unprecedented acknowledgment that, whether 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 of collective bargaining were more readily appreciated, and some wondered how they could ever have lived without it before. To complete the picture I must emphasise that greater legal support for collective bargaining has invariably resulted in its greater legal regulation. The Wagner Act was after all followed by the Taft-Hartley and 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 to promote industrial democracy, it is but a short and logical step for them to go on to ensure that the organisations 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 evolution 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 substantially by legislation. One has only to look at the long list of subjects which the US National Labor Relations Board has construed as matters covered by the mutual obligation to bargain "in good faith" to see how things 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 agreements can easily be summarised. It has meant extending their social function from the regulation of labour markets to the regulation of labour management or, in other words, to their covering authority as well as contractual relationships in industry. In terms of subjects it has meant that dismissals and lav-offs, transfers and promotions, overtime working and production standards. not to speak of fringe benefits, have come within the scope of joint negotiation.

# Influencing managerial decisions

As expressed in the formal provisions of written and signed union agreements this penetration of management 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 of their expectations and are no longer satisfied with 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 succeeded in influencing managerial decisions more by 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 inefficient working practices have multiplied. Hence the present urgent need for reform by the negotiation of comprehensive factory agreements on the lines proposed by the Donovan Commission (see this GAZETTE, June 1968, 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 agreements has been facilitated by the strong bias in favour of plant negotiations resulting from the particular forms of legal intervention established by the Wagner Act. For instance, the legal obligation to bargain was imposed on individual employers, not on employers' associations; and what I have been calling managerial subjects have in the main to be negotiated at plant or company level. Uniformity of treatment throughout an industry with many separate employers is hardly a practical proposition. That is why in Britain continued reliance by the parties on an outmoded structure of industry-wide agreements left many of the new issues of conflict ignored in official negotiations. Initiative 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 for regulating labour markets, its own structural evolution broadly followed the structural evolution of labour and product markets from smaller to larger areas. The problem was always to make agreements viable by ensuring that, as far as possible, they covered the effective areas of wage and price competition; that is why the movement for national or industry-wide agreements 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 subjects 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 plant level negotiations within a framework of principles and conditions settled at industry level.

There are two further associated aspects of the changing character of collective bargaining over the past half century, which are far too important to be overlooked. One is the rise in third-party participation, and the other 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, or 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 Republic was the great exception and demonstrated how compulsory arbitration and excessive state interference could progressively destroy collective bargaining.

### Decline in strike activity

The "pronounced decline in strike activity throughout 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 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 to live with each other, to understand their bargaining opponent's problems, to appreciate the limits within 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. This is related to the rise in the autonomous power of industrial work groups in conditions of labour shortage.

# **Fundamental questions**

Examination of the changing character of collective bargaining raises several fundamental questions which lead to a better understanding of the nature and value of this important institution. Why, for instance, is collective 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 longer confined to manual workers, but has extended its realm to all employees including members of the professions, civil servants, even managers? Why have the subjects of negotiation increasingly penetrated the earlier prerogatives of management? Why has the successful functioning of the bargaining process come to depend less and less on the use of the strike and economic sanctions 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 they all challenge the classical view of the nature of 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 assumption is widespread that collective bargaining is precisely what the words imply. It is believed to be the collective equivalent and alternative to individual bargaining in labour markets; in short, individual bargaining 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 have the opportunity of organising their economic power 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 made an indispensable feature. It also describes an activity confined to labour markets and having no particular relevance to participation in management. It would further suggest that collective bargaining could have no possible appeal to 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 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 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-making authority the basic requirements are fulfilled.

### Seeking and settling rights

Once joint regulation is seen to be the essence of what is inappropriately called collective bargaining, many aspects of its changing character which would otherwise be problematical are readily understood. Take for instance the secular trend for its scope to be progressively enlarged in two dimensions, by extending its coverage to all employees and its subjects to all aspects of employment relations. Growth in the size of employing organisations, public and private, in government or in business, has developed impersonal and bureaucratic forms of administration and management in which white-collar employees, however high their pay and favourable their

### DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1103

bargaining position, naturally prefer to have a collective 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 are equally interested in participating as directly as possible in the authorship and administration of these 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 employee, if he can possibly avoid it, wants in his work 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, cannot tolerate more than a limited amount of disorder 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 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 to the values of a free society it is hardly an original thought to describe it as the industrial counterpart of 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 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

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 . . . in proportion as they are selfdependent, 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 of its qualities. In considering the merits one must not fail to acknowledge its limits. From the point of view of social justice they are mainly centred on its tendency to neglect the weak and fortify the strong. In part this may be due, less to collective bargaining as such, than to its uneven development. In so far as that is so, it merely strengthens the case for seeing that all employees have the same opportunity to share in its benefits. But there are other considerations. Bargaining power can never be evenly distributed. Some groups will always be better placed to advance their interests than others, and, as this largely depends on factors outside their own control. they 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 resources 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 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

under three headings: its quantitative future, its qualitative 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 democracies, where collective bargaining is firmly implanted, its continued growth seems fairly well assured. This applies particularly to white-collar employment where all the signs point in this direction but also to those poorly organised sections of manual employment often with high proportions of women workers. Further growth in these areas invariably depends, it is true, on changes in law or public policy affecting union recognition. It will not come of itself or by unions mounting recruitment campaigns, but by their securing an effective, as opposed to a nominal, 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 the 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 antitheses, or irreconcilable enemies. Consequently, even in countries where the legal right to strike is restricted or non-existent and employment relations are pre-eminently regulated by the state, it does not follow that collective bargaining has been totally extinguished. As long as representatives of management and labour have 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 small beginnings, than to adopt an absolute "either-or" attitude.

# Quality of relations

Turning to the qualitative future of collective bargaining, 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 temporary accommodation in permanent conflicts of interest and 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 or authority relations in industry are far more continuous, intimate and complex than market or contractual relations, and therefore express a much higher degree of interdependence. They cannot be satisfactorily ordered by the fixed 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 by concealing information and keeping the other side guessing. Co-operation for mutual advantage, on the other

hand, depends on both sides pooling information and being able to accept the bargaining opponent's information as reliable. That is obviously a function of the 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 recent innovations in bargaining strategies and techniques. What in Britain has been called 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 the 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 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 readiness to share with labour its authority, information and gains in seeking and introducing such solutions. Such co-operation, calls for a tremendous 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 change

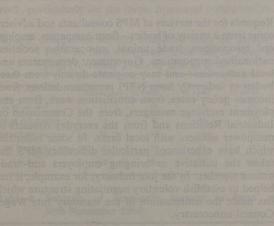
One can already discern the pattern. Change on these lines is coming first mainly in industries with advanced or rapidly changing technologies. Oil refining, chemicals, steel, transport are examples. But an accelerating pace of technological advance has yet another important effect on the qualitative aspects of collective bargaining. Because it brings in its train constant shifts in the patterns of demand, in the content of jobs and in the valuations placed on particular skills and aptitudes, it requires 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 fair generalisation that the more legalistic the relations between the parties the greater their rigidity.

Looking further ahead may I suggest that, to cope with the effect of change, social as well as technical, 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 practical necessity, an improvement in the quality of their relations will be 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 1105

popular complaint.

has been great flexibility; the parties leave themselves plenty of space in settling any disputes. It has also led to their relying more on their agreed procedures than on substantive contracts to charter their relations. Is there a possibility of the most ancient and tradition-bound system of collective bargaining in the world turning out in the end to be the one best suited to modern requirements?

Finally, I come to the future of third-party participation in collective bargaining. There are several weighty reasons for thinking that it will increase. Industrial warfare today, even when it involves only comparatively small groups, takes a much heavier toll of society than in the past because modern industrial economies and urban civilisations make disruption ever more disruptive. When the public suffers too much it demands government protection, and democratic governments must heed popular demand. A second consideration is everything 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 responsibility for the fuller and better use of all resources, including labour, and for reducing the social hardships of technical and economic change. This inevitably involves them in collective bargaining if only as a source 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



Working methods are flexible. A visit of less than on day to a firm thay be sufficient to help managers, o managers and shop atewards, to exercome an immediat problem. The need may be net by a manpower adviss drawing on his experience, er on the sources of information available to him, but there may be a need for specific and detailed diagnostic survey. There were monthem a 300a detailed diagnostic survey. There were monthere are months of 1960, was analysis by stare of into a prime is table is and the subjects on which advice were prime is table is and the subjects on which advice were were third-party participation in collective bargaining will increase. It is rather what new forms this participation will take as its purposes extend beyond the earlier peacekeeping function of governments. I am still very much a voluntarist at heart; perhaps that is my British bias. So I want increasing third-party involvement mainly to take the forms of enquiry, advice and assistance. The distinction between tactical and strategical mediation is important in evaluating the use of these methods. The

rising prices prove to be the most frequent source of

So the question for the future, as I see it, is not whether

finding of an immediate formula for peace, tactical mediation, was the main form of public intervention in the past. The restructuring of the conditions and attitudes that 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 Relations. Countries will, I think, always differ in the legal framework they want to give to collective bargaining 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 voluntary methods of enquiry, advice and assistance, properly deployed, may be more successul in raising the standards of collective bargaining and bringing it into greater harmony with the public interest than any precipitate use of compulsion. It is this. No agreements work well unless the parties who negotiated them feel fully responsible for their contents. However much the character of collective bargaining may change, that belongs to its basic wisdom, for all time everywhere.

where we are injormany Mits' said to beyond in industrial education states in a second regional offices and where it is industrial distribution is were able to build on a well catablished foundation. I was able to industry in on short-term coggerinents manager from reases of skills and experience to enlarge the states of any states and officials from inde galage, with a vorsalexage of skills and experience to enlarge the states of any states and officials from inde galage, with a vorsalservice and advected experience to enlarge the states of any states and advected experience to enlarge the states of any states and advected experience to enlarge the states of any states and advected experience to enlarge the states of any states and advected experience to enlarge the states of the states and the experience to enlarge the states approximate the states where the provide data the states of the states and the states of the states of the states of the states and the states of the states and the states of the s

# 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 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 performance, 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 industry and officials from trade unions with a wide range 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, a special industries branch, and an administrative branch, 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 available to support the regional staffs and to undertake longer term assignments of a national character.

The central information service provides information for the other branches, and following the recommendation by the National Board for Prices and Incomes in a report on payment by results systems (see this GAZETTE 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 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, employers' associations, trade unions, co-operative societies, nationalised corporations, Government departments and local authorities-and may originate directly from these bodies or indirectly from NBPI recommendations, from 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 helped to establish voluntary negotiating structure which 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 first 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 tota		
I to 99 persons	632	18		
100 to 499 persons	1,457	41		
500 to 1,499 persons	837	24		
1,500 persons and over	592	17		
Total	3,518	100		

# Table 2Subjects of advisory visits 1st January 1969 to<br/>30th November 1969.

Subject	Number of firms
Productivity bargaining, productivity, job evaluation and work study	727
Wage rates, wage structures, wage systems	762
abour turnover, absenteeism, timekeeping, recruitment and selection	575
ndustrial relations	522
Management and personnel policies and organisation	432
Fraining	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 between less-than-one day advisory work and diagnostic 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 3Diagnostic surveys completed from 1st January1969 to 30th November 1969 and in hand at30th November 1969, by size of firm

Firms employing	Surveys completed	Percentage of total	Surveys in hand	Percentage of total		
I 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 4Subjects of diagnostic surveys in hand at<br/>30th November 1969

Pay and productivity issues	76
Management structure and control systems	12
Labour turnover and absenteeism	12
Job evaluation	9
Mappower planning and others	10

Consultants and advisers have undertaken assignments in firms in each of the 24 industry groups in the Standard Industrial Classification, and have done work in industries as diverse as steel, chemicals, paper and board making,

### DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1107

sawmilling, quarrying, rubber, banking, insurance, aircraft and engineering. Assignments have been undertaken for clients employing from 40 to 20,000 people in the location studied. Most have been concerned directly with pay and productivity, and in several firms manpower advisers have presided at joint productivity committees. Some have tackled specific problems, but in many cases investigation has shown that the apparent problem is not 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 wages structure which has failed because of 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 of work the service has undertaken:

- -seasonal fluctuations in employment in a foodcanning firm;
- -production control procedures in a printing firm;
- -operation of the personnel department of a plastics firm;
- —establishing a management-services unit for a local 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 union officials and shop stewards. A plastics manufacturing firm in the south of England was taken over by a much larger company. The employees reacted by joining trade unions, and hopes of improving productivity were at hazard. In November of 1968 the company contacted the regional Senior Manpower Adviser, who carried out a diagnostic survey. Following the recommendations made in the survey, managers, officials and shop stewards began negotiations, and MPS gave continuous 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-shift system into continuous working. Overtime was reduced, production increased and wages rose. In a joint statement 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, and, in this respect, its work differs from that of many 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 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 evallation 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 sample of 3.000 technicians in 14 universities. Another 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 assignments 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 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 negotiating, consultative and grievance structures, and 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 study and quantification of operations;
- -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 authority of managers and define rights, rewards and 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 nevertheless 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 their satisfaction with the help given to them. Certainly 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 taxpayer better value for money. But then MPS has shown 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 4s. 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 within which most wage and salary settlements should fall;
- -guidance for determining prices and charges;
- -examination by the Government of proposed pay and prices increases;
- -restraint on rent increases;
- -the establishment 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 twopronged strategy of correcting the grave deficits in the balance of 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 been put on it as priority has had to be given 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 policy must continue to 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 an irresponsible free-for-all, either in price fixing or in wage bargaining.

Although improvements in the country's economic position have made it possible to remove the more stringent controls of the 1967 and 1968 Prices and Incomes Acts, the Government considers that it would be foolish to relax its guard until economic recovery is more firmly established. That is why it has decided to 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 as visualised in the Joint Statement of Intent of December 1964 can be developed in the years ahead.

### **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 and the effects these had on wage rates and earnings and prices. It points out that in 1968–69 pay agreements were by and large kept within the guidelines of the 1968 policy, and the rise in unit costs between March and December of that year was successfully contained to an annual rate of 1.9 per cent. (131121)

It is against this background that future developments of the policy must be reviewed. Its role is essentially an educational 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:

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 there cannot be large increases in pay every year regardless of the 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. If 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 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**

women make.

None of these aims can be achieved by a prices and incomes policy narrowly conceived or operated in isolation from the other measures the Government is taking to strengthen the A\*3

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.

-to keep prices more stable than in the past;

-faster growth in the real standard of living:

-a more rational and fair relationship between the incomes of various groups and, in particular, improving the

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. The simple and inevitable result of this has been a rise in prices year 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 next few years. Whether it succeeds depends not just on what the Government does, but on what choices individual men and

economy, increase industrial efficiency, improve the structure of the labour market and create a just society. But within this wider strategy a prices and incomes policy is essential to:

- -establish on a firm and continuing basis the principle of links between higher pay and the more effective use of labour:
- -secure fundamental improvements in methods of pay negotiation and settlement;
- -create proper wage and salary 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; -raise the efficiency with which labour and capital equip-
- ment are used in all sectors of the economy-private industry, publicly-owned industry and the public services; -ensure 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 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 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 Prices and Incomes (NBPI) in influencing the conduct of collective 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.

Some of the wider issues which the NBPI has considered when 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 this reason, the Government has decided to establish the Commission for Industry and Manpower (CIM) to bring together the work at present being carried out by the Monopolies Commission 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 claims for increases in pay or pay settlement notified under early warning arrangements whenever these appear to require detailed examination. The study in depth of wider issues of general importance to the development of the policy in the public sector 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 increases under the 1967 and 1968 Acts, which were always regarded by the Government as a short-term measure, expire at the end of 1969 and will not be renewed. The Government has, however, laid before Parliament a draft of the necessary Order in Council bringing Part II of the 1966 Act into force for a year beginning on 1st January 1970.

- The purpose of the powers now being sought is twofold:
- -they will enable the Government to require early warning of proposed pay and price increases:
- -they will enable the Government to delay the implementation of a proposed increase in pay or prices for up to three months pending enquiry and report by the NBPI.

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 a voluntary basis and the Government expresses its gratitude for the co-operation of industry and hopes the system can continue without the use of the reserve powers.

It also hopes that it will not be necessary to perpetuate these delaying powers in the new legislation. However, it believes that such powers are essential if the vital role of the NBPI is to be maintained in the coming months. The functions of the new commission and the powers that will be necessary to enable it to 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 which increases in money 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 be 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.

# 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 figure can be appropriate to the circumstances of all negotiations.

The appropriate level for a particular settlement 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 or women workers are involved, 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 earnings 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 above the top of the normal range. But such settlements need to be exceptional, 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.

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 within the range of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. at which 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;
- -re-organisation of pay structures;
- -low-paid workers;
- -equal pay for women;
- -labour market requirements;
- -pay in the public service.

# DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1111

Productivity and efficiency agreements-A central feature of the productivity, prices and incomes policy throughout its development has been to encourage management and workers together to find ways of increasing productivity and to relate pay to performance. Under the stimulus of the policy, productivity bargaining has in the past four years spread widely throughout industry. More than six million workers have been involved in about 3,500 productivity deals.

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 productivity agreements.

In the new phase of the policy, the White Paper states, pay 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 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 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 present-day working methods.

Where such a state of affairs has developed there may be no alternative to a thorough-going rationalisation of the whole grading and pay structure, and, where necessary, of the distribution of duties among the workers.

Such a fundamental reorganisation may well involve increases in pay which work out on average somewhat above the normal range for increases of 21-41 per cent. This may be justified for 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 changes which become necessary in the public services and will give all the help it can to those trying to achieve reforms in other sectors of the economy.

Low-paid workers-One of the weaknesses of the system of 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 strengthen trade union organisation among the low-paid groups, and this 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 workers' interests.

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 this has been done the solution to the problem will still depend primarily on the attitude of negotiators in industry.

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 made, case by case, industry by industry.

The Government also invites unions and employers to join (131121)

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 than 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, there are many parts of the economy where conditions of even near perfect competition do not exist. In this situation continuing vigilance over prices is needed. A\* 4

with it in working out solutions to the problems of those low paid workers who have been unjustifiably left behind in the 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. between now 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 spread unevenly over the economy and will fall 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 to keep their 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 negotiations to the 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 to play too large a role in pay negotiations.

In present circumstances general use of "comparability" as a basis for increases is a recipe for inflation.

Pay in the public services-The guidance in the White Paper applies to the settlement of pay in the public sector as much as to the settlement of pay in the private sector and the nationalised 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 public service more reliance has to be placed in determining pay 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 efficiency, the attainment of higher levels of efficiency will 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 successor to make periodic reviews of the pay structure in 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 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.

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 larger industrial units proceeds. Market power is being concentrated in a smaller number of firms. The Government recognises the need for this concentration, and that this greater size and greater concentration may involve risks to the public interest 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 for machinery through which the community can be satisfied that 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 is 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 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 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 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 continuation 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 notification of individual dividend increases if this seems desirable. The Government will also have the power to refer to 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 rates**

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 increases 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 rent increases which in any 12-month period amount to 7s. 6d. 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 prices 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. 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 1964 (Part 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 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 comparative 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 GAZETTE 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 Number of members	337 8,529,084	345 8,471,604	401 8,405,325
Income: From members From other sources	£000's 37,081 7,241	£000's 36,561 6,821	£000's 23,489 3,567
Expenditure: Working expenses Unemployment, etc., benefit Dispute benefit Sick and accident benefit Death benefit Superannuation benefit Other benefits From political fund Other outgoings	25,412 478 1,162 4,090 1,324 2,735 2,304 712 3,424	23,768 521 730 4,024 1,282 2,757 2,215 700 2,462	13,619 328 1,383 1,478 835 2,518 1,360 678 1,414
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 into two broad categoriespermanent and temporary schemes.

The first includes the training in skilled occupations 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 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 this training should become industry's own responsibility after the lapse of a few years; it includes the free sponsored employee training at government training centres introduced at the end of 1968 (see this GAZETTE, September 1969, page 837) and the off-thejob 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 the National Joint Advisory Council in January 1956, to consider the arrangements for the training of young workers in industry, with particular reference to the adequacy of intake into apprenticeship and other forms of training. The report of the sub-committee (known as the CARR COMMITTEE) 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 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 GAZETTE, 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 part were required to give an undertaking to pay the wages of 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

To this end, the department's technical staff drew up a comprehensive syllabus for engineering apprentices, which also included 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 "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 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 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 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 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 technical colleges. When the last batch of apprentices completed their training at government training centres in December 1968, nearly 3,800 apprentices in all had received training.

DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1113

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.

# AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 21st 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 United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 21st October 1969	Average price 21st October 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. o quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed	di madi e	d.	d.
Chuck	853	74.3	66 - 82
Sirloin (without bone)	859 901	103·0 95·4	88 -116 84 -108
Back ribs (with bone)*	747	65.3	54 - 78
Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Point (with bone)	769	64.3	54 - 74
Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	765 888	40·9 130·3	32 - 54 108 -150
Beef: Imported, chilled	, start test	2 bod iso	
Chuck	1 201-5 200	0.00000000	
Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)*	I CALEY TO	in boar noi	n mb I to l
Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone)		al set	1111
Fore ribs (with bone)	_	_	
Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*			
Lamb: Home-killed	789	79.2	44 00
Loin (with bone) Breast*	789	23.3	66 - 90
Best end of neck	742	60·I	42 - 78
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	775 788	56 · 1 77 · 0	48 - 66 68 - 84
Lamb: Imported	100		F. 70
Loin (with bone) Breast*	608 577	61·3 14·8	54 - 70 10 - 20
Best end of neck	584	49.6	36 - 60
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	591 602	44·3 66·5	38 - 48 60 - 72
Pork: Home-killed	premiere,	is upper	a col, and
Leg (foot off)	868	62.7	54 - 74
Belly* Loin (with bone)	869 909	39·7 74·6	34 - 46 66 - 84
Pork sausages	876	41.8	36 - 46
Beef sausages	806	34.9	30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven	677	39 · 1	34 - 46
ready Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb.	301	45 · I	36 - 54
(NOT oven ready)	253	42.7	36 - 48
Fresh and smoked fish: Cod fillets	619	45.3	40 - 52
Haddock fillets	638	55.4	48 - 66
Haddock, smoked, whole	549 565	49·7 75·2	42 - 60 60 - 90
Plaice, fillets Halibut cuts	359	104.2	78 -126
Herrings	545	24.4	20 - 30 30 - 38
Kippers, with bone	650	33.9	30 - 38
Bread White, 13 lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	826	20.0	19 - 21
White, 12 lb. unwrapped loaf	699 760	19·4 11·4	19 - 21
White, 14 oz. loaf Brown, 14 oz. loaf	760 683	13.5	10 - 13 13 - 14
Flour	074	22 1	10 27
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	876	23 · 1	18 - 27

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

tem	Number of quotations 21st October 1969	Average price 21st October 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
anter under gehich Gaverninen	aggasta a	d.	d.
Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old, loose	1 hourses a	1613161310	
White	652	4·5 5·3	4 - 5
Red Potatoes, new, loose	512	and the second second	4 - 6
Tomatoes	881	31.7	26 - 36
Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	486 663	7.5	5 - 10 4 - 9
Cauliflower or broccoli	762	13.0	8 - 18
Brussels sprouts	734	12.8	10 - 16
Peas Carrots	864	6.5	4 - 9
Runner beans		-	- 12
Onions Mushrooms per ½ lb.	885 750	8·8 14·9	6 - 12 12 - 18
Fresh fruit	847	12.8	9 - 16
Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	880	17.2	12 - 24
Pears, dessert	813	15.4	12 - 22
Oranges Bananas	847 869	17·1 19·3	12 - 24 16 - 22
Bacon	709	52.2	44 - 60
Collar* Gammon*	758	52·3 77·7	68 - 84
Middle cut*, smoked	547	70·1 76·9	60 - 82
Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	481 476	74.3	72 - 82 68 - 80
Streaky, smoked	450	48 · 1	42 - 56
Ham (not shoulder)	814	123.5	108 -136
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can.	783	30.9	25 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can.	885	58·7 11·0	52 - 66
1ilk, ordinary, per pint	everation er	AND AND A	Normolants -
Butter, New Zealand Butter, Danish	841 861	40·2 47·4	38 - 42 44 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added	175	11.0	10 10
butter) per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Margarine, lower priced per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	173 156	11·3 8·9	10 – 12 9
ard sector light a day to of social	911	17.2	14 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	887	42.4	36 - 48
ggs, large, per dozen	785	56.0	52 - 60
ggs, standard, per dozen ggs, medium, per dozen	808 432	46·1 37·7	42 - 51 34 - 42
ugar, granulated, 2 lb.	924	17.8	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	854	59.2	54 - 66
Fea, per ‡ Ib. Higher priced	368	23.8	23 - 24
Medium priced	1958 741	18·6 17·4	17 - 21

# **News and Notes**

# CONVERTING PAY FROM £sd TO £p

Advice to employers and employees on the problems of converting wages and salaries to decimal currency is given in a booklet published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity.

The booklet has been prepared by the department in consultation with the Confederation 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 management and employees make a smooth changeover to the decimal system which is due to start on 15 February 1971. It points out that it would be impossible to make the change overnight, and that for a period expected to end by August 1972 both the existing and decimal currency coins will be legal tender. But it is likely that the new currency will be used for most purposes immediately after D Day.

The change from computing pay in £sd to computing in decimals may be made before D Day, on it or in the changeover period. When the change is made before D Day actual payment will need to be continued in £sd until D Day.

The Government has said that decimilisation 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 issues which those responsible for settling and paying wages and salaries will meet, and makes recommendations which are based on the principle that £sd rates should be converted as nearly as practicable to their exact equivalents in decimal terms.

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 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 ensure that actual payment to the employee in decimal currency is as near as possible to what he would have been paid in £sd. The 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 least four places
- -rates for piece-work and bonus schemes will in many cases have to be converted to more than four places, but each case will have to be judged on its merits
- -weekly and any monthly rates should be converted to the nearest new penny, that is to two decimal places

whole £s will remain unchanged, but if paid monthly calculation of that amount should be to two decimal places

The booklet also recommends that the opportunity should be taken to simplify rates of pay when the rates are first changed after D Day, and suggests that the aim should be:

- -to reduce hourly rates to three decimal places
- -to reduce rates for piece-work and bonus schemes to four decimal places (although this may not always be possible)
- -to express annual salaries paid each calendar month either in minimum units of £3 or a multiple of £3, or to express all salaries paid monthly simply as a monthly rate using 10 new pennies as a minimum unit.

It also states that agreement will need to be reached between employers and trade unions at national and local level about the decimalisation of wages and salaries and that opportunity should be taken in any negotiations before D Day to reduce the 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 Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

These ask the commission to enquire into industrial relations at the Medical Research Council and also at Frederick Parker Limited, an engineering company at Leicester, particularly relating to the policies of the respective employers on trade union recognition.

The purpose of the references is to enable the CIR to look into the relations between management and employees and to offer 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 been circulated to interested organisations by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The effect of the principal amendments will bring within scope of board: (a) the production of solid lubricants;

- waste petroleum product;

(c) the public warehousing of petroleum or any petroleum product; and (d) selling by retail petroleum products (other than for use in motor

vehicles).

The Petroleum Industry Training Board houses.

(b) the collection or recovery of any

-annual salaries, being expressed in was set up in 1967 and covers approximately 80,000 employees.

Another new industrial training boardcovering the hairdressing and allied services industry-has been set up by Mrs. Barbara Castle.

This board, which is the twenty-eighth to be established under the Industrial Training Act 1964, came into operation on 10th December. As already announced the chairman is Mr. R. A. Barnett, divisional officer USDAW.

The main responsibility of the board is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the training of employees in the industry. It will have about 100,000 employees within its scope.

The main activities it will cover are: hairdressing: wigmaking or fitting: beauty treatment; the provision of facilities for taking turkish, sauna or similar baths, and the giving of instructions in these activities 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 examinations carried out under the Factories Act 1961 and various codes of regulations increased by about eight per cent.

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 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 approving 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 -and this had been deferred from October 1966. Their increases are based on those recommended by the Standing Review 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 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 in October. This total included 28 arising from factory processes and 22 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and ware-

of the Factories Act included 10 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 29th November, compared with 13 in the four weeks ended 25th October. These 10 included 7 underground coal mine-workers and none in quarries, compared with eight and three a month earlier. 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 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 notifications were seven of chrome ulceration, six of lead poisoning, seven of aniline poisoning, one of anthrax, two of cadmium poisoning and eight of epitheliomatous ulceration.

### SALARY STRUCTURES

Eight principal questions to which boards of directors might seek answers in assuring themselves that the salary administration of their companies is being efficiently conducted are suggested by the National Board for Prices and Incomes in its report on an enquiry into salary structures which was published recently (Cmnd 4178, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9s. 6d. [47<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.]).

These questions are:

- -Have the aims of the salary system been accurately defined, and do the defined aims continue to be appropriate?
- -Is responsibility for the control of the salary system allocated to a senior 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 on the basis of job evaluation is the job evaluation scheme regularly reviewed?
- -Are the salaries of staff subject to regular review? Is individual pay 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 is meeting the needs and expectations of staff?
- —What are the 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 and Productivity, in July last year to examine the "general question of what

extreme form of the doctrine that money Fatalities in industries outside the scope in industry and commerce of salary structures for managerial, executive, professional and technical staff, especially in the light of prices and incomes policy' (see this GAZETTE August 1968, page 651.)

In the report it says that it has interpreted 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 private 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 of main board members.

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 35 per cent. of all employment incomes in manufacturing industries, although 10 years earlier the proportion was 29 per cent.

Over the same 10-year period the number of salary earners as a proportion of the total employed in manufacturing industries increased from 21 per cent. to 27 per cent. This increase in importance was a justification for 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 likely to 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 unions and employers professional institutions, academic 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 salary system is not an end in itself; it must be seen in relation to and designed to serve 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 adds, are appropriate to a wide range of undertakings.

It discusses the various ways in which 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.

In explanation of this view, the board says that the evidence it received showed that there are many different approaches to the general question of motivating the individual employee to reach the highest standard of performance of which he is principles should govern the development capable. It does not subscribe to the

is the only motivation of good performance. But workers must nevertheless feel that they are being fairly paid. If they do not their salary becomes a "negative factor" which discourages a high standard of performance. It may well be, the board says, that it is mainly the nature of the job itself 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 doing so, he will rightly expect recognition in money as well as in other terms. And it follows that a salary system, if it is to be successful, should be designed to provide such recognition.

From its examination of general salary reviews the board concludes that excessive reliance is placed at present on comparisons with supposed market rates. Full and accurate information about salaries paid for comparable jobs is a useful tool in salary administration, but the information at present collected is often inadequate, and is used in an uncritical and inflationary way. The justification for a general salary increase should be examined primarily in relation to the contribution required of the staff towards increasing productivity, considered in the light of systematic information and planning. Before salaries are raised generally, necessary adjustments to the existing structures should be made.

Firms need to exercise effective control over the running of their salary systems. A senior manager should be given responsibility for this. A job evaluation scheme if it is used should be "audited" regularly, and the Board lists a number of other controls which managers concerned should institute and operate to monitor the working of the salary system. This involves 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 (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 645,545 compared with 654,788 at 15th April 1968.

There were 70,568 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 10th November 1969, of whom 63,317 were males and 7,251 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 60,504 (54,356 males and 6,148 females), while there were 10.064 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 5th November, 5,432 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They 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 GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. From June 1969 the statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have been based on the new edition, but because the June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the count of national insurance cards 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 production industries was 15,000 higher than that for September 1969 and 109.000 lower than in October 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 25,000 higher than in September 1969 and 23,000 higher than in October 1968. The number in construction was 6.000 lower than in September 1969 and 88.000 lower than in October 1968.

### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers on 10th November 1969 in Great Britain was 548,342. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 536,200 representing 2.3 per cent. of employees compared with about 554,500 in October.

In addition, there were 4,158 unemployed school-leavers and 19,405 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 571,905, representing 2.5 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 (45.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 250,496 (46.4 per cent.) in October; 100,975 (18.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 108,986 (20.2 per cent.) in October.

Between October and November the number temporarily stopped fell by 10,328 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 3,602.

### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 5th November 1969, was 187,762; 9.726 less than on 8th October. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 205,500, compared with about 201,500 in October. Including 67,910 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 5th November was 255,672; 16,175 less than on 8th October.

### **Overtime and short-time**

In the week ended 18th October 1969, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2.159,600. This is about 36.9 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hours overtime during the week

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries 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 180.2 and 199.1 compared with 179.9 and 198.7 (revised figures) at 31st October.

### **Index of Retail Prices**

At 18th November the official retail prices index was 133.5 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 133.2 at 21st October and 126.7 at 12th November 1968. The index for food was 132.0 compared with 131.8 at 21st October.

### Stoppages of work

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 of Employment and Productivity was 263, involving approximately 154,800 workers. During the month approximately 172,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month. and 458,000 working days were lost, including 156,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

# INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-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 unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work because of short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.

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

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

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

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

September 1969\* October 1969\* October 1968\* August 1969\* Industry (Standard Industrial Males | Females | Total Males | Females | Total | Females | Total Females Total Males Classification 1958) Males 2,912.7 10,962.5 2,912.0 11,071.4 8,056 · 4 2,890 · 8 10,947 · 2 8,049.8 8,076.9 2,885.7 10,962.6 8,159.4 Total, Index of Production Industries† 2,721.9 8,695.7 5,976.9 2,743.8 8,720.7 8.698. 5,975.0 2,717.0 8.692.0 5.973.8 Total, all manufacturing industries‡ 5.953.2 2,744.9 **420 · 6** 367 · 3 441 · 1 382 · 7 418·1 364·8 **20·5** 15·4 446 · 5 393 · 2 **20 · 5** 15 · 4 **442 · 4** 384 · 0 467· 421· **20·5** 15·4 Mining, etc. Coal mining 408.6 368.6 15.4 466 · 2 28 · 4 86 · 3 18 · 7 47 · 5 365.4 357.5 825 · 3 359.5 824 .3 477 . 4 357.5 834.9 467 .8 464.8 Food, drink and tobacco 36·2 150·0 35·9 153·4 28 · 3 88 · 7 18 · 6 35 28.6 85.8 19.1 46.8 21.6 12.8 38.6 33.5 20.4 28.8 70.1 41.4 17.3 28·2 86·8 18·7 47·6 22·2 10·8 38·7 36·0 19·7 28·9 69·9 42·9 17·4 Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery 64.7 32.0 44.5 65.6 33.4 46.3 12.2 4.1 52.1 46.7 6.2 23.7 19.7 25.6 22.2 151.2 64·2 35·2 44·0 12·4 4·1 64.4 32.9 44.2 12.5 3.7 51.2 44.2 54.3 50.6 93.3 37.0 14.6 90.0 81.3 25.9 52.9 90.4 69.9 39.7 51.6 91.8 34.7 14.5 89.9 80.2 25.9 52.4 89.7 68.5 39.2 90·8 34·0 16·9 48.8 23.8 10.9 38.9 37.7 19.7 29.5 70.6 44.1 17.8 Bacon curing, meat and fish products 21 · 2 12 · 7 38 · 4 35 · 3 20 · 0 29 · 0 69 · 3 41 · 9 17 · 5 13·2 3·7 Milk products Sugar 51.1 43.6 6.2 23.4 19.8 25.8 21.9 52·7 43·4 91·3 76·9 Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products 6·2 23·8 19·8 24·1 22·0 26.6 52.6 89.9 65.5 39.3 6·2 23·5 19·8 25·6 21·8 Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco **367 · 5** 14·9 29·4 6·3 168·6 36·4 15·1 30·3 22·7 35·4 8·4 366 · 8 14 · 8 29 · 3 142.2 140.8 507 . 6 363.3 138.4 501.7 368.0 140.5 508·5 Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel 363·3 14·5 29·7 6·3 164·7 36·1 15·5 30·7 22·9 33·9 9·0 14.9 29.1 6.4 168.2 36.6 15.3 30.9 22.8 35.2 8.6 15·4 34·0 8·3 210·6 15·5 33·8 15 <sup>65</sup> 42 41 46 12 40 12 40 12 40 × 8 2.0 42.8 47.9 9.4 12.7 11.2 6.7 4.1 4.7 4.7 2.0 42.5 46.6 9.4 12.9 11.1 6.6 4.1 34·4 8·3 Mineral oil refining 33.8 8.4 210.7 83.2 24.7 43.8 33.9 41.8 12.7 29.3 6.3 168.0 36.5 15.2 30.4 22.5 35.2 8.6 2·0 42·6 47·0 9·4 Lubricating oils and greases 205.8 Chemicals and dyes 210.6 83.5 24.6 43.1 33.5 41.8 12.8 82.2 24.5 43.1 34.7 40.3 13.3 Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks 12·7 11·0 Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. 11.8 6.4 4.3 6.6 Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. 73 · 4 24 · 5 8 · 2 12 · 7 10 · 8 17 · 2 590 · 6 282 · 2 53 · 2 110 · 0 60 · 2 85 · 0 73 · 6 24 · 6 8 · 3 12 · 8 10 · 9 17 · 0 73 · 1 23 · 7 8 · 1 12 · 7 10 · 7 17 · 9 516 · 1 257 · 5 45 · 0 96 · 9 49 · 1 67 · 6 517 · 2 257 · 7 45 · 0 97 · 3 49 · 4 67 · 8 518 · 0 257 · 4 45 · 3 97 · 9 49 · 5 67 · 9 584 · 7 278 · 6 53 · 1 108 · 3 589 · 8 282 · 0 53 · 1 109 · 7 59 · 9 85 · 1 73·7 24·5 511.6 Metal manufacture 254·9 45·0 95·6 48·2 67·9 Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes 8 · 1 12 · 8 10 · 8 17 · 5 Iron castings, etc. 58.9 85.8 Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals 631.9 2,300.0 1,687 .7 625·3 2,313.0 1,689 . 622.9 2,297 . 1 1,677.4 622.6 Engineering and electrical goods 1,674.2 34.4 99.5 73.8 35.3 48.6 41.4 61.3 54.9 363.2 29.6 84.6 57.1 30.4 40.5 36.9 54.0 39.1 299.7 34·4 98·4 72·1 35·1 48·4 41·1 60·7 54·6 361·4 29.8 83.3 55.5 30.2 40.4 36.6 52.7 38.4 297.1 29.8 84.4 57.0 30.3 40.6 36.9 53.4 38.7 299.0 34 · 1 96 · 5 70 · 4 36 · 8 Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) 29·5 81·9 4.7 15.2 17.1 5.0 8.0 4.5 8.1 16.6 64.6 4.6 15.1 Metal-working machine tools 15.1 16·3 5·2 7·5 4·4 7·9 16·8 5·0 8·0 54.1 16.6 Engineers' small tools and gauges 31.6 Industrial engines 46 · 2 40 · 3 59 · 7 50 · 1 357 · 5 8.0 4.5 8.0 16.2 64.3 Textile machinery and accessories 38·7 35·9 4·5 7·9 16·2 64·2 Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment 51.8 14·6 63·1 35·5 294·4 Office machinery Other machinery 357.5 182.5 21.4 247.5 134.4 14.0 206.0 55.1 88.4 342.1 60.7 153.4 363 · 2 182 · 4 20 · 9 252 · 5 132 · 1 14 · 6 199 · 6 53 · 4 86 · 0 349 · 4 59 · 3 150 · 4 19.8 4.7 55.9 45.6 8.6 53.5 16.7 37.6 152.3 23.4 70.0 Industrial plant and steelwork 162.6 16.6 193.9 88.1 6.1 153.2 37.9 50.3 195.4 36.3 80.4 19.9 161.6 19.7 181.3 20.8 251.5 131.7 14.8 198.6 53.4 85.5 346.2 59.7 150.3 162 · 7 16 · 2 197 · 4 86 · 5 6 · 2 146 · 2 36 · 8 49 · 2 199 · 7 36 · 4 80 · 3 19.7 4.7 55.1 45.6 8.4 53.4 16.6 36.8 149.7 22.9 70.1 161.7 161.7 16.2 198.2 86.0 6.2 145.2 37.0 49.8 200.5 36.5 80.3 161.6 16.1 196.6 86.3 6.3 145.8 36.8 48.9 198.7 36.5 79.8 19.9 4.8 53.6 46.3 7.9 52.8 17.2 38.1 146.7 24.4 73.0 4.7 54.9 45.4 Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks 8.5 52.8 16.6 36.6 147.5 23.2 70.5

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

Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables

Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus

Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods

‡ Order III-XVI. § Under 1,000.

Revised figures.

Industry (Standard Indust Classification 19

Shipbuilding and Shipbuilding and Marine enginee

> Vehicles Motor vehicle Motor cycle, pe Aircraft manuf Locomotives a Railway carriag

Perambulators

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

Jewellery, plate Other metal inc Textiles Production of r Spinning of cot Weaving of cot Woollen and w

> Rope, twine an Hosiery and ot Lace

Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textil

Textile finishir Other textile Leather, leather

Leather (tanni

THOUSANDS

438-6 380-2

831·6 36·0

52.1 93.8 33.4 16.8 90.5 82.0 26.2 52.7 89.0 67.5 39.7

509.7 15.5 34.2 8.3 211.4 84.3 24.5 43.0 33.9 42.1 12.5

**591.6** 282.0 53.6 110.7 60.4 84.9

2,321.4

34·3 99·8 74·2 35·4 48·5 41·4

181.5 20.9 254.1 131.6 14.8 198.7 53.7 87.4 352.8 59.9 150.3

Leather goods Clothing and fo Weatherproof Men's and boys Women's and Overalls and n Dresses, linger

Other dress in Footwear Bricks, pottery Bricks, fireclay Pottery

Hats, caps, mi

Glass Cement Abrasives and

Timber, furnitu imber Furniture and u Bedding, etc. Shop and office Wooden conta Miscellaneous

Paper, printing Paper and boar Cardboard box Other manufa Printing, publis Other printing

Other manufact Rubber Linoleum, leath Brushes and br Toys, games an Miscellaneous s

Plastics mouldi Miscellaneous r Construction

Gas, electricity Electricity Water supply

# DECEMBER 1969

EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1119

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

# THOUSANDS

Salara and Adda Net	October	1968*		August 1969*			Septemb	er 1969*		October 1969*		
strial (58)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota.
d marine engineering d ship repairing ring	<b>174 · 0</b> 139 · 1 34 · 9	11.9 8.6 3.3	<b>185 · 9</b> 147 · 7 38 · 2	172 · 3 138 · 9 33 · 4	12·1 8·7 3·4	184·4 147·6 36·8	<b>173 · 2</b> 139 · 6 33 · 6	12·1 8·7 3·4	<b>185 · 3</b> 148 · 3 37 · 0	174 · 1 140 · 6 33 · 5	12 · 1 8 · 7 3 · 4	<b>186 · 2</b> 149 · 3 36 · 9
manufacturing adal cycle, etc., manufacturing acturing and repairing id railway track equipment es and wagons, etc. hand-trucks, etc.	701.0 419.2 16.8 207.2 25.2 29.6 3.0	110 · 1 63 · 0 6 · 1 35 · 3 1 · 9 1 · 8 2 · 0	811 · 1 482 · 2 22 · 9 242 · 5 27 · 1 31 · 4 5 · 0	710 · 1 434 · 9 17 · 6 202 · 5 23 · 9 28 · 2 3 · 0	111.6 65.0 34.8 1.8 1.9 2.1	821 · 7 499 · 9 23 · 6 237 · 3 25 · 7 30 · 1 5 · 1	713.7 437.9 17.2 203.5 23.8 28.3 3.0	111.6 65.2 5.9 34.8 1.8 1.9 2.0	825 · 3 503 · 1 23 · 1 238 · 3 25 · 6 30 · 2 5 · 0	714 · 1 439 · 4 16 · 9 203 · 0 23 · 6 28 · 3 2 · 9	112.9 66.7 5.8 34.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 2.0	827 · 0 506 · 1 22 · 7 237 · 8 25 · 4 30 · 1 4 · 9
t elsewhere specified ements ews, rivets, etc. manufactures l boxes e and precious metals refining dustries	381 · 4 13 · 9 7 · 2 29 · 2 32 · 7 15 · 7 15 · 0 267 · 7	192.3 7.9 5.9 17.1 10.4 18.8 10.3 121.9	573.7 21.8 13.1 46.3 43.1 34.5 25.3 389.6	383·4 14·2 7·1 29·3 33·2 16·9 15·4 267·3	186.6 8.1 5.8 16.7 10.2 18.5 9.7 117.6	570 · 0 22 · 3 12 · 9 46 · 0 43 · 4 35 · 4 -25 · 1 384 · 9	383 · 1 14 · 2 7 · 0 29 · 5 33 · 3 16 · 5 15 · 3 267 · 3	187.5 8.0 5.9 16.7 10.3 18.4 9.8 118.4	570 · 6 22 · 2 12 · 9 46 · 2 43 · 6 34 · 9 25 · 1 385 · 7	384 · 5 14 · 3 7 · 0 29 · 7 33 · 4 16 · 3 15 · 4 268 · 4	189 · 1 8 · 1 6 · 0 16 · 9 10 · 3 18 · 6 9 · 9 119 · 3	573 · ( 22 · 4 13 · ( 46 · ( 43 · 7 34 · 9 25 · 3 387 · 7
man-made fibres ton, man-made fibres, etc. .ton, man-made fibres, etc. /orsted d net her knitted goods es g ndustries	347 · 9 34 · 6 38 · 7 34 · 3 76 · 9 8 · 0 3 · 9 42 · 1 3 · 7 25 · 9 8 · 6 9 · 5 43 · 0 18 · 7	349 · 2 6·9 45·8 38·4 74·4 6·7 5·1 89·0 4·4 17·6 12·7 19·6 20·9 7·7	697 · 1 41 · 5 84 · 5 72 · 7 151 · 3 14 · 7 9 · 0 131 · 1 8 · 1 43 · 5 21 · 3 29 · 1 63 · 9 26 · 4	355 · 5 36 · 6 41 · 4 34 · 8 77 · 1 8 · 0 4 · 0 4 · 0 4 · 0 4 · 0 4 · 9 3 · 9 26 · 9 8 · 8 9 · 9 8 · 8 9 · 9 41 · 8 19 · 4	343 · 3 6 · 9 45 · 0 37 · 7 71 · 6 6 · 1 5 · 1 90 · 1 4 · 3 17 · 7 12 · 3 18 · 3 20 · 3 7 · 9	698 · 8 43 · 5 86 · 4 72 · 5 148 · 7 14 · 1 9 · 1 133 · 0 8 · 2 44 · 6 21 · 1 28 · 2 62 · 1 27 · 3	354 · 2 37 · 3 40 · 9 34 · 8 76 · 4 8 · 0 4 · 0 4 2 · 6 3 · 8 27 · 0 8 · 8 9 · 8 41 · 5 19 · 3	343 · 4 7 · 0 44 · 7 38 · 0 71 · 6 6 · 0 5 · 3 90 · 4 4 · 3 17 · 8 12 · 2 18 · 1 20 · 2 7 · 8	697 · 6 44 · 3 85 · 6 72 · 8 148 · 0 9 · 3 133 · 0 8 · 1 44 · 8 21 · 0 27 · 9 61 · 7 27 · 1	353 · 4 37 · 5 40 · 9 35 · 1 76 · 0 7 · 8 4 · 0 42 · 4 3 · 8 27 · 0 8 · 8 9 · 3 41 · 2 19 · 6	343.5 7.1 44.7 38.0 71.2 5.8 5.3 91.2 4.3 17.6 12.2 17.9 20.3 7.9	696 - 44 - 6 85 - 1 73 - 147 - 1 13 - 9 133 - 8 - 44 - 21 - 27 - 61 - 27 - 61 - 27 -
r goods and fur ng, etc.) and fellmongery	31 · 9 19 · 4 8 · 4 4 · 1	24 · 1 5 · 9 14 · 5 3 · 7	56.0 25.3 22.9 7.8	30·8 18·6 8·1 4·1	22 · 9 5 · 4 13 · 9 3 · 6	53·7 24·0 22·0 7·7	<b>30 · 4</b> 18 · 5 7 · 9 4 · 0	22 · 6 5 · 4 13 · 7 3 · 5	53·0 23·9 21·6 7·5	<b>30 · 2</b> 18 · 3 7 · 9 4 · 0	22 · 7 5 · 4 13 · 7 3 · 6	52 · 23 · 21 · 7 ·
otwear outerwear s' tailored outerwear girls' tailored outerwear en's shirts, underwear, etc. ie, infants' wear, etc. linery dustries	127.2 5.8 29.2 16.7 6.2 15.1 2.9 7.8 43.5	98·0 6·7	<b>496.6</b> 25.8 111.8 60.6 41.1 113.1 9.6 37.7 96.9	125 · 4 5 · 9 29 · 0 16 · 2 6 · 3 15 · 0 2 · 7 7 · 7 42 · 6	<b>360 · 3</b> 19 · 5 80 · 8 43 · 3 33 · 3 95 · 8 6 · 6 28 · 4 52 · 6	485 · 7 25 · 4 109 · 8 59 · 5 39 · 6 110 · 8 9 · 3 36 · 1 95 · 2	125.0 5.9 29.0 16.4 6.2 14.9 2.7 7.5 42.4	361 · 7 19 · 7 81 · 3 43 · 5 33 · 6 95 · 9 6 · 5 28 · 5 52 · 7	486 · 7 25 · 6 110 · 3 59 · 9 39 · 8 110 · 8 9 · 2 36 · 0 95 · 1	124.7 5.9 28.8 16.3 6.2 15.0 2.7 7.5 42.3		485 - 25 - 109 - 60 - 39 - 110 - 9 - 36 - 94 -
, glass, cement, etc. and refractory goods other building materials	277 · 7 58 · 3 27 · 8 62 · 2 15 · 7 113 · 7	1.4	353·3 64·6 59·8 82·2 17·1 129·6	272 · 1 55 · 6 28 · 4 62 · 5 15 · 9 109 · 7	75 · 4 6 · 0 32 · 1 20 · 2 1 · 5 15 · 6	61.6 60.5 82.7 17.4	269 · 9 54 · 8 28 · 0 62 · 4 15 · 8 108 · 9	74.9 6.0 31.9 20.2 1.5 15.3	344-8 60-8 59-9 82-6 17-3 124-2	<b>269</b> · <b>5</b> 54 · 1 28 · 1 62 · 8 15 · 5 109 · 0		344 60 60 83 17 124
ure, etc. upholstery fitting iners and baskets wood and cork manufactures	261 · 3 103 · 4 79 · 8 10 · 2 33 · 4 18 · 8 15 · 7	20·2 9·1 4·8 6·1	321.9 118.2 100.0 19.3 38.2 24.9 21.3	244 · 9 97 · 5 73 · 6 9 · 5 30 · 6 18 · 6 15 · 1	56.7 13.6 18.8 8.8 4.6 5.7 5.2	18·3 35·2 24·3	244 · 4 96 · 9 73 · 9 9 · 4 30 · 8 18 · 3 15 · 1	56.3 13.5 18.8 8.7 4.6 5.6 5.1	<b>300</b> · <b>7</b> 110 · 4 92 · 7 18 · 1 35 · 4 23 · 9 20 · 2	9·3 31·0 18·3	13.6 19.0 8.6 4.6 5.7	<b>300</b> 110 92 17 35 24 20
and publishing rd tes, cartons, etc. ttures of paper and board shing of newspapers, etc. r, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	422 · 6 73 · 5 34 · 0 39 · 4 109 · 0 166 · 7	18·8 30·2 34·9 35·0	640 · 5 92 · 3 64 · 2 74 · 3 144 · 0 265 · 7	34·5 40·2 108·9	<b>216.7</b> 18.4 30.0 34.7 35.2 98.4	93·3 64·5 74·9 144·1	34·3 40·3 109·0		64 · 1 75 · 1 144 · 1	74·7 34·4 40·4 109·1	18·5 29·9 35·0 35·6	641 93 64 75 144 263
turing industries her cloth, etc. ooms d sports equipment stationers' goods ng and fabricating manufacturing industries	214-3 92-5 9-9 5-8 14-7 5-9 61-6 23-9	36 · 1 2 · 8 6 · 7 26 · 7 6 · 5 43 · 5	354·2 128·6 12·7 12·5 41·4 12·4 105·1 41·5	93 · 8 9 · 4 5 · 7 15 · 1 6 · 0 64 · 1	44.7	128 · 5 12 · 1 11 · 9 40 · 3 12 · 4 108 · 8	93.8 9.2 5.6 15.0 5.9 63.6	6·2 26·0 6·4 44·8	128-5 11-9 11-8 41-0 12-3 108-4	94·1 9·1 5·7 15·0 5·9 64·0	35·1 2·7 6·2 26·6 6·6 45·1	11 41 12 109
NAME STREET GOOD IN	1,410.2		1,498.8	1,345 · 2	88.6	I,433·8	I,328·24	88 · 6	1,416.8	¶ 1,322·2	88.6	1,410
and water	<b>349 · 5</b> 104 · 5 204 · 1 40 · 9	20·8 33·2	<b>407 · 5</b> 125 · 3 237 · 3 44 · 9	101 · 9 192 · 7	22·1 33·5	124·0 226·2	102·6 191·4	22·3 33·5	124·9 224·9	102·4 190·7	22·4 33·4	124 224

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

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

In the week ended 18th October 1969, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,159,600 or about 36.9 per cent. of all operatives, each working about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 47,500 or 0.8 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 21 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 1152.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*-Great Britain: Week ended 18th October, 1969

	OP	ERATIVES OVER	TIME		and the second			PERATIV		HORT-TI		and the second s	
	10.57	1-82°		of over- vorked	Stood whole		Workin	ng part of	a week	NO PROC	To the first	tal	
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo	st   Average	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lo	st   Average
	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	12.00 19.00 19.00 19.00	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Average	(000's)	(per cent.)	the sale of the	Average
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	198·4 35·9	35 · 6 34 · 1	1,906 333	<b>9.6</b> 9.3	<u>0·1</u>	5·2	0.4	3.4	<u>8.7</u>	0.5	0.1	8.6	16.7
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	80·5 34·3	<b>29·3</b> 29·8	<b>828</b> 376	10·3 11·0	=	=	_		=	=	=	=	=
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	141 · 1 38 · 7 39 · 0	<b>32 · 9</b> 19 · 1 45 · 9	1,348 388 359	9.6 10.0 9.2	-	$\frac{0\cdot3}{0\cdot3}$	2·3 0·6 1·1	18·7 5·6 8·5	8·3 9·4 7·7	2·3 0·6 1·1	0·5 0·3 1·3	19.0 5.6 8.8	8·4 9·4 8·0
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	<b>703 · 5</b> 502 · 7 201 · 1	<b>47 · 5</b> 54 · 8 35 · 5	<b>5,926</b> 4,387 1,538	8·4 8·7 7·6	1.0 0.3 0.6	<b>39 · 9</b> 14 · 1 25 · 9	1·3 0·6 0·6	24·7 9·4 15·4	<b>19.0</b> 15.7 25.7	2·3 1·0 1·2	0·2 0·1 0·2	64·6 23·5 41·2	28 · 1 23 · 5 34 · 3
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and	<b>219·3</b> 145·3	38·5 37·5	<b>1,757</b> 1,175	8·0 8·1	13·8 13·8	581 · 7 581 · 7	11.6 10.2	151·5 145·6	13·1 14·2	<b>25 · 4</b> 24 · 1	4·5 6·2	<b>733 · 1</b> 727 · 2	28·8 30·2
pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	4·1 57·4	24·6 46·6	29 441	7·1 7·7	x	-	1·3 	5.9	<u>4·4</u>	1.3	8.1	5·9	4.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	172.5	41 · 3	1,477	8.6	0.5	8.2	0.7	7.1	10.4	0.9	0.2	15.3	17.4
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	<b>139 · 0</b> 22 · 7 39 · 8 17 · 5 18 · 8	24·8 16·6 32·7 16·0 39·5	<b>1,176</b> 183 356 110 167	8·5 8·1 9·0 6·3 8·8	0·4 	17.6 0.5 6.3 8.8 1.0	4·9 0·2 1·0 2·2 1·2	41 · 6 1 · 8 10 · 6 13 · 7 11 · 0	8·5 9·0 10·2 6·2 9·3	5·3 0·2 1·2 2·4 1·2	1.0 0.1 1.0 2.2 2.5	59 · 3 2 · 3 17 · 0 22 · 5 11 · 9	11 · 1 11 · 5 14 · 2 9 · 4 9 · 9
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.2	30.5	91	8.1		0.8	2 -	0.8	18.7	0 · 1	0.2	1.7	25.8
Clothing and footwear Footwear	<b>43 · 9</b> 11 · 8	11·4 14·8	<b>222</b> 56	5·1 4·8	<u>0·1</u>	3·0 0·9	6·8 5·9	<b>43 · 1</b> 33 · 9	<b>6</b> ⋅ <b>3</b> 5⋅8	6·9 5·9	1.8 7.4	<b>46 · 1</b> 34 · 8	6·7 5·9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	93·1	37.0	975	10.5	10-	1.7	0.2	4.3	8.8	0.5	0.2	6.0	11.3
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery	<b>95 · 2</b> 38 · 3 26 · 3	44 · 7 48 · 0 38 · 3	<b>812</b> 311 191	8·5 8·1 7·3	0 · I	5.8 3.6	1.6 1.2	15·5 12·2	9·9 10·2	$\frac{1 \cdot 7}{1 \cdot 3}$	0·8 1·9	21·3 15·8	12·5 12·3
Paper, printing and publishing Printing, publishing of newspapers and	174.7	42.7	1,540	8.8	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.9	7.8	0.1	-	3.0	22.2
periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbind- ing, engraving, etc.	34·0 71·7	47·8 44·0	279 596	8·2 8·3		od o <u>t s</u> olu	atto initiation	nthal artau	and a second sec	a particularia			T I
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating	87·2 31·9 31·3	<b>33 · 9</b> 33 · 5 37 · 9	808 294 302	9·3 9·2 9·7	0·1 	3·3 0·4	1.3 1.3 —	13·9 13·0	10·6 10·3	1·4 1·3 —	0·5 1·3 —	17·2 13·4	12·3 10·5
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,159.6	36.9	18,867	8.7	15.9	669.9	31.5	325 - 4	10.3	47.5	0.8	995·3	21.0

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

# **UNEMPLOYMENT ON 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  $2 \cdot 4$  per cent. in October and 2.3 per cent. in November 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 18,300 in the four weeks between the October and November counts and by about 16,100 per month on average between August and November.

Between 13th October and 10th November, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 3,602 to 4,158 and 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 2.5 per cent. of employees the same as in October. The total registered included 31,698 married women and 2,966 casual workers.

Of the 549,534 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers 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 for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 29.5 per cent. of the

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unem	ployed		and a second					92			1 2 - E - E		1.1.1.4	a suba		
Total Men Boys Women Married Women* Girls	124,047 103,220 3,698 15,394 4,970 1,735	58,955 49,596 1,619 7,041 2,044 699	12,331 10,190 367 1,567 544 207	<b>39,772</b> 31,254 943 6,863 2,615 712	<b>50,710</b> 42,693 1,076 6,231 2,522 710	<b>30,120</b> 25,252 741 3,749 1,485 378	<b>55,258</b> 46,252 1,719 6,275 2,501 1,012	<b>75,439</b> 62,297 2,473 9,520 4,101 1,149	62,231 50,784 2,553 7,648 3,397 1,246	40,249 31,366 1,559 6,242 2,541 1,082	81,748 63,282 2,616 14,387 7,022 1,463	571,905 466,590 17,745 77,876 31,698 9,694	35,827 25,756 1,572 7,910 4,999 589	607,732 492,346 19,317 85,786 36,697 10,283	84,893 70,777 2,565 10,372 3,196 1,179	51,485 42,633 1,500 6,589 2,318 763
Percentage rates	- 															
Total Males Females	1.6 2.2 0.6	1·3 1·8 0·4	2.0 2.6 0.8	3·0 3·7 1·6	2·2 3·0 0·8	2·1 2·8 0·8	2·7 3·7 1·0	2·5 3·5 0·9	4·7 6·2 2·0	4·1 5·0 2·2	3·8 4·9 1·9	2·5 3·3 1·0	7.0 8.5 4.4	_	1·5 2·1 0·5	1.8 2.5 0.7
Temporarily stop	ped													sloer sold	ine surgice	
Total Males Females	<b>794</b> 736 58	180 142 38	<b>55</b> 51 4	537 521 16	10,446 10,085 361	2,014 1,856 158	<b>983</b> 718 265	2,176 1,681 495	569 523 46	360 352 8	1,471 1,362 109	19,405 17,885 1,520	503 299 204	19,908 18,184 1,724	305   263 42	544 524 20
Wholly unemploy	ed							CE.			1.456			COLOR WEEK		
Total Males Females	123,253 106,182 17,071	<b>58,775</b> 51,073 7,702	12,276 10,506 1,770	<b>39,235</b> 31,676 7,559	<b>40,264</b> 33,684 6,580	28,106 24,137 3,969	<b>54,275</b> 47,253 7,022	<b>73,263</b> 63,089 10,174	61,662 52,814 8,848	<b>39,889</b> 32,573 7,316	80,277 64,536 15,741	552,500 466,450 86,050	<b>35,324</b> 27,029 8,295	587,824 493,479 94,345	<b>84,588</b> 73,079 11,509	<b>50,941</b> 43,609 7,332
Males wholly une	STR. STR. STR.									1		00,000 1	0,275	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	11,505 [	7,551
Total Men Total Boys Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	102,489 3,693 1,500 23,714 12,703 17,222 51,043	49,454 1,619 1,090 12,077 6,374 8,202 23,330	10,141 365 102 1,998 1,210 1,805 5,391	30,734 942 324 5,094 3,253 5,179 17,826	32,638 1,046 2 5,979 3,481 4,873 19,349	23,407 730 37 3,787 2,399 3,144 14,770	45,551 1,702 152 7,886 4,921 7,214 27,080	60,648 2,441 182 11,462 6,880 9,602 34,963	50,276 2,538 144 6,402 4,470 6,815 34,983	31,027 1,546 14 4,185 3,028 4,855 20,491	61,970 2,566 267 9,951 6,554 8,897 38,867	448,881 17,569 2,724 80,458 48,899 69,606 264,763	25,459 1,570 378 3,003 2,535 3,957 17,156	474,340 19,139 3,102 83,461 51,434 73,563 281,919	70,519 2,560 1,335 16,524 8,872 11,731 34,617	42,111 1,498 267 9,188 5,041 7,296 21,817
emales wholly u	nemployed	+	1251						538				,			
Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	15,336 1,735 128 5,698 2,758 3,425 5,062	7,003 699 66 2,877 1,140 1,374 2,245	1,563 207 14 433 286 333 704	6,847 712 24 1,676 1,243 1,837 2,779	5,925 655 1 1,673 938 1,253 2,715	3,608 361 5 838 486 875 1,765	6,041 981 21 1,722 916 1,286 3,077	9,088 1,086 8 2,742 1,612 1,986 3,826	7,605 1,243 2 1,659 1,202 1,661 4,324	6,236 1,080 2 1,224 883 1,374 3'833	14,283 1,458 37 2,852 1,951 2,521 8,380	76,532 9,518 242 20,517 12,275 16,551 36,465	7,714 581 30 1,011 797 1,444 5,013	84,246 10,099 272 21,528 13,072 17,995 41,478	10,330 1,179 79 4,005 1,793 2,224 3,408	6,569 763 2,126 1,251 1,534 2,358
chool-leavers un	employed		818 ·			No.			Part a						-,	
Boys Girls	440 224	211   108	39 40	101 74	34 90	125 54	364 178	268  129	632   185	288   214	403 176	2,794   1,364	715 291	3,509 1,655	355   179	124 85
Vholly unemploy																
Vholly unemploy	122,589   ed.excludii	and the second is a	and the second second second	39,050	40,040	27,927	53,733	72,866	60,845	39,387	79,698	548,342	34,318	582,660	84,054	50,732
(seasonally		ig school	lavers		and the second of	1		,	122	1	and the second		an a		A COLOR OF STREET	
adjusted)	118,700	_	12,500	35,600	40,700	28,800	52,500	71,200	57,400	38,700	79,300	536,200	36,000	and the second second	81,200	49,700

total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1968. (131121

# DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1121

total of 549,534, compared with 32.2 per cent. in October, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for  $45 \cdot 2$ per cent., compared with  $46 \cdot 4$  per cent. in October.

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

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 10th November 1969

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	40,417 32,984	4,173 2,884	9,270 7,292	2,331 1,624	56,191 44,784
Up to 2	73,401	7,057	16,562	3,955	100,975
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	24,654 21,104	1,839 1,302	5,530 4,980	1,053 712	33,076 28,098
Over 2, up to 4	45,758	3,141	10,510	1,765	61,174
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	19,205 47,357	1,028 2,016	4,428 10,406	611 1,106	25,272 60,885
Over 4, up to 8	66,562	3,044	14,834	1,717	86,157
Over 8	260,447	4,316	34,385	2,080	301,228
Total	446,168	17,558	76,291	9,517	549,534
Up to 8—per cent.	41.6	75.4	54.9	78 · 1	45.2

figures.

 Table 2
 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 10th November, 1969

angured with 46 4 per cent. in October:	1000 1000 N		GRE	AT BRIT	AIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLI	PLOYED*	STOPPE		ool-loo unges en	TOTAL		personal yed at c	TOTAL	nua Gara
om this analysis.	Males	Females 86,050	Males	Females	Males 484,335	Females	571,905	Males 511,663	Females 96,069	Total 607,732
Total, all industries and services* Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	466,450 252,582 121,185	86,050 23,941 22,794	17,885 15,706 15,510	1,357 1,355	268,288 136,695	25,298 24,149	293,586 160,844	282,992 141,592	28,421 27,167	311,413 168,759
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	12,337 9,077 390 2,870	1,089 1,057 18 14	<b>1,813</b> 76 1 1,736	<b>35</b> 35	<b>14,150</b> 9,153 391 4,606	<b>1,124</b> 1,092 18 14	<b>15,274</b> 10,245 409 4,620	<b>16,820</b> 11,437 617 4,766	<b>1,184</b> 1,151 19 14	<b>18,004</b> 12,588 636 4,780
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	<b>25,197</b> 23,706 644 298 108 441	168 127 16 8 7 10	34 2 32	Namber Nacina 10210-10-1 10210-10-1	25,231 23,708 676 298 108 441	168 127 16 8 7 10	25,399 23,835 692 306 115 451	25,397 23,712 805 319 109 452	172 127 17 9 9	<b>25,569</b> 23,839 822 328 118 462
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	<b>13,780</b> 657 2,875 614 1,612 898 356 964 942 742 220 507 1,492 607 653 641	<b>3,427</b> 72 537 277 536 208 54 382 431 90 22 178 140 145 194 161	36 4 22 2 5 2 1	60   42 6 5 3         	<b>13,816</b> 657 2,879 614 1,634 900 356 969 944 743 220 507 1,492 607 653 641	3,487 72 538 277 578 214 54 387 434 90 22 179 140 146 194 162	17,303 729 3,417 891 2,212 1,114 410 1,356 1,378 833 242 686 1,632 753 847 803	14,657 725 3,065 622 1,763 1,002 358 995 1,047 796 225 517 1,512 641 680 709	4,017 81 581 285 630 288 55 410 496 23 190 150 155 200 377	18,674 806 3,646 907 2,393 1,290 413 1,405 1,543 892 248 707 1,662 796 880 1,086
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b> Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,434 222 1,058 154	73 4 55 14	- Todallor	1011 No.	1,435 222 1,059 154	73 4 55 14	<b>1,508</b> 226 1,114 168	<b>1,446</b> 222 1,070 154	74 4 56 14	<b>1,520</b> 226 1,126 168
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	6,122 2,546 559 190 697 414 658 216 216 626	1,040 238 198 129 105 89 72 20 8 181	2	10 1 9	6,127 2,549 559 190 697 414 660 216 216 216 626	<b>1,050</b> 239 198 129 114 89 72 20 8 181	7,177 2,788 757 319 811 503 732 236 224 807	6,300 2,610 567 193 700 420 679 216 279 636	1,078 248 200 133 114 90 76 20 8 189	7,378 2,858 767 326 814 510 755 236 287 825
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	10,733 5,329 895 2,515 752 864 378	649 214 43 158 116 84 34	<b>2,066</b> 242 2 1,625 171 25 1	<b>52</b> 2 5 31 7 7	12,799 5,571 897 4,140 923 889 379	701 216 48 189 123 84 41	<b>13,500</b> 5,787 945 4,329 1,046 973 420	<b>12,905</b> 5,620 903 4,166 932 900 384	708 216 49 192 124 84 43	<b>13,613</b> 5,836 952 4,358 1,056 984 427
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	16,380 458 1,113 693 374 462 362 815 460 4,936 3,234 294 3,179	1,506 42 111 96 22 43 43 43 68 121 461 150 38 311	75 5 2 2 19 19 18 5 24	3	16,455 463 1,115 695 374 481 362 815 460 4,954 3,239 294 3,203	1,509 42 111 96 22 46 43 68 121 461 150 38 311	17,964 505 1,226 791 396 527 405 883 581 5,415 3,389 332 3,514	16,885 474 1,128 710 381 620 377 826 471 5,043 3,288 302 3,265	1,580 43 114 101 22 67 43 70 134 473 156 39 318	18,465 517 1,242 811 403 687 420 896 605 5,516 3,444 341 3,583
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,147 371 153 117 506	411 94 127 35 155		100 23.00 MAG 123.00 MAG 123.00 M	1,148 371 153 117 507	411 94 127 35 155	<b>1,559</b> 465 280 152 662	1,176 382 157 124 513	442 107 128 50 157	<b>1,618</b> 489 285 174 670
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computors Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	9,275 2,458 863 1,033 1,485 524 190 486 713 1,523	2,773 388 123 413 708 218 73 113 215 522	16   5   9	4	9,291 2,458 864 1,038 1,485 524 190 486 714 1,532	2,777 388 123 413 708 218 73 113 219 522	12,068 2,846 987 1,451 2,193 742 263 599 933 2,054	9,589 2,501 895 1,086 1,564 591 194 490 725 1,543	3,071 400 152 565 735 247 80 116 246 530	12,660 2,901 1,047 1,651 2,299 838 274 606 971 2,073
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	<b>7,128</b> 6,521 607	<b>128</b> 115 13	<b>54</b> 54	15 (	<b>7,182</b> 6,575 607	128 115 13	<b>7,310</b> 6,690 620	<b>7,697</b> 7,009 688	134 121 13	<b>7,831</b> 7,130 701
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	<b>9,142</b> 171 5,491 439 1,985 527 529	764 12 437 62 217 22 14	11,271 11,111 151 9	262 251 11	<b>20,413</b> 171 16,602 590 1,994 527 529	<b>1,026</b> 12 688 73 217 22 14	<b>21,439</b> 183 17,290 663 2,211 549 543	<b>20,661</b> 174 16,706 597 2,121 530 533	1,073 13 698 73 252 22 15	<b>21,734</b> 187 17,404 2,373 552 548

# Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Stand

# Metal goods not Engineers' small Hand tools and i Cutlery, spoons, Bolts, nuts, scree Wire and wire r Cans and metal Jewellery and pr Metal industries

Textiles Production of ma Spinning and dou Weaving of cotto Woollen and wo lute

Jute Rope, twine and Hosiery and oth Lace

Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics ( Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile ind

Leather, leather Leather (tanning Leather goods Fur

Clothing and foo Weatherproof o Men's and boys' Women's and gi Overalls and me Dresses, lingerie Hats, caps and m Dress industries Footwear Footwear

Bricks, pottery, Bricks, fireclay a Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and bu

Timber, furnitur Timber Furniture and up Bedding, etc. Shop and office f Wooden contain Miscellaneous wo

Paper, printing a Paper and board Packaging produc Manufactured sta Manufactures of p Printing, publishi Printing, publishi Other printing, p

Other manufactu Rubber Linoleum, plastic. Brushes and broo Toys, games, child Miscellaneous star Plastics products Miscellaneous mar

# Construction

Gas, electricity Gas Electricity Water supply

Transport and co Railways Road passenger t Road haulage con Other road haula Sea transport Port and inland w Air transport Postal services a Miscellaneous tr

Distributive trad Wholesale distrib Wholesale distrib Other wholesale Retail distributio Other retail distributio Other retail distributio Dealing in coal, o Dealing in other

DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1123

ntinued)						Autor for hereit.		and the second	Application source association	al of all all the second	
tes groupings of employment exchange a	W :,850	2	GREA	T BRITAI	IN	0,34163	PART A	UNITED KINGDOM			
idard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOL	LY PLOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY	or pers and 50	TOTAL	as the near ex	nas side golgene	TOTAL	los sal	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
ot elsewhere specified all tools and gauges d implements	<b>10,376</b> 503 494	<b>1,749</b> 70 53	<b>215</b> 49	36 I	10,591 552 495	<b>1,785</b> 71 53	12,376 623 548	10,769 562 510	1,824 73 57	12,593 635 567	
ns, forks and plated tableware, etc. rews, rivets, etc. e manufactures al boxes	217 490 656 405	78 109 99 197	3 1	2	220 490 657 405	78 109 101 197	298 599 758 602	222 494 664 410	81 110 102 199	303 604 766 609	
precious metals les not elsewhere specified	250 7,361	45 1,098	  50	1 32	261 7,511	46 1,130	307 8,641	262 7,645	46 1,156	308 8,801	
man-made fibres doubling on the cotton and flax systems otton, linen and man-made fibres worsted	8,202 426 1,171 698 1,874 576	<b>2,766</b> 63 314 255 620 105	850 15 39 57 185 20	462 31 46 97 28	9,052 441 1,210 755 2,059 596	3,228 63 345 301 717 133	12,280 504 1,555 1,056 2,776 729	10,100 556 1,450 929 2,107 601	<b>4,116</b> 85 524 451 774 134	14,216 641 1,974 1,380 2,881 735	
nd net ther knitted goods is (not more than 30 cm wide)	192 798 69 414 199	102 596 23 161 94	168 31 2 8	124 3 16 9	192 966 100 416 207	102 720 26 177 103	294 1,686 126 593 310	262 1,051 111 507 221	126 873 52 212 112	388 1,924 163 719 333	
iles ng industries	328 1,072 385	190 195 48	2 321 2	7 96 5	330 1,393 387	197 291 53	527 1,684 440	381 1,530 394	358 360 55	739 1,890 449	
er goods, and fur ing and dressing) and fellmongery	<b>968</b> 603 279 86	<b>205</b> 46 141 18	4	4 2 1 1	<b>972</b> 607 279 86	<b>209</b> 48 142 19	<b>1,181</b> 655 421 105	<b>1,015</b> 636 293 86	<b>219</b> 51 148 20	1,234 687 441 106	
ootwear f outerwear /s' tailored outerwear girls' tailored outerwear nen's shirts, underwear, etc. rie, infants' wear, etc.   millinery les not elsewhere specified	2,605 179 490 399 130 400 86 173	<b>3,157</b> 159 661 236 329 1,012 34 294	<b>271</b> 5 58 13 1 45	368 4 114 11 3 50 19	2,876 184 548 412 130 401 131 173	<b>3,525</b> 163 775 247 332 1,062 53 294	6,401 347 1,323 659 462 1,463 184 467	3,005 190 567 415 179 413 152 179	<b>4,370</b> 185 893 249 711 1,175 145 372	7,375 375 1,460 664 890 1,588 297 551	
/, glass, cement, etc.	748 7,108	432 648	149 143	167 13	897 7,251	599 661	1,496 <b>7,912</b>	910 7,497	640 682	1,550 8,179	
y and refractory goods building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,045 784 1,658 168	94 263 200 10 81	13 120	  2	2,058 904 1,658 168	95 275 200 10	2,153 1,179 1,858 178	2,170 918 1,673 178	96 283 205 11	2,266 1,201 1,878 189	
ure, etc.	2,453 5,880	529	327	43	2,463 6,207	81 572	2,544 <b>6,779</b>	2,558 <b>6,470</b>	87 593	2,645 <b>7,063</b>	
upholstery e fitting ainers and baskets wood and cork manufactures	2,133 2,120 266 518 504 339	147 151 73 45 56 57	20 273 2 6 1 25	2 35 3 1	2,153 2,393 268 524 505 364	149 186 76 46 56 59	2,302 2,579 344 570 561 423	2,236 2,496 284 558 514 382	155 197 77 47 58 59	2,391 2,693 361 605 572 441	
g and publishing rd ducts of paper, board and associated materials stationery of paper and board not elsewhere specified ishing of newspapers shing of periodicals g, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	5,737 1,222 858 326 212 500 933 1,686	1,609 233 358 108 93 .112 171 534	<b>75</b> 35 5 2 14 19	10 2 1 7	<b>5,812</b> 1,257 863 326 212 502 947 1,705	1,619 233 360 109 93 112 171 541	<b>7,431</b> 1,490 1,223 435 305 614 1,118 2,246	<b>5,934</b> 1,272 909 327 212 519 962 1,733	<b>1,717</b> 239 405 110 95 127 177 564	<b>7,651</b> 1,511 1,314 437 307 646 1,139 2,297	
c <b>turing industries</b> tics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. rooms hildren's carriages, and sports equipment stationers' goods cts not elsewhere specified	<b>5,168</b> 1,870 358 133 534 158 1,706	<b>1,360</b> 273 48 65 340 79 402	100 88 1	28 23     3	<b>5,268</b> 1,958 359 133 534 158 1,716	<b>1,388</b> 296 48 66 341 79 405	<b>6,656</b> 2,254 407 199 875 237 2,121	<b>5,486</b> 2,102 364 157 544 159 1,743	<b>1,469</b> 323 49 75 370 80 412	6,955 2,425 413 232 914 239 2,155	
manufacturing industries	409 99,931	153 694	161		410	153 694	563	417	160 776	577	
and water	6,269 2,591 3,182 496	<b>285</b> 97 165 23	1	<b>2</b> 2	6,270 2,592 3,182 496	<b>287</b> 97 167 23	<b>6,557</b> 2,689 3,349 519	6,488 2,675 3,281 532	<b>306</b> 102 175 29	6,794 2,777 3,456 561	
communication	<b>34,327</b> 6,078	<b>2,100</b> 227	180	13	<b>34,507</b> 6,080	<b>2,113</b> 227	<b>36,620</b> 6,307	<b>36,260</b> 6,217	<b>2,232</b> 230	38,492	
r transport contracting for general hire or reward ulage d water transport	4,085 6,685 1,865 5,177 3,274	536 155 82 119 82	7 35 8 48 73	 7	4,092 6,720 1,873 5,225 3,347	537 162 82 119 82	4,629 6,882 1,955 5,344 3,429	4,473 6,931 1,973 5,479 3,705	552 178 84 127 86	5,025 7,109 2,057 5,606 3,791	
and telecommunications transport services and storage	1,618 3,624 1,921	265 351 283	3 4	2 2 1	1,618 3,627 1,925	267 353 284	1,885 3,980 2,209	1,700 3,815 1,967	288 385 302	1,988 4,200 2,269	
ades cribution of food and drink cribution of petroleum products le distribution tion of food and drink intribution	<b>39,927</b> 7,792 587 2,816 12,436 7,923	<b>14,124</b> 1,077 35 704 6,264	58 9 1 24	<b>45</b> 5 3 27	<b>39,985</b> 7,801 588 2,816 12,460 7,827	14,169 1,082 35 707 6,291	<b>54,154</b> 8,883 623 3,523 18,751	<b>41,968</b> 8,300 603 2,932 13,037	<b>15,673</b> 1,265 35 778 7,059	57,641 9,565 638 3,710 20,096	
stribution , oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies er industrial materials and machinery	7,823 3,910 4,563	5,498 286 260	4 9 11	6     3	7,827 3,919 4,574	5,504 287 263	13,331 4,206 4,837	8,083 4,176 4,837	5,921 333 282	14,004 4,509 5,119	

(continued on page 1125)

A\*\*2

# AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

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

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	•	1 and a second					(by Region)—co	ntinued				
South Western	5,829	1,726	373	7,928	54	5.9	11,713	1,698	474	13,889	2,445	2.1
Merseyside	25,473	3,123	1,938	30,534	921	3.8	t 584	78	41	703	1	2.2
Northern	51,477	7,962	3,869	63,308	578	4.7	8,424	791	248	9,463	5,501	3.0
Scottish	58,546	13,746	3,928	76,220	1,454	4.0	704 568	3 79	19 33	829 680	58	1.9 2.2
Welsh	22,825	4,714	1,942	29,481	271	4.6	528 572	110	15 24	641 706	46 98	I·7 I·6
Total all Development Areas	164,150	31,271	12,050	207,471	3,278	4.3	1,048 920 27 483	) 380 27 3 91	91 117 10 24	1,278 1,417 308 598	474 21 77 97	4·4 3·5 1·3 2·2
Northern Ireland	25,756	7,910	2,161	35,827	503	7.0	574 537 3,779 705	120 567	38 40 149 2	675 697 4,495 809		2·0 1·5 2·2 2·2
LOCAL AREAS (by Regi South East	ion)	n prop	1000				1,768 1,082 1,128 2,167 645	259 98 154 456	117 25 32 86 21	2,144 1,205 1,314 2,704 771	76 578 158 19 47	1.8 1.4 1.3 1.9 1.6
Greater London †Aldershot	49,596 257	7,041 80	2,318	58,955 376	180	1·3 1·2	2,163	344	107	2,614	3	3.4
Aylesbury Basingstoke	228	30 69	34 16	292 277	- 1	0.9	262	59	7	328	9	1·0 2·1
Bedford †Bournemouth	657 3,175	100 545	25	782 3,829	3	1.5	2,628	266	59	2,953	1,018	2.4
†Braintree	346	87	19	452		1.6	2,010	305	56	2,371	146	1.2
Brentwood †Brighton	324 3,107	39 395	9 104	372 3,606	- 2	1.3 3.0	1,462	66	8	325	26	3.6
Chatham †Chelmsford	1,343 596	369 139	185 10	1,897 745	-	2·6 1·2	1,148		107 31	1,455 907	94	2·5 1·2
†Chichester †Colchester	847 728	124 184	58 30	1,029 942	_	2·5 2·1	5,624 d 885		249 25	6,465 977	107	2·4 3·1
†Crawley	856	141	74 10	1,071	_	0.9 2.9	umberside	a la fanta a	and the second	ALL DE LE CALLER		
†Eastbourne †Gravesend	1,038	178	·99 57	1,315	<u> </u>	2.0	2,836		174	3,378 3,470	35	4.8
†Guildford †Harlow	439 706	128 115	52	624 873	- I	1.2	1,894	183	124 54	2,201	12 20	3.9 2.4
†Hastings †High Wycombe	1,441 689	208 121	39 	1,688 821	50 40	4.0	3,864	569	378 79	4,811 2,363	46	4·8 3·3
†Letchworth †Luton	304 1,499	40	11 62	355	33 21	0.9	2,168	92	38	549	16	0.8
Maidstone	662	90	77	829	-	1.3	589	162	37 12	780 977	57	2·9 1·0
†Newport, I.O.W. †Oxford	1,138 2,091	228 364	56 98	1,422 2,553	245	4·0 1·8	5,948		290 17	6,837 560	4 6	3.9
†Portsmouth †Ramsgate	3,824 1,095	551 185	243 91	4,618 1,371	<u> </u>	3·2 5·5	5,733	641	239	6,613 1,886	217	2·2 6·0
†Reading †St. Albans	1,280	219 94	63 20	1,562 731	_ 3	1·3 0·8	1,928	221	140 89	2,289	140	4·1 2·7
†Slough †Southampton	836 3,448	117 544	43 218	996 4,210	80 3	0.9	1,020	599	202	5,752	92	2.1
†Southend-on-Sea	4,317	378	257 17	4,952	29	3·1 1·2	986		48 69	1,103 1,635	2 	2·2 2·3
Stevenage †Tunbridge Wells	848	126	43	1,017		1.5	240	81	8	457	5	1.5
†Watford †Weybridge	961 683	151 144	52 70	1,164	8		vne 1,273	198	45	1,516	35	2.0
†Worthing	1,262	150	24	1,436	3	3.3	ss 518 850	207	59 26	843 1,083	3	1.6
East Anglia Cambridge	551	101	10	662	3	1.0	3,507 1,513		148 46	4,472	153	4.9
Great Yarmouth tlpswich	1,079	127 333	54 87	1,260		3·9 2·2	569	2	27 27	717	49 33	1.5
Lowestoft	651	25	14	1,782		2.7	870	166	58	1,094	140	2.4
†Norwich Peterborough	1,904 494	221 78	105 60	2,230 632	3	2·1 1·1	838	207	83 61	1,177	39 52	2·7 3·6
outh Western							697 23,600	180	32	909 28,196	919	2·2 4·2
Bath	636	172	34	842	-,.	2.4	13,289	1,466	630	15,385	243 27	2·2 1·8
†Bristol Cheltenham	5,496 983	806 267	162 56	6,464 1,306		2·3 2·6	328	147	9 46	461 930	23	2.8
†Exeter Gloucester	1,510	293 297	63 96	1,866	_	3·3 2·6	1,085	293	24 72	1,349 2,452	55 10	1.5
†Plymouth Salisbury	2,826	630 139	212	3,668		3.7 2.3	728	156	29 39	913	60	1·7 2·2
Swindon	1,378	139	55	1,572	366	2.3	1,062	113	36	1,211	57	4·2 1·3
Taunton †Torbay	678 2,861	92 566	23 149	793 3,576	52	2·4 6·1	656 924	126	66 68	907 1,118	2	2.5
†Torbay †Yeovil	2,861 533	566 121	149 23	3,576 677	52	6·1 2·1	924 1,480		68 42	1,118 1,778	24	2.5

# LOCAL ARE Northern

+Bishop Auckl +Carlisle +Chester-le-St +Consett +Darlington Durham +Hortlengel Hartlepool Peterlee †Sunderland †Teesside †Tyneside †Workington

# Wales

†Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale Llanelli Neath Newport †Pontypool †Pontypridd †Port Talbot Shotton †Swansea †Wrexham

# Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Star

# nsurance, bar Insurance Banking and Other financia Property own Advertising ar Other busines Central offices

Professional a Accountancy Educational se Legal services Medical and d Religious orga Research and Other profess

Miscellaneous Cinemas, theat Sport and othe Betting and ga Hotels and ot Restaurants, c Public houses Clubs Catering contr Hairdressing an Private domest

Dry cleaning, Motor repaire Repair of boo Other service Public adminis National gove

Local governm Ex-service per

Other persons Aged 18 and Aged under 1

(131121)

DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1125

# Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 10th November, 1969 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate		Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centag rate
EAS (by Reg	ion)—cont	tinued					LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	gion)—cont	inued				
	1 Sugar	Luniand z		1	1	1	Scotland				1.1753.6	1 August	1
cland treet	2,697 838 2,035 1,580 1,221 1,153 1,661 1,228 5,722 5,305 16,705 1,111 1,411 4,220 887	179 207 243 187 282 136 388 134 528 1,356 2,191 388 2,191 388	189 35 135 74 61 39 223 117 456 598 1,223 107	3,065 1,080 2,413 1,841 1,564 1,328 2,272 1,479 6,706 7,259 20,119 1,606 1,812 5,001 1,293		6.9 2.5 6.5 5.8 3.0 4.8 5.9 6.1 5.8 3.7 5.1 5.8 7.1 5.8	+Aberdeen +Ayr +Bathgate +Dumbarton Dumfries +Dundee +Dunfermline +Edinburgh +Falkirk +Glasgow +Greenock +Highlands and Islands +Irvine +Kilmarnock +Kirkcaldy +North Lanarkshire +Paisley +Perth +Stirling	2,424 1,017 782 867 1,002 2,340 1,469 6,006 1,018 20,103 1,571 5,146 1,096 790 2,183 5,009 1,770 674 906	388 308 166 136 250 383 435 921 647 2,777 693 1,339 338 143 533 1,955 363 125 211	89 63 42 59 67 163 104 234 58 1,041 225 572 88 23 95 481 73 34 66	2,901 1,388 990 1,062 1,319 2,886 2,008 7,161 1,723 23,921 2,489 7,057 1,522 956 2,811 7,445 2,206 833 1,183	9 2 	2 · 9 3 · 7 2 · 9 3 · 8 4 · 7 2 · 8 4 · 5 2 · 8 4 · 5 2 · 8 4 · 7 2 · 7 5 · 2 4 · 4 4 · 7 2 · 7 5 · 2 4 · 4 2 · 8 2 · 7 2
	585 572 1,957 1,057 2,541 2,100 756 2,216 1,888	103 279 313 393 495 666 179 414 168	48 68 225 137 213 335 91 121 81	736 919 2,495 1,587 3,249 3,101 1,026 2,751 2,137	   	2·4 3·2 3·9 5·3 4·4 2·7 3·6 6·0	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	480 8,675 746 2,551 1,825	143 2,479 277 337 570	32 649 63 234 101	655 11,803 1,086 3,122 2,496	 231 20 6 35	3 · 7 5 · 3 3 · 8 11 · 3 14 · 4

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

the groupings of the employment exchanges there listed, does not affect the composition of the development areas, which are still defined in terms of the same employment exchange areas. \* Figures relate to a group of employment exchange areas details of which are given on page 648 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

A\*\*3

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

			GR	EAT BRIT	AIN			UNITED KINGDOM			
ndard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOL	LY PLOYED*	TEMPC	RARILY		TOTAL			TOTAL	and the	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
nking, finance and business services bill discounting ial institutions ning and managing, etc. and market research ess services es not allocable elsewhere	10,608 5,079 3,238 404 701 379 727 80	<b>2,179</b> 747 301 168 198 104 652 9	2	2	10,610 5,080 3,238 404 702 379 727 80	2,181 747 301 168 199 104 653 9	<b>12,791</b> 5,827 3,539 572 901 483 1,380 89	<b>10,871</b> 5,193 3,297 420 739 390 751 81	2,377 834 342 193 216 110 672 10	<b>13,248</b> 6,027 3,639 613 955 500 1,423 91	
and scientific services services ervices dental services canisations development services sional and scientific services	9,674 446 4,232 341 3,267 189 234 965	6,886 159 2,245 318 3,778 56 64 266	12 5 2 1 4	10 6 2 2	9,686 446 4,237 341 3,269 190 234 969	6,896 159 2,251 318 3,780 56 64 268	16,582 605 6,488 659 7,049 246 298 1,237	10,026 456 4,390 348 3,397 210 238 987	7,728 167 2,487 364 4,295 61 67 287	17,754 623 6,877 712 7,692 271 305 1,274	
a <b>services</b> atres, radio, etc. her recreations ambling ther residential establishments cafes, snack bars	<b>43,472</b> 4,096 2,946 2,164 13,680 2,353 1,297 2,625	18,770 1,302 433 453 7,591 1,975 492 369	89 15 3 8 21 3 3 3	50 3 2 14 3 2	<b>43,561</b> 4,111 2,949 2,172 13,701 2,356 1,300 2,628	<b>18,820</b> 1,305 436 455 7,605 1,978 492 371	62,381 5,416 3,385 2,627 21,306 4,334 1,792 2,999	45,359 4,200 3,020 2,375 14,150 2,433 1,431 2,763	20,198 1,328 451 469 8,016 2,076 541 394	<b>65,557</b> 5,528 3,471 2,844 22,166 4,509 1,972 3,157	
tractors and manicure estic service , job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. ers, distributors, garages and filling stations ots and shoes es	439 826 875 837 281 5,639 189 5,225	287 1,064 1,768 655 217 740 31 1,393	3 2 4 10 14	5  3   	439 829 877 837 285 5,649 189 5,239	287 1,069 1,781 655 218 740 31 1,397	726 1,898 2,658 1,492 503 6,389 220 6,636	459 861 950 886 299 5,929 202 5,401	302 1,172 2,108 728 240 788 32 1,553	761 2,033 3,058 1,614 539 6,717 234 6,954	
s <b>tration and defence</b> ernment service ment service	<b>24,993</b> 9,395 15,598	<b>3,434</b> 1,724 1,710	<b>24</b> 6 18	8 3 5	<b>25,017</b> 9,401 15,616	<b>3,442</b> 1,727 1,715	<b>28,459</b> 11,128 17,331	<b>26,354</b> 9,929 16,425	<b>3,775</b> 1,935 1,840	<b>30,129</b> 11,864 18,265	
sonnel not classified by industry	1,653	99	See. See		1,653	99	1,752	1,708	119	1,827	
<b>s not classified by industry</b> over 8	<b>36,877</b> 34,083 2,794	<b>13,428</b> 12,064 1,364	I I		<b>36,878</b> 34,084 2,794	<b>13,428</b> 12,064 1,364	<b>50,306</b> 46,148 4,158	<b>39,305</b> 35,796 3,509	14,362 12,707 1,655	<b>53,667</b> 48,503 5,164	

• 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 in the four weeks ended 5th November 1969. At that 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 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 8th 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, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of

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. comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

# Table 1

	Five wee 8th Octo 1969		Four wee 5th Nove 1969	Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 5th	
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	November 1969 (48 weeks)
Men Women	102,907 48,695	104,481 93,007	82,996 38,099	101,212 86,550	968,340 433,591
Total Adults	151,602	197,488	121,095	187,762	1,401,931
Boys Girls	28,778 16,638	32,496 41,863	14,942 9,107	29,108 38,802	200,112 144,102
Total young persons	45,416	74,359	24,049	67,910	344,214
Total	197,018	271,847	145,144	255,672	1,746,145

		during fou ember 1969	r weeks en	ded		Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th November 1969				
Industry group (Standard industrial classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	82,996	14,942	38,099	9,107	145,144	101,212	29,108	86,550	38,802	255,672
Total, Index of Production industries	57,641	8,500	16,117	3,546	85,804	63,282	14,013	38,045	17,086	132,426
Total, all manufacturing industries	38,679	6,549	15,583	3,372	64,183	51,175	10,975	37,221	16,376	115,747
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	820	304	961	30	2,115	787	1,059	238	267	2,351
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	<b>545</b> 339	101 86	<b>44</b> 12	_4	<b>694</b> 437	<b>3,796</b> 3,613	<b>579</b> 546	<b>65</b> 16	<b>32</b> 12	<b>4,472</b> 4,187
Food, drink and tobacco	3,366	546	3,103	425	7,440	1,862	649	4,408	1,291	8,210
Coal and petroleum products	143	П	37	5	196	210	24	43	29	306
Chemicals and allied industries	1,707	173	674	148	2,702	1,915	467	1,402	588	4,372
Metal manufacture	3,653	521	274	60	4,508	4,001	706	521	217	5,445
Mechanical engineering	6,886	1,004	1,138	202	9,230	14,117	1,800	2,105	768	18,790
Instrument engineering	539	109	332	53	1,033	1,300	304	661	278	2,543
Electrical engineering	2,778	444	2,180	273	5,675	5,588	741	4,842	1,234	12,405
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,807	89	38	16	1,950	1,279	109	66	19	1,473
Vehicles	2,708	284	408	79	3,479	5,311	313	1,035	229	6,888
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,358	1,003	1,448	286	7,095	5,191	1,517	2,666	1,116	10,490
Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	<b>2,147</b> 589 456	<b>374</b> 87 75	<b>1,297</b> 318 255	<b>428</b> 60 77	<b>4,246</b> 1,054 863	<b>2,324</b> 739 569	<b>843</b> 204 230	<b>4,785</b> 1,293 1,059	<b>2,731</b> 474 639	<b>10,683</b> 2,710 2,497
Leather, leather goods and fur	300	123	114	54	591	167	182	464	372	1,185
Clothing and footwear	560	258	1,685	634	3,137	1,052	652	9,247	4,531	15,482
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,028	253	404	79	2,764	1,665	421	1,064	412	3,562
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,268	660	322	106	3,356	1,797	866	612	472	3,74
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	<b>1,370</b> 984 360	<b>385</b> 157 213	<b>1,010</b> 604 324	<b>349</b> 154 181	<b>3,114</b> 1,899 1,078	<b>1,438</b> 733 629	<b>857</b> 309 516	<b>1,746</b> 1,001 708	<b>1,458</b> 539 884	<b>5,49</b> 2,58 2,73
Other manufacturing industries	2,061	312	1,119	175	3,667	1,958	524	1,554	631	4,667
Construction	17,716	1,756	334	134	19,940	7,570	2,231	501	496	10,79
Gas, electricity and water	701	94	156	36	987	741	228	258	182	1,40
Transport and communication	4,318	408	720	175	5,621	12,510	847	2,997	542	16,89
Distributive trades	7,355	3,427	6,681	3,044	20,507	6,225	6,825	11,955	10,462	35,46
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	711	209	738	456	2,114	2,222	1,516	1,388	1,868	6,99
Professional and scientific services	1,508	251	2,852	542	5,153	5,782	1,609	16,287	2,261	25,93
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering (MLH 884–888) Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	<b>7,423</b> 400 4,720 261	<b>1,440</b> 68 325 176	<b>7,892</b> 375 5,361 422	<b>964</b> 64 244 200	<b>17,719</b> 907 10,650 1,059	<b>6,327</b> 341 2,175 185	<b>2,354</b> 144 643 157	12,960 724 6,037 1,123	<b>5,380</b> 324 853 595	<b>27,02</b> 1,53 9,70 2,06
Public administration National government service Local government service	<b>3,220</b> 1,469 1,751	<b>403</b> 178 225	<b>2,138</b> 1,637 501	<b>350</b> 168 182	<b>6,111</b> 3,452 2,659	<b>4,077</b> 2,182 1,895	<b>885</b> 410 475	<b>2,680</b> 1,620 1,060	<b>936</b> 516 420	<b>8,57</b> 4,72 3,85

Table 3 Region South East Greater London East Anglia South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western North Western Northern Wales Scotland Great Britain London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern

# STOPPAGES OF WORK

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.

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 thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

# Stoppages of work in the first eleven months of 1969 and 1968

	Januar 1969	y to Nov	ember	January to November				
Industry group (Standard Industrial	No. of stop-	Stoppage: progress	s in	No. of stop-	Stoppages progress	in in		
Classification 1958)	pages	progress		pages	progress			
	begin-	No. of	No. of	begin-	No. of	No. of		
	ning in	workers	working	ning in	workers	working		
	period	involved	days lost	period	involved	days los		
Agriculture, forestry, fish-		1000						
ing	6	1,900	62,000	5	900	3,00		
Coal mining	173	143,200	1,034,000	210	28,400	52,00		
All other mining and	Rain and an	and the second second	a starting the second se			accession in		
quarrying	7	600	2,000	5	400	2,00		
Food, drink and tobacco	112	33,800	158,000	58	18,000	48,00		
Chemicals, etc.	48	16,200	51,000	44	10,800	40,00		
Metal manufacture	208	81,100	539,000	141	188,900	412,00		
Engineering	594	266,300	941,000	388	964,300	1,286,00		
Shipbuilding and marine	1 1 1 2 1	Inner		-				
engineering	86	52,300	192,000	127	51,100	311,00		
Motor vehicles and cycles	261	264,000	1,498,000	226	399,900	892,00		
Aircraft	79	41,400	114,000	65	160,400	183,00		
Other vehicles	8	2,300	17,000	18	14,200	19,00		
Other metal goods Textiles	110	21,900	93,000	97	124,000	186,00		
	68	17,300	118,000	51	12,200	32,00		
Clothing and footwear	21	9,000	18,000	15	3,500	7,00		
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	51	9,100	35,000	38	13,700	99,00		
Timber, furniture, etc.	37	6,900	32,000	27	7,000	26,00		
Paper and printing	52	18,200	79,000	20	3,800	23,00		
Remaining manufacturing industries	00	20.200	00.000		07.000	100.00		
Construction	82 272	28,300	88,000	61	27,300	100,00		
Gas, electricity and water	29	43,000	265,000	269	46,400	222,00		
Port and inland water	29	9,300	17,000	14	3,000	7,00		
transport	281	161,900	351,000	176	72,300	104.00		
All other transport	149	196,400	290,000	138	66,200	442,00		
Distributive trades	35	3,200	16,000	29	3,300	8,00		
Administrative, profes-				三 二 王王王		the second		
sional, etc., services	68	93,500	242,000	49	9,300	43.00		
Miscellaneous services	19	6,900	16,000	22	5,200	27,00		
Total	†2,854	1,528,100	6,269,000	+2 268	2,234,500	4,574,00		

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

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# DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1127

	Placings during four weeks ended 5th November 1969					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 5th November 1969						
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total		
and	32,534 19,943 2,259 4,383 9,308 6,043 11,767 5,416 4,751 6,535	4,868 2,504 376 755 2,550 1,273 1,785 920 820 1,595	14,235 8,335 833 2,283 3,846 3,242 5,522 2,488 2,052 3,598	2,470 1,097 212 649 1,459 887 1,119 751 590 970	54,107 31,879 3,680 8,070 17,163 11,445 20,193 9,575 8,213 12,698	43,556 19,755 2,747 6,005 15,937 7,672 11,219 4,193 3,859 6,024	13,028 7,630 762 1,509 4,986 2,414 2,652 856 950 1,951	35,428 19,237 2,409 6,140 11,586 8,282 11,384 3,231 2,276 5,814	16,019 9,028 1,010 2,178 6,028 3,346 4,132 1,661 1,220 3,208	108,031 55,650 6,928 15,832 38,537 21,714 29,387 9,941 8,305 16,997		
	82,996	14,942	38,099	9,107	145,144	101,212	29,108	86,550	38,802	255,672		
	24,695 10,098	3,314 1,930	11,081 3,987	1,558 1,124	40,648 17,139	26,885 19,418	9,996 3,794	24,707 13,130	11,990 5,039	73,578 41,381		

<sup>†</sup>Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken

The aggregate of 458,000 working days lost in November includes 156,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

# **Causes of stoppages**

	Beginning Novembe		Beginning in the first eleven months of 1969		
Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work	152 21 6	107,800 2,600 1,500	I,405 229 30	610,200 68,400 7,500	
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements rules	20	4,200	447	120,800	
and discipline Trade union status Sympathetic action	44 10 10	9,800 1,300 7,600	508 174 61	256,200 108,200 130,800	
Total	263	134,800	2,854	1,302,100	

# Duration of stoppages-ending in November

a first differ a line based	Number of	in used such some	
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	77 57 30 47 60	33,900 14,600 6,300 8,300 25,200	32,000 39,000 20,000 50,000
Total	271	88,200	402,000

# 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 offer 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, loaders and warehousemen stopped work on 12th November in support of a demand at national level for a substantial increase on basic wage rates. 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, page 951) ended on 10th November. This dispute was the subject of a Court of Inquiry under Professor J. C. Wood held on 7th and 8th November. The terms of settlement provide for an immediate increase of 9d. 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 HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES

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

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

# Indices

At 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:

31st January 1956 = 100

and a start	ord a list weeks	All indu services	stries and		Manufacturing industries only				
Date	the second states	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates		
1968	November	172.9	90.7	190.7	168.8	90.6	186.3		
1969	October	179.9	90.5	198.7	177 · 1	90.4	195.8		
1969	November	180.2	90.5	199.1	177.2	90.4	196.0		

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

# Principal changes reported in November

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

- Health Services: General increase of 15s. a week for adult male workers and certain other increases due to the introduction of a revised pay and grading structure. Proportionate amounts for women and young workers (11 November).
- Retail meat trade—England and Wales: Increase of 16s. a week for men and women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers (17th November).

Pottery manufacture: Plusage on all earnings increased from 75 to  $77\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (1st November).

- Atomic Energy Authority: Increase of 17s. 6d. a week for adult males with proportional amounts for women and young workers. Certain other increases in craft leads and shift allowances (1st October).
- Letterpress printing—England and Wales: Increase of 20s. a week for adult craftsmen, pro rata for other categories, together with adjustments in extra payments for certain occupations (1st November).
- Flour milling: Increase in standard wage structure of 5 per cent. on basic weekly rates and certain other increases (10th November).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments 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 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 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 agreement and £175,000 from direct negotiations between employers' association and trade unions.

# Analysis of aggregate changes

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

# Table (a)

	Basic week rates of wa or minimu entitlemen	ages	Normal weekly hours of work			
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours		
	205 000	£ 290.000				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	385,000	16,000				
Mining and quarrying	30,000	510,000	2,000	3.000		
Food, drink and tobacco	465,000	95.000	2,000	3,000		
Chemicals and allied industries	140,000	95,000	DIE DIRANGE			
Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineer- ing Vehicles	375,000	230,000	2,000	4,000		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	he moneyd	ASHIW 250	ernolesta			
Textiles	305,000	165,000	196,000	230,000		
Leather, leather goods and fur	3,000	2,000	32,000	32,000		
Clothing and footwear	95,000	65,000	6,000	6,000		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	89,000	62,000	1,000	1,000		
Timber, furniture, etc.	105,000	50,000	1100-120	10061-00		
Paper, printing and publishing	320,000	275,000		-		
Other manufacturing industries	93,000	75,000	6,000	6,000		
Construction	140,000	150,000	Lant an	10000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Gas, electricity and water	100,000	60,000	- 000	6.000		
Transport and communication	850,000	680,000	6,000	4,000		
Distributive trades	670,000	415,000	4,000	4,000		
Public administration and pro-	070 000	1.090.000				
fessional services Miscellaneous services	870,000 560,000	390,000	275,000	403,000		
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	Basic weel minimum	kly rates of w entitlements	ages or	Normal weekly hours of work			
	Approxima workers aff	te number of ected by—	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction		
	increases	decreases	increase	workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours		
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1968 November December	2,560 3,325	1,190	1,385 2,645	4 40	23 60		
1969 January February March April June July* August* September* October* November	880 730 455 355 135 575 1,305 355 1,225 410 450		425 375 145 130 65 315 970 290 1,055 355 495	118  120 75 205 3  6	118  175 75 310 3  6		

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

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include: Wire and wire rope manufacture: Two additional days. Fellmongering (England and Wales): Two additional days.

# **RETAIL PRICES 18th NOVEMBER 1969**

At 18th November 1969 the general\* retail prices index was 133 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 133.2 21st October and 126.7 at 12th November 1968.

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

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significa seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smol fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 128.4 and that all other items of food was 133.0.

### The principal changes in the month were:

- Food: Reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and brussels sprouts were r than offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes and Drussels sprouts were n particularly eggs, pork and cauliflower. The index for foods the prices of w show significant seasonal variation fell by about one-half of one per cent. to 12 compared with 129-2 in October. The index for the food group as a whole ros 132.0, compared with 131.8 in October.
- Housing: Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of dwelling unfurnished the index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather less one-half of one per cent. to 150.0, compared with 149.5 in October.
- Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of m items of clothing and footwear, and the index for the group as a whole ross nearly one-half of one per cent. to 119.7, compared with 119.2 in October.
- **Transport and vehicles:** Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of pi of second-hand cars and of charges for repair and maintenance of motor vehi the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less one-half of one per cent. to 124-5, compared with  $124 \cdot 1$  in October.
- Miscellaneous goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of man the items included in this group, and the index for the group taken as a wir rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 134-3, compared with 12 in October.
- Services: Mainly as a result of higher charges for services such as laundering shoe repairing and admission to dance halls, the index for the services g taken as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 145.5, compared with 1
- Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather than one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and index rose to 138.5, compared with 138.1 in October.

Detailed	figures	tor	various	groups	and	sul	o-grou	ups	are:	

Group and

sub-group	Index f

Food: Total	132.0
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	137
Meat and bacon	142
Fish	138
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	112
Milk, cheese and eggs	127
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	111
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	144
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	136
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	109
Other food	129

	p and sub-group	Index figu
II	Alcoholic drink	136-4
III	Tobacco	135.8
IV	Housing: Total	150.0
	Rent	156
	Rates and water charges	150
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	125
v	Fuel and light: Total (including ail)	141.6
•	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	141.6
	Coal and coke	151
	Gas Electricity	126 145
	Littlicity	145
VI	Durable household goods: Total	120.7
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	131
	Radio, television and other household	Links
	appliances Pottery glassware and hardware	108
10 13 (11 13)	Pottery, glassware and hardware	123
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	119.7
	Men's outer clothing	125
	Men's underclothing	124
	Women's outer clothing	117
	Women's underclothing	119
	Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	119
	hats and materials	115
	Footwear	123
vIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	124.5
	Motoring and cycling	116
	Fares	144
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	134.3
and the	Books, newspapers and periodicals	167
	Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	
	requisites	121
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other	
	household goods Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys	118
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	131
	Services: Total	145
•	Postage and telephones	145.
	Entertainment	137 142
	Other services, including domestic help	The second se
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing	fairst generation
	laundering and dry cleaning	150
XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	138 .
larren	All Items	133 ·

• The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. † The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satis-factory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121 4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

# **Statistical Series**

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

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

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics, where possible, to the Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this GAZETTE, January 1966, page 20] which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions. Where this is not practicable at present, they relate to the former Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this GAZETTE, January 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in the south east of England [see this GAZETTE, April 1965, page 161].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

		Employees	Employees	Civil	Maller	Tatal	LM Ferrer	Manhing	Ofwelich	
Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed*	employ- ment*	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	Working population*	Of which Males*	Females
Num	pers unadjusted for seas	sonal variations	and a second	a share		1010			C. C	dinom-bit
1963	June September December	22,603 22,670 22,759	1,647 1,644 1,641	24,250 24,315 24,400	461 468 451	24,711 24,783 24,852	427 424 423	25,138 25,207 25,275	16,548 16,538 16,606	8,590 8,669 8,668
1964	March June September December	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,638 1,635 1,632 1,629	24,350 24,527 24,682 24,706	415 317 335 340	24,765 24,844 25,017 25,046	424 424 423 425	25,189 25,268 25,440 25,471	16,493 16,546 16,599 16,646	8,696 8,722 8,841 8,825
1965	March June September December	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617	24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897	343 270 304 319	24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216	424 423 421 420	25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636	16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654	8,880 8,859 8,977 8,982
1966	March June September December	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,614 1,612 1,629 1,647	24,807 24,913 24,955 24,662	307 253 324 467	25,114 25,166 25,279 25,130	418 417 416 419	25,532 25,583 25,695 25,549	16,526 16,556 16,587 16,559	9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990
1967	March June September December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
1968	March June September December	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647	1,681 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,242 24,326 24,382 24,328	572 506 535 540	24,814 24,833 24,916 24,868	407 400 395 390	25,221 25,233 25,311 25,258	16,268 16,285 16,326 16,322	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
1969	March	22,515	1,681	24,196	566	24,762	384	25,146	16,194	8,952
Num	pers adjusted for season	al variations†								
1963	June September December	22,591 22,619 22,758		24,239 24,263 24,399	170-6 160-1 166-2	102.9 101.9 102.7	1 5 6 9 60 7 4 2 6 9 60 7 4 1 5 9 60 7 4	25,174 25,169 25,245	16,561 16,537 16,559	8,614 8,632 8,686
1964	March June September December	22,797 22,878 22,990 23,067	A Rest	24,435 24,513 24,622 24,695	9-4-0 9-4 1	101-7 101-3		25,242 25,303 25,391 25,433	16,544 16,556 16,590 16,594	8,698 8,747 8,800 8,839
1965	March June September December	23,121 23,131 23,139 23,262		24,747 24,753 24,759 24,879	0-142 5-468 19-762	0-100 8-000 8-000	0-040.6 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-	25,482 25,497 25,491 25,592	16,595 16,613 16,559 16,596	8,887 8,884 8,932 8,995
1966	March June September December	23,309 23,285 23,247 22,994		24,922 24,897 24,876 24,641				25,615 25,618 25,626 25,500	16,602 16,563 16,566 16,497	9,013 9,055 9,060 9,003
1967	March June September December	22,846 22,813 22,821 22,714	5 509 8	24,510 24,495 24,502 24,395	2-093 3-8823 A-502 2-602	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	9 5 8 70 9 9 5 8 70 9 9 5 8 70 9	25,424 25,427 25,449 25,337	16,453 16,465 16,517 16,402	8,971 8,962 8,932 8,936
1968	March June September December	22,681 22,633 22,612 22,629	2 - 2012 - 1 3 - 2022 - 3 2 - 2022 - 3	24,362 24,313 24,293 24,309	524-1 525-2 515-7	1.22	5-1 8,006-1 5-9 8,623-6	25,311 25,268 25,232 25,216	16,351 16,293 16,292 16,263	8,961 8,975 8,940 8,952
1969	March	22,642	1 1 332-1 1	22,324	5/18/7	16.95	1.613.9 6.17	25,241	16,283	8,958

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

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
Standa	ard Regions	20 0 201	1 Bela	2 102 5-1		10 000 M		e 13-668	a prise	N N29,01 0	232,253	ASTR P
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	*September	7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701
	*December	7,846	619	1,280	2,279	1,403	2,018	2,907	1,260	937	2,087	22,647
1969	*March	7,815	616	1,271	2,287	1,397	1,986	2,876	1,244	926	2,086	22,515

# EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

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

# the Ownert Dullation and stand at

Britain, which includes Civil Servants serving overseas.

# **EMPLOYMENT**

# Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

Service and a		- P		produc- ustries†	Manufa indus	cturing stries	201	vitedW		1410	Employed	oyaes	of states	and and a		
Mid-r	nonth	Total all industries and services*	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufactures	Enginecring and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June (a)	22,036 · 0 22,373 · 0 22,572 · 0 22,603 · 0	11,222.5 11,384.2 11,328.5 11,201.4 11,375.9	100 · 4 101 · 7 101 · 3 100 · 2	8,662.9 8,793.5 8,718.4 8,581.5 8,704.2	100.8 102.2 101.3 99.8	620 · 8 590 · 7 566 · 5 553 · 7 526 · 5	766 · 0 733 · 4 711 · 0 682 · 4 655 · 2	788 · 1 803 · 4 813 · 1 804 · 9 801 · 9	528 · 6 529 · 5 516 · 1 511 · 2 506 · 3	616·6 632·6 595·5 591·4 620·2	2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2,125 · 1 2,181 · 5	253 · 3 243 · 1 235 · 1 211 · 2 203 · 3	911-8 890-8 875-8 865-9 869-5	544.7 558.0 549.2 545.8 566.2	840.9 835.6 796.9 776.4 776.6
1965 1966	(b)§ June June (a)	22,892.0 23,147.0 23,301.0	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	} 101·4	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	} 101·2 102·6	528 · 4 486 · 1 466 · 5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507·7 514·9 524·6	621 · 8 631 · 9 618 · 8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	203·8 204·5 200·5	871 · 4 861 · 8 852 · 6	568 · 3 588 · 1 593 · 3	780·7 767·4 756·6
1967 1968	(b) June June	22,828·0 22,645·0	11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3	} 102.7 99.3 97.5	8,976 · 4 8,700 · 5 8,613 · 1	} 102·8 99·7 98·7	464 · 1 432 · 6 413 · 3	574·2 550·5 485·9	832 · I 824 · 2 806 · 9	524·5 515·2 497·2	622.6 591.4 579.7	2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0	200 · 1 196 · 8 188 · 1	845 · 2 815 · 5 802 · 8	596.0 565.8 565.5	757·3 702·0 689·8
1966	January February March	23,194.0	11,553·7 11,548·0 11,532·8	102·9 102·8 102·7	8,899 · 2 8,893 · 5 8,872 · 2	102·9 102·9 102·8		598·8 594·5 590·0	806 · 3 802 · 4 799 · 0	521 · 2 522 · 9 523 · 3	630·9 627·5 624·9	2,305·9 2,311·9 2,308·2	208·2 203·2 202·1	858 · 7 858 · 8 857 · 4	598 · 4 597 · 2 595 · 4	762 · 7 763 · 2 760 · 5
	April May June (a)	23,301.0	11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8	102.7 102.7	8,879 · 0 8,870 · 9 8,868 · 2	102·9 102·8	466·5	584·9 580·4 576·3	799·2 803·4 811·2	523·5 523·5 524·6	622 · 1 621 · 0 618 · 8	2,310·9 2,309·4 2,308·2	201 · 6 201 · 4 200 · 5	857 · 5 854 · 6 852 · 6	595·2 594·5 593·3	760 · 4 757 · 3 756 · 6
	(b)	da fred	11,610.1	} 102.7	8,976 • 4	} 102.8	464 · I	574.2	832 · I 850 · 4	524·5 527·3	622 · 6 622 · 6	2,347·7 2,350·1	200 · I 198 · 7	845·2 840·5	596·0 596·3	757·3 756·7
	July August September	23,325.0	11,607·5 11,637·6 11,611·1	102.6 102.5 102.0	8,993·7 9,033·4 9,029·4	102·9 102·9 102·7		570·6 568·3 566·2	856·4 844·6	530·3 528·0	622·8 624·5	2,363 · I 2,376 · 8	198·9 200·3	841·2 844·0	597·0 595·3	761 · 1 757 · 5
	October November December	23,016.0	11,587·2 11,529·2 11,480·7	101.7 101.2 100.9	9,007·7 8,961·5 8,921·6	102·3 101·7 101·3	anar saar aar saar	564·9 564·2 562·7	847 · 5 846 · 9 841 · 3	528·5 527·0 524·2	620·3 616·5 612·9	2,374 · 1 2,369 · 9 2,367 · 3	201 · 2 202 · 2 203 · 5	840·9 825·9 822·6	593·8 589·0 586·6	752 · 8 747 · 3 741 · 4
1967	January February March	22,728.0	11,363·9 11,320·9 11,287·2	100·6 100·2 100·0	8,840 · 9 8,801 · 4 8,770 · 1	101·0 100·6 100·4		561·0 559·7 557·8	825 · 4 818 · 9 817 · 8	520·2 519·7 518·7	607 · 3 603 · 7 600 · 3	2,353·3 2,347·2 2,339·9	202·9 201·2 200·4	819·4 818·5 818·5	580·2 575·6 573·4	731.0 723.9 716.3
	April May June	22,828.0	11,276·3 11,256·4 11,220·7	99.9 99.5 99.3	8,762 · 1 8,732 · 5 8,700 · 5	100·3 99·9 99·7	432.6	556 · 1 553 · 9 550 · 5	818·0 820·0 824·2	517·4 515·7 515·2	597·4 594·3 591·4	2,335·8 2,328·6 2,319·6	200·8 198·9 196·8	817·9 817·3 815·5	572·9 569·6 565·8	713·1 706·8 702·0
	July August September	22,905 • 0	11,212·0 11,226·2 11,220·7	99 · 1 98 · 8 98 · 6	8,698 · 4 8,708 · 1 9,706 · 9	99.5 99.2 99.0		545·7 542·2 538·5	840·7 842·1 833·4	514·6 515·1 512·5	589 · 4 588 · 8 589 · 8	2,314·6 2,317·1 2,326·5	196-3 194-8 193-8	812·5 809·7 809·4	563-6 564-0 564-5	697·8 697·0 692·1
	October November December	22,733.0	11,196·6 11,191·4 11,159·7	98·3 98·2 98·1	8,701 · 8 8,705 · 9 8,696 · 3	98·8 98·8 98·7	nic pan nic pani- in thete	533 · 6 528 · 2 52 <del>4</del> · 1	835 · 1 835 · 5 830 · 2	509 · 5 509 · 3 508 · 1	587·3 586·7 586·3	2,327·3 2,326·8 2,321·5	193·6 194·3 193·6	807 · 8 806 · 1 807 · 5	564-4 566-1 566-9	689·5 689·6 691·1
1968	January February March	22,561.0	11,049·2 11,043·4 11,032·2	97 · 9 97 · 8 97 · 8	8,623 · 6 8,625 · 7 8,613 · 1	98.6 98.6 98.6	analanas Sector of	520·2 515·7 508·7	809·7 804·0 802·9	504·6 503·6 501·1	583 · 6 583 · 2 582 · 1	2,304·3 2,301·6 2,295·0	191+5 191+6 190+9	804·4 804·7 805·2	562·9 564·7 564·1	686 · 4 689 · 5 687 · 5
	April May June	22,645.0	11,006·8 11,038·0 11,017·3	97·5 97·6 97·5	8,602 · 5 8,617 · 6 8,613 · 1	98·5 98·6 98·7	413-3	499 · 0 493 · 0 485 · 9	799·2 802·7 806·9	500·0 499·6 497·2	581 · 8 580 · 8 579 · 7	2,287 · 0 2,283 · 4 2,281 · 0	191·2 190·9 188·1	804·3 803·9 802·8	564 · 1 565 · 4 565 · 5	687·5 689·6 689·8
	July   August   September	22,701.0	11,022 · 6 11,062 · 2 11,068 · 1	97·4 97·3 97·2	8,638 · 0 8,677 · 2 8,681 · 6	98.8 98.8 98.7		481 · 0 475 · 5 471 · 0	825 · 5 831 · 1 820 · 3	499 · 4 504 · 1 501 · 9	581 · 8 583 · 7 585 · 4	2,283 · 0 2,288 · 4 2,294 · 7	188 · 1 187 · 9 188 · 5	802 · 2 802 · 1 807 · 5	566·5 568·7 570·4	689 · 6 694 · 3 695 · 6
	October   November   December	22,647.0	11,071·4 11,087·3 11,080·2	97·2 97·3 97·4	8,698 · 1 8,710 · 6 8,723 · 4	98-8 98-9 99-0		467 · 0 464 · 2 461 · 0	824·3 825·9 825·9	501 · 7 502 · 3 502 · 5	584·7 585·8 587·1	2,297 · 1 2,299 · 8 2,304 · 5	185·9 184·8 186·2	811·1 812·2 815·0	573·7 575·9 576·9	697 · I 700 · 4 702 · 3
1969	January   February   March	22,515.0	10,990 · 0 10,980 · 6 10,957 · 7	97·3 97·2 97·1	8,665 · 0 8,669 · 3 8,665 · 7	99-0 99-1 99-2	and a state	458 · 5 456 · 7 455 · 5	810·3 805·2 803·0	500 · 1 500 · 7 501 · 2	586-3 587-8 589-3	2,292 · 5 2,296 · 5 2,298 · 1	185·2 185·4 186·6	815·6 821·7 824·3	571-8 572-9 572-4	699 · 6 700 · 8 700 · 1
	April   May   June		10,967 · 5 10,961 · 5 10,933 · 7	97·2 96·9 96·7	8,678 · 2 8,666 · 1 8,647 · 1	99 · 4 99 · 2 99 · 1		453 · 1 450 · 3 447 · 7	807·2 808·6 811·7	502 · 8 502 · 3 501 · 6	589 · 6 588 · 6 588 · 2	2,300 · 2 2,295 · 8 2,291 · 9	186 · 1 186 · 6 185 · 7	826·4 825·5 823·6	572·2 570·5 569·0	700 · 7 700 · 7 698 · 3
	July   August   September		10,948 · 8 10,962 · 6 10,947 · 21	96·7 96·5 96·2¶	8,675 · 5 8,692 · 0 8,695 · 7	99·2 99·0 98·9	in the second	445 · 1 442 · 4 441 · 1	832.5 834.9 825.3	506 · 4 508 · 5 507 · 6	589 · 5 589 · 8 590 · 6	2,295·3 2,300·0 2,313·0	184-8 184-4 185-3	821.6 821.7 825.3	569·4 570·0 570·6	696 · 8 698 · 8 697 · 6
	October		10,962.5	96.3	8,720.7	99.0	All a la la	438.6	831.6	509·7	591.6	2,321 · 4	186-2	827·0	573.6	696.9

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

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

¶ Revised figures.

Leather, leath and fur

62·9 62·6 62·4 61·6 62·2

62·3 60·4 59·3

59·2 56·1 55·6

59·5 59·6 59·6

59·9 59·6 59·3

59.2

59·0 59·4 59·0

57·9 57·7 57·1

56·7 56·3 56·3

56·8 56·3 56·1

54·9 55·6 55·6

55·5 56·0 56·0

56·0 56·1 55·9

55·5 55·4 54·9

55·0 54·5 53·9

53.9 53·7 53·0 52.9

THOUSANDS

TABLE 103 (continued)

# EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

(continue	ed)					S. C. Conto				- Andrews				THOUSAN	NDS
Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	Mid-m	onth
565 · 3 569 · 2 561 · 1 542 · 8 536 · 4	335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	288 · 5 287 · 3 284 · 7 280 · 8 288 · 0	597 · 1 612 · 7 621 · 2 620 · 6 621 · 7	300 · 5 304 · 7 304 · 3 306 · 8 320 · 1	1,422.7 1,477.5 1,512.2 1,540.4 1,614.1	370 · 9 379 · 8 386 · 9 397 · 1 402 · 4	1,677 · 6 1,702 · 4 1,713 · 0 1,682 · 7 1,665 · 1	2,773 · 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,924 · 6	2,511 · 1 2,608 · 7 2,721 · 9 2,816 · 8 2,922 · 8	567 · 4 560 · 4 587 · 9 574 · 4 608 · 3	1,397·7 1,418·1 1,463·8 1,489·8 1,542·4	503 · 7 510 · 2 520 · 3 537 · 1 519 · 2	739·2 752·6 771·5 802·0 751·6	June June June June June (a)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
539·3 531·5 524·8	351 · 3 354 · 1 348 · 3	288 · 6 296 · 4 290 · 8	623 · 4 633 · 2 641 · 0	321 · 0 332 · 3 338 · 2	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	2,935 · 7 3,044 · 7 3,155 · 8	611·1 611·6 608·8	1,548 · 6 1,573 · 9 1,598 · 2	532 · I 544 · 9 556 · 8	753 · 6 758 · 0 789 · 3	(b)§ June June (a)	1965 1966
527 · 6 498 · 9 492 · 0	361 · 0 348 · 5 350 · 8	314·1 301·1 321·2	644 · 1 633 · 4 634 · 9	344·9 332·0 347·6	1,636∙6 1,545∙6 1,505∙8	422 · 9 424 · 1 412 · 5	1,609 · 3 1,602 · 6 1,584 · 1	2,925 · 6 2,798 · 4 2,773 · 8	3,151·3 3,268·1 3,354·5	607 · 4 582 · 0 571 · 4	1,588 · 6 1,531 · 8 1,528 · 7	556·2 565·4 584·0	788 · 1 825 · 2 818 · 2	(b) June June	1967 1968
527 · 4 527 · 3 526 · 5	351 · 3 349 · 2 348 · 1	295·2 294·5 292·4	639·7 640·0 638·5	333·8 335·8 336·3	1,633·4 1,637·0 1,646·6	422·3 423·0 424·0		S HOL			100			January February March	1966
530·2 527·9 524·8	348 · 1 348 · 6 348 · 3	292·7 292·2 290·8	640·2 640·4 641·0	337·5 337·1 338·2	1,646 · 2 1,682 · 9 1,681 · 0	424·5 423·3 423·3	1,602.9	2,973 · 7	3,155-8	608·8	1,598-2	556·8	789·3	April May June (a)	
527·6 525·5	361·0 361·4	314·1 313·4	644 · 1 645 · 9	344·9 345·9	1,636·6	422 · 9 422 · 8	1,609-3	2,925 · 6	3,151-3	607 · 4	1,588.6	556.2	788 · I	(b) July	
528·7 528·7	361·8 360·1	314·9 314·1	650·5 650·2	347·3 346·3	1,612·3 1,590·2	423·6 425·3		100						August September	
525·2 521·0 517·4	358·4 356·1 354·3	311.7 310.2 307.6	649·7 647·8 644·8	345·7 344·0 340·6	1,588 · 1 1,575 · 0 1,566 · 9	426 · 5 428 · 5 429 · 5		150 EE 8 ACI 10 F 20						October November December	
512·5 510·3 508·1	350·7 349·0 347·8	304 · 3 303 · 4 302 · 1	640·3 638·0 635·7	336·7 335·7 334·8	1,532·8 1,530·7 1,530·6	429 · 2 429 · 1 428 · 7		12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						January February March	1967
510·5 505·8 498·9	348 · 8 349 · 0 348 · 5	302 · 3 301 · 7 301 · 1	636·2 634·8 633·4	334·2 333·7 332·0	1,531+6 1,544+6 1,545+6	426 · 5 425 · 4 424 · 1	1,602.6	2,798 • 4	3,268 · I	582·0	1,531.8	565 • 4	825·2	April May June	
494·2 495·7 498·2	350·3 351·0 351·0	301 · 5 305 · 5 308 · 1	634·4 638·4 638·7	332·8 332·9 333·2	1,545·0 1,552·4 1,551·8	422 · 9 423 · 5 423 · 5						4 a 4		July August September	
496 · 5 496 · 3 495 · 7	351 · 4 350 · 9 351 · 2	310·5 312·6 313·1	637·3 636·6 635·6	336·3 339·2 340·3	1,537·3 1,533·7 1,516·2	423 · 9 423 · 6 423 · 1		2721 C.S.S.						October November December	
490 · 6 491 · 8 490 · 5	348·2 348·3 348·2	311+4 313+4 314+3	632·8 633·6 633·5	338 · 1 340 · 6 342 · 6	1,483 · 7 1,481 · 1 1,490 · 5	421 · 7 420 · 9 419 · 9								January February March	1968
490·0 493·9 492·0	349·3 350·9 350·8	316·1 319·9 321·2	633 · 5 634 · 5 634 · 9	343·6 346·5 347·6	1,487·9 1,512·4 1,505·8	417·4 415·0 412·5	1,584·1	2,773.8	3,354-5	571.4	1,528.7	584·0	818·2	April May June	
489·2 492·9 495·4	352·4 355·0 353·2	320·3 321·7 321·6	636·0 641·2 639·9	348 · 5 350 · 1 351 · 2	1,493 · 8 1,499 · 8 1,506 · 8	409 · 8 409 · 7 408 · 7								July   August   September	
496 · 6 496 · 5 497 · 3	353·3 353·5 353·0	321·9 321·0 319·5	640 · 5 640 · 8 641 · 5	354·2 355·6 355·8	1, <del>4</del> 98·8 1,506·8 1,491·8	407 · 5 405 · 7 404 · 0						Contraction of the second		October   November   December	
493 · 0 492 · 9 490 · 5	350 · 1 350 · 0 349 · 3	314·8 310·4 307·1	638·6 637·0 636·5	351·6 352·6 352·4	1,463 · 8 1,452 · 8 1,435 · 8	402 · 7 401 · 8 400 · 7				Solaria S 12 2				January   February   March	1969
493 · 5 490 · 6 487 · 2	349·2 348·0 346·3	305 · 4 303 · 9 300 · 9	636 · 1 636 · 0 634 · 3	353·8 354·5 354·5	1,436·8 1,447·8 1,443·8	399 · 4 397 · 3 395 · 1						Mer et al		April   May   June	
483 · 9 485 · 7 486 · 7	347·3 347·5 344·8	300·3 301·6 300·7	637·9 640·2 639·8	355·9 355·2 355·4	1,433·8 1,433·8 1,416·8¶	394·4 394·4 393·6		Server Source Marsh		inter				July   August   September	
485 · 6	344.7	300 · 5	641 · 2	357.8	1,410.8	° 392·4		12.11.12		All the second				October	
A REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	A REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	of the state of th	A COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	Carlos and a second second second	and the second s	or the support the second party of the	CONTRACTOR OFFICE	A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OW	NAMES OF A DAY OF A D	CARLES AND	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH.	CONTRACTOR OF STREET,	A STATUS AND A STATUS OF A STATUS	ADD THE STOCK OF T	other Designation of the Party

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

# Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	T	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers				
		Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	<b>Total</b> (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasonal Number (000's)	Iy adjusted As percentage of total employees per cent.		
1954 1955 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 284\cdot 8\\ 232\cdot 2\\ 257\cdot 0\\ 312\cdot 5\\ 457\cdot 4\\ 475\cdot 2\\ 360\cdot 4\\ 340\cdot 7\\ 463\cdot 2\\ 573\cdot 2\\ 380\cdot 6\\ 328\cdot 8\\ 359\cdot 7\\ 559\cdot 5\\ 564\cdot 1\end{array}\right.$	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·4 2·1 2·2 1·6 1·5 2·0 2·5 1·6 1·4 1·5 2·4 2·4	271.6 213.2 229.6 294.5 410.1 444.5 345.8 312.1 431.9 520.6 372.2 317.0 330.9 521.0 549.4	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 13.1 13.3 10.4 8.6 7.4 9.1 8.6	13-2 19-1 27-4 18-0 47-2 30-7 14-6 28-6 31-3 52-7 8-4 11-8 28-8 38-5 14-7	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4 323 · 4 511 · 8 540 · 9		1.2 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.2 2.3		
965	October 11	317·0	1 · 4	309·2	6·0	7·8	303·2	309 · 4	1·3		
	November 8	321·2	1 · 4	315·1	2·6	6·1	312·5	301 · 1	1·3		
	December 6	332·0	1 · 4	319·3	1·7	12·7	317·6	304 · 3	1·3		
966	January 10	349·7	1.5	339·0	3·1	10·7	335·9	284·7	1·2		
	February 14	339·4	1.4	328·2	1·8	11·1	326·5	277·0	1·2		
	March 14	314·2	1.3	306·5	1·2	7·7	305·3	273·9	1·2		
	April 18	307 · 5	·3	299 · 0	7·4	8·5	291 · 5	278 · 5	·2		
	May 16	280 · 3	·2	271 · 2	2·2	9·0	269 · 0	276 · 9	·2		
	June 13	261 · 1	·1	253 · 2	1·4	7·9	251 · 8	290 · 1	·2		
	July 11	264·2	1·1	258·2	5·9	5·9	252·3	305·0	1·3		
	August 8	317·0	1·3	309·9	36·2	7·1	273·7	318·0	1·4		
	September 12	340·2	1·4	324·2	16·8	16·0	307·4	343·6	1·5		
	October 10	436·2	1.9	374·6	7·6	61 · 6	367 · 1	377 · 1	·6		
	November 14	542·6	2.3	438·9	3·4	103 · 6	435 · 5	423 · 7	·8		
	December 12	564·2	2.4	467·2	2·4	97 · 0	464 · 8	448 · 8	·9		
967	January 9	600 · 2	2·6	527·4	4·2	72·8	523·2	453 · 9	1.9		
	February 13	602 · 8	2·6	537·7	2·7	65·2	534·9	453 · 9	1.9		
	March 13	569 · 0	2·4	524·8	2·0	44·2	522·8	466 · 9	2.0		
	April 10	567·4	2·4	525 · 5	8·3	41 · 9	517·2	495·3	2·1		
	May 8	541·4	2·3	496 · 8	3·5	44 · 7	493·2	505·4	2·2		
	June 12	499·8	2·1	465 · 9	2·2	34 · 0	463·7	524·2	2·3		
	July 10	497 · 1	2·1	472 · 1	7·9	24·9	464·2	543·3	2·3		
	August 14	555 · 6	2·4	533 · 0	40·0	22·6	493·0	558·7	2·4		
	September 11	555 · 4	2·4	525 · 7	22·4	29·7	503·3	562·8	2·4		
	October 9	560·7	2·4	531.6	9·4	29·1	522·3	541 · 3	2·3		
	November 13	581·6	2·5	552.3	4·1	29·3	548·2	536 · 1	2·3		
	December 11	582·7	2·5	558.9	2·9	23·8	556·0	538 · 3	2·3		
968	January 8	630-9	2·7	600 · 4	4·4	30·5	596·0	519·6	2·2		
	February 12	619-2	2·7	596 · 0	3·1	23·2	592·9	503·2	2·2		
	March 11	589-9	2·5	572 · 0	2·3	17·9	569·7	508·5	2·2		
	April 8	578·4	2·5	566·9	8·7	11.5	558·3	534·7	2·3		
	May 13	548·9	2·4	535·6	4·0	13.3	531·6	544·5	2·4		
	June 10	516·7	2·2	506·5	2·5	10.3	503·9	568·7	2·5		
	July 8	514·6	2·2	504·9	7·7	9·7	497·2	580·4	2·5		
	August 12	561·4	2·4	553·2	36·2	8·2	516·9	585·0	2·5		
	September 9	547·4	2·4	534·6	20·8	12·8	513·8	574·5	2·5		
	October 14	549·3	2·4	538·8	7·2	10·5	531 · 6	551 · 1	2·4		
	November 11	560·9	2·4	544·5	3·6	16·3	540 · 9	528 · 8	2·3		
	December 9	551·7	2·4	540·0	2·5	11·7	537 · 5	520 · 1	2·2		
969	January 13	594·5	2.6	584·0	3·7	10·5	580·3	505·5	2·2		
	February 10	591·2	2.6	576·1	2·5	15·1	573·6	486·8	2·1		
	March 10	589·4	2.5	566·1	1·8	23·4	564·3	503·7	2·2		
	April 14	557·7	2·4	550·0	8·4	7·7	541 · 6	518·7	2·2		
	May 12	523·3	2·3	509·2	3·2	14·1	505 · 9	518·3	2·2		
	June 9	498·6	2·2	483·3	2·3	15·3	481 · 0	543·4	2·3		
	July 14	512·1	2·2	503 · 5	9·8	8·6	493·7	576·5	2·5		
	August 11	568·1	2·5	552 · 4	35·8	15·6	516·6	584·6	2·5		
	September 8	559·0	2·4	539 · 9	21·2	19·1	518·7	580·0	2·5		
	October 13	572·3	2·5	542·6	7·8	29·7	534·8	554·5	2·4		
	November 10	571·9	2·5	552·5	4·2	19·4	548·3	536·2	2·3		

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

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 become available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

January Februar March I April 18 May 16 June 13 July 11 August Septemi October Novemb Decembe January Februar March I 1967 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 August Septem October Novemb Decemb January Februar March I 1968 April 8 May 13 June 10

TABLE 105

1965

1966

October Novem Decemb

July 8 August I Septemb October Novemb Decemb

January Februar March I April 14

1969

May 12 June 9 July 14 August 1 Septemb

October Novemb

# UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

Y UNSHIEV ing school-laavet	TOTAL	. REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLOYED ccluding school-leavers			
Seasonally as	- Instantion						Seasonall	y adjusted		
A nord text to to	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
(2000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
averages	184 · 4 146 · 7 168 · 8 216 · 6 321 · 4 343 · 8 259 · 8 249 · 6 344 · 9 440 · 1 286 · 2 250 · 3 285 · 1 451 · 2 473 · 7	1.3 1.1 1.2 1.5 2.3 2.4 1.8 1.7 2.3 3.0 1.9 1.7 1.9 3.0 3.2	176 · 5 137 · 4 151 · 0 204 · 3 293 · 8 322 · 6 248 · 3 226 · 3 321 · 9 393 · 8 279 · 6 240 · 6 259 · 6 420 · 7 460 · 7	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	7 · 9 9 · 3 17 · 8 12 · 3 27 · 6 21 · 2 11 · 5 23 · 3 22 · 9 46 · 2 6 · 6 9 · 7 32 · 5 30 · 5 13 · 1	173 · 6 135 · 1 148 · 9 201 · 3 288 · 8 315 · 1 242 · 9 222 · 0 314 · 0 382 · 8 273 · 2 235 · 5 255 · 1 415 · 1 455 · 1		· 2   · 0   · 1   · 4 2 · 0 2 · 2   · 7   · 5 2 · 1 2 · 6   · 8   · 6   · 7 2 · 8 3 · 1		
er II	240·6	1.6	233·8	3.6	6·8	230·2	240·3	1.6		
ber 8	244·4	1.6	239·2	1.6	5·1	237·6	233·5	1.6		
ber 6	258·0	1.7	247·4	1.0	10·6	246·4	236·5	1.6		
v 10	274·8	1 · 8	265·6	·9	9·2	263·7	221 · 2	1.5		
ry 14	267·1	1 · 8	257·2	·	9·9	256·1	214 · 9	1.4		
14	245·4	1 · 6	238·8	0·7	6·6	238·1	213 · 2	1.4		
8 5-88	241 · 4	1.6	234·0	4·9	7·4	229 · 1	219·6	1 · 5		
0-58	219 · 9	1.5	212·0	1·4	8·0	210 · 5	219·3	1 · 5		
8-86	206 · 5	1.4	199·5	0·9	7·0	198 · 6	228·0	1 · 5		
8 ber 12	209 · 1 245 · 5 266 · 4	1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 8	204·I 239·5 253·2	3·4 21·9 10·2	5.0 6.0 13.3	200·6 217·7 243·0	238·2 248·4 273·4	·6  ·7  ·8		
r 10 -	348·7	2·3	292·2	4·5	56·5	287·7	310·2	2·0		
ber 14	435·8	2·9	345·8	2·0	90·0	343·8	339·2	2·3		
ber 12	460·3	3·1	373·4	1·5	86·9	372·0	359·4	2·4		
9	487 · 4	3·3	425 · 2	2.6	62 · 2	422 · 7	360 · 6	2·4		
13	483 · 2	3·3	430 · 8	1.7	52 · 4	429 · 1	358 · 2	2·4		
3	453 · 4	3·1	420 · 8	1.3	32 · 6	419 · 5	369 · 8	2·5		
	452 · 5	3·1	421 · 2	5·5	31 · 3	415·7	398·8	2·7		
	433 · 3	2·9	398 · 9	2·3	34 · 4	396·6	413·4	2·8		
	403 · 6	2·7	377 · 9	1·4	25 · 8	376·4	429·8	2·9		
14 ber 11	401 · 2 443 · 1 447 · 8	2·7 3·0 3·0	383 · 3 426 · 1 424 · 0	4·7 24·3 13·8	17·9 17·0 23·7	378·5 401·8 410·3	444·3 455·5 461·0	3·0 3·1 3·1		
r9	452 · 5	3 · 1	429·3	5·8	23·2	423 · 5	445·0	3·0		
ber13	474 · 7	3 · 2	450·0	2·6	24·7	447 · 5	442·5	3·0		
ber11	481 · 8	3 · 3	461·2	1·8	20·6	459 · 3	444·9	3·0		
8	526·4	3.6	499 · 2	2.8	27 · 2	496 · 4	425·2	2·9		
y 12	516·5	3.5	496 · 4	2.0	20 · 1	494 · 4	412·3	2·8		
I	492·9	3.4	477 · 0	1.5	15 · 9	475 · 5	418·2	2·9		
	483 · 5	3·3	473 · 7	5·4	9·8	468 · 3	449 · 3	3·1		
	461 · 5	3·2	449 · 9	2·8	11·6	447 · 1	466 · 0	3·2		
	438 · 7	3·0	429 · 4	1·7	9·3	427 · 7	488 · 1	3·3		
12 ber 9	437·4 468·4 459·7	3.0 3.2 3.2	428·8 461·6 448·1	4·9 23·2 13·5	8.6 6.9 11.6	423 · 9 438 · 4 434 · 6	497 · 0 496 · 6 488 · 2	3·4 3·4 3·3		
•  4	459 · 6	3·2	450 · 1	4·8	9·5	445·4	468·2	3 · 2		
ber	472 · 7	3·2	457 · 2	2·4	15·4	454·8	449·8	3 · 1		
er 9	467 · 7	3·2	456 · 8	1·6	10·9	455·2	440·9	3 · 0		
13	506 · 6	3.5	497 · I	2·4	10·5	494 · 6	423 · 6	2·9		
y 10	504 · 6	3.5	490 · 8	1·7	13·8	489 · 1	407 · 9	2·8		
0	505 · 5	3.5	483 · 8	1·2	21·8	482 · 6	424 · 3	2·9		
1777 1777 1777 1777	475·8 447·6 428·5	3·3 3·1 2·9	469 · 3 434 · 9 414 · 9	5·8 2·3 1·6	6·5 12·7 13·6	463 · 5 432 · 6 413 · 3	444·7 450·9 471·7	3·1 3·1 3·2		
ll ber 8	435 · 3 476 · 9 472 · 2	3.0 3.3 3.2	428·2 463·2 454·7	6·2 23·0 13·6	7·1 13·7 17·5	422 · 0 440 · 3 441 · 1	494 · 8 498 · 8 495 · 5	3·4 3·4 3·4		
13	483 · 8	3·3	456·0	5·0	27·8	451.0	474·2	3 3		
er 10	484 · 3	3·3	466·5	2·8	17·9	463.7	458·6	3·1		

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

, G3,			REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees
aner tea	0.992	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 964 965 966	erages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 100\cdot 4\\ 85\cdot 5\\ 88\cdot 2\\ 95\cdot 9\\ 136\cdot 0\\ 131\cdot 4\\ 100\cdot 6\\ 91\cdot 1\\ 118\cdot 3\\ 133\cdot 1\\ 94\cdot 4\\ 78\cdot 5\\ 74\cdot 6\\ 108\cdot 3\\ 90\cdot 4\end{array}\right.$	1.4 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.8 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.4 1.6 1.1 0.9 0.9 1.3 1.1	95.1 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3 100.2 88.8	2.8 1.9 1.6 2.2 3.3 4.2 3.2 2.8 5.2 7.2 4.1 3.5 2.9 3.5 3.0	5.3 9.8 9.6 5.7 19.7 9.5 3.0 5.3 8.3 6.4 1.8 2.1 3.4 8.0 1.6	92.3 73.8 77.0 88.1 113.1 117.7 94.3 83.0 104.8 119.5 88.5 72.9 68.3 96.8 85.7		1.3 1.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.8 1.1 1.0
965 October	er 8	76·4	0·9	75 · 4	2·4	1.0	73 · 0	70·3	0·8
Novembe		76·9	0·9	75 · 9	1·1	1.0	74 · 8	68·2	0·8
Decembe		74·0	0·9	71 · 9	0·7	2.1	71 · 2	65·8	0·8
966 January I	14	74·9	0·9	73 · 4	1.2	1.4	72·2	57·6	0·7
February		72·3	0·8	71 · 1	0.7	1.2	70·3	55·4	0·6
March 14		68·7	0·8	67 · 7	0.5	1.0	67·3	57·7	0·7
April 18		66 · 1	0·8	64·9	2·5	1 · 1	62·4	58·2	0·7
May 16		60 · 3	0·7	59·3	0·8	1 · 1	58·5	63·0	0·7
June 13		54 · 6	0·6	53·7	0·5	0 · 9	53·2	66·5	0·8
July 11		55 · 1	0.6	54·2	2·5	0·9	51·7	70·0	0·8
August 8		71 · 5	0.8	70·4	14·3	1·2	56·0	71·4	0·8
Septembe		73 · 8	0.9	71·0	6·6	2·8	64·4	71·8	0·8
October	er 14	87·5	1.0	82·4	3·0	5·1	79·4	76·8	0·9
Novembe		106·8	1.2	93·1	1·4	13·7	91·7	84·7	1·0
Decembe		103·9	1.2	93·8	0·9	10·1	92·9	88·4	1·0
67 January 9	13	2·7	1·3	102 · 1	1.6	10·6	100 · 5	87·8	1.0
February		9·7	1·4	106 · 9	1.0	12·8	105 · 9	91·7	1.1
March 13		15·6	1·4	104 · 0	0.8	11·5	103 · 3	92·7	1.1
April 10		114-9	·3	104·2	2.8	10·7	101 · 5	96·5	·
May 8		108-1	·3	97·8	1.2	10·3	96 · 6	96·4	·
June 12		96-2	·1	88·0	0.8	8·2	87 · 2	99·3	· 2
July 10 August 14 Septembe	4 er	95-9 112-5 107-6	1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 3	88·9 106·9 101·7	3·2 15·6 8·6	7·0 5·6 5·9	85·7 91·3 93·1	104·6 108·3 101·9	1 · 2 1 · 3 1 · 2
October	er 13	108·2	1.3	102·4	3.6	5·9	98·8	96.6	· 1
Novembe		106·9	1.2	102·3	1.5	4·6	100·8	93.6	· 1
Decembe		100·9	1.2	97·7	1.1	3·2	96·6	92.2	· 1
68 January 8		104·5	1·2	101·2	1.6	3·3	99·6	86·8	1.0
February		102·7	1·2	99·6	1.1	3·1	98·5	84·2	1.0
March 11		97·0	1·1	95·0	0.8	2·0	94·2	83·8	1.0
April 8		94·9	1·1	93·2	3·3	.7	90·0	85·2	1.0
May 13		87·4	1·0	85·7	1·2	.7	84·5	85·8	1.0
June 10		78·0	0·9	77·1	0·8	.0	76·3	88·8	1.0
July 8	er 9	77·2	0·9	76 · 1	2·8	·	73·2	91-9	1 · 1
August 12		93·0	1·1	91 · 6	13·0	·4	78·6	95-0	1 · 1
Septembe		87·7	1·0	86 · 5	7·3	·2	79·2	87-3	1 · 0
October	er II	89·7	1.0	88.7	2·4	1.0	86·2	83·8	1.0
Novembe		88·2	1.0	87.3	1·2	0.9	86·0	79·1	0.9
Decembe		84·0	1.0	83.2	0·9	0.8	82·4	77·4	0.9
69 January I	10	87 · 9	1.0	87·0	1 · 3	0·9	85·7	72·0	0·8
February		86 · 6	1.0	85·3	0 · 8	1·3	84·5	69·9	0·8
March 10		83 · 9	1.0	82·3	0 · 6	1·6	81·7	71·7	0·8
April 14		81 · 9	1.0	80·6	2·5	1.3	78·1	73.6	0.9
May 12		75 · 6	0.9	74·2	0·9	1.4	73·3	75.9	0.9
June 9		70 · 1	0.8	68·4	0·7	1.8	67·7	80.5	0.9
July 14	er 8	76·8	0·9	75·3	3.6	1.5	71 · 7	90·4	·
August 11		91·1	1·1	89·2	12.8	1.9	76 · 4	92·7	·
Septembe		86·8	1·0	85·2	7.6	1.6	77 · 6	95·6	· 0
October		88·5	1·0	86·6	2·7	1.9	83 · 9	81·4	0·9
Novembe		87·6	1·0	86·1	1·4	1.5	84 · 7	77·8	0·9

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

available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

TABLE 107

1965

1966

1967

January Februar March I April 18 May 16 June 13

July II August Septemi

Octobe Novem Decemb

January Februar March I April 10 May 8 June 12

July 10 August Septemi

Octobe Novem Decemb

January Februar March 1968

April 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 August Septem

Octobe Novem Decemi

1969 January Februa March

April I May 12 June 9

July 14 August Septem

Octobe Novem

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: London and South Eastern Region

	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLO	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	As percentage of total
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
averages	52.1 38.4 43.8 55.6 72.2 68.7 52.6 54.3 72.7 85.7 57.4 50.5 54.9 93.3 93.5	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	50·3 35·8 40·2 52·9 70·5 67·5 51·7 52·6 71·8 81·1 57·0 49·9 54·0 91·7 92·3	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.0	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7 0.9 1.6 1.2	49.4 35.3 39.7 52.2 69.4 66.3 50.6 51.6 70.0 79.2 55.8 48.9 53.1 90.6 91.3		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
er II	50·5	0·9	50·1	0·9	0·3	49·3	48·6	0·8
nber 8	51·1	0·9	50·9	0·3	0·2	50·6	46·7	0·8
1ber 6	50·0	0·9	49·8	0·2	0·2	49·6	47·0	0·8
y 10	55 · 3	0·9	54·8	0·3	0.6	54·5	43·7	0·7
ary 14	54 · 3	0·9	53·8	0·2	0.4	53·7	44·0	0·7
14	50 · 1	0·9	49·8	0·1	0.3	49·7	43·3	0·7
18	48·5	0·8	48 · 1	0·9	0·4	47 · 2	44·8	0·8
5	43·8	0·7	43 · 4	0·2	0·4	43 · 1	45·1	0·8
3	40·4	0·7	40 · 1	0·2	0·3	39 · 9	48·3	0·8
t 8 nber 12	40·5 48·5 52·0	0·7 0·8 0·9	40 · 1 48 · 0 51 · 3	0·1 4·8 2·1	0·4 0·4 0·7	39·9 43·2 49·2	51 · 6 53 · 3 58 · 1	0·9 0·9 1·0
er 10	63·7	·	62 · 1	1.0	1.6	61 · 1	61.6	·0
nber 14	77·9	·3	75 · 4	0.4	2.5	75 · 0	71.9	·2
nber 12	83·4	·4	81 · 1	0.2	2.3	80 · 9	78.3	·3
y 9	98·5	.7	94 · 1	0·4	4·4	93·7	78 · 6	·4
ury 13	100·0	.7	97 · 6	0·3	2·3	97·4	78 · 9	·4
13	95·4	.6	94 · 1	0·2	1·3	93·9	83 · 3	·4
10 2	96·2 91·1 84·6	1.7 1.6 1.5	94·9 89·6 83·2	0·9 0·4 0·2	1 · 4 1 · 5 1 · 4	94·0 89·3 83·0	89·5 90·7 94·8	1.5 1.6 1.6
)	83·1	1 · 4	82·0	0·2	1 · 1	81.7	98·5	1.7
t  4	91·3	1 · 6	90·3	5·1	1 · 0	85.2	99·8	1.7
nber	90·3	1 · 6	89·6	2·7	0 · 7	86.9	101·8	1.8
er 9.	92·8	1.6	92·0	1 · 1	0·9	90·8	94·5	1.6
nber 13	97·3	1.7	95·8	0 · 4	1·4	95·4	92·9	1.6
nber 11	98·5	1.7	96·8	0 · 3	1·7	96·5	93·9	1.6
y 8	105·8	·8	104·3	0·4	1.5	103 · 9	87·7	1.5
ury 12	106·6	·9	105·4	0·3	1.2	105 · 1	85·1	1.5
11	101·4	·8	100·4	0·3	1.0	100 · 0	88·8	1.5
3	99 · 1	.7	98·4	0·9	0.8	97·5	92.8	·6
3	93 · 0	.6	91·9	0·5	1.2	91·4	92.8	·6
0	86 · 5	.5	85·6	0·2	0.9	85·4	97.3	·7
t 12 nber 9	84·0 89·4 86·5	1.5 1.6 1.5	83·3 88·8 85·8	0·4 4·8 2·7	0·8 0·7 0·6	82.9 83.9 83.1	99·9 98·4 97·4	· 7   · 7   · 7
er 14	88·0	1.5	87·3	0·9	0·7	86 · 3	89·5	1.6
nber 11	89·4	1.6	88·5	0·5	0·8	88 · 1	85·4	1.5
nber 9	91·7	1.6	88·1	0·3	3·6	87 · 8	85·2	1,25
y 13	96·9	1.7	96 · 1	0·4	0·8	95·7	80·4	1 · 4
ary 10	96·6	1.7	95 · 5	0·3	1·1	95·2	77·2	1 · 3
10	93·4	1.6	92 · 5	0·2	0·9	92·3	81·9	1 · 4
14	90·4	1.6	89·7	1·2	0·7	88 · 5	84·2	1.5
	82·8	1.4	82·0	0·4	0·8	81 · 6	83·1	1.4
	76·3	1.3	75·9	0·2	0·4	75 · 7	86·9	1.5
4	75·0	1·3	74·8	0·3	0·3	74·5	90·5	1.6
t I I	82·9	1·4	82·7	4·1	0·2	78·7	92·6	1.6
mber 8	82·2	1·4	82·0	2·5	0·2	79·5	93·3	1.6
er 13	84·0	1.5	83·7	1.0	0·2	82·7	85·5	1.5
mber 10	84·9	1.5	84·6	0.5	0·3	84·1	81·2	1.4

\*

# UNEMPLOYMENT

# Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	O NEMMER Preventional and	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-les		CS V.
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted As percentage of total employees	ndjusted An percentage of total semployees
	1007 s) per con	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	23 · 3 18 · 2 21 · 4 28 · 4 37 · 0 35 · 8 28 · 6 28 · 1 35 · 5 45 · 7 28 · 5 26 · 8 34 · 0 51 · 4 49 · 3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	22.8 17.7 19.8 27.6 35.8 35.3 27.5 26.0 34.6 39.9 28.3 26.0 30.2 48.5 48.4	0.5 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.6 0.9 0.8 0.6 1.0 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	0.6 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.3 0.8 3.8 2.9 0.9	22 · 3 17 · 4 19 · 5 27 · 1 35 · 2 34 · 3 26 · 7 25 · 4 33 · 6 38 · 6 27 · 6 25 · 4 29 · 6 47 · 9 47 · 8	-	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968
1965	October II	25 · 8	0·9	25·2	0·4	0·5	24·8	25·7	0.9	1965 October
	November 8	26 · 5	1·0	26·3	0·2	0·2	26·1	25·1	0.9	Novembe
	December 6	27 · 3	1·0	27·1	0·1	0·2	27·0	25·1	0.9	Decembe
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	1.0 1.1 1.0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22·8 23·1 22·2	0·8 0·8 0·8	1966 January I February March 14
	April 18	27·2	1.0	26·8	0·7	0·3	26·2	23·8	0·8	April 18
	May 16	23·5	0.8	23·3	0·2	0·2	23·1	24·0	0·9	May 16
	June 13	21·4	0.8	21·0	0·1	0·3	20·9	26·7	1·0	June 13
	July II	21.9	0·8	21.5	0·1	0·4	21 · 4	29·4	· 0	July 11
	August 8	26.7	1·0	26.4	3·2	0·3	23 · 2	30·2	· 1	August 8
	September 12	29.3	1·0	28.7	1·3	0·6	27 · 4	33·0	· 2	Septembe
	October 10	48 · 4	1.7	35·5	0.6	12·9	34·8	36·0	1.3	October
	November 14	59 · 6	2.1	44·7	0.2	14·9	44·5	43·5	1.6	Novembe
	December 12	62 · 1	2.2	47·3	0.2	14·8	47·1	45·4	1.6	Decembe
1967	January 9	61 · 1	2·2	53·2	0·3	7·9	52·9	43·7	1.6	1967 January 9
	February 13	62 · 0	2·2	55·6	0·1	6·4	55·4	43·4	1.5	February
	March 13	56 · 4	2·0	52·5	0·1	3·8	52·4	43·3	1.5	March 13
	April 10	51·8	1.8	50 · 1	0·6	1.7	49·6	45·0	·6	April 10
	May 8	50·8	1.8	46 · 5	0·2	4.3	46·3	47·6	·7	May 8
	June 12	43·6	1.6	41 · 4	0·1	2.2	41·3	51·5	·8	June 12
	July 10	41 · 3	1.5	40 · 5	0·2	0·7	40 · 4	52·0	• 9	July 10
	August 14	46 · 5	1.7	45 · 4	2·7	1·1	42 · 7	52·8	• 9	August I
	September 11	46 · 7	1.7	45 · 5	1·6	1·2	43 · 9	52·1	• 9	Septembe
	October 9	49·3	1.8	48 · 1	0·7	1 · 1	47 · 5	49·0	·7	October
	November 13	53·7	1.9	51 · 1	0·2	2 · 6	50 · 9	49·9	·8	Novembe
	December 11	53·2	1.9	51 · 6	0·1	1 · 6	51 · 5	49·8	·8	Decembe
1968	January 8	56·3	2·0	55 · 7	0·2	0.6	55 · 5	45·9	· 6	1968 January 8
	February 12	55·9	2·0	55 · 3	0·2	0.6	55 · 1	43·2	· 5	February
	March 11	54·3	1·9	52 · 1	0·1	2.2	52 · 0	43·0	· 5	March 11
	April 8	51·6	1.8	51·2	1.0	0·5	50·2	45·5	1.6	April 8
	May 13	47·7	1.7	47·2	0.3	0·5	46·9	48·2	1.7	May 13
	June 10	43·6	1.5	43·4	0.2	0·3	43·2	53·8	1.9	June 10
	July 8	42·5	1.5	41 · 9	0·2	0.6	41 · 8	53·7	1.9	July 8
	August 12	46·9	1.7	46 · 2	2·7	0.7	43 · 6	53·8	1.9	August 1
	September 9	47·9	1.7	44 · 7	1·5	3.2	43 · 2	51·3	1.8	Septembe
	October 14	47 · 5	1.7	47 · 0	0.6	0·5	46 · 5	48·0	·7	October
	November 11	48 · 8	1.7	48 · 2	0.2	0·5	48 · 0	47·0	·7	Novembe
	December 9	49 · 0	1.7	48 · 1	0.1	0·9	47 · 9	46·2	·6	Decembe
1969	January 13	54·1	1.9	53·4	0·2	0·7	53·2	43 · 9	1.6	1969 January I
	February 10	55·6	2.0	53·8	0·1	1·8	53·7	42 · 1	1.5	February
	March 10	59·7	2.1	54·0	0·1	5·7	53·9	44 · 6	1.6	March 10
	April 14	51 · 8	1.8	51·3	0·7	0·5	50·7	46·0	·6	April 14
	May 12	46 · 8	1.7	45·4	0·2	1·4	45·2	46·5	·6	May 12
	June 9	45 · 4	1.6	42·7	0·1	2·7	42·6	53·0	·9	June 9
	July 14	43·7	1.5	43 · 1	0·4	0.6	42·7	54·8	1 · 9	July 14
	August 11	47·8	1.7	47 · 5	2·8	0.3	44·7	55·1	1 · 9	August 1
	September 8	48·0	1.7	46 · 9	1·5	1.2	45·4	53·8	1 · 9	Septembe
	October 13	58 · 1	2·1	49 • 6	0·5	8·4	49·2	50·8	1.8	October
	November 10	51 · 1	1·8	50 • 9	0·2	0·5	50·7	49·7	1.8	Novembe

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

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

TABLE 109

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

CBYCOJAMBMU Y.	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLC luding school-lea	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total
(000's) per cent	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
Monthly averages	16.7 13.5 14.9 21.2 26.8 26.1 20.6 17.8 22.5 27.9 20.5 20.9 24.5 33.8 33.5	1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 8 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 7 1 · 4 1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 8 2 · 5 2 · 5	16.3 13.2 14.7 20.9 26.3 25.7 20.3 17.5 22.2 25.3 20.4 20.6 23.6 33.2 33.2	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.4 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 2.6 0.1 0.4 0.4 0.8 0.6 0.2	16.1 13.1 14.5 20.6 26.0 25.2 20.0 17.2 21.8 24.8 20.1 20.3 23.4 32.9 32.9		1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 7 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 3 1 · 7 1 · 9 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 7 2 · 5 2 · 5
October II	21 · 7	·6	21.6	0·2	0·1	21 · 4	21 · 1	1.6
November 8	24 · 1	·8	24.0	0·1	0·1	23 · 9	21 · 4	1.6
December 6	23 · 7	·8	23.5	0·1	0·1	23 · 4	20 · 6	1.5
January 10	25·9	·9	25·6	0·2	0·3	25·5	20·4	1.5
February 14	25·0	·8	24·8	0·1	0·2	24·7	19·9	1.5
March 14	22·6	·7	22·5	—	0·1	22·4	19·4	1.4
April 18	21 · 1	·6	20·9	0·3	0·2	20·6	19·7	1.5
May 16	18 · 4	·4	18·3	0·1	0·1	18·2	19·5	1.4
June 13	16 · 6	·2	16·5	0·1	0·1	16·5	21·1	1.6
July II	16·5	· 2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1.6
August 8	19·1	· 4	18·9	1·2	0·2	17·7	22·6	1.7
September 12	22·1	· 6	21·9	0·7	0·2	21·2	25·2	1.9
October 10	31.7	2·3	28·4	0·3	3·3	28 · 1	27 · 7	2·0
November 14	36.6	2·7	33·8	0·2	2·8	33 · 6	30 · 5	2·3
December 12	38.1	2·8	35·8	0·1	2·3	35 · 7	32 · 0	2·4
January 9	41 · 0	3·1	38·8	0·2	2·2	38·6	31.7	2·4
February 13	39 · 5	2·9	38·3	0·1	I·I	38·2	31.0	2·3
March 13	36 · 8	2·7	36·4	0·1	0·3	36·3	31.8	2·4
April 10	34·6	2.6	34·3	0·3	0·4	34·0	32·6	2·4
May 8	31·9	2.4	31·5	0·1	0·4	31·4	33·4	2·5
June 12	27·5	2.0	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	34·3	2·6
July 10	27 · 1	2·0	26·8	0·2	0·2	26.6	35·3	2.6
August 14	29 · 7	2·2	29·5	1·2	0·2	28.3	34·7	2.6
September 11	30 · 3	2·3	30·0	0·8	0·3	29.2	34·2	2.5
October 9	33 · 1	2·5	32·8	0·4	0·3	32·5	32·1	2·4
November 13	36 · 7	2·7	36·4	0·2	0·3	36·2	32·9	2·5
December 11	37 · 0	2·8	36·6	0·2	0·4	36·4	32·6	2·4
January 8	39·5	2·9	38·4	0·1	1·1	38·3	31·5	2·4
February 12	37·9	2·8	37·7	0·1	0·2	37·6	30·5	2·3
March 11	35·6	2·7	35·5	0·1	0·2	35·4	31·0	2·3
April 8	34·6	2.6	34·4	0·3	0·2	34·1	32.7	2·4
May I3	31·4	2.3	31·2	0·1	0·2	31·1	33.0	2·5
June I0	28·4	2.1	28·3	0·1	0·1	28·2	35.9	2·7
July 8	27·8	2·1	27·6	0·1	0 · 1	27 · 5	36·4	2·7
August 12	30·5	2·3	30·4	1·1	0 · 1	29 · 3	35·8	2·7
September 9	30·4	2·3	30·3	0·8	0 · 1	29 · 5	34·6	2·6
October 14	33 · 8	2·5	33·7	0·3	0·2	33·4	33·0	2·5
November 11	36 · 0	2·7	35·6	0·2	0·4	35·4	32·1	2·4
December 9	35 · 8	2·7	35·7	0·1	0·1	35·6	31·9	2·4
January 13	38·2	2·9	38·0	0·2	0·2	37·8	31.0	2·3
February 10	38·6	2·9	38·0	0·1	0·6	37·9	30.8	2·3
March 10	38·0	2·8	37·6	0·1	0·4	37·5	32.9	2·5
April 14	35·9	2·7	35·7	0·3	0·2	35·4	34·0	2·5
May 12	33·6	2·5	33·2	0·1	0·4	33·1	35·2	2·6
June 9	30·2	2·3	29·7	0·1	0·5	29·6	37·6	2·8
July 14 August 11 September 8	30·7 33·4 34·1	2·3 2·5 2·5	30·5 33·4 34·0	0·2 1·2 0·8	0·2 0·1	30·3 32·2 33·2	39·9 39·1 39·7	3·0 2·9 2·9
October 13	37·2	2·8	37·0	0·3	0·2	36·6	36·1	2·7
November 10	39·8	3·0	39·2	0·2	0·5	39·1	35·6	2·7

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

(1,340,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

# UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

		and the second second second second second second	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees
1 .311	esterationa (2000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 965 966 966 967 968	Yonthly averages	12.3 10.2 23.0 27.0 33.8 31.5 21.4 31.4 40.5 46.9 21.6 20.4 31.7 57.8 51.8	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.3 2.5 2.2	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9 45.8	0.4 0.2 0.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.7 1.0 1.6 0.8 1.3 0.8 1.1 0.9	0.7 0.6 8.3 3.9 4.4 3.0 3.6 10.3 6.3 8.6 1.3 4.1 12.4 14.9 6.0	11-3 9-4 14-5 22-5 28-7 27-6 16-8 20-4 33-2 36-8 19-4 15-1 18-5 41-8 44-9		0.5 0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.8 1.9
965	October 11	19·7	0·8	16·2	0·5	3·5	15·7	15·7	0.7
	November 8	17·0	0·7	15·6	0·1	1·4	15·5	15·5	0.7
	December 6	16·4	0·7	14·9	0·1	1·5	14·8	15·4	0.7
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1 0·1	0·9 1·5 1·0	5·9  5·3  4·7	4·5  4·0  4·	0.6 0.6 0.6
	April 18	15·9	0·7	15·3	0·8	0·5	14·5	14·4	0.6
	May 16	17·1	0·7	14·1	0·1	3·0	13·9	13·9	0.6
	June 13	15·0	0·6	13·6	0·1	1·4	13·5	14·5	0.6
	July 11	14·8	0.6	13.6	0·2	·	13·5	15·0	0.6
	August 8	21·1	0.9	20.7	5·3	0 · 4	15·4	16·1	0.7
	September 12	25·0	1.0	19.9	2·0	5 · 0	17·9	18·3	0.8
	October 10	49 · 7	2·1	23·4	0·7	26·2	22.7	23·2	·0
	November 14	84 · 6	3·5	30·6	0·2	54·0	30.4	30·9	·3
	December 12	87 · 8	3·7	33·9	0·2	53·9	33.8	34·6	·4
967	January 9	70·3	3·0	38·7	0·2	31.6	38 · 4	34·1	1 · 5
	February 13	68·0	2·9	41·0	0·2	27.0	40 · 8	34·7	1 · 5
	March 13	54·9	2·3	40·7	0·2	14.2	40 · 6	36·6	1 · 6
	April 10	54·3	2·3	41 · 6	0·8	12.6	40-9	40 · 0	1.7
	May 8	54·5	2·3	39 · 8	0·3	14.7	39-5	41 · 0	1.8
	June 12	50·5	2·2	39 · 1	0·2	11.4	38-9	43 · 0	1.8
	July 10	49·0	2·1	39·2	0·3	9·8	39·0	44·2	1.9
	August 14	57·7	2·5	48·7	6·0	9·0	42·7	46·0	2.0
	September 11	61·9	2·6	47·8	3·1	4·1	44·6	47·4	2.0
	October 9	60·3	2.6	46·3	1·2	4·0	45 · 2	47·3	2·0
	November 13	57·3	2.4	45·9	0·4	·4	45 · 5	46·4	2·0
	December 11	55·3	2.4	46·2	0·3	9·	45 · 9	46·8	2·0
68	January 8	64·3	2·8	48·9	0·3	15·4	48 · 6	42·9	1.9
	February 12	61·8	2·7	50·3	0·2	11·4	50 · 1	42·3	1.8
	March 11	55·4	2·4	48·4	0·2	7·0	48 · 2	43·2	1.9
	April 8	52·0	2·2	48 · 3	1·4	3.7	46 · 9	45.9	2·0
	May 13	50·3	2·2	45 · 7	0·4	4.6	45 · 3	47.2	2·0
	June 10	46·6	2·0	44 · 1	0·2	2.5	43 · 9	48.6	2·1
	July 8	46 · 6	2·0	42+5	0·2	4·1	42 · 2	47 · 8	2·1
	August 12	52 · 3	2·3	49+1	4·5	3·2	44 · 5	47 · 9	2·1
	September 9	49 · 4	2·1	45+9	2·3	3·5	43 · 6	46 · 3	2·0
	October 14	47 · 5	2·1	43 · 3	0·5	4·2	42.8	44·8	· 9
	November 11	51 · 9	2·2	42 · 4	0·2	9·5	42.2	43·0	· 9
	December 9	43 · 7	1·9	40 · 6	0·1	3·1	40.5	41·4	· 8
969	January 13	43 · 8	1.9	42 · 7	0·2	1 · 1	42 · 5	37-6	1.6
	February 10	45 · 5	2.0	41 · 6	0·1	3 · 9	41 · 5	35-3	1.5
	March 10	46 · 0	2.0	41 · 1	0·1	4 · 9	41 · 0	36-9	1.6
	April 14	41 · 6	·8	40·3	0·8	1.3	39·6	38·8	1.7
	May 12	42 · 1	·8	37·5	0·2	4.6	37·3	38·7	1.7
	June 9	42 · 2	·8	36·5	0·1	5.7	36·5	40·3	1.7
	July 14	42 · 7	1.8	39 · 1	0·3	3·5	38·8	43 · 9	1.9
	August 11	49 · 5	2.1	45 · 4	4·3	4·0	41·2	44 · 3	1.9
	September 8	54 · 5	2.4	43 · 1	2·5	11·5	40·6	43 · 1	1.9
	October 13	53·0	2·3	40·8	0·5	12·2	40·3	42·1	1·8
	November 10	50·7	2·2	40·3	0·2	10·4	40·0	40·7	1·8

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

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 become available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

October Novemi Decemb January Februar March April 14 May 12 June 9

July 8 August Septemi

July 14 August Septem October Novemi

TABLE III

October Novemb Decemb

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

ACTEMENIR J	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOI	LLY UNEMPLC	YED vers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	As percentage of total
1+10007	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
averagés	6 · 4 5 · 8 6 · 9 10 · 8 19 · 7 18 · 6 13 · 1 13 · 0 17 · 9 24 · 7 13 · 6 13 · 3 15 · 8 26 · 0 26 · 9	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6 23.6 26.3	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.9\\ 1.0\\ 1.6\\ 4.1\\ 1.5\\ 0.6\\ 1.9\\ 1.5\\ 4.2\\ 0.9\\ 1.2\\ 2.3\\ 0.7 \end{array} $	5.6 4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 11.9 14.2 23.3 25.9		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
er II	3·	0·9	12.6	0·3	0.5	12·3	13·2	0·9
Iber 8	2·7	0·9	12.3	0·1	0.4	12·2	12·7	0·9
ber 6	3·3	0·9	12.8	0·1	0.5	12·7	12·6	0·9
y 10	14·8	· 0	14·0	0·1	0.8	13·9	12·0	0.8
ry 14	14·5	· 0	13·6	0·1	0.9	13·6	11·5	0.8
14	13·4	0 · 9	12·6	—	0.7	12·6	11·2	0.8
8	13·5	0·9	12·9	0·4	0.6	12·5	2·0	0.8
	12·0	0·8	11·6	0·1	0.4	11·5	1·7	0.8
	11·5	0·8	11·0	—	0.5	11·0	2·1	0.8
8 iber 12	11.8 14.8 15.9	0·8  ·0  ·	11·4 14·5 15·2	0·1 1·9 0·9	0-4 0-3 0-8	11.3 12.6 14.3	13·0 13·7 15·6	0.9 1.0 1.1
er 10	18·9	· 3	17·4	0·4	1.5	17.0	18·2	1.3
Iber 14	23·3	· 6	19·6	0·1	3.7	19.5	20·2	1.4
ber 12	24·9	· 7	21·3	0·1	3.6	21.2	21·2	1.5
ry 13 13	28·0 28·3 27·8	∙9 2∙0   ∙9	23·7 24·4 23·8	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1	4·3 3·9 4·0	23.6 24.3 23.7	20·7 20·7 21·0	1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 5
0	27·4	· 9	24·1	0·4	3·3	23·7	22.5	1.6
	25·1	· 7	22·3	0·2	2·8	22·2	22.5	1.6
	23·2	· 6	21·4	0·1	1·9	21·3	23.2	1.6
14 hber 11	23 · 1 25 · 5 25 · 1	1.6 1.8 1.7	21 · 4 24 · 5 24 · 1	0·2 1·6 1·0	1 · 8 1 · 0 1 · 1	21 · 2 22 · 9 23 · 1	24·3 25·1 25·2	1.7 1.7 1.7
er 9	24·8	·7	23·8	0·5	1.0	23·3	24·8	.7
Aber 13	26·5	·8	25·0	0·2	1.5	24·9	25·7	.8
ber 11	26·8	·9	25·4	0·1	1.4	25·3	25·3	.8
y 8	29·5	2·1	27.5	0 · 1	1.9	27·4	24 · 1	· 7
ry 12	29·0	2·0	27.5	0 · 1	1.5	27·3	23 · 3	· 6
11	27·6	1·9	26.6	0 · 1	0.9	26·5	23 · 5	· 7
	27·2	· 9	26·4	0·3	0.8	26·1	24·8	·7
	26·3	· 8	25·4	0·2	0.9	25·3	25·7	·8
	24·7	· 7	24·2	0·1	0.5	24·1	26·2	·8
: 12 1ber 9	24·2 26·8 26·4	1.7 1.9 1.9	23·8 26·5 26·2	0·2 1·3 1·0	0·3 0·2 0·3	23.6 25.2 25.2	27·0 27·6 27·5	· 9   · 9   · 9
er 14	26·8	.9	26.5	0·3	0·2	26·2	27·9	2·0
Iber 11	27·6	.9	27.2	0·2	0·4	27·0	27·9	2·0
ber 9	27·5	.9	27.1	0·1	0·4	27·0	27·0	1·9
y 13	29·8	2 · 1	29·0	0 · 1	0·8	28 · 9	25·5	· 8
ry 10	30·3	2 · 1	29·3	0 · 1	1·0	29 · 2	25·0	· 8
10	30·2	2 · 1	29·2	0 · 1	1·0	29 · 2	25·9	· 8
4	28·2	2.0	27.6	0·3	0.6	27 · 3	25·9	·8
	26·2	1.8	25.7	0·1	0.5	25 · 5	25·9	·8
	25·3	1.8	24.9	0·1	0.4	24 · 8	26·9	·9
ll ber 8	25·5 27·4 27·2	.8  .9  .9	25·2 27·1 26·8	0·3 1·1 0·8	0·3 0·3 0·4	24·9 26·0 26·0	28·5 28·5 28·4	2·0 2·0 2·0
er 13	27·8	2·0	26·7	0·3	1 · 1	26·4	28·1	2.0
aber 10	30·1	2·1	28·1	0·2	2 · 0	27·9	28·8	2.0

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

# Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	V UNEMPLOYED		L REGISTER		INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL ccluding school-le	
	Ressonally adjusted miser   As percent of total	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	Ally-adjusted As percentage of total
	employees (000°s) per cen	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	Monthly averages	19.1 14.8 15.7 19.6 38.5 38.2 24.5 21.0 34.3 42.5 26.4 22.8 22.8 25.4 44.4 52.9	······································	17.2 13.1 13.9 18.5 30.6 34.0 23.7 19.7 30.4 37.2 25.8 22.2 23.4 39.9 51.5	0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.1	1 · 9 1 · 9 1 · 7 1 · 8 1 · 1 7 · 9 4 · 2 0 · 8 1 · 3 4 · 0 5 · 4 0 · 7 0 · 6 2 · 1 4 · 5 1 · 4	16.7 12.8 13.5 18.1 29.9 32.9 23.0 19.2 29.2 35.5 24.8 21.4 22.6 39.0 50.4		
1965	October II November 8 December 6	22.5 22.3 23.9		22·0 21·8 22·8	0·7 0·3 0·2	0.5 0.5 1.1	21·3 21·5 22·6	21 · 8 20 · 7 21 · 7	· 0   · 0   · 0
966	January 10	24·5	· 2	23·3	0·2	1.2	23·2	20·1	1.0
	February 14	23·8	· 1	22·4	0·1	1.4	22·3	19·3	0.9
	March 14	21·9	· 0	20·8	0·1	1.0	20·8	19·0	0.9
	April 18	22·2	1.1	20·9	0.9	1.4	20·0	19·3	0.9
	May 16	19·8	0.9	18·8	0.2	1.0	18·5	18·8	0.9
	June 13	19·0	0.9	17·3	0.1	1.7	17·2	19·3	0.9
	July 11	18·5	0·9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17·1	20·4	1.0
	August 8	24·6	1·2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19·5	22·3	1.1
	September 12	26·0	1·2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22·2	24·3	1.2
	October 10	30·3	1.4	27·3	0.8	3·0	26·5	27·3	1.3
	November 14	36·3	1.7	31·5	0.3	4·8	31·2	30·3	1.4
	December 12	38·0	1.8	33·1	0.2	5·0	32·8	31·3	1.5
967	January 9	43 · 7	2·1	37·1	0·3	6.7	36·8	32·0	1.5
	February 13	43 · 6	2·1	37·8	0·2	5.8	37·6	32·3	1.6
	March 13	41 · 9	2·0	37·7	0·2	4.2	37·5	34·0	1.6
	April 10	44·7	2·2	38·6	0.8	6·2	37·8	37·2	1.8
	May 8	42·2	2·0	36·2	0.3	5·9	35·9	37·3	1.8
	June 12	39·6	1·9	34·4	0.2	5·2	34·1	38·5	1.9
	July 10	38·4	1.9	35·1	0.7	3·3	34·4	40·0	1.9
	August 14	45·0	2.2	42·5	4.2	2·5	38·3	42·5	2.1
	September 11	46·1	2.2	42·8	2.3	3·3	40·5	44·0	2.1
	October 9	46·8	2·3	43·2	1.0	3.6	42·2	43 · 8	2·1
	November 13	49·5	2·4	45·4	0.4	4.1	45·0	43 · 9	2·1
	December 11	51·4	2·5	47·7	0.3	3.7	47·4	45 · 1	2·2
968	January 8	55·2	2.7	51 · 9	0·3	3·3	51.6	45·0	2·2
	February 12	55·4	2.7	53 · 2	0·2	2·2	52.9	45·3	2·2
	March 11	53·5	2.6	51 · 6	0·2	1·9	51.4	46·6	2·3
	April 8	53 · 1	2.6	51·5	0·5	1.6	51.0	50·4	2.5
	May 13	52 · 3	2.5	50·2	0·5	2.1	49.7	52·1	2.5
	June 10	49 · 1	2.4	48·3	0·3	0.8	47.9	54·1	2.6
	July 8	48·5	2·4	47.6	0·7	0·9	46·9	54·2	2.6
	August 12	55·4	2·7	55.0	5·3	0·4	49·6	54·6	2.7
	September 9	53·4	2·6	52.6	3·1	0·7	49·5	53·6	2.6
	October 14	53·0	2.6	51·9	1 · 1	1.1	50·8	52.8	2.6
	November 11	53·0	2.6	52·0	0 · 5	1.0	51·5	50.3	2.5
	December 9	52·5	2.6	51·6	0 · 3	0.9	51·3	48.8	2.4
969	January 13	57 · I	2·8	55·6	0·3	1.5	55·3	48·3	2·4
	February 10	56 · 2	2·7	54·8	0·2	1.4	54·6	46·8	2·3
	March 10	55 · 5	2·7	54·1	0·2	1.3	54·0	48·9	2·4
	April 14	54·3	2·7	53·4	1 · 1	1.0	52·2	51.6	2·5
	May 12	49·1	2·4	48·4	0 · 4	0.7	48·0	50.3	2·5
	June 9	46·5	2·3	45·9	0 · 3	0.6	45·6	51.5	2·5
	July 14	48 · 4	2·4	47·8	0·9	0.5	46.9	54·2	2.6
	August 11	55 · 0	2·7	54·4	5·0	0.6	49.4	54·4	2.7
	September 8	54 · 3	2·7	53·5	2·9	0.9	50.5	54·7	2.7
	October 13	54·3	2.6	53·3	1·2	1.0	52 · I	54·2	2.6
	November 10	55·3	2.7	54·3	0·5	1.0	53 · 7	52·5	2.6

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

available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

	<u>eo 1865                                      </u>	(1000);
1955		
1957		
1960	Monthly averages	
1962 1963 1964		
1965		
1965		
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	
	April 18 May 16	
	June 13 July 11	
	August O	
	October 10 November 14	
	December 12	
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	
	April 10 May 8	
	June 12 July 10	
	October 9 November 13	
	December II	
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	
	April 8 May 13	
	June 10 July 8	
	August 12 September 9	
	December 9	
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	
	April 14	
	June 9	
	July 14 August 11 September 8	
	October 13 November 10	
The	hase used in cale	1.41.44

TABLE 113

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

TOTAL R	REGISTER	WHOLLY UP	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLO	
Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
44-2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2·3	41:0		1.4
40-8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8·6	31:4		1.0
40-0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4·4	34:8		1.2
47-3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2·5	43:8		1.5
80-8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16·0	63:3		2.1
82-1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8·9	71:2		2.4
57-8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1·4	55:2		1.8
49-3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2·9	45:3		1.5
76-8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7·7	66:8		2.2
93-6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7·1	83:1		2.7
62-5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1·3	59:4		2.0
48-4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1·1	46:1		1.5
45-5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1·7	42:9		1.4
74-9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5·7	68:1		2.3
72-7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1·1	70:6		2.4
45·0	• 5	44·6	0·7	0·4	43 · 9	44·3	1.5
45·3	• 5	44·8	0·2	0·5	44 · 5	43·3	1.4
44·8	• 5	43·3	0·1	1·5	43 · 2	43·0	1.4
45 · 3	·5	44.6	0·2	0.7	44·4	40 · 1	1 · 3
43 · 4	·4	42.6	0·1	0.8	42·5	38 · 0	1 · 3
41 · 3	·4	40.8	0·1	0.5	40·7	37 · 7	1 · 2
41 · 1	· 4	40·6	0·9	0·5	39·7	37 · 8	1.2
38 · 1	· 3	37·7	0·2	0·4	37·5	37 · 4	1.2
36 · 4	· 2	35·8	0·1	0·7	35·7	39 · 0	1.3
36·3	·2	35·8	0·7	0·5	35·2	40·5	1 · 3
42·1	·4	41·9	4·8	0·3	37·1	41·5	1 · 4
46·7	·5	44·1	2·3	2·6	41·9	44·8	1 · 5
52.7	.7	49·4	0·8	3·3	48 · 6	49·2	1.6
60.0	2.0	55·0	0·3	5·0	54 · 7	53·3	1.8
62.6	2.1	57·2	0·2	5·5	57 · 0	56·8	1.9
73·7	2·5	66 · 4	0·2	7·3	66·2	60 · 4	2·0
76·8	2·6	68 · 4	0·2	8·4	68·2	61 · 6	2·1
76·9	2·6	68 · 4	0·1	8·4	68·3	63 · 1	2·1
79 · 1	2.6	69·7	·	9·4	68·6	66·0	2·2
74 · 8	2.5	66·9	0 · 3	7·9	66·6	66·3	2·2
68 · 9	2.3	63·5	0 · 2	5·5	63·3	68·2	2·3
68·3	2·3	65·3	0·7	3·0	64·6	72·2	2·4
77·5	2·6	73·1	5·5	4·4	67·6	74·0	2·5
77·3	2·6	72·3	2·9	5·0	69·4	74·5	2·5
74·8	2·5	71 · 8	1.0	3·0	70·8	72·0	2·4
76·4	2·6	72 · 8	0.3	3·5	72·5	70·8	2·4
73·7	2·5	71 · 7	0.2	2·0	71·5	71·2	2·4
79·5	2·7	77 · 6	0·2	2·0	77 · 3	70·8	2·4
79·4	2·7	77 · 5	0·2	·9	77 · 3	70·0	2·4
75·4	2·5	74 · 3	0·1	·	74 · 2	68·6	2·3
75·8	2.6	74·6	1·3	1 · 2	73·3	70·6	2·4
71·8	2.4	70·5	0·4	1 · 2	70·1	69·8	2·4
67·4	2.3	66·6	0·2	0 · 8	66·4	71·4	2·4
67·2	2·3	66·7	1 · 1	0·5	65·6	73 · 2	2·5
73·0	2·5	72·2	4 · 3	0·8	67·9	74 · 3	2·5
71·8	2·4	70·8	2 · 4	1·0	68·4	73 · 4	2·5
71 · 1	2·4	70·1	0·7	0·9	69·4	70·6	2·4
71 · 2	2·4	70·1	0·3	1·2	69·8	68·2	2·3
68 · 7	2·3	67·8	0·2	0·9	67·6	67·3	2·3
74·9	2·5	73 · 8	0·2	1.0	73.6	67 · 4	2·3
74·5	2·5	73 · 3	0·1	1.2	73.2	66 · 2	2·2
77·8	2·6	72 · 7	0·1	5.1	72.6	67 · 1	2·3
71+9	2·4	71 · 2	1.0	0·7	70 · 2	67 · 6	2·3
68+5	2·3	67 · 8	0.3	0·7	67 · 5	67 · 2	2·3
66+6	2·2	65 · 3	0.2	1·2	65 · 1	70 · 1	2·4
69·0	2·3	68·3	1 · 1	0.7	67 · 2	75 · 0	2·5
76·0	2·6	75·3	4 · 8	0.7	70 · 5	77 · 1	2·6
74·0	2·5	72·8	2 · 7	1.3	70 · 1	75 · 2	2·5
76·2	2.6	72 · 3	0·8	3.8	71·5	72 · 7	2·5
75·4	2.5	73 · 3	0·4	2.2	72·9	71 · 2	2·4

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

CEYO PRIMINE STRUCT COMP		REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasona Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
954	(000's)	2-3	(000's) 27·1 21·3	(000's) 0.7 0.6	1.2	26·4 20·7		2.1
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 963 964 965 966 966 966 967 968	19.7 21.6 31.1 43.1 37.2 32.4 49.3 65.4 44.0 34.3 35.1 53.1 61.4	1.5 1.7 2.4 3.3 2.9 2.5 3.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 4.0 4.7	18.9 20.9 29.3 40.5 36.1 31.1 46.0 60.5 43.5 33.5 33.7 51.7 60.6	0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4	0.8 0.6 1.8 2.6 1.1 3.4 4.9 0.5 0.8 1.4 1.4 0.8	18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7 50.3 59.3	345	1.4 1.6 2.2 3.0 2.7 2.3 3.3 4.3 3.2 2.4 2.4 3.8 4.5
965 October II	32 · 3	2·4	32.0	0.9	0·3	31 · 1	31-8	2·4
November 8	32 · 9	2·5	32.0	0.4	0·9	31 · 6	30-1	2·3
December 6	37 · 8	2·8	34.5	0.3	3·2	34 · 3	32-1	2·4
966 January 10		2.7	34·9	0·3	1.7	34·6	29·9	- 2·2
February 14		2.7	34·4	0·2	2.1	34·2	29·7	2·2
March 14		2.5	31·8	0·1	1.1	31·7	28·8	2·2
April 18		2·4	30·9	0·9	1 · 1	30·0	28·8	2·2
May 16		2·2	28·0	0·3	0 · 9	27·7	28·4	2·1
June 13		2·0	26·1	0·2	0 · 5	25·9	29·1	2·2
July II	26·5	2.0	26·3	0·4	0·3	25.9	30·9	2·3
August 8	34·7	2.6	34·5	5·5	0·3	29.0	33·7	2·5
September 12	34·2	2.6	33·8	2·5	0·4	31.3	34·8	2·6
October 10	38·2	2.9	36·9	1 · 1	1.3	35·8	36·6	2.7
November 14	46·8	3.5	42·1	0 · 5	4.7	41·6	39·5	3.0
December 12	47·5	3.6	45·2	0 · 4	2.3	44·8	41·4	3.1
67 January 9	52·3	3.9	50 · 4	0·4	.9	50·0	44·0	3·3
February 13	52·1	3.9	50 · 2	0·3	.8	49·9	43·6	3·3
March 13	50·7	3.8	49 · 1	0·2	.6	48·8	44·0	3·3
April 10	52·4	4·0	50·5	1 · 1	1.9	49·4	48 · 1	3.6
May 8	49·5	3·7	48·2	0 · 5	1.3	47·7	49 · 7	3.7
June 12	48·7	3·7	46·8	0 · 4	1.9	46·4	52 · 0	3.9
July 10	49·0	3.7	47.0	0·7	2·0	46·3	54·4	4·1
August 14	56·9	4.3	56.3	6·5	0·7	49·8	57·5	4·3
September 11	55·6	4.2	54.5	3·7	1·1	50·9	56·8	4·3
October 9	55·2	4·2	54·1	1.6	1.0	52·5	53·7	4.0
November 13	56·6	4·3	55·7	0.8	0.8	54·9	51·9	3.9
December 11	58·7	4·4	57·6	0.5	1.1	57·1	52·4	4.0
968 January 8	62·3	4·8	61 · 1	0.6	·2	60·5	53·6	4·1
February 12	60·8	4·6	59 · 6	0.4	·2	59·2	51·8	4·0
March 11	59·6	4·5	58 · 4	0.3	·2	58·1	52·2	4·0
April 8	60·0	4·6	59·3	1.3	0·7	58·0	56·7	4·3
May I3	58·7	4·5	58·1	0.6	0·6	57·4	60·0	4·6
June I0	56·4	4·3	55·9	0.5	0·5	55·4	62·1	4·7
July 8	58-0	4·4	57·3	0.8	0·7	56·4	66 · 1	5·0
August 12	65-6	5·0	65·1	6.0	0·5	59·1	68 · 1	5·2
September 9	63-9	4·9	63·2	3.5	0·7	59·7	66 · 6	5·1
October 14	63·6	4·9	62·6	1.3	1.0	61 · 4	62.8	4·8
November 11	64·6	4·9	63·7	0.7	0.8	63 · 0	59.5	4·5
December 9	63·8	4·9	63·2	0.5	0.6	62 · 7	57.4	4·4
69 January 13	68·5	5·2	67·5	0.5	· 0	67·1	59·7	4·6
February 10	66·6	5·1	65·2	0.3	· 3	64·9	56·9	4·3
March 10	64·7	4·9	63·6	0.3	·	63·4	56·9	4·3
April 14	64-0	4·9	63·2	1.4	0·8	61 · 8	60·5	4·6
May 12	61-9	4·7	58·5	0.7	3·4	57 · 8	60·4	4·6
June 9	56-5	4·3	56·2	0.5	0·3	55 · 7	62·4	4·8
July 14	59·7	4·6	59·4	1.6	0·3	57·8	67·7	5·2
August 11	67·0	5·1	66·4	6.5	0·6	59·9	69·0	5·3
September 8	65·1	5·0	64·3	3.7	0·8	60·5	67·5	5·1
October 13	61 · 7	4·7	61·3	1·4	0·5	59·8	61 · 1	4·7
November 10	62 · 2	4·7	61·7	0·8	0·6	60·8	57 · 4	4·4

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

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	•
1965	October II November 8 December 6	
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14 April 18 May 16 June 13 July 11 August 8 September 12 October 10 November 14 December 12	
.1967	January 9 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 August 14 September 11 October 9 November 13 December 11	
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 August 12 September 9 October 14 November 11 December 9	
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 August 11 September 8 October 13 November 10	

TABLE 115

# UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	
			a state of the sta			Seasonal	ly adjusted
Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
22.9 17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.9 29.4 40.3 39.2	2.4 1.8 2.0 2.6 3.8 3.8 2.7 2.6 3.1 3.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.9 4.1 4.0	22 · 1 16 · 9 18 · 2 23 · 4 33 · 3 34 · 2 25 · 0 21 · 9 29 · 4 33 · 2 24 · 6 25 · 6 28 · 4 39 · 5 39 · 1	0.6 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.1 0.9	0.8 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0 0.8 0.2	21.6 16.5 17.8 22.9 32.4 33.0 24.3 21.4 28.4 31.9 23.7 23.7 24.8 27.5 38.3 38.2		2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·4 2·5 2·4 2·5 2·7 3·9 3·9
26·8	2.7	26·6	0.7	0·3	25.9	26·0	2.6
27·7	2.8	27·5	0.4	0·3	27.1	26·2	2.6
28·4	2.8	27·8	0.3	0·6	27.5	26·3	2.6
30·4	3·0	29·7	0·3	0·7	29·4	25.6	2·5
29·4	2·9	29·1	0·2	0·3	28·9	25.2	2·5
27·8	2·8	26·8	0·2	1·0	26·6	24.5	2·4
27.6	2·7	26·4	0·9	1·2	25.5	24·6	2·4
23.8	2·4	23·6	0·4	0·1	23.3	24·1	2·4
21.7	2·2	21·5	0·2	0·2	21.3	24·3	2·4
22·4	2·2	22·2	0·8	0·2	21 · 4	25 · 1	2.5
26·5	2·6	26·4	2·9	0·1	23 · 4	26 · 1	2.6
28·4	2·8	28·2	1·9	0·2	26 · 3	29 · 0	2.9
35·5	3.5	32·4	1 · 1	3·1	31·3	31-6	3·1
39·4	3.9	36·2	0 · 7	3·1	35·6	34-8	3·5
39·5	3.9	38·1	0 · 5	1·3	37·6	36-2	3·6
42.7	4·3	40·9	0·5	1.9	40·3	35.6	3.6
42.6	4·3	40·9	0·4	1.6	40·5	35.2	3.6
40.7	4·1	39·9	0·4	0.8	39·6	36.2	3.7
41 · 2	4·2	40·4	1·2	0·8	39·2	38·1	3.9
38 · 5	3·9	37·8	0·6	0·8	37·2	38·3	3.9
36 · 2	3·7	34·9	0·4	1·2	34·6	39·2	4.0
36.8	3·7	36·2	1.0	0·7	35·2	40·0	4·1
41.2	4·2	40·9	3.9	0·3	37·0	40·6	4·1
39.9	4·0	39·7	2.6	0·2	37·1	41·1	4·2
39·8	4·0	39·6	1·2	0·3	38·4	38·8	3·9
41·7	4·2	40·9	0·7	0·8	40·2	39·5	4·0
41·9	4·2	41·4	0·5	0·5	40·9	39·4	4·0
43 · 2	4·4	42-8	0·5	0·4	42·3	37·4	3.8
41 · 6	4·2	41-4	0·4	0·2	41·0	35·6	3.6
40 · 1	4·1	39-9	0·3	0·2	39·6	36·2	3.7
39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·2	39·2	38 · 1	3.9
37·7	3·8	37·5	0·5	0·1	37·0	38 · 1	3.9
35·6	3·6	35·4	0·4	0·1	35·1	39 · 7	4.0
35·9	3.6	35·7	0·5	0·2	35·2	40·0	4·1
39·9	4.0	39·8	3·4	0·1	36·4	40·0	4·1
39·2	4.0	39·1	2·2	0·1	36·9	40·9	4·2
38.9	3.9	38.6	0·8	0·2	37.8	38·2	3.9
39.1	4.0	39.0	0·5	0·1	38.5	37·7	3.8
39.8	4.0	39.7	0·4	0·1	39.3	37·9	3.8
41.6	4·2	41 · 4	0·4	0·2	41 · 0	36·2	3.7
41.5	4·2	41 · 0	0·3	0·5	40 · 6	35·3	3.6
40.8	4·1	40 · 0	0·3	0·7	39 · 8	36·4	3.7
39·5	4·0	39·2	0·7	0·3	38·5	37·4	3.8
37·2	3·8	37·0	0·4	0·2	36·6	37·7	3.8
34·8	3·5	34·7	0·3	0·1	34·5	39·1	4.0
36·6	3.7	36·3	1 · 1	0·4	35·2	40·0	4·1
47·0	4.8	39·9	3 · 1	7·1	36·7	40·3	4·1
42·0	4.3	40·0	2 · 1	2·0	37·9	42·0	4·3
40·4	4·1	39·8	0·8	0.6	38·9	39·3	4·0
40·2	4·1	39·9	0·5	0.4	39·4	38·7	3·9

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

			REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPLOYED xcluding school-leavers Seasonally adjusted		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees	<u>s.1</u>
1 <b>954</b> )	000's) <u>ber can</u>	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	A.
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	Monthly averages	59.5           51.1           52.2           56.3           81.1           94.9           78.7           68.4           83.1           104.8           80.3           65.5           63.5           84.6           82.9	2.8 2.4 2.4 2.6 3.8 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.8 4.8 3.6 3.0 2.9 3.9 3.8	56.5 48.4 47.8 53.2 74.4 88.6 74.8 64.6 78.0 98.2 78.1 63.4 59.9 80.8 80.7	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.2	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 6.3 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2 2.2 3.6 3.8 2.1	55.6 47.6 47.2 52.5 73.2 86.5 73.4 63.4 76.1 95.7 76.3 62.2 58.8 79.5 79.6		2.6 2.2 2.4 3.4 4.0 3.4 2.9 3.5 4.4 3.5 2.9 3.5 2.8 2.7 3.7 3.7	19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19:
1965	October II November 8 December 6	59·6 61·5 66·5	2·7 2·8 3·0	58·3 60·0 62·8	0·7 0·4 0·4	1 · 2 1 · 5 3 · 7	57·7 50·6 62·5	60·9 58·9 59·6	2·8 2·7 2·7	19
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	70·6 64·7 60·8	3·2 2·9 2·8	67·0 61·6 59·2	1 · 4 0 · 7 0 · 4	3.6 3.1 1.7	65 · 6 60 · 9 58 · 7	55 · 8 52 · 1 53 · 0	2·5 2·4 2·4	
	April 18 May 16 June 13	58·5 55·0 52·4	2·7 2·5 2·4	56·2 52·5 50·3	0·8 0·4 0·3	2·2 2·5 2·2	55 · 4 52 · 1 50 · 0	53·3 54·2 56·8	2·4 2·5 2·6	
	July II August 8 September 12	54·9 58·9 60·6	2·5 2·7 2·8	53·3 55·4 57·1	2·9 2·9 1·3	1.7 3.4 3.6	50·4 52·6 55·8	58·7 59·3 61·0	2·7 2·7 2·8	
	October 10 November 14 December 12	67·3 78·1 80·2	3·1 3·6 3·7	61 · 8 69 · 9 74 · 2	0·7 0·5 0·4	5·5 8·2 6·0	61 · 1 69 · 4 73 · 8	64·6 68·8 71·0	2·9 3·1 3·2	19
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	88 · 9 90 · 1 87 · 7	4·1 4·1 4·0	84·3 83·4 82·2	1.6 0.8 0.5	4·6 6·7 5·5	82 · 7 82 · 6 81 · 6	71 · 8 71 · 5 73 · 8	3·3 3·3 3·4	
	April 10 May 8 June 12	85.7 82.9 77.0	3.9 3.8 3.5	81 · 3 77 · 8 74 · 1	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 3	4·4 5·1 2·9	80·2 77·3 73·8	77 · 0 79 · 4 81 · 7	3.5 3.7 3.8	
	July 10 August 14 September 11	81 · 0 84 · 1 82 · 1	3.7 3.9 3.8	78.6 81.7 79.4	3·9 3·2 1·7	2·4 2·5 2·7	74·8 78·5 77·8	84·2 86·9 85·4	3·9 4·0 3·9	
	October 9 November 13 December 11	83·8 85·9 86·2	3-9 4-0 4-0	79·9 83·2 83·9	0·8 0·5 0·4	4·0 2·7 2·4	79·0 82·7 83·5	83·7 82·3 80·7	3.9 3.8 3.7	N 19
68	January 8 February 12 March 11	95·3 90·9 87·0	4·4 4·2 4·0	92 · 1 88 · 2 84 · 7	1.6 0.9 0.5	3·2 2·6 2·3	90·5 87·3 84·2	79·1 75·6 76·2	3.7 3.5 3.5	19
	April 8 May 13 June 10	85 · 1 79 · 8 78 · 4	3.9 3.7 3.6	83·2 77·9 74·6	1·2 0·4 0·3	1.9 1.9 3.8	82·0 77·4 74·2	78·7 79·5 82·2	3.6 3.7 3.8	
	July 8 August 12 September 9	79·8 81·7 78·6	3.7 3.8 3.6	78 · 4 80 · 1 76 · 1	3·5 2·7 1·4	1.4 1.6 2.6	75·0 77·4 74·7	84·4 85·7 82·0	3.9 4.0 3.8	
	October 14 November 11 December 9	79·2 79·4 79·2	3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7	77 · 6 77 · 8 78 · 2	0·7 0·4 0·3	1.6 1.6 1.0	76·9 77·4 77·9	81 · 5 76 · 9 75 · 1	3.8 3.6 3.5	
59	January 13 February 10 March 10	89.6 85.6 83.2	4·1 4·0 3·9	86 · 4 83 · 5 81 · 1	1.3 0.8 0.4	3·2 2·2 2·1	85 · 2 82 · 7 80 · 6	74 · 1 71 · 5 72 · 9	3·4 3·3 3·4	19
	April 14 May 12 June 9	80·0 75·1 74·7	3.7 3.5 3.5	78 · 3 73 · 8 71 · 3	0·9 0·4 0·3	1.7 1.4 3.4	77 · 5 73 · 4 71 · 0	74·4 75·5 78·8	3·4 3·5 3·6	
	July 14 August 11 September 8	80·8 82·2 77·4	3.7 3.8 3.6	79·0 80·4 76·6	3·6 3·0 1·6	I ∙ 8 I ∙ 8 0 ∙ 8	75·4 77·4 75·0	84·8 85·7 82·3	3·9 4·0 3·8	
	October 13 November 10	79·7 81·7	3.7 3.8	78·1 80·3	0·8 0·6	1.6 1.5	77·2 79·7	81 · 8 79 · 3	3·8 3·7	

of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,160,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

TABLE 117

ctual number

Monthly a

# UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

	All industries	Index	of production in	dustries		0	ther industrie	S	
	brez useren annen 7 os qui annen	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction Industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and service
69666	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	xx	L. L. Start	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV- XXVII*
rs unadjusted fo	or seasonal variati	ons							
	226 289 402	100 131 196	69 86 133	28 40 55	9 12 15	17 22 28	24 30 42	19 22 28	57 72 92
averages	433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512 541	209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96 102	17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 10 13 13	30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24 34 35	49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57 57	28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120 130
er ber ber	522 548 556	263 275 284	156 156 157	91 102 110	12 14 15	35 37 36	57 59 58	29 33 32	27  3   32
, ry	596 593 570	310 307 294	168 166 161	23  2   12	17 16 15	39 40 38	64 64 62	32 31 29	135 135 133
	558 532 504	290 279 267	159 154 147	107 100 95	14 13 12	36 34 32	60 58 54	26 22 19	133 127 120
ber	497 517 514	262 269 266	143 148 145	92 92 91	   2   1	31 31 31	52 55 55	18 19 20	123 130 130
r ber ber	532 541 538	270 273 274	145 145 141	94 98 101	12 13 14	34 36 35	56 55 54	28 29 28	133 133 132
y .	580 574 564	303 299 297	152 150 149	119 118 117	16 15 15	38 38 36	60 59 58	29 28 26	135 134 132
	542 506	285 266	147 140	106 95	13 12	34 32	56 53	23 20	3   23
	481	254	136	88	II	32	49	19	116
ber†	494 517 519	254 266 267	38  46  44	86 89 90	10 12 11	31 32 33	49 53 53	20 21 21	130 133 134
r† ber†	535 548	271 277	144 144	94 101	11	35 36	54 54	29 31	135 137
	l seasonal variatio		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	a start		inter eree	a la		
r ber ber	541 536 538	285 280 280	164 158 159	107 106 105	15 14 13	34 34 34	59 59 59	25 26 26	125 124 126
у	520 503 509	263 252 255	157 149 147	88 85 88	2  2  2	34 35 34	56 55 55	26 25 25	127 125 127
	535 545 569	276 286 299	149 149 155	106 117 120	3  4  6	35 35 37	56 58 60	26 25 26	129 129 132
ber	580 585 575	306 306 302	159 161 157	121 115 114	16 16 15	37 37 35	61 62 60	27 29 25	36  39  38
r ber ber	551 529 520	293 279 271	153 147 143	110 102 97	15 13 12	33 34 33	57 55 55	25 23 23	3   27  26
Y	506 487 504	258 246 258	142 134 135	85 83 92	     2	33 33 33	53 50 52	23 22 23	127 125 126
	519	271	137	105	12	33 33	52 53	23 23	127
	543	285	144	1110	15	36	54	27	128
t ibert	577 585 580	297 303 303	153 159 157	2   2   4	15 16 14	37 38 37	58 59 58	30 31 26	43  42  42
er† iber†	555 536	294 282	152 146	110 105	14 13	34 34	55 54	26 25	133
	14.4	10 M	the the second second		A STATE OF A	and the second se		Survey of the State	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

# Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE II8

	Total	2 weeks or	less	Over 2 wee		Over 4 wee		Over 8	Over 26	Over 52
	Alexandrustica D	- Weeks of		up to 4 wee		up to 8 wee		weeks and up to 26 weeks	weeks and up to 52 weeks	weeks
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 961 963 964 965 965 965 965 965	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 268\cdot 1\\ 210\cdot 3\\ 226\cdot 7\\ 291\cdot 4\\ 404\cdot 0\\ 436\cdot 7\\ 339\cdot 2\\ 306\cdot 4\\ 425\cdot 6\\ 513\cdot 1\\ 366\cdot 8\\ 313\cdot 0\\ 327\cdot 4\\ 516\cdot 8\\ 545\cdot 8\end{array}\right.$	77.8 66.2 67.9 74.5 82.3 68.7 67.9 87.4 88.2 71.3 68.6 76.1 95.0 93.3	29.0 31.5 30.0 25.6 21.7 18.9 20.3 22.2 20.5 17.2 19.4 21.9 23.2 18.4 17.1	53 · 4 57 · 2 39 · 9 34 · 8 38 · 7 54 · 2 56 · 1	12.6 11.2 10.9 11.1 11.8 10.5 10.3	67 · 1 75 · 7 49 · 6 43 · 5 49 · 1 77 · 3 77 · 1	15-8 14-8 13-5 13-9 15-0 15-0 14-1			
65 July 12 August 9 September 13	271 · 5 311 · 6 300 · 6	65·6 74·9 73·5	24·2 23·8 24·5	28·3 51·3 31·7	10-4 16-3 10-5	32·8 39·8 44·7	12·1 12·7 14·9	59.5	33.5	51-8
October 11 November 8 December 6	305·7 310·8 315·6	77·0 70·7 65·3	25·2 22·7 20·7	38·5 37·7 36·9	12.6 12.1 11.7	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·2 15·8 15·5	64-6	31-2	51+)
66 January 10 February 14 March 14	334·8 322·9 302·7	80·8 67·6 61·1	24 · 1 20 · 9 20 · 2	30·2 35·2 31·0	9·0 10·9 10·2	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·6 14·4 13·6	89.5	32.0	50.0
April 18 May 16 June 13	295 · 5 268 · 1 250 · 8	63·5 57·3 55·5	21.5 21.4 22.1	35·7 28·5 22·3	12·1 10·6 8·9	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72.6	37.0	47 - 3
July II August 8 September 12	255·9 307·7 321·6	64·7 80·3 89·7	25·3 26·1 27·9	27·5 50·2 35·2	10·7 16·3 10·9	31.5 39.3 49.2	12·3 12·8 15·3	56.7	30.6	44.8
October 10 November 14 December 12	371 · 1 434 · 7 463 · 1	104-6 99-4 88-5	28·2 22·9 19·1	52.6 58.6 57.2	14·2 13·5 12·4	57·6 81·0 85·2	15.5 18.6 18.4	76.5	31.8	48.0
7 January 9 February 13 March 13	522 · 7 533 · 3 521 · 1	112.6 93.4 84.7	21.5 17.5 16.3	51.6 60.1 52.6	9·9  1·3  0·1	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166.7	44-1	53.6
April 10 May 8 June 12	521-8 492-9 461-6	101-7 84-9 79-9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45-8 49-5 39-6	8·8 10·0 8·6	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167-3	71.9	58-8
July 10 August 14 September 11	468 · 5 529 · 5 521 · 8	93.0 96.1 99.8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48.6 73.2 49.1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62.5 77.2 79.3	13·3 14·6 15·2	127.8	74.8	61.8
October 9 November 13 December 11	526 · 7 548 · 1 553 · 8	109·1 96·5 87·9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60 · 1 63 · 1 56 · 9	11-4 11-5 10-3	75.7 88.6 85.2	14·4 16·2 15·4	137-9	71.6	72.3
8 January 8 February 12 March 11	594·8 591·0 567·1	108-4 95-3 86-6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51 · 5 59 · 6 52 · 8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95.5 82.8 79.5	16-0 14-0 14-0	182.4	76.2	80.8
April 8 May 13 June 10	562 · 9 531 · 7 503 · 4	101 · 3 85 · 0 74 · 3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4	76·6 64·8 69·4	13.6 12.2 13.8	162.0	83.6	84.9
July 8 August 12 September 9	502·2 550·8 532·0	93.7 95.5 92.1	18·7 17·3 17·3	48-8 72-7 53-9	9·7 13·2 10·1	64·7 76·2 76·7	12-9 13-8 14-4	135.9	74-2	84.9
October 14 November 11 December 9	535.7 541.2 537.0	106+0 96+5 85+1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63·6 58·3 54·1	11-9 10-8 10-1	75.6 84.2 79.3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133 • 1	69-2	88-4
9 January 13 February 10 March 10	580·9 573·1 562·9	106·7 96·5 87·1	18·4 16·8 15·5	54·7 57·8 55·7	9·4 10·1 9·9	87·4 77·9 78·6	15·1 13·6 14·0	167-8	73.6	90-8
April 14 May 12 June 9	547·2 506·6 480·9	90·2 82·7 81·4	16·5 16·3 16·9	59·0 49·7 40·3	10·8 9·8 8·4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13·6 12·4 13·1	152-2	79.4	92.0
July 14 August 11 September 8	501-3 550-4 537-7	102-0 103-2 96-9	20-4 18-7 18-0	57·5 74·5 58·5	11+5 13+5 10+9	65·3 78·9 79·3	13-0 14-3 14-7	118-2	68.8	89.6
October 13 November 10	540·1 549·5	109·0 101·0	20·2 18·4	64·7 61·2	12·0 11·1	76·8 86·2	14·2 15·7	132-4	61.7	95.5

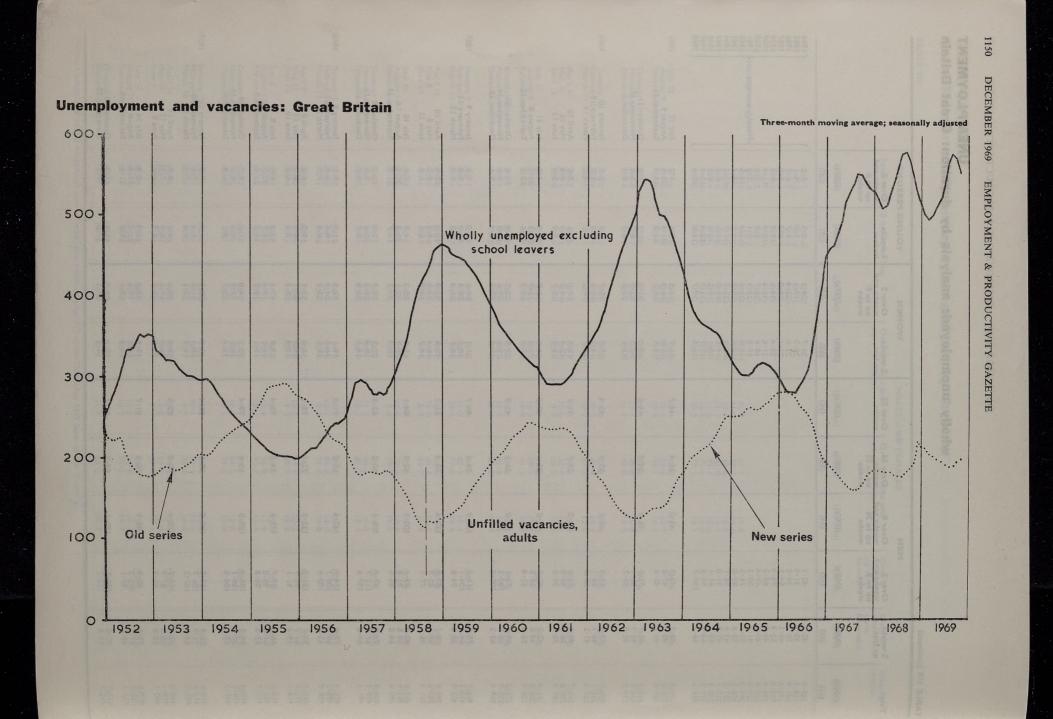
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1149

# UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

. 2	M	IEN			wo	OMEN	YOUNG	PERSONS	-	
2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	1	
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
42.5 35.9 38.7 45.1 53.3 49.8 40.6 41.3 53.7 53.6 43.6 42.8 50.2 64.9 66.2	42 · 1 31 · 5 38 · 2 54 · 0 74 · 9 68 · 2 49 · 4 50 · 3 76 · 5 83 · 8 56 · 1 51 · 0 61 · 1 94 · 8 100 · 7				26.7 23.3 22.6 21.1 23.4 21.6 18.6 17.5 19.8 18.6 16.0 14.5 15.1 17.7 15.5	24.3 19.6 23.4 28.0 34.6 31.4 25.7 23.9 29.6 29.8 22.3 19.0 18.2 24.3 21.7	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 10.9 9.5 9.1 13.9 16.0 11.7 11.2 10.8 12.4 11.6	5·2 4·1 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3 8·5 12·4 10·8	Monthly averages	1954           1955           1956           1957           1958           1959           1961           1962           1963           1965           1967           1968
38·3 40·5 44·2	42 · 3 47 · 8 45 · 6	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7 13.0 15.5	14-5 14-9 16-1	15.6 21.4 13.8	4·2 28·5 14·8	July 12 August 9 September 13	1965
48·7 46·3 45·8	52.9 58.1 59.7	45-9	24.8	<del>41</del> .0	18·0 16·2 12·6	21.0 22.9 20.8	10·2 8·2 6·9	7·9 5·8 5·4	October 11 November 8 December 6	
53·4 46·1 41·2	61 · 5 58 · 1 50 · 8	66-2	25.9	43 • 4	17.5 14.2 13.7	15·7 18·6 17·2	9.9 7.4 6.2	5·3 5·0 4·2	January 10 February 14 March 14	1966
40 · 1 38 · 5 38 · 2	52.6 43.0 39.5	55-2	29.7	41+1	12·2 12·4 11·3	17·0 14·2 12·7	11 · 1 6 · 4 5 · 9	5.5 4.3 3.4	April 18 May 16 June 13	
42·2 44·8 56·6	42·3 59·5 53·4	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6 13.2 17.5	12.7 13.9 15.5	10.9 22.3 15.6	4·0 25·3 15·5	July 11 August 8 September 12	
69·3 68·5 63·2	76 · 1 100 · 2 105 · 0	57.8	26.2	41-9	22.5 19.6 15.9	23.5 29.6 27.8	12.8 11.3 9.4	10·6 9·8 9·6	October 10 November 14 December 12	
78·2 64·5 58·8	111-2 104-1 94-8	129.9	36.6	46.7	21 · 1 18 · 5 16 · 7	24·6 28·3 26·4	13·2 10·4 9·2	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13	1967
68 · 1 59 · 1 56 · 7	87·8 82·5 77·1	132.4	59.4	51.2	19·8 16·4 14·7	23·9 23·8 19·9	13.8 9.5 8.5	10-4 8-7 6-8	April 10 May 8 June 12	
62·4 59·6 64·8	83·1 92·8 85·9	100-5	62.8	54-1	15.8 15.7 18.3	20·3 22·1 21·3	14·9 20·8 16·7	7.6 35.5 21.2	July 10 August 14 September 11	
74·0 67·7 64·6	97.9 112.7 107.6	108-6	60-2	63.3	22·2 18·4 14·6	25·9 29·2 25·8	12·9 10·4 8·7	12·0 9·9 8·7	October 9 November 13 December 11	
77 · 4 69 · 0 62 · 6	114-9 109-7 100-6	147-4	65.0	71.8	19·1 16·5 15·6	22 · 8 24 · 3 23 · 9	11.9 9.9 8.4	9·2 8·5 7·7	January 8 February 12 March 11	1968
70 · 1 61 · 7 55 · 4	101 · 2 92 · 7 91 · 1	133-9	72.1	75.6	16·0 14·5 11·4	23·2 20·1 18·8	15·2 8·9 7·6	6·8 8·0 6·8	April 8 May 13 June 10	
66·0 61·6 62·3	89·7 98·8 90·8	113.6	64.8	76.4	13·9 14·1 15·1	17·3 19·4 18·7	3·8  9·7  4·8	6·5 30·7 21·0	July 8 August 12 September 9	
74·2 70·4 63·5	105 · 4 109 · 1 104 · 5	109-8	60.6	79-4	20·2 16·5 13·4	24·0 25·2 22·1	11.6 9.6 8.1	9·7 8·1 6·8	October 14 November 11 December 9	
76-9 71-7 64-2	114-5 106-7 107-2	139-8	65·1	82.4	18·0 15·4 14·3	20·3 21·5 20·1	11-9 9-4 8-6	7·3 7·6 7·0	January 13 February 10 March 10	1969
62·4 60·6 60·8	104·7 87·9 81·5	128-4	70.0	83.5	13.8 13.3 12.0	20·6 17·6 15·6	14·1 8·8 8·7	8·0 7·3 6·1	April 14 May 12 June 9	
70-5 67-2 65-6	95·9 102·3 97·1	98.9	-60·5	81.7	15·6 14·5 15·6	18·0 19·6 19·1	15·9 21·5 15·8	8·9 31·4 21·6	July 14 August 11 September 8	
77·0 73·4	106·2 112·2	109.1	54.2	87 · 1	19·0 16·6	24·0 25·3	12·9 11·0	11·3 9·7	October 13 November 10	



# VACANCIES

# vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL	TR. BOMANNES	Actual Number	AD	ULTS	asonally Adjuste	d	YOUNG PERSONS
	tase Tomore	Chargen Chargen	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Tophen and
1959* 1960* 1961* 1962* 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	223 · 5 313 · 8 320 · 3 213 · 7 196 · 3 317 · 2 384 · 4 370 · 9 249 · 7 271 · 3	88-2 121-0 123-9 77-8 70-7 114-6 143-4 137-5 92-0 92-6	68.7 90.9 89.4 71.7 73.1 106.2 121.7 117.3 82.1 95.4	156.9 211.9 213.3 149.4 143.8 220.8 220.8 225.1 254.8 174.0 188.0		Paranet fo age of the age of the	And a	66.6 101.8 106.9 64.3 52.5 96.4 119.2 116.1 75.7 83.3
1965	January 6	311·3	118·1	103·1	221 · 1	136·2	117·6	253 · 6	90 · 1
	February 3	325·6	124·2	105·2	229 · 4	135·7	116·2	251 · 8	96 · 3
	March 3	358·2	137·0	112·1	249 · 2	139·9	117·1	256 · 9	109 · 1
	April 7	407 · 7	148·9	125·5	274 · 4	144·0	121 · 1	264 · 9	133·3
	May 5	420 · 0	155·1	131·6	286 · 7	143·0	120 · 9	263 · 7	133·3
	June 9	449 · I	162·2	140·0	302 · 2	143·2	120 · 7	263 · 7	146·9
	July 7	452 · 4	158·2	138·3	296·5	141 · 6	19·6	261 · 3	156·0
	August 4	421 · 7	152·9	129·4	282·2	143 · 9	21·2	265 · 2	139·4
	September 8	391 · 6	147·8	127·2	275·0	144 · 9	23·8	268 · 9	116·5
	October 6	372 · 5	143·5	121.7	265·2	47·8	126·5	274·4	107·3
	November 3	355 · 5	138·0	115.4	253·4	49·4	128·6	278·1	102·1
	December 1	346 · 6	134·9	111.5	246·3	52·	129·8	282·3	100·3
1966	January 5	346·3	32·	113·1	245·2	152·0	129·2	281 · 0	101 · 1
	February 9	373·2	40·8	119·6	260·4	152·7	131·6	283 · 9	112 · 8
	March 9	405·4	48·6	125·8	274·4	151·3	131·4	282 · 2	131 · 0
	April 13	432 · 4	155·2	133·9	289 · 1	150 · 1	128 · 9	278·9	43·4
	May 11	438 · 6	158·7	136·9	295 · 5	146 · 4	125 · 5	271·6	43·1
	June 8	450 · 3	160·9	139·5	300 · 3	142 · 0	120 · 3	262·1	50·0
	July 6	455+0	158·3	137·9	296·2	141 · 7	119·3	261.0	158·8
	August 3	410+1	147·5	125·9	273·5	138 · 7	117·9	256.8	136·6
	September 7	351+0	132·5	114·7	247·1	129 · 1	110·6	239.8	103·9
	October 5	301 · 3	117·2	100·2	217·4	119·8	103·0	222.9	83·9
	November 9	253 · 1	101·5	84·1	185·6	110·1	92·8	203.1	67·5
	December 7	234 · 2	97·1	76·3	173·3	109·9	89·6	199.5	60·9
1967	January 4	223 · 8	88·7	75·4	64·	103 · 1	85 · 5	188-8	59·8
	February 8	235 · 6	91·5	76·1	67·6	102 · 4	85 · 1	187-9	68·0
	March 8	256 · 0	94·2	79·7	73·8	97 · 8	83 · 1	181-3	82·1
	April 5	258 · 5	95·8	81.7	177 · 5	92.5	80·1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261 · 8	96·9	83.2	180 · 1	89.5	78·8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281 · 4	98·0	88.7	186 · 8	86.3	77·2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284·3	95·4	88 · 1	183 · 5	84·6	77 · 0	161 · 3	100·8
	August 9	256·0	90·9	82 · 9	173 · 7	83·9	77 · 0	160 · 6	82·3
	September 6	246·2	90·0	86 · 6	176 · 6	85·2	81 · 1	166 · 2	69·6
	October <del>4</del>	241 · 1	90·8	84·7	175 · 6	91-8	86 · 1	177 · 9	65·5
	November 8	227 · 7	85·9	79·6	165 · 5	93-4	87 · 6	180 · 9	62·2
	December 6	223 · 9	85·3	78·1	163 · 4	96-8	91 · 7	188 · 3	60·5
1968	January 3	220 · 0	79·9	79·3	159-2	93·2	90·0	183+4	60-8
	February 7	232 · 4	81·7	82·9	164-6	92·3	92·4	184+8	67-8
	March 6	257 · 8	87·4	89·1	176-6	91·1	93·0	184+1	81-2
	April 3	278 · 3	90·4	95·3	185 · 7	87 · 3	92.8	180 · 4	92.7
	May 8	287 · 4	94·2	99·7	193 · 9	87 · 0	93.2	180 · 5	93.5
	June 5	303 · 2	97·7	105·2	202 · 9	86 · 1	91.2	177 · 5	100.4
	July 3	312·8	98·2	106·7	204·9	87 · 1	92·8	180 · 3	107·8
	August 7	286·4	94·6	98·3	192·9	87 · 5	91·6	179 · 1	93·5
	September 4	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	90 · 5	95·7	186 · 1	81·3
	October 9	267 · 8	93·9	97·5	191 • <b>4</b>	95 · 1	100 · 1	194·9	76·4
	November 6	266 · 2	98·0	94·9	192 • 9	106 · 4	105 · 1	211·2	73·2
	December 4	266 · 8	100·3	95·0	195 • 3	113 · 5	111 · 0	224·5	71·5
		e le les al	a ser and	1. an 3. 2 an		1 in That T	A State of the	Long March	the water and a fe

1969	January 8	252·3	89·7	91 · 3	180·9	104·2	103·9	208 · 0	71 · 3
	February 5	263·8	93·8	92 · 8	186·7	104·7	103·0	207 · 7	77 · 1
	March 5	283·9	98·2	97 · 1	195·3	101·7	101·3	202 · 9	88 · 5
	April 9	302·6	102·9	102·5	205 · 4	99 · 4	99.5	199•2	97 · 3
	May 7	306·3	106·9	104·1	211 · 0	98 · 6	97.0	195•8	95 · 4
	June 4	322·4	110·6	108·0	218 · 5	97 · 5	93.6	191•1	103 · 9
	July 9	318·5	108·2	103·3	211.5	96·2	89·9	186 · 1	107·0
	August 6	301·3	107·7	98·4	206.1	100·2	91·7	191 · 8	95·2
	September 3	289·9	108·2	100·1	208.3	104·0	95·3	199 · 3	81·6
	October 8	271 · 8	104·5	93·0	197 · 5	106·4	95·2	201·5	74·4
	November 5	255 · 7	101·2	86·6	187 · 8	109·8	95·6	205·5	67·9

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

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

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

# TABLE 120

		•	VORKING	OVERTIME		ERATIVES	RATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF) ON SHORT-TIME† Stood off for whole   Working part of week   Total							
Week	c Ended			Hours of a			for whole eek	Work				Total		
		Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo Total	st   Average	Number of opera- tives	tives		ost Average
		(000's)	(per cent )	(000's)	1	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
1961 1962 1963 1964	May 27 May 26 May 18 May 16	1,824 1,824 1,771 1,952	29·3 29·6 29·7 32·2	13,376 14,260 13,945 15,556	71/2 8 8 8 8	4 5 7 1	160 229 276 54	32 118 85 33	293 1,160 746 269	9 10 81 81	36 123 92 34	0.6 2.0 1.5 0.6	452 1,390 1,022 323	12½ 11 11 9½
1965	April 10 May 15 June 19	2,128 2,160 2,113	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,894 18,325 17,884	81 81 81 81	8 2 I	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 81 91	36 30 25	0.6 0.5 0.4	609 318 274	17 11 11
	July 17 August 14 September 18	2,063 1,835 2,108	34·0 30·1 34·5	18,142 15,452 17,964	9 81 81 81	 6 2	50 236 62	20 41 24	170 719 220	81 171 9	21 47 26	0·3 0·8 0·4	220 956 281	101 201 11
	October 16 November 13 December 11	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	81 81 81 81	1	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	71 9 71 71	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	8 <u>1</u> 10 10
1966	January 15 February 19 March 19	2,107 2,174 2,205	34·2 35·3 35·9	17,698 18,345 18,685	81 81 81 81 81		43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8 <del>1</del>	38 30 28	0.6 0.5 0.4	344 270 283	9 9 10 <u>1</u>
	April 23 May 21 June 18 (a)	2,183 2,212 2,172	35.6 36.2 35.5	18,368 18,890 18,500	81 81 81 81 81 81	1	46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 71 71 71	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	81 8 8 81
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	81	I	39	28	210	71	29	0.5	249	81
	July 16 August 13 September 17	2,105 1,862 2,054	34·0 29·9 33·0	18,236 15,566 17,338	81 81 81 81	- 7	43 19 287	32 29 68	254 216 637	8 7 <del>1</del> 91	33 30 75	0·5 0·5 I·2	297 235 924	9 8 12 <u>1</u>
	October 15 November 19 December 17	2,030 1,978 1,949	32.9 32.2 31.9	17,054 16,571 16,470	81 81 81 81	5 12 4	211 494 180	161 179 164	1,546 2,062 1,628	91   1  0	166 190 168	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,757 2,556 1,808	10 <del>1</del> 13 <del>1</del> 11
1967	January 14 February 18 March 18	1,799 1,860 1,920	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8]	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	91 9 9	165 160 111	2.7 2.7 1.9	1,841 1,773 1,175	     0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	April 18 May 13 June 17	1,940 1,947 1,939	32·8 33·0 33·0	16,07 <del>4</del> 16,161 16,259	81 81 81	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	91 91 9	106 108 94	1.8 1.8 1.6	1,222 1,169 1,041	
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,884 1,759 1,911	32·0 29·9 32·5	16,201 14,917 16,178	81 81 81 81	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	8 <del>1</del> 9 10	75 79 87	·3  ·3  ·5	727 861 1,074	9 <u>1</u>     2 <u>1</u>
	October 14 November 18 December 16	1,986 2,041 2,050	33·7 34·7 34·9	16,805 17,204 17,452	81 81 81 81	4 2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	81 81 81	72 64 43	1 · 2 1 · 1 0 · 7	758 627 428	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 10
1968	January 13 February 17 March 16	1,894 2,000 2,043	32 · 5 34 · 3 35 · 1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 81 81	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 91 91	52 47 37	0-9 0-8 0-6	630 524 414	2  1  1
	April 6 May 18 June 15	2,075 2,073 2,0 <del>4</del> 5	35·9 35·7 35·3	17,595 17,363 17,188	81 81 81	2   2	86 50 66	32 34 28	256 297 240	8 81 81	34 35 30	0.6 0.6 0.5	342 347 305	10 10 10
	July 13‡ August 17‡ September 14‡	2,023 1,865 2,051	34·8 31·9 35·1	17,607 15,875 17,668	81 81 81 81	   9	33 59 359	24 18 20	194 147 175	8 81 9	25 19 28	0·4 0·3 0·5	227 206 534	9     9
	October 19‡ November 16‡ December 14‡	2,125 2,188 2,166	36·3 37·3 36·9	18,489 18,739 18,839	81 81 81 81	-	48 58 43	20 21 23	158 182 209	8 9 9	21 22 24	0-4 0-4 0-4	206 240 252	10 11 10 <u>1</u>
1969	January 18‡ February 15‡ March 15‡	2,082 2,088 2,060	35·7 35·8 35·4	17,897 17,753 17,745	81 81 81 81	2 2 2	82 86 85	20 22 28	178 196 265	9 9 9 <del>1</del>	- 22 24 30	0·4 0·4 0·5	260 282 350	2   1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>   1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	April 19‡ May 17‡ June 14‡	2,103 2,149 2,117	35·9 36·8 36·3	18,152 18,679 18,402	81 81 81 81	 3 4	55 107 175	24 27 24	222 223 228	9 8 9 <del>1</del>	25 29 28	0·4 0·5 0·5	276 330 403	     4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	July 19‡ August 16‡ September 13‡	1,997 1,863 2,085	34·2 31·8 35·6	17,774 16,084 18,150	9 81/2 81/2	 8 4	40 323 176	19 21 25	167 194 218	9 9 9	20 29 29	0·3 0·5 0·5	207 516 394	10½ 18 13½
	October 18‡	2,160	36.9	18,867	81	16	670	32	325	10 <u>1</u>	48	0.8	995	21

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

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

		INI	DEX
		All manu- facturing industries	Eng eer elec goo mer goo
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968		104-6 103-9 100-4 100-9 103-9 102-9 100-0 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 91-4	
1965	November 13 December 11	101 · 9 101 · 7	10
1966	January 15 February 19† March 19	99·2 99·3 99·8	
	April 23 May 21 June 18	100-4 100-5 100-3	
	July 16*	94·3	9
	August 13*	81·9	8
	September 17	99·5	10
	October 15	98·3	10
	November 19	97·0	10
	December 17	96·8	10
1967	January 14	94·7	9
	February 18	94·3	9
	March 18	94·4	9
	April 15	94·6	9
	May 13	94·4	9
	June 17	94·3	9
	July 15*	88·8	9
	August 19*	77·5	8
	September 16	94·2	9
	October 14	93·7	9
	November 18	94·3	9
	December 16	94·1	9
1968	January 13	91 · 4	9
	February 17	92 · 2	9
	March 16	92 · 2	9
	April 6	92.6	9
	May 18	93.0	9
	June 15	92.9	9
	July 13*‡	88 · 1	9
	August 17*‡	77 · 1	7
	September 14‡	93 · 8	9
	October 19‡	94·4	9
	November 16‡	94·4	9
	December 14‡	94·2	9
1969	January 18‡	92.7	9
	February 15‡	92.7	9
	March 15‡	92.0	9
	April 19‡	93·3	9
	May 17‡	93·8	9
	June 14‡	93·6	9
	July 19*‡	88·3	9
	August 16*‡	76·8	7
	September 13‡	93·7	9
	October 18‡	93.6	9

\* In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers, and, from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence, the indices for July and August 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 also relate to earlier weeks in the month, and compared with previous years, the indices for July 1966-69 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1966-69 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1966-69 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1966-69 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1966 approximately 13 points higher, the index for August 1967 approximately 12 points higher, the index for August 1968 approximately 13 points higher, and the index for August 1969 approximately 12 points higher.

TABLE 121

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

1	DEX OF TO	OTAL WE	EKLY HOU	RS WORK	ED	IND	EX OF AV	ERAGE W	EEKLY HO	URS WOR	RKED
:	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
The second se	98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8 94.4	106 · 9 104 · 6 101 · 6 104 · 9 107 · 9 102 · 9 100 · 0 99 · 1 99 · 1 96 · 2 91 · 5 86 · 1 87 · 0	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 91.7 82.7 83.2	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6 95 · 2 92 · 8 90 · 3	103.6 103.1 99.6 100.5 104.9 103.7 100.0 98.9 102.8 103.0 99.6 95.1 95.1	103.7 103.6 102.5 103.3 102.4 101.0 100.0 99.9 100.7 99.4 97.8 97.1 97.9	103 · 7 103 · 5 102 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 7 101 · 3 100 · 0 99 · 6 100 · 7 98 · 8 97 · 4 96 · 6 96 · 8	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4 95 · 7 95 · 7 96 · 9	104.3 104.5 103.0 104.5 104.8 101.1 100.0 100.5 101.4 100.3 98.5 97.3 98.3	102.8 102.7 102.5 102.0 101.7 100.4 100.0 99.9 99.9 99.9 99.0 98.1 98.0 98.3	1 103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 6 98 · 1 99 · 0
「日本」の	104·8	97 · 4	97.5	99•4	104·5	99·8	98·2	97·2	100·1	98·5	99·9
	104·7	98 · 1	96.9	98•9	103·9	99·0	98·3	98·0	100·2	99·3	99·8
	102·7	96·8	94·6	93·5	101 · 3	97.9	97·3	97·2	99.0	97·0	98.6
	103·1	96·6	94·8	93·1	101 · 4	97.6	97·3	96·8	98.9	96·7	98.5
	103·2	97·1	95·0	93·9	101 · 6	98.2	97·8	97·5	99.2	97·5	98.9
Land Land	103·7	98·2	95·5	95·3	102·3	98·4	97.9	98·2	98·9	98.3	99.1
	104·0	97·6	97·2	95·9	102·6	98·6	98.3	98·1	99·1	98.5	99.3
	103·6	96·6	95·0	96·7	102·5	98·4	97.9	97·5	99·1	98.5	99.2
And Mar and and	98·2	82·2	86 · 1	97·3	97·9	98·6	98 · 1	97 · 7	98·9	99 · 1	99·2
	84·3	80·5	74 · 9	88·3	83·6	98·4	97 · 9	96 · 1	98·6	99 · 4	99·3
	103·5	92·4	93 · 3	97·7	102·1	97·4	97 · 0	94 · 5	97·9	98 · 1	98·4
No. and the second	102 · 4	89 · 1	92·4	97·4	100·9	96·8	96.6	92·0	97·7	97.6	97·8
	101 · 6	84 · 9	91·3	96·6	99·8	96·4	96.4	90·9	97·4	97.6	97·4
	101 · 6	86 · 2	90·5	96·2	99·2	96·7	96.6	92·2	97·6	98.4	97·5
	99.5	86·3	88·2	92·0	97·2	95·9	95.7	93·0	96·7	96·6	96·7
	99.3	86·7	87·2	91·0	97·2	96·4	96.6	93·9	96·9	96·8	97·2
	99.3	87·9	87·2	91·7	97·2	97·0	96.5	95·5	97·3	97·5	97·7
	99 · 1	89·0	87·7	92.0	97·4	97 · 1	96·6	96 · 1	97·3	97.7	98.0
	98 · 9	88·4	87·0	92.8	97·3	97 · 2	96·6	95 · 9	97·2	97.7	98.2
	98 · 4	88·5	86·7	93.5	96·9	97 · 3	96·7	95 · 9	97·5	98.1	98.5
	93·3	76·9	78.6	94·2	92·2	97.6	97·0	96·9	97·4	98.9	98·3
	80·5	75·5	67.8	85·6	79·5	98.0	97·4	95·8	97·2	99.6	99·1
	98·4	87·0	85.5	95·1	97·4	97.0	96·3	94·8	97·1	98.4	98·3
and a second second	98·5	88.5	85.2	95·8	95·0	97·2	96·3	96·2	97 · 4	98 · 1	98·3
	98·3	88.7	85.6	95·4	97·1	97·4	96·4	96·5	97 · 8	98 · 0	98·5
	97·9	89.6	85.6	94·7	96·8	97·6	96·5	97·4	98 · 2	98 · 8	98·4
Contraction of the	95·2	87 · 1	83·2	90·0	94·7	96·0	94·9	95 · 1	96·7	96·7	97 · 1
	95·9	88 · 4	84·5	90·2	95·7	97·0	96·0	96 · 1	97·7	97·2	98 · 2
	95·5	89 · 0	84·4	89·2	96·0	97·3	96·2	96 · 4	97·9	97·2	98 · 5
and the second se	95·8	89 · 1	84·6	88 · 6	96·7	97 · 9	96·8	97·3	98·5	97.7	99·0
	95·8	90 · 0	85·0	90 · 0	97·1	97 · 7	96·6	97·0	98·6	98.0	98·9
	95·8	89 · 0	85·2	90 · 1	96·9	97 · 9	96·8	97·0	98·5	98.2	98·9
	91·3	77 · 4	78.0	91 · 3	92·9	98.6	97·4	98·1	98.9	99.3	99.5
	79·1	76 · 1	68.0	83 · 0	80·1	98.8	97·9	96·7	98.8	99.7	100.0
	96·7	87 · 9	86.0	92 · 8	97·7	98.1	97·0	96·8	98.4	99.0	99.3
and the second se	97·3	89·7	86·2	92.7	97·7	98·3	97·3	97·3	98·4	98.5	99·4
	97·3	89·8	86·3	93.0	98·0	98·3	97·4	97·4	98·4	98.7	99·3
	97·1	90·5	86·5	92.3	97·7	98·5	97·6	98·0	98·5	98.9	99·3
	95·9 95·8 95·5	90·6 90·7 88·6	85·1 85·4 84·6	89.0 88.8 88.8	96·1 95·9 95·3	97·6 97·5 97·4	97·0 96·9 97·0	98·0 97·5 96·2	97 · 7 97 · 7 97 · 7	97·6 97·6 97·6	98· <b>4</b> 98·3
	96·9 97·6 97·5	91.4 92.3 90.8	85.3 85.2 84.9	89·4 90·4 91·1	96·2 96·7 96·3	98·2 98·4 98·3	97.5 97.9 98.0	97.9 98.2 97.6	97.7 98.1 97.9 97.9	98·5 98·7 98·9	98·2 98·8 99·1 99·0
	92·3 79·6 97·8	79 · 1 77 · 5 90 · 9	77.0 67.0 84.3	91.7 83.5 92.4	92·2 78·7 96·3	98.5 98.8 98.1	97.9 98.4 97.5	98.5 96.8 97.6	97·9 97·9 97·9 97·5	99.5 100.2 99.1	99.3 99.9 98.9
	98.1	88.2	83.9	92.7	96.7	98·3	98.0	96.9	97.6	98.9	99.2

† Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are not available.
 ‡ Figures from May 1969 have been revised to take account of information obtained from employers showing that the proportion of operatives to total employees in manufacturing industries has changed. Figures for dates after June 1968 may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1969. The figures from May 1969 may also be revised when the results of the October 1969 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.
 Notes: A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue respectively of this GAZETTE.
 Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

# EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

1059 Standard Industrial (

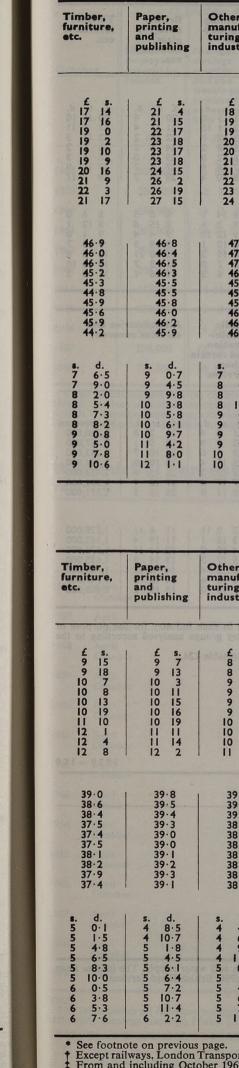
TABLE 122 (continued)

TABL	E 122				1958	Standard Indu	strial Classif	ication		MEN (21	YEARS AN	ND OVER)
T'fuel and	GS) SadyO	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Avera	age We	ekly Earnings			LOOD CONTRACTOR			£ s.	£ s.	f s.	1 £ s.	£ s.
		£ s. 17 3	£ s. 18 19	£ s. 19 10	£ s. 18 7	£ s. 17 17	£ s. 21 1	£ s. 18 5	16 7	16 4	£ s. 15 16	18 12
1964	Oct.	17 15	18 19 19 11	19 10 20 7 21 3 21 10 21 9	19 2	19 6		19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
1965	April Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	22 9 22 9 23 15 21 19	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11 20 17
1.000	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19 23 7	20 6	18     8  3	17 13 18 4	17 16	20 I7 21 9
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12 22 8	20 15	21 14 21 18	23 7 24 8	20 11	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9
10/0	Oct.	20 17	21 10 22 5 23 8 23 13 24 19	22 8 23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
1968	April Oct.	22 2	23 13	23 6 24 8	23 2	23 6 23 19 25 7	26 9	22 19	21 7	20 8	20 5 20 12	23 8
1969	April	23 2	24 19	25 12	21 8 22 4 23 2 24 2	25 7	28 6	23 18	21 18	20 14	20 12	24 1
Aver	age Ho	urs Worked									E S	
1964	Oct.	1 48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49·4 49·3
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46·9 46·7	45·8 46·1	43·0 43·0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46 · 1	43·6 44·3	46·4 46·0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
1966	April	47.5	46 - 1 45 - 1	45·5 44·9	45·9 45·2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
10/7	Oct.	47·3 47·1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43-3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
1967	April Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
1968	April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	45.5	41.9	47·7 47·9
	Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46·1 46·0	45·6 45·3	42·4 42·0	47.8
1969	April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	1 40.0	- 155 <b>- 43</b> .3	1 42.0	1
Avera	age hou	rly Earnings	s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1964	Oct.	s. d. 7 1.6	s. d. 8 0.8	s. d. 8 4.5	s. d. 7 9.5 8 2.4	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6 8 2.7
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0·2 8 4·0	8 2·7 8 6·2
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2·3 9 3·3	10 8·6 10 7·7	8 10·3 8 11·4	7 11.5	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5·0 9 5·5	9 6·8 9 7·8	9 1.3 9 2.5	9 3·3 9 5·3	10 7·7 10 9·5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8
1967	April	8 5·8 8 9·3	9 5.5	9 11.6	9 6.1	9 7.7	11 3.0	9 4.1	8 7.2	8 4.4	8 11.7	9 1.7
1968	Oct. April	9 0.1	10 2.0	10 3.3	9 10.0	10 1.7	11 10.0	9 8.5	8 10.0	8 7.2	9 2.5	9 5.4
1700	Oct.	9 3.4	10 3.6	10 7.5	10 1.4	10 5.7	12 0.6	9 11.6	9 3.0	8 11.5	9 6.7	9 9·2 10 0·8
1969	April	9 8.8	10 9.5	11 2.3	10 6.7	11 0.5	12 9.7	10 5.1	9 6.2	9 1.6	9 9.8	10 0.8

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average We	ekly Earnings		T LESS		1 £ 5.	£s.	1 £ 5.	£ s.	1 £ s.	1 £ s.	£ s.
1964         Oct.           1965         April           Oct.         Oct.           1966         April           Oct.         Oct.           1967         April           Oct.         Oct.           1967         April           Oct.         Oct.           1968         April           Oct.         Ig69	£ s. 8 14 9 0 9 8 9 15 9 16 10 0 10 5 10 9 10 19 11 7	£ s. 8 14 9 0 9 7 9 13 9 16 10 0 10 7 10 14 11 13	£ s. 9 5 9 11 9 18 9 19 10 6 10 15 11 4 11 17	f s. 9 13 9 18 10 7 10 9 10 13 11 2 11 11 11 17 12 8	£ s. 8 13 9 17 10 0 10 11 10 3 10 3 10 10 10 15 11 5	10 10 11 3 11 4 12 0 12 6 13 7 14 6	8 12 8 18 9 5 9 12 9 13 9 16 10 14 10 19 11 10	8 17 9 0 9 9 9 15 9 19 9 19 9 19 9 19 9 19 9 19	f s, 8 7 9 3 9 7 9 10 9 10 10 0 10 2 10 8 10 9	£ s. 8 17 9 7 9 14 9 18 10 0 10 3 10 12 11 0 11 5	8 11 9 0 9 5 9 14 9 15 10 1 10 5 10 13 10 17 11 7
Average Ho           1964         Oct.           1965         April           Oct.         Oct.           1966         April           Oct.         Oct.           1967         April           Oct.         In the second secon	40.4 39.6 39.1 38.8 38.9 38.8 38.6 39.0 38.8	39.3 39.6 38.9 38.6 38.6 38.4 38.7 38.7 38.9 38.5 38.7	38.9 38.4 37.6 37.8 37.4 37.2 37.4 37.5 38.1 37.8	39.7 39.2 38.5 38.3 38.1 38.4 38.5 38.6 38.4 38.5	39·3 41·1 39·5 39·2 38·4 38·9 37·9 38·4 38·0 38·2	39.5 39.4 38.5 38.8 36.8 38.1 38.1 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.5	38.7 38.5 37.9 37.8 37.3 37.6 37.4 38.0 37.9 37.6	39 · 3 39 · 2 39 · 1 38 · 6 38 · 4 38 · 0 37 · 9 38 · 1 38 · 1 38 · 0	38.5 38.3 38.4 38.2 37.6 37.9 38.1 37.9 38.1 37.9 37.9 37.5	38 · 4 38 · 1 37 · 9 37 · 5 37 · 0 37 · 0 37 · 0 37 · 0 37 · 8 37 · 3 37 · 2	38.7 38.6 38.1 37.6 37.7 37.9 37.3 37.6 37.4 37.4
Average Ho           1964         Oct.           1965         April           Oct.         Oct.           1966         April           Oct.         Oct.           1967         April           Oct.         Oct.           1967         April           Oct.         Oct.           1968         April           Oct.         I969	urly Earnings s. d. 4 3·7 4 6·4 4 9·5 4 11·9 5 0·7 5 1·6 5 3·3 5 4·9 5 7·4 5 10·3	s. d. 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 9.7 5 0.1 5 1.0 5 2.4 5 4.3 5 5.9 5 8.6 6 0.1	s. d. 4 7.6 4 9.7 5 0.8 5 2.7 5 3.6 5 4.2 5 8.9 5 10.4 6 3.4	s. d. 4 8.4 4 10.9 5 1.7 5 4.9 5 5.7 5 6.7 5 9.1 5 11.9 6 2.0 6 5.4	s. d. 4 4.7 4 9.5 5 0.7 5 4.6 5 3.9 5 2.6 5 4.4 5 5.7 5 7.9 5 10.5	s. d. 5 3.9 5 7.8 5 9.9 6 2.3 6 1.3 6 3.5 6 5.3 6 8.8 6 10.9 7 5.2	s. d. 4 5.4 4 7.5 4 10.5 5 0.9 5 2.0 5 2.5 5 5.9 5 7.6 5 9.3 6 1.5	s. d. 4 5.9 4 7.1 4 10.1 5 0.6 5 2.1 5 2.7 5 5.5 5 7.2 5 10.4 6 0.6	s. d. 4 4.1 4 6.2 4 9.1 4 10.7 5 0.5 5 0.3 5 3.0 5 4.5 5 6.0 5 6.8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 4 5.0 4 7.9 4 10.2 5 1.8 5 2.0 5 3.5 5 6.1 5 8.0 5 9.6 6 0.9

\* Working full-time.



# **EARNINGS AND HOURS** manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom

NDOVER)*	IYEARSA	MEN (2		cation	istrial Classifi	standard Indu	1950 3	and the second second second	
October Se schol	All industries covered	Public administra- tion	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Transport and communi- cation†‡	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying (except) coal)	All manufac- turing industries	er ufac- ng stries
ekly Earnings	Average We	i desarro		Card and	AND STREET	Senaral Series	and a constant	and the second	
Oct. 1964 April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct. April 1969	£ s. 18 2 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 22 5 23 0 23 18	£ s. 13 19 14 7 15 1 15 14 15 13 16 15 17 7 17 9 18 9	£ s. 15 2 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8 17 15 18 5 19 2 19 8 20 6	£ s. 17 13 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18 20 19 21 13 22 19 24 4 24 16	£ s. 17 13 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2 19 6 19 18 20 4 20 14 21 19	£       s.         18       4         19       2         19       15         20       0         20       11         20       12         21       14         22       6         22       17         23       10	£ s. 17 13 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19 21 5 21 14 22 14 23 10	£       s.         18       13         19       9         20       3         20       19         20       16         21       3         21       18         22       17         23       12         24       13	s. 8 12 9 17 1 17 1 17 2 17 3 12 4 9
ours Worked	Average H								
Oct.         1964           April         1965           Oct.         1966           Oct.         1967           April         1967           Oct.         April           April         1968           Oct.         April           April         1968           Oct.         April	47.7 47.5 47.0 46.4 46.0 46.1 46.2 46.2 46.4 46.4	44.8 45.1 44.9 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.8 43.7 43.8 43.7 43.8	45·9 45·9 45·4 45·0 44·7 44·7 44·5 44·8 44·6 44·7	50 · 5 50 · 7 50 · 6 50 · 3 50 · 1 50 · 0 49 · 6 50 · 4 50 · 5	48.7 46.3 43.8 43.7 43.8 43.9 43.9 43.7 43.4 43.9 43.4 43.9 44.4	49.8 49.5 49.8 47.7 48.5 48.2 48.3 47.6 47.8 47.7	51 · 2 51 · 8 50 · 8 50 · 8 51 · 5 50 · 9 51 · 0 51 · 1 51 · 3	46.9 46.7 46.1 460 450 452 453 456 458 45.8 45.7	47 · 7 47 · 0 47 · 0 46 · 5 45 · 1 45 · 7 45 · 9 46 · 5 46 · 7 46 · 4
urly Earnings		s. d.	i s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	d.
Oct.         1964           April         1965           Oct.         1966           Oct.         April           April         1967           Oct.         April           April         1968           Oct.         April           April         1968           Oct.         April	s. d. 7 7·1 7 11·5 8 4·0 8 8·7 8 9·9 8 11·1 9 3·0 9 7·6 9 10·9 10 3·7	6 4.5 6 4.5 6 8.3 7 1.6 7 1.9 7 4.2 7 8.1 7 11.0 7 11.9 8 4.3	5. 6. 10.6 7. 7. 9.4 7. 9.4 7. 9.4 7. 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.	6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 8 3.6 8 4.4 8 8.0 9 2.9 9 7.2 9 9.9	7 3.0 7 7.2 8 4.8 8 7.6 8 8.7 8 9.4 9 1.2 9 3.6 9 5.1 9 10.6	7 3.7 7 8.7 7 11.3 8 4.6 8 5.7 8 6.6 8 11.7 9 4.5 9 6.8 9 10.1	6 10.8 7 1.1 7 6.1 7 7.6 7 10.6 8 1.6 8 4.2 8 6.2 8 10.5 9 2.0	7 11.5 8 3.9 9 1.4 9 2.8 9 4.2 9 8.0 10 0.1 10 3.8 10 9.3	9.6 0.9 5.2 10.9 0.2 2.3 6.2 9.9 1.2 6.5

1958 Standard Industrial Classificatio

ER)*	NDOV	YEARSA	WOMEN (I						100,122	1
1943 1965 1967 1967	10	All industries covered	Public administra- tion	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Transport and communi- cation†	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	All manufac- turing industries	ner hufac- ng ustries
nings	ekly Ear	Average We	inter and the second	the guy gain	per cent with	ereral to sit	nun alt de	Status energy 2	in fire the inter-	i nara : Tatenhai
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April	£ s. 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 19 11 6 11 15	£ s. 9 7 9 14 9 13 10 3 10 2 10 7 10 10 11 4 11 4 11 15	£ s. 7 14 8 2 8 6 8 11 8 15 8 16 9 7 9 7 9 12 10 1	£ s. 12 9 12 14 13 7 14 0 14 0 13 18 14 11 14 11 15 12 15 17	£ s. 9 13 10 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11 11 11 11 18 12 5	£ s. 8 1 8 9 8 8 8 17 8 19 8 17 9 17 10 4 10 1 10 11	£ s. 9 1 8 12 9 15 9 15 9 15 9 3 9 18 9 13 11 1 10 11	£ s. 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 11 10 19 11 6 11 15	£ s. 8 14 8 17 9 13 9 13 9 14 9 17 0 12 0 18 1
orked	ours Wa	Average H		ŧ						
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April	39 · 4 39 · 1 38 · 7 38 · 5 38 · 1 38 · 2 38 · 2 38 · 2 38 · 4 38 · 3 38 · 3	40.8 41.5 40.3 40.2 39.8 40.0 40.1 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 40.0	39.8 40.0 39.2 39.3 39.1 38.9 39.1 39.0 38.9 39.2	43 · 8 43 · 9 43 · 7 43 · 0 43 · 0 42 · 4 42 · 7 42 · 7 42 · 7 43 · 7 43 · 1	38 · 2 38 · 0 37 · 6 37 · 1 37 · 2 37 · 4 37 · 4 36 · 8 37 · 2 38 · 1	38-2 37-9 37-7 37-0 37-4 37-4 39-0 38-4 39-0 38-0	40.7 39.5 38.9 39.2 39.3 37.3 39.0 37.4 40.4 36.7	39 · 3 38 · 9 38 · 6 38 · 0 38 · 0 38 · 0 38 · 0 38 · 0 38 · 3 38 · 2 38 · 1	39.6 39.0 39.0 38.7 38.2 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.3
nings	urly Ear	Average Ho	ı s. d. ı	1 s. d.	ı s. d.	ı s. d.	s. d.	ı s. d. ı	1 s. d.	d.
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April	s. d. 4 6.5 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1 5 6.3 5 8.4 5 10.8 6 1.5	s. d. 4 6·9 4 8·2 4 9·5 5 0·4 5 1·0 5 2·0 5 2·7 5 7·5 5 7·7 5 10·5	s. d. 3 $10.4$ 4 $0.6$ 4 $2.8$ 4 $4.3$ 4 $5.8$ 4 $6.3$ 4 $6.3$ 4 $8.2$ 4 $9.6$ 4 $11.2$ 5 $1.4$	s. d. 5 8·1 5 9·4 6 6·2 6 6·2 6 6·2 6 6·7 6 9·7 6 9·7 7 1·6 7 4·3	s. d. 5 0.7 5 9.3 5 9.3 6 0.3 6 1.5 6 2.1 6 3.2 6 4.6 6 5.1	5. 4. 4 5.6 4 5.6 4 9.5 4 9.4 4 8.9 5 0.7 5 3.9 5 1.9 5 6.6	5. 5.5 4 4.3 4 7.7 4 11.6 4 11.5 4 11.0 5 1.0 5 5.6 5 8.9	4.6 4.6 4.8.8 4.11.7 5.2.5 5.3.6 5.4.5 5.6.6 5.8.7 5.11.1 6.2.0	4.6 6.4 9.1 11.7 0.9 1.9 4.0 6.1 7.8 11.4

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

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes. Note: Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

# EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, Ship-building and mar-ine engin-Metal goods not elsewhere specified Clothing and foot-Timber, furniture, Engineer-ing and electrical goods Textiles Chemicals and allied industries Metal manu-facture Food, drink and tobacco Vehicles wear etc. October etc. eering Males £ s. 21 13 22 11 23 17 25 8 26 12 27 18 29 10 £ s. d. 20 13 4 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8 27 4 7 28 12 7 £ s. d. 20 19 10 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3 27 18 9 29 7 11 £ s. d. 20 7 1 20 19 6 22 11 2 24 10 6 25 14 11 26 10 8 28 7 4 £ s. d. 20 13 1 21 11 11 23 2 9 25 1 9 25 18 9 27 5 5 29 5 11 £ s. 20 |3 21 |8 23 |1 25 |7 26 |0 27 |7 £ s. d. 21 9 11 22 6 10 23 10 3 25 4 5 26 9 5 27 15 7 29 12 5 

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

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

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

TABLE 124 All employees Males Females October 85.0 90.9 93.9 100.0 105.6 110.8 117.0 123.4 130.3 141.3 147.4 154.2 163.9 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 . . 100.0 105.1 110.6 117.5 123.9 130.5 142.0 147.6 154.3 163.2 100.0 106.0 111.2 117.2 123.5 130.5 141.7 148.1 154.8 165.2 mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services. † National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail; British Transport Docks; British Waterways; Air Transport; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking and insurance; manufacturing industries; and from 1959 onwards,

TABLE 125 CLERICAL Male Average Number of employees covered by returns earnings monthly paid and October weekly-p combine on week basis (3) (1) (2) £ s. 1958 307,000 1959 300.000 12 7 1960 298,000 13 2 1961 13 10 1 301,000 1962 301.000 14 2 1963 14 0 1 246,000 1964 277.000 14 18 1965 278,000 16 3 1966 279,000 16 18 1967 17 5 276.000

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

# TABLE 126

272,000

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April October	
October	
April October	
	October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October

1959 = 100

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

Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
 Multiplying this difference by 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

# EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

AN	D ANALOG	OUS EMPL	OYEES ON	LY	ART STREAMER	ALL	"SALARIE	O" EMPLOY	EES	
5		The second second	Females		and a first state	Males		and man	Females	age Index of average hly- earnings and October ly-paid 1959=100
- baid d	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	average earnings October
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
d. 4	95.6	315,000	£ s. d. 8 9 7	91.3	898,000	£ s. d. 16 13 10	93.8	826,000	£ s. d. 10 2 2	91.2
2	100.0	321,000	958	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
3	106 · 1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106-3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111-1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
5	114-3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118-4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131-2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
I	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
I	136-8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155.8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5
5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155 • 1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165.6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158-8

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

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

Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
+ 8.6	+ 9·1	+ 9·3	+ 8·3	+ 1.0
+ 7.3	+ 7·9	+ 8·2	+ 7·6	+ 0.6
+ 3·5	+ 3.6	+ 3·8	+ 2·5	+ 1·3
+ 5·8	+ 6.5	+ 6·6	+ 5·6	+ 1·0
+ 4.6	+ 5·5	+ 5·9	+ 4·8	+ 1·1
+ 2.3	+ 3·1	+ 3·4	+ 3·7	- 0·3
+ 3·9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3·5	-0.0
+ 5·1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1·4	+ 1.5
+ 6.5	+ 7·0	+ 6.4	+ 4·4	+ 2·0
+ 6.6	+ 8·1	+ 7.3	+ 5·5	+ 1·8
+ 6·6	+ 7·3	+ 6.5	+ 6·2	+ 0·3
+ 5·4	+ 7·0	+ 6.9	+ 6·4	+ 0·5
+ 4·0	+ 5.1	+ 5·2	+ 4·1	+ 1·1
+ 3·2	+ 4.1	+ 4·4	+ 4·2	+ 0·2
+ 3·0	+ 3.6	+ 4·0	+ 3.6	+ 0·4
+ 5·3	+ 4.1	+ 3·6	+ 2.3	+ 1·3
+ 9·1	+ 7·4	+ 6·5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
+ 8·3	+ 8·2	+ 8·1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
+ 7·5	+ 8·4	- + 8.0	+ 5·3	+ 2.7
+ 8·5	+ 10·1	+ 9.5	+ 7·3	+ 2.2
+ 7·4	+ 9·8	+ 9.7	+ 8·0	+ 1.7
+ 4·2	+ 6·2	+ 6.5	+ 5·6	+ 0.9
+ 2·1 + 5·6	+ 2·8 + 5·3	+ 3·0 + 5·0	+ 2·7 + 5·3	+ 0.3 - 0.3
+ 8.5	+ 8·1	+ 7·7	+ 8.6	- 0·9†
+ 7.8	+ 7·2	+ 7·0	+ 6.7	+ 0·3
+ 7.6	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	

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

Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
 The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from implementation of the later stages of the December 1964 long-term national agreement for the engineering industry.

# EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	ES Fernalea Average Index aschings avera montale- acros	Food drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing
1965	January	94·0	93.9	95 · 1	93·8	91 · 4	95·7	93·4	93·7	94·2	91.6	93.0	95·0	93·4
	February	93·3	99.8	96 · 0	93·9	91 · 2	95·9	94·9	93·9	94·4	92.6	94.2	95·0	94·3
	March	100·6	94.5	97 · 3	95·4	93 · 5	98·0	95·7	94·6	95·1	95.6	94.8	99·2	96·0
	April	95·1	94·4	96·5	93·2	90·5	94·9	93.7	91 · 9	94·3	94·1	94.9	95·2	94·8
	May	96·6	96·4	98·3	97·7	94·4	99·8	97.8	96 · 4	96·2	95·3	98.6	98·7	97·1
	June	97·8	98·5	99·1	97·1	98·0	99·3	98.0	96 · 7	98·3	95·3	98.2	101·2	95·3
	July	96·8	97·0	99 · 2	96·2	101 · 0	98·9	99.5	97 · 7	102·4	98·7	98·1	98·7	96·0
	August	96·4	93·8	98 · 1	93·8	93 · 3	96·6	97.7	95 · 7	100·8	94·6	96·0	98·7	94·2
	September	96·6	95·1	99 · 7	95·5	96 · 2	97·4	98.1	95 · 9	99·1	97·5	97·3	101·3	97·3
	October	97·3	96·4	100·8	98·2	96.6	99.8	100·1	98·3	100·5	98·9	100 · 3	102·1	97·5
	November	99·4	96·5	101·3	98·9	97.7	99.8	98·7	99·3	100·4	98·0	99 · 0	101·3	99·0
	December	103·4	98·5	98·6	96·8	93.0	98.9	98·6	94·6	98·2	94·7	95 · 3	94·7	95·4
1966	January	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100 · 0	100·0	100·0
	February	100·6	108·3	101·7	100·0	99·2	102·7	101·6	100·8	101·4	101·0	100 · 4	100·0	100·7
	March	109·4	101·5	103·5	102·2	103·3	111·9	103·9	102·5	102·9	103·0	101 · 7	102·8	104·2
	April	103·3	101 · 7	102·9	102·3	104-6	106·2	103·0	102·4	101 · 7	102.7	103 · 1	103·0	102·9
	May	103·8	101 · 6	103·3	103·0	104-1	106·6	103·4	101·9	103 · 6	102.5	104 · 4	103·8	103·7
	June	105·5	105 · 1	105·3	103·1	103-8	107·5	104·7	103·9	102 · 8	104.3	105 · 5	107·3	104·1
	July	104·7	102·7	104·8	103·2	107 · 8	106·0	104·3	104·2	102·5	106·3	103·4	107·1	102·0
	August	102·4	100·3	103·5	100·7	100 · 9	102·4	102·8	102·8	98·7	103·4	102·5	101·4	400·7
	September	103·3	101·1	103·6	101·0	103 · 7	99·6	101·4	101·9	101·1	103·3	103·9	104·3	101·8
	October	103·2	101 · 3	103·2	102·3	103·2	99 · 2	102.7	102.7	103·3	104 · 1	105·1	105 · 1	101 · 8
	November	104·5	104 · 0	102·4	101·6	103·8	98 · 1	103.3	103.5	103·3	103 · 8	104·8	103 · 5	102 · 3
	December	108·4	102 · 7	101·1	99·9	98·8	97 · 1	98.5	100.9	101·7	100 · 9	99·7	97 · 0	99 · 8
1967	January	103·7	102.5	102.6	102·3	103 · 8	101 · 3	102·0	102-6	100·0	103·3	103·4	102·8	101 · 9
	February	104·5	110.6	104.3	103·0	103 · 0	101 · 6	102·8	104-4	100·5	103·8	104·2	104·4	102 · 1
	March	111·8	101.8	103.2	100·9	98 · 5	100 · 0	101·0	97-9	99·2	103·4	102·1	101·3	102 · 4
	April	105·5	103 · 6	104-6	103·8	104·4	104·9	105·0	105 · 1	103 · 2	104-8	106·6	107·3	103 · 4
	May	106·1	103 · 5	104-9	104·8	105·4	106·0	105·4	105 · 5	102 · 0	104-1	107·1	107·6	403 · 8
	June	110·7	105 · 7	106-7	105·2	105·3	106·3	107·3	107 · 5	103 · 4	106-5	109·4	111·3	106 · 1
	July	111+1	107·8	109·2	106·3	108·4	106·0	109·0	109·7	105 · 6	106·5	107 · 4	112.9	104·5
	August	109+0	104·4	107·6	104·2	102·8	104·2	105·7	106·9	101 · 5	103·9	105 · 2	109.2	102·8
	September	109+1	106·1	108·4	105·9	105·2	103·8	108·1	107·9	107 · 1	105·6	108 · 8	114.1	106·2
	October	109·7	107·5	108·5	107·3	104·4	109·5	108·6	110·2	108·7	107 · 9	109·1	13·4	106-8
	November	110·8	112·8	109·0	108·2	106·1	111·7	111·7	110·8	107·3	109 · 0	110·0	15·2	107-8
	December	117·8	111·0	106·9	105·7	100·3	107·5	105·6	106·1	100·1	109 · 9	108·2	05·1	108-1
1968	January	111.7	112.5	110·0	109·1	109·8	112·2	111.5	112·9	106·3	110·1	111-8	113·7	109·9
	February	111.5	119.6	111·6	110·0	107·8	113·8	111.7	114·0	108·2	111·3	111-6	115·6	110·4
	March	121.7	113.5	113·1	112·3	110·8	115·8	113.9	115·4	111·8	114·6	113-5	117·4	113·7
	April	114·3	112·2	3·	110·8	111-9	114·1	111.8	112·8	111-2	109·9	113·7	116·4	111.9
	May	115·6	112·8	3·9	112·3	115-1	116·6	114.4	116·5	112-6	112·5	115·6	118·0	113.3
	June	120·4	115·8	5·8	114·3	114-7	117·0	115.6	118·0	113-1	115·0	116·4	118·4	116.7
	July	119·5	113·5	117·1	113·8	118·0	117.6	115·2	118·7	114·2	115·6	115·0	119·0	413·9
	August	117·4	112·8	115·9	111·6	111·8	115.9	113·2	116·4	111·3	112·8	115·4	116·5	412·7
	September	118·3	113·5	117·2	113·3	115·7	115.0	114·0	117·0	114·5	114·3	117·0	118·8	115·2
	October	117.5	114·5	117·0	113·5	113·7	117·6	116·8	119·3	115.7	115·9	116.7	119-8	415-8
	November	119.5	117·9	117·8	116·0	118·8	120·3	120·1	120·1	118.2	117·0	119.3	120-6	418-1
	December	127.2	118·3	117·8	117·0	117·8	117·9	115·6	117·7	113.9	117·8	118.2	111-6	416-4
1969	January	120·7	120·3	121-3	118·9	119·8	122.8	119·0	121 · 4	113·8	117·5	122.0	119·3	118-5
	February	120·3	128·3	120-9	117·6	122·0	120.8	120·1	121 · 0	113·7	117·0	119.0	117·1	118-6
	March	129·7	121·7	123-2	120·4	122·5	125.8	122·0	122 · 1	116·7	120·1	122.3	120·5	124-0
	April	123 · 6	121 · 3	122·9	121 · 6	125·6	126·2	123·6	123·3	122·0	119·4	22·6	122·8	121 · 7
	May	124 · 2	121 · 0	122·3	120 · 3	124·3	125·7	124·3	122·8	115·7	118·1	21·1	118·1	120 · 5
	June	129 · 1	124 · 9	126·2	123 · 1	132·4	127·3	126·6	125·0	119·6	121·6	24·4	124·7	125 · 2
	July	127·5	126·0	125-2	122 · 8	127 · 9	27 · <b>9</b>	125·3	126.8	122·4	119·9	23·8	127·1	123·5
	August	126·7	123·4	126-3	120 · 3	123 · 7	25 ·	124·0	125.3	116·9	119·3	22·1	123·6	123·5
	September	127·0	124·7	128-0	123 · 3	128 · 2	25 · 7	125·0	125.4	119·3	119·3	24·1	126·3	126·2
	October*	126.7	125 · 1	127.9	125 · 1	132.4	127.5	126 - 1	127 · 1	124.3	121.2	126.6	125.9	127.0

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

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

TABLE 127 (cont

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# EARNINGS

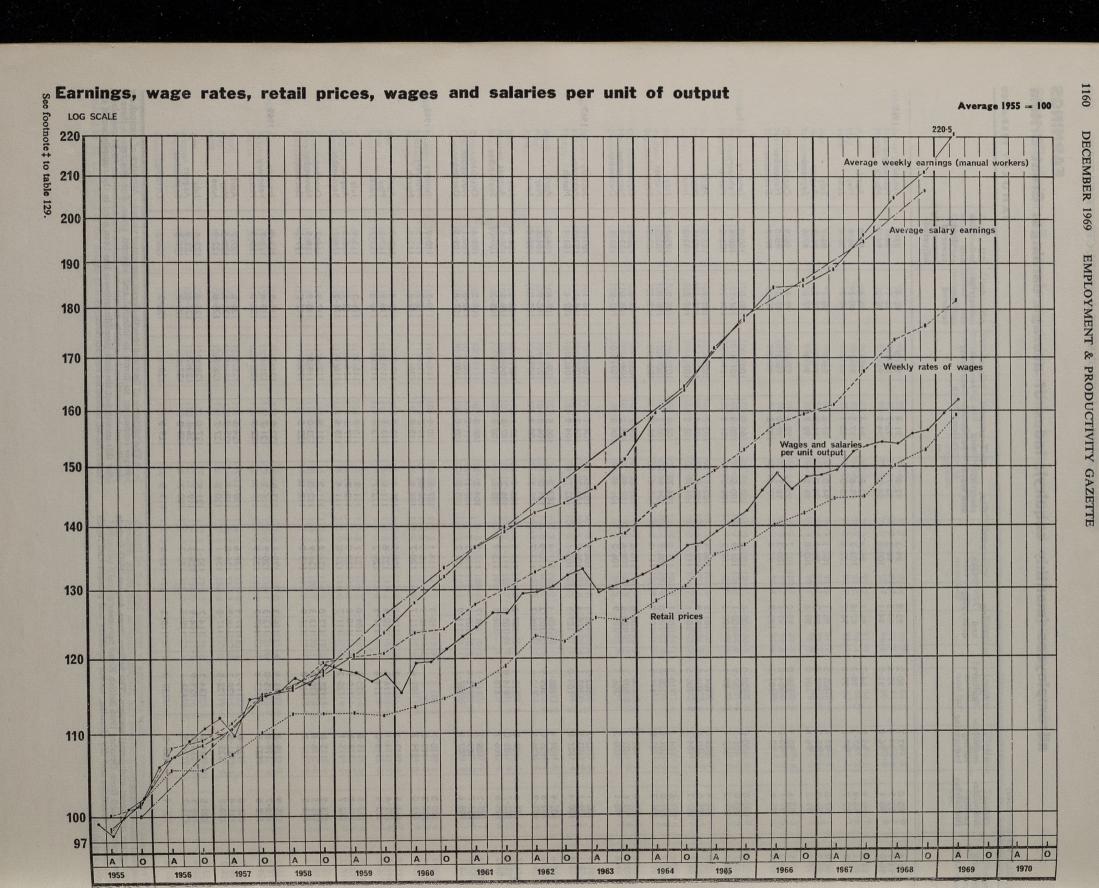
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

		All	All	Miscel-	Transport	Cas	Construc-	Mining	Agri-	All	ther
		All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered	laneous services§	Transport and communi- cation‡	Gas, electricity and water	tion	and quarrying	culture†	All manufac- turing industries	anufac- ring dustries
1965	January	93 · 4	93·4	93 · 0	91 · 4	92.9	94·3	93·8	90·2	93.7	93·0
	February	94 · 1	94·7	94 · 1	92 · 7	93.7	98·2	94·5	92·6	94.4	92·9
	March	94 · 4	96·2	95 · 7	94 · 3	94.8	100·8	94·1	91·9	96.0	93·1
	April	94·0	94·4	96·4	94·4	93.8	96·4	96 · 1	94·7	93·8	90·9
	May	96·6	98·1	98·1	97·2	95.6	103·3	97 · 6	98·3	97·3	95·9
	June	95·8	98·1	96·7	98·1	95.0	102·6	96 · 5	99·8	97·5	97·7
	July	96 · 1	98 · 1	96·0	97·6	94·0	102·3	98·1	105·5	97 · 4	97·0
	August	96 · 5	96 · 2	94·0	96·9	94·0	99·5	99·2	103·0	95 · 2	95·0
	September	97 · 6	97 · 8	94·9	98·7	95·3	103·0	98·8	104·0	96 · 6	96·2
	October	98.9	99 · 4	97.8	98.5	99 · 1	103·7	99.0	110·8	98·4	96·6
	November	98.8	99 · 2	98.2	99.0	98 · 3	100·2	99.6	104·0	99·0	97·1
	December	99.3	97 · 8	95.8	100.2	97 · 6	97·8	102.8	101·3	97·1	95·9
1966	January	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	February	100·5	101·1	101·4	100·3	100·5	101·9	100·1	97·9	101·3	100·0
	March	102·2	104·1	103·5	101·4	101·0	108·2	100·6	99·1	103·4	101·2
	April	103·0	103 · 5	102·9	103 · 7	102 · 1	106·4	101 · 5	104·7	103 · 0	101 · 4
	May	102·6	104 · 1	102·7	103 · 4	103 · 9	108·8	102 · 9	104·6	103 · 5	101 · 5
	June	103·2	105 · 7	103·4	105 · 2	103 · 7	112·3	104 · 1	106·5	104 · 7	103 · 2
	July	103 · 1	105·2	102·6	106 · 4	104·7	111.0	102 · 1	110·3	104 · 1	101 · 6
	August	103 · 2	102·9	100·4	105 · 3	104·9	106.5	103 · 0	108·8	101 · 6	101 · 0
	September	103 · 5	103·7	102·2	105 · 0	102·4	111.4	104 · 0	111·5	101 · 8	101 · 2
	October	103·5	104·0	103·7	104-7	102.6	110·6	103-8	116·1	102·2	99·8
	November	103·2	103·6	104·6	104-1	102.9	108·6	104-6	109·3	102·2	99·6
	December	103·5	102·0	103·4	104-6	101.4	106·2	106-9	106·5	100·3	98·1
1967	January	103 · 1	103 · 1	105·9	104·1	103 · 5	106 · 5	105·3	102 · 7	102 · 2	00 · 1
	February	103 · 5	104 · 1	105·2	104·2	103 · 2	108 · 0	105·4	102 · 1	103 · 5	01 · 3
	March	103 · 4	102 · 4	106·3	104·3	102 · 7	102 · 1	107·3	103 · 0	101 · 8	00 · 4
	April	104·3	105·6	108 · 1	106·5	103·2	111·4	106·4	108·7	104·4	02·9
	May	104·4	105·9	107 · 1	106·9	104·0	110·9	105·2	109·9	105·0	02·8
	June	105·4	108·0	107 · 4	109·4	105·3	115·7	106·7	110·6	106·5	03·9
	July	106 · 6	108·8	107·9	109 · 1	105 · 1	116·5	107·2	115-4	107 · 5	07 · 6
	August	106 · 5	106·2	104·6	107 · 8	106 · 2	111·1	105·2	114-8	105 · 0	02 · 7
	September	108 · 0	108·2	110·8	108 · 3	105 · 7	115·9	106·1	118-1	106 · 7	05 · 8
	October	108·6	109·2	111·1	108·0	104·5	115·9	106·7	7·	108·2	07·2
	November	110·1	110·6	110·4	111·7	107·1	116·3	109·3	2·8	109·7	07·7
	December	109·5	107·8	110·4	109·0	105·5	108·2	111·9	07·	107·5	06·6
1968	January February March	110·9 111·5 112·5	110·9 112·2 114·6	4·4   5·6  20·	110·9 111·7 112·4	107 · 8 108 · 8 109 · 4	114·1 116·9 120·7	110·3 110·3 111·7	  09·6	110·7 112·0 114·3	10·0 10·2 13·0
	April	112.9	113·4	117·5	112.9	109 · <del>4</del>	120·5	110·6	115·2	112·3	11.5
	May	113.2	114·9	116·2	113.5	111 · 6	122·8	110·4	116·2	114·1	12.6
	June	113.7	116·4	115·8	113.9	112 · 7	124·2	111·3	114·6	116·0	13.4
	July	113.9	116·3	115·2	115·5	111.9	123·7	109·0	120·6	115·8	3·9
	August	115.3	114·9	114·6	117·1	112.7	120·9	110·8	119·9	113·8	·8
	September	116.1	116·3	116·8	119·6	111.4	123·8	111·7	120·2	115·1	2·7
	October	116·7	117·3	117·4	121 · 8	111-2	124-8	112·0	125·8	115·8	13.9
	November	118·5	118·9	119·8	123 · 0	112-0	124-9	113·3	120·2	118·1	15.5
	December	119·5	117·7	115·9	122 · 5	112-1	118-8	111·9	115·8	117·9	16.5
1969	January	119·9	119·9	121 · 3	122.6	113·0	123 · 1	116-3	115-9	119·8	15·9
	February	118·7	119·4	121 · 6	121.7	116·2	120 · 9	113-3	115-0	119·6	16·7
	March	120·5	122·8	126 · 4	122.9	115·9	128 · 9	117-3	117-8	122·5	18·8
	April	122.7	123·2	125.7	124·5	120·1	129·6	117·4	119·2	122.6	20·6
	May	120.5	122·3	121.8	125·2	118·7	126·0	116·9	128·7	121.8	21·4
	June	122.9	125·8	126.5	127·7	120·7	134·1	117·8	123·5	125.0	20.9
	July	122.8	125·4	126·6	127·0	121 · 8	132 · 1	114·7	134·3	124·6	20·5
	August	123.9	123·5	123·7	126·1	119 · 1	128 · 3	114·9	129·9	123·0	20·3
	September	125.5	125·7	127·6	128·3	120 · 2	132 · 3	118·7	132·1	124·8	23·2
	October*	126.3	126.9	128.9	129.9	119.5	132.8	118.5	137.4	126.2	126.4

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

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



# EARNINGS

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

Industry Group	Avera	ige weekly	earnings in	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium	Avera	age hourly	earnings ex	ccluding ov	ertime pre	emium
A DERAGONAL A VERAGE SALARY	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969
ENGINEERING*	1	Majuras	and the second second	17093	tero;	ang i taobh	out the address	and the second second	20 202397			
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	117.5 112.8 116.3 116.1	121 · 1 119 · 7 119 · 5 121 · 0	27·   26·0  27·0  27·3	133·5 132·4 131·0 133·7	139·7 138·9 137·6 140·0	s. d. 544 8 480 0 385 4 501 0	122.8 118.1 120.7 121.2	129·2 126·3 126·5 128·3	132 · 1 127 · 8 130 · 6 130 · 8	138·8 134·4 136·7 137·7	143 · 8 141 · 8 141 · 8 143 · 7	d. 134·3 116·1 93·0 122·4
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	18·6   14·1   14·9   16·3   17·9   13·3   16·1   116·1	20·4   16·9   18·8   18·6   120·6   18·0   19·4   119·6	127.9 124.7 123.3 126.1 127.4 125.1 126.2 126.5	33·3  29·7  27·8  31·2  33·2  30·8  30·3  32·3	140.0 133.9 135.3 136.8 139.7 136.1 137.2 138.2	562         6           498         3           402         1           524         4           552         9           489         4           389         4           511         10	125.0 119.9 118.6 122.2 123.5 118.7 120.5 121.6	129.8 124.9 126.1 127.2 129.0 125.1 126.5 127.4	33.6  29.3  28.6  31.2  32.4  28.1  30.3  30.7	139-1 134-1 133-0 136-2 138-4 133-9 136-1 136-9	145.0 139.7 139.2 142.1 143.9 140.2 141.4 142.7	48.8  33.6 98.7  39.3  40.7  24.8 94.3  30.0
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	AIRING†											
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	131-3 130-5 122-9 130-8	127 · 5 137 · 2 122 · 8 129 · 8	130·2 141·3 129·0 133·4	138-9 139-5 138-9 141-3	149·9 154·9 152·8 154·7	s. d. 508     431   0 406 9 469 2	132 · 8 127 · 1 123 · 4 131 · 4	134.7 133.5 131.3 135.6	138·5 133·6 135·2 138·2	150·4 142·0 150·3 151·7	159·6 155·0 160·9 163·0	d. 125-9 100-0 95-1 113-1
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	131.0 127.2 114.2 128.9 130.9 128.0 118.2 129.4	130-9 128-0 118-0 129-6 130-2 130-3 120-8 129-7	140.8 138.9 131.9 140.1 139.4 139.5 132.7 139.5	145-8 145-3 138-1 145-3 144-1 143-3 139-8 144-1	156·4 159·0 139·9 155·0 155·0 157·8 146·6 155·1	574 8 466 8 439 7 536 7 561 6 457 7 428 1 520 9	130-9 126-6 120-2 129-7 131-0 126-8 121-9 130-2	135-7 130-5 124-8 134-6 135-2 130-9 128-3 134-8	140.9 140.8 129.2 140.6 141.0 139.1 133.1 141.0	149-0 147-4 139-6 148-3 148-5 145-4 144-9 148-7	158 · 1 155 · 3 143 · 0 155 · 9 157 · 9 155 · 2 151 · 1 157 · 7	145.6 108.1 98.5 131.7 141.6 106.0 97.3 127.3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	124·2 124·5 124·3	130·7 132·7 131·2	133-5 135-3 133-9	139·5 140·6 139·7	145-8 146-5 145-9	s. d. 494 3 551 1 507 1	127·6 124·6 127·2	137·2 134·8 136·8	139·2 138·4 139·3	149·6 143·1 148·2	155·0 150·8 154·2	d. 123 · 4 136 · 2 126 · 3
General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	122.0 122.0 121.6 123.4 123.4 123.2	127.7 129.6 128.1 129.5 131.5 129.9	131 · 7 132 · 0 131 · 8 132 · 9 134 · 1 133 · 2	135.5 136.6 135.8 138.0 139.2 138.2	142.6 144.7 143.6 144.6 146.2 145.1	507   578 4 524  0 499    563    515 0	123 · 8 120 · 4 122 · 5 126 · 6 122 · 6 125 · 4	129.6 125.2 128.3 134.3 130.6 133.3	130-7 126-9 129-5 136-1 133-5 135-4	135-2 133-3 134-5 143-7 139-1 142-5	142-8 141-1 142-5 150-0 147-1 149-4	131-4 144-9 134-7 126-9 140-3 130-1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACT	URE§											
Timeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All timeworkers	114.5 118.0 119.1 113.3 115.2 116.9	119.4 120.9 126.2 116.8 120.6 121.6	124·8 133·1 134·5 125·2 126·3 130·6	128-9 135-6 137-0 130-5 128-6 134-8	135 · 4 147 · 5 146 · 7 139 · 9 141 · 8 146 · 8	s. d. 477 5 588 10 500 2 467 9 419 3 498 11	116.0 122.3 113.3 118.4 118.9 119.8	124-3 127-0 126-5 118-8 123-1 125-3	123.0 144.0 130.5 125.0 124.7 131.7	125.9 147.1 130.8 129.3 126.2 135.3	131 · 1 155 · 5 145 · 4 137 · 6 136 · 8 145 · 8	d. 111-2 140-9 114-9 109-0 93-0 116-2
Payment-by-result workers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All payment-by-result workers	110.7 115.6 110.7 114.9 118.4 112.4	115.9 118.5 113.9 119.5 121.6 117.0	123·3 124·2 119·3 126·7 126·1 123·6	129.4 130.4 126.0 129.7 136.5 129.9	136 · 1 143 · 3 132 · 1 140 · 8 144 · 6 137 · 6	542 8 614 6 502 3 506 6 458 3 537 10	115.8 119.6 115.0 118.4 118.5 116.7	122·3 123·3 118·6 122·6 123·1 122·3	126.9 127.3 121.5 127.7 128.7 126.7	130.7 130.0 127.3 130.6 132.8 130.4	136·4 141·4 131·8 137·5 140·0 136·9	138-7 149-9 122-7 122-7 105-0 134-7
All process workers All maintenance workers (skilled) All maintenance workers (semi-skilled) All service workers All labourers All workers covered	111.3 116.1 112.6 114.5 118.2 113.7	16·4   18·9   16·2   18·4   12·1   18·2	123 · 6 125 · 9 121 · 9 126 · 0 127 · 0 125 · 1	29·8  31·2  28·3  30·0  35·1  31·3	136.5 143.1 134.9 140.5 144.5 139.5	536 8 605 0 502 0 492 1 443 7 530 1	116·1 120·2 116·6 118·6 120·0 118·2	122.9 123.9 120.8 121.0 124.2 123.6	126·7 130·2 123·9 126·4 128·2 128·0	30.9  33.1  29.2  30.0  32.3  32.3	36·5  42·8  34·7  37·4  40·1  39·0	136.0 146.0 121.0 117.0 100.0 130.0

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958: \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. † 370.1.

‡ 271–272; 276. § 311–312.

# WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

	and Anna			ALL MANUA	AL WORKERS*	tala tala		AVERAGE	Bricks The
		Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	SALARY EARNINGS§	Stars, Stars,
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966		73 · 1 79 · 3 85 · 8 89 · 8 93 · 7 100 · 0 107 · 9 113 · 4 117 · 5 120 · 6 123 · 7 128 · 8 133 · 6 138 · 4 144 · 9 151 · 2 158 · 3 164 · 2 175 · 1	73.0 79.2 85.7 89.7 93.6 100.0 108.0 113.6 117.9 121.1 126.3 134.3 140.5 145.7 153.2 162.9 173.7 180.8 193.1	100 · 2 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 1100 · 0(44 · 6) 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 98 · 0 95 · 9 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 6 92 · 9 91 · 1 90 · 9 90 · 7	97.7 98.4 97.7 98.5 99.3   100.0(47.0) 99.5 99.0 98.3 99.1 98.3 97.2 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3 94.3 94.3 94.3	68 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9 85 · 9 91 · 5 100 · 0 108 · 0 113 · 0 116 · 9 122 · 2 130 · 1 138 · 0 142 · 9 148 · 9 148 · 9 161 · 8 174 · 8 185 · 0 192 · 3 208 · 1	69.7 76.1 82.8 87.1 92.2 100.0 108.4 114.0 118.9 123.2 132.5 141.9 148.4 154.3 166.1 181.6 196.2 204.1 219.8		All industries and set 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968
1963	January April July October	136-3 137-8 138-6 138-9	143 · 4 145 · 0 145 · 8 146 · 2	95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 0	96·0 97·0	146·4 151·3	152·6 155·9		1968 November December 1969 January February
1964	January April July October	142-5 143-7 145-6 146-2	150·3 151·6 153·9 154·7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94·6	97.7 97.2	159·8 163·8	163·7 168·5	 	March April May June
1965	January April July October	148 · 4 149 · 4 152 · 2 153 · 1	158·2 160·1 164·5 166·1	93.8 93.3 92.5 92.2	96·8 95·7	171 ⋅8 177 ⋅8	177 · 5 185 · 7		July August September October November
1966	January April July October	155-9 157-6 159-3 159-4	170·2 173·0 175·1 175·2	91 · 6 91 · 1 91 · 0 91 · 0	94·7 93·8	184·7 185·2	194·9 197·4		のないのである
1967	January April July October	160-4 161-4 165-4 167-5	176-3 177-5 182-2 184-5	91.0 91.0 90.8 90.8	94·0 94·3	188·5 196·0	200·4 207·9	 194·7	Manufacturing indu
1968	January February March April May June July August September October November December	172.3 172.9 173.3 173.5 173.8 173.9 174.9 175.4 176.1 176.5 178.2 180.9	190.0 190.6 191.1 191.4 191.6 191.8 192.9 193.4 194.2 194.7 196.6 199.5	90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 99.7 99.7 90.7 90.7		 205·0   211·2 	 216·9   222·6 	   206.9 	1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1968 November December
1969	January February March	181 · 4 182 · 0 182 · 2	200-2 200-8 201-0	90·6 90·6 90·6	Ξ	E	Ξ	Ξ	I969 January February March
	April May June July August September	182-3 182-5 182-8 183-5 184-0 185-2	201 · 2 201 · 5 201 · 8 202 · 8 203 · 3 204 · 7	90.6 90.6 90.6 90.5 90.5 90.5	94·9 — — —	220·5	232·4	111 111	April May June July August
	September October November	185·2 185·4 185·7	204·9 205·3	90·5 90·5	=	=	=	=	September October November

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

† See footnotes to table 130.

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

Notes:

# WAGES AND HOURS

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

£200°

3	I	st	: ]	A	1/	1	U	A	R	Y	1	9	5	6	=	1	0	0	

	BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NO	RMAL WE	EKLY HOU	JRS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
servi	ces	gaar an die Staar die					-	1		in the second	in and the second	et doel-r olen
	104.8 110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6 129.1 133.6 139.8 145.7 152.2 157.9	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5	105.5 111.3 115.8 119.0 123.2 130.3 135.6 141.0 147.6 155.1 164.1 170.3	104.7 110.0 114.0 117.0 120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3 140.6 146.7 153.5 159.3	100.0 (44.4) 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8 91.1 90.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ (45 \cdot 2) \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 3 \\ 95 \cdot 8 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 94 \cdot 8 \\ 93 \cdot 1 \\ 91 \cdot 2 \\ 91 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	100.0 (44.7) 99.9 99.8 99.8 98.1 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.5 92.7 91.1 90.9	100.0 (44.6) 99.9 99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 91.1 90.9	104.8 110.1 114.2 117.3 122.3 129.8 135.7 140.6 147.8 156.9 167.0 173.8	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8 150·4 160·5 172·6 179·7	105.5 111.4 116.0 119.2 125.6 135.9 142.5 148.4 156.1 167.5 180.1 187.4	104.7 110.1 114.3 117.4 122.5 130.3 136.2 141.3 148.6 157.9 168.5 175.3
	168.6	173 · 1	181.5	169-9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200 · 1	187-3
	171.5	176·4	185·2	172·9	90·7	90·8	90·7	90·7	189·2	194·3	204 · 1	190·7
	174.3	177·7	188·5	175·4	90·6	90·7	90·7	90·7	192·2	195·8	207 · 9	193·5
	174·7	178·6	189·3	176·0	90·6	90·7	90·6	90·7	192.8	197·0	208·9	194·2
	175·3	179·0	190·3	176·5	90·6	90·7	90·6	90·7	193.3	197·4	210·0	194·7
	175·5	179·2	190·5	176·7	90·6	90·7	90·6	90·7	193.6	197·6	210·2	195·0
	175·6	179·3	190·7	176·9	90.6	90·7	90·6	90·7	193·7	197.7	210·4	195 · 1
	175·8	179·3	190·9	177·0	90.6	90·6	90·6	90·6	194·0	198.0	210·8	195 · 4
	176·0	179·7	191·4	177·3	90.6	90·5	90·6	90·6	194·3	198.6	211·3	195 · 7
	176·6	181·2	192·0	178·0	90·6	90·4	90·5	90·5	194·9	200·5	212·1	196·7
	177·1	181·4	192·3	178·5	90·6	90·4	90·5	90·5	195·5	200·6	212·3	197·2
	178·4	182·3	193-2	179·7	90·6	90·4	90·5	90·5	196·9	201.6	213·3	198·5
	178·6	182·5	193-4	179·9	90·6	90·4	90·5	90·5	197·1	201.9	213·6	198·7
	178·8	183·3	193-6	180·2	90·6	90·4	90·5	90·5	197·4	202.8	213·8	199·1
dustrie	es   104·9	1 103.9	104·9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	1 104.7
	110-1 113-6 116-5 119-1 123-9 127-4 131-0 137-0 141-9 148-1 154-0 165-8	103.9 109.6 113.6 116.4 120.0 124.3 129.0 133.6 141.0 147.5 156.1 162.1 173.3	104-9 110-6 114-5 117-3 122-7 129-5 134-1 138-2 144-7 152-4 161-5 167-6 179-0	104.7 110.0 113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1 156.0 167.7	100-0 (44-1) 99-9 99-7 99-6 97-1 95-6 95-2 95-1 94-9 92-7 91-4 91-0 90-8	(44.5) 100.0 99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.7 90.3	(44·3) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·8 90·5	100-0 (44-2) 100-0 99-8 99-6 97-3 95-4 95-1 95-0 94-8 92-7 91-3 90-9 90-6	104.9 110.1 113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2 169.2 182.7	103.9 109.6 113.7 116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2 178.8 191.9	104.9 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1 184.6 197.7	104.7 110.1 113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 138.6 145.6 154.5 164.4 171.6 185.0
	166·8	175·3	180·4	168·8	90·7	90·3	90·5	90·6	183·8	194·2	199·3	186·3
	172·4	177·4	186·9	173·9	90·7	90·3	90·5	90·6	190·0	196·5	206·5	191· <b>9</b>
	173·1	178·3	187·8	174·7	90·7	90·2	90·5	90·6	190·8	197·6	207·6	192·8
	173·2	178·4	187·9	174·7	90·7	90·2	90·5	90·6	190·9	197·7	207·7	192·9
	173·4 173·6	178·8	188·2 188·4	175·0	90·7 90·7	90·2 90·2	90·5	90·6	191·1 191·4	198·1	208·0	193·2
	173·9	178·9	188.7	175·4	90·6	90·1	90·4	90·5	191-8	198·6	208·8	193·9
	173·9	178·9	188.7	175·4	90·6	90·1	90·4	90·5	191-9	198·7	208·8	193·9
	174·5	181.0	189·7	176·2	90·6	90·0	90·4	90·4	192+5	201·0	209·9	194·9
	174·8	181.2	190·0	176·6	90·6	90·0	90·4	90·4	192+9	201·2	210·3	195·3
	175·0	181.5	190·3	176·8	90·6	90·0	90·4	90·4	193+1	201·6	210·6	195·4
	175·3	181 · 8	190.6	177 · 1	90·6	90·0	90·4	90·4	193.4	201 · 9	210·9	195.8
	175·5	181 · 9	190.7	177 · 2	90·6	90·0	90·4	90·4	193.6	202 · 1	211·1	196.0

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

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

services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960.
In general the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in *earnings* or in *actual* hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time variations in output, etc.
The figures relate to the end of the month.

 The figures relate to the end of the month.
 Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

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

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

The second second second second		griculture,	Mining	Food,	Chemicals	All metals	Textiles	Leather,	31st JANU	Bricks,	Timber,	Paj pri
	fo	nd fishing	and quarrying	drink and tobacco	and allied industries	combined	and the second of the	leather goods and fur	and footwear	pottery, glass, cement, etc.	furniture, etc.	pri anc pul
Basic weekly rates of wage	es (1	117	118	1 119	1 112	7	1 112		8	1 115	118	
1960 1961 1962	5 4 2 0 - 02 - 0	120 127 132	8    9  26  29  35	119 123 128 132 138	112 115 118 124 131	119 125 127 130	112 116 121 124 128	8    2   22  26  3	123 124 132 135	113 120 126 131 138	122 126 134 138	1
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967		138 143 152 158 163	139 145 152 156	144 150 156 161	139 144 149 152	136 140 147 155	133 139 145 148	135 142 148 150	133 144 151 157 161	146 155 161 165	143 149 156 160	1
1968 December	8 4 7 8 8	173 174	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172	171 174	
1969 January February March	8 00 B	174 185 185	169 169 169	173 173 173	164 164 166	179 179 179	155 155 155	164 164 164	170 170 171	178 178 178	177 177 177	
April May June	2-1-2	185 187 187	170 170 170	173 173 173	167 167 167	179 180 180	155 155 155	164 164 164	171 171 171	178 178 178	178 178 178	
July August September	100 A	187 187 187	170 170 170	178 180 180	167 167 167	180 180 180	157 157 157	164 164 164	171 171 172	183 183 183	178 178 178	
October November	197 4	187 187	170 170	181 183	167 167 167	180 180	157	164 164	172 172	183 184	178 178	
Normal weekly hours*	198-4	(47 · 5) 99 · 9	(39 · 1) 100 · 0	(45 · 0) 99 · I	(43·6) 100·0	(44·0) 99·6	(45·0) 100·0	( <i>45·0</i> ) 100·0	(44·2) 100·0	(44.7)	(44.0)	1
1959 1960 1961 1962		99·9 98·0 97·8 97·8	100·0 100·0 96·7 96·6	99·1 97·5 94·8 94·4	100·0 96·8 95·9 95·9	99·6 96·4 95·6 95·4	100·0 99·7 94·8 94·6	100·0 100·0 96·3 95·6	98·7 95·8 95·4	99·9 98·7 95·5 95·3	100·0 98·0 96·1 95·5	
1963 1964 1965 1965 1966 1967 1968		97.5 95.6 95.5 93.4 93.4 93.3	96.6 95.0 94.1 94.0 93.8 93.7	94.1 93.0 91.1 89.3 89.2 89.2	95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8 91.8 91.8	95.4 95.3 92.4 91.3 91.1 90.9	94.6 94.5 93.8 92.2 91.4 90.0	95.6 95.0 93.3 92.4 91.0 89.9	95·3 95·3 93·6 91·2 90·5 90·5	95·3 95·3 94·7 92·9 91·5 91·0	95-5 94-5 92-8 91-4 90-9 90-9	and and a second
1968 December		93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	90.6	90.9	No.
1969 January February March	8-66	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 91.8 91.8	90·9 90·9 90·9	89·8 89·8 89·8	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·9 90·9 90·9	196
April May June	0100	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8	90·9 90·9 90·9	89·8 89·0 89·0	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	90-9 90-9 90-9	
July August September	1000 A	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 91.8 91.8	90·9 90·9 90·9	88.9 88.9 88.9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·9 90·9 90·9	-
October November	小町下町	93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6	90·9 90·9	1
Basic hourly rates of wages		117	110	120	2	18	2	1 118		115	118	- 5
1960 1961 1962	5-5-2	117 122 130 135	8   9  30  34	120   126   135   140	118 123 130	124 130 133	116 127 131	21  27  32	8  125  130  138	121 132 137 145	18  25  32  4	
963 1964 1965 1965 1967 1967 1968		142 150 159 170 174 186	140 147 155 161 166 174	147 155 165 174 181 190	137 145 154 163 165 172	136 142 151 161 170 187	135 141 148 157 162 169	137 142 152 161 165 175	142 152 161 172 178 184	154 163 174 181 189	141 144 152 161 170 176 188	
1968 December	10 - 50 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	187	181	193	176	197	172	182	188	196	191	
969 January February March	0-100 0-100 0-100	187 198 199	181 181 181	193 194 194	179 179 181	197 197 197	172 172 172	182 182 182	188 188 189	196 196	195 195 195	the second
April May June	+ 101 1 501	199 201 201	181 181 181	194 194 194	182 182 182	197 198 198	172 174 174	182 182 182	189 189 189	196 196 196	195 195 195	
July August September	na lurziego Staatola	201 201 201	181 181 181	199 202 202	182 182 182	198 198 198	177 177 177	184 184 184	189 189 190	202 202 202	195 195 195	ele sur a
October November		201 201	181 181	203 205	182 182	198 198	177 177	184 184	190 190	202 203	195 195	

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

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

incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

# WAGES AND HOURS

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

Number of States			1		A State of the second second		1 States and a state of the	high the children
	Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	aper, rinting nd ublishing
Basic weekly rates of wag			Powderson		anan kasupa	abar	Para and a second	
Monthly averages { [9, [9, [9] ]9] [9] [9] [9] [9] [9] [9] [9] [9]	118 120 125 132 137 143 143 147 159 161 172	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162 170 179	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158 164 171	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164 177	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164 169 175	20  22  33  38  44  48  54  61  72	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151 155 177	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162 170
December 19 January 19	175 175	185 185	175 177	184	178	176	178 183	174 174
February March	175 175	185 185	177 177	185 185	179 183	176 176	183 183	174 174
April May June	175 175 175	185 185 185	177 177 179	185 185 186	183 183 183	176 176 176	183 183 183	175 175 175
July August September	176 176 180	187 187 198	179 179 180	187 190 193	183 183 192	176 176 177	183 183 183	175 175 176
October November	181 181	198 202	180 181	193 193	192 192	177 177	183 183	179 179
Normal weekly hour								
Monthly averages	(45.9) 99.9 97.9 96.7 96.6 96.5 94.4 92.8 92.7 92.7	(45·1) 97·7 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·0 88·9 88·8 88·8	(45.6) 100.0 99.8 96.9 95.5 95.5 95.5 92.9 91.2 91.1 91.1	(45.6) 98.9 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4 89.1 88.9	(44 · 2) 100 · 0 96 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 93 · 2 90 · 6 90 · 6 90 · 6	(45·1) 100·0 99·0 96·1 93·5 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1 88·8 88·8	(45.0) 98.6 96.2 94.5 94.2 94.1 93.9 91.9 89.5 89.1 88.9	(43 · 2) 99 · 1 96 · 9 95 · 8 94 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 92 · 0 91 · 7 91 · 7
December 19 January 19	92·7	88·8	91+1 91+1	88·8 88·8	90.6	88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7
February March	92·5 92·5 92·5	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7
April May June	92·5 92·5 92·2	88.8 88.8 88.8	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	88.8 88.8 88.8	90.6 90.6 90.6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88.9 88.9 88.9	91·7 91·7 91·7
July August September	91·6 91·6 91·6	88.8 88.8 88.8	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88.9 88.9 88.9	91.7 91.7 91.7
October November	91·6 91·6	88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9	91 · 7 91 · 7
Basic hourly rates of way           Basic hourly rates of way           Monthly averages	118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171 174 185	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182 192 202	117 122 132 138 145 150 162 173 180 187	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 1777 184 199	2    9   26   32   39   49   68   81   81   87   93	120 123 130 143 147 156 163 173 173 182 194	114 120 127 136 144 151 159 169 169 174 199	119 126 131 141 147 154 163 173 176 185
December I	189	208	192	208	197	199	201	190
January I' February March	189 189 189	208 208 208	194 194 194	208 208 208	197 198 202	199 199 199	206 206 206	190 190 190
April May June	189 189 190	208 208 208	194 194 197	208 208 209	202 202 202	199 199 199	206 206 206	191 191 191
July August September	192 192 196	211 211 223	197 197 197	211 214 217	202 202 212	199 199 199	206 206 206	191 191 192
October November	197	223 223 227	197	217	212	199	206 206 206	192 195 195

See footnote on previous page.

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

TABL	E 132									\$			TAI	BLE 132	(continue
OG Cha	INDARY IFES	ALL					F	DOD†		110	A Sherriton		God	Contraction of the second s	Alcoh
wages close	r da citar mylikadar	ITEMS	tablacoslifi ac. v. anana Satisticana Satisticana	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items main the United Primarily from home produced raw materials	ly manufactu Kingdom Primarily from imported raw materials	red in   All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food	serv mai pro by nati	vices inly duced ional-	
17th J	IANUARY 195	6=100	650 201		121	101	211						-		1 7
Weight	ts zogadova vidanoM	1,0	000	350	867 284	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100						650	-		7
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages January 16	102·0 105·8 109·0 109·6 110·7 114·5 117·5		102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1 110·7	080 941 941 109 700 700	100 00 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	1000 100 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000					102.0 106.3 110.0 110.4 112.5 117.5 121.2			101 104 105 100 98 102 108
lóth .	JANUARY 196	52=100	201	1.891	177	201	1			per l					
Weight	ts 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0	00 00 00 00	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63.0-65.3 62.0-63.8 55.8-57.7 52.1-53.8 53.2-54.5 53.9-54.9	253 · 7-256 · 0 255 · 2-257 · 0 256 · 3-258 · 2 257 · 2-258 · 9 243 · 5-244 · 8 238 · 1-239 · 1	45.0-46.3 45.8-46.9 45.3-46.5 47.3-48.4 45.3-46.1 43.0-43.6	81 · 4-82 · 4 84 · 0-84 · 7 82 · 4-83 · 1 78 · 2-78 · 8 74 · 3-74 · 8 75 · 7-76 · 1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	50.7 50.4 51.7 55.2 53.9 51.9	76.6 75.0 76.9 76.5 70.0 67.5	681 681 686 689 702 707 711	1	97 98 100 98 99 99 97 98	64 63 63 65 67 67 65
	1968 1969	1,000		263 254	46 · 4 · 48 · 0 44 · 0 - 46 · 0 (provisional)	215·0-216·6 208·0-210·0 (provisional)	39.6-40.7 38.5-39.9 (provisional)	64·4-64·9 64·1-64·7 (provisional)	104·0-105·6 102·6-104·6 (provisional)	53·4 51·4	57·6 54·0	737 746	-	95 93	63 64
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	17th January 1956 = 100 119∙3	101 · 6 103 · 6 107 · 0 112 · 1 116 · 5 119 · 4 125 · 0	102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 8 111 · 6 115 · 6 118 · 5 123 · 2	103-2 106-3 99-2 106-0 114-8 119-8 121-7	102-1 104-4 110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8	102 · 0 103 · 0 106 · 5 109 · 3 112 · 0 114 · 6 118 · 9	104 · 2 108 · 1 112 · 3 115 · 0 116 · 8 120 · 4 126 · 1	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5	101 · 0 101 · 7 110 · 1 115 · 2 119 · 4 121 · 2 130 · 2	100-5 103-2 109-3 111-7 114-7 116-5 119-0	101 · 2 103 · 1 106 · 6 112 · 3 116 · 9 119 · 8 125 · 7		101 · 7 106 · 1 110 · 2 116 · 2 123 · 3 126 · 8 135 · 0	100 102 107 117 121 125 127
1963	January 15	Decession 1	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2		105.9	100
1964	January 14	Fabruar	104.7	105.4	98.4	107 · 1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104·3 109·2		109·7 114·9	103
1965	January 12	lingA I	109.5	110.3	99·9 109·7	112.9	108·9 109·8	114·8 115·3	112.6	113·9 117·3	112.5	114.8		121.8	119
1966 1967	January 18 January 17	euna -	114·3 118·5	113.0	118.5	113.9	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0		126.8	125
1968	January 16 February 20 March 19	Augus Augus Seyran	121.6 122.2 122.6	121 · 1 121 · 8 122 · 1	121.0 121.2 122.9	121·3 122·2 122·2	115·9 116·4 116·5	120·9 123·9 124·7	119·2 121·2 121·7	128·2 127·7 127·5	119·3 119·3 118·5	121.9 122.4 122.8		133·0 133·4 133·4	125 125 125
	April 23 May 21 June 18	Novom	124·8 124·9 125·4	123 · 5 123 · 6 124 · 1	125·7 126·0 127·4	123·3 123·4 123·7	118·8 119·2 119·2	125·8 126·1 126·5	123·2 123·6 123·8	129·0 129·0 129·3	118·4 118·0 118·6	125·3 125·5 125·9		133-8 132-2 132-9 133-0	127 127 127 127
	July 16 August 20 September 17		125·5 125·7 125·8	23·8  23·2  22·6	122.5 117.5 113.9	124·4 124·7 124·8	119·3 120·6 120·3	26·8  27·1  27·1	124·1 124·8 124·7	131.7 131.5 132.0	118·7 118·8 119·0	126·1 126·6 127·0		134·2 135·7 139·1	127 127 127
	October 15 November 12 December 10		126·4 126·7 128·4	123·4 123·9 125·4	117·4 119·0 125·7	125.0 125.2 125.6	120·2 120·3 120·5	127·5 127·9 128·3	124·9 125·1 125·5	131.9 131.8 132.2	119·6 120·0	127·8 129·5		139·4 139·6 139·9	127 132
1969	January 14 February 18 March 18		129·1 129·8 130·3	126 · 1 128 · 2 129 · 4	124·6 132·2 138·4	126·7 127·6 127·7	2 ·7  22·1  22·2	129·6 131·5 132·0	126·7 128·1 128·4	133·4 133·4 133·4	2 ·   2 ·6  2 ·4	130·2 130·5 130·7		139·9 139·9	134 134 134
	April 22 May 20 June 17	Decend Network February	3 ·7  3 ·5  32·1	132 · 1 131 · 6 133 · 3	152·4 147·5 148·4	128-0 128-5 130-3	122.6 123.7 126.5	132·3 132·5 132·9	128·7 129·3 130·6	134·2 134·7 137·5	121 · 4 121 · 6 123 · 6	131.6 131.6 131.8		140·2 137·8 137·8	135 135 135
	July 22 August 19 September 16	Parch BitoA May	132·1 131·8 132·2	132·0 130·5 131·3	138·3 131·7 129·0	130·9 130·5 132·1	127·8 128·5 128·6	133·3 133·7 133·8	131 · 4 131 · 9 132 · 0	137.7 134.8 140.3	24·2  24·4  25·1	132·1 132·3 132·6	1	137 · 9 138 · 2 139 · 1	36  36  36
	October 21 November 18	anut viut	133·2 133·5	131·8 132·0	129·2 128·4	132·6 133·0	128·9 129·5	134·6 134·7	132·6 132·9	140·3 140·7	126·1 126·7	133·7 134·1		143.0 143.3 The Cost	136

\* See footnote on page 1129. † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

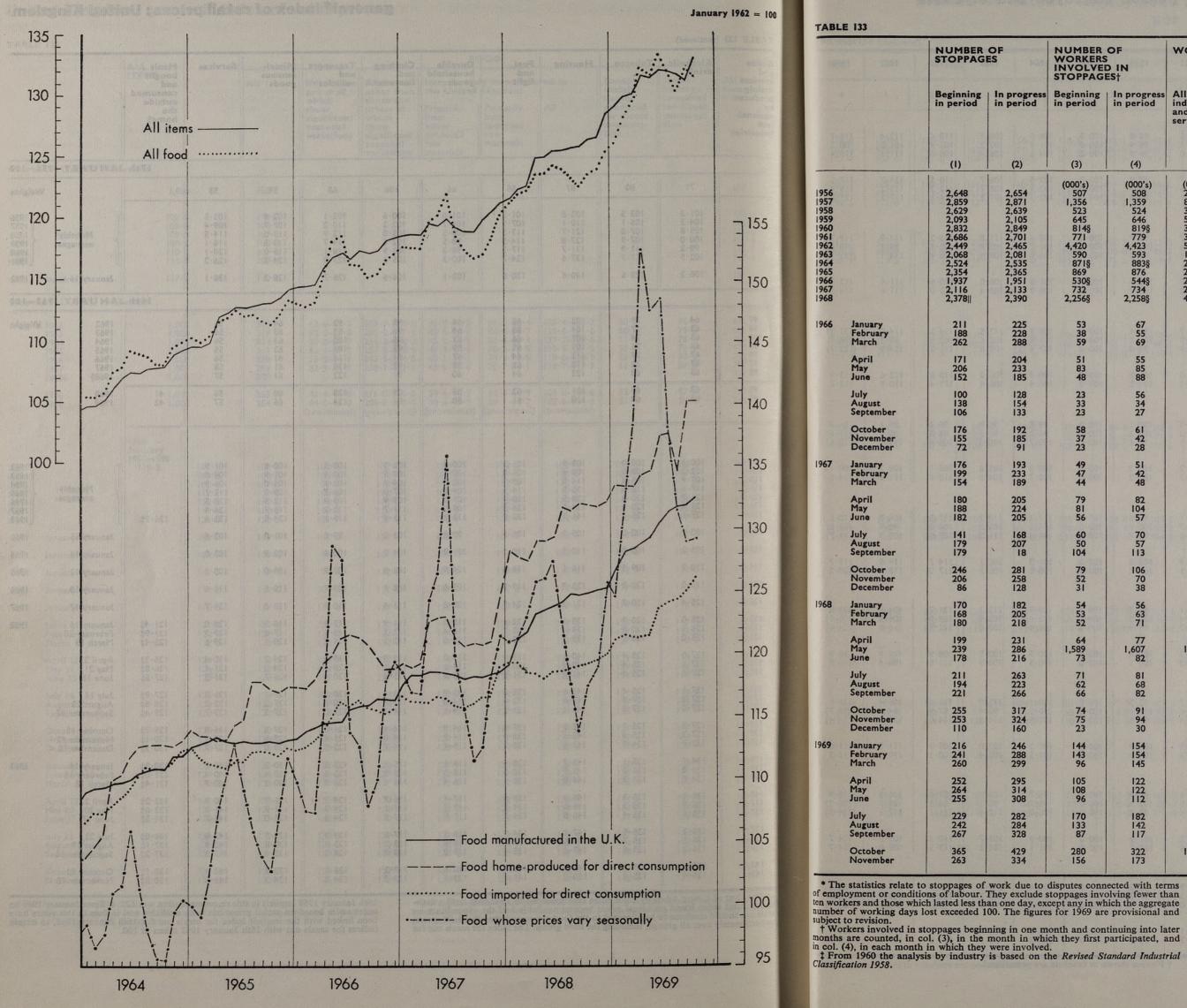
# **RETAIL PRICES** general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

and and				and the second second						Contraction of the second second	inued)
		Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Services	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Fuel and light	Housing	Tobacco	coholic ink
56=100	JANUARY 19	l7th .		Till I	145		145		1.0.0	199.	
Weights			58	59	68	106	66	55	87	80	71
{     1956     1957     1958     1959     1959     1960     1961     1962	A Monthly averages		103 · 5 109 · 4 114 · 5 116 · 1 120 · 1 126 · 2 130 · 1	102 · 4 107 · 7 113 · 0 113 · 5 115 · 0 124 · 3 128 · 2	102 · 1 110 · 2 112 · 9 114 · 7 118 · 1 123 · 0 126 · 7	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6	101 · 0 101 · 1 100 · 5 98 · 5 98 · 3 100 · 3	101-3 107-9 113-3 114-5 117-3 124-7 130-6	102.8 110.1 121.7 127.8 131.7 137.6 140.6	103·5 106·1 107·8 107·9 111·9 117·7 123·6	101 · 3 104 · 3 105 · 8 100 · 0 98 · 2 102 · 5
	JANUARY 19	lóth	130.1	120.2	120.7	100.0	102-1	1.30.0	140 0	125 0	
Weight	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	and the second	56 56 55 56 58 57	64 63 63 61 61 61	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	64 63 65 67 67 65
	1968 1969	41 42	56 57	60 66	120	89 86	59 60	62 61	121 118	66 68	63 64
{     1962     1963     1964     1965     1966     1967     1968	A Monthly averages	126-9‡	101-9 104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5 126-4 132-4	100 · 6 101 · 9 105 · 0 109 · 0 112 · 5 113 · 7 124 · 5	100 · 5 100 · 5 102 · 1 106 · 7 109 · 9 112 · 2 119 · 1	102 · 0 103 · 5 104 · 9 107 · 0 109 · 9 111 · 7 113 · 4	100 · 4 100 · 1 102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 2 109 · 0 113 · 2	101-3 106-0 109-3 114-5 120-9 124-3 133-8	103 · 3 108 · 4 114 · 0 120 · 5 128 · 5 134 · 5 141 · 3	100.0 100.0 105.8 118.0 120.8 120.8 120.8 125.5	100 · 3 102 · 3 107 · 9 117 · 1 121 · 7 125 · 3 127 · 1
1963	January 15		102.4	101.0	99.6	103.2	99.8	106.5	105.5	100.0	100.9
1964	January 14 January 12		105·0 108·3	102·9 109·0	100.6	104·0 106·0	101·2 104·0	110.1	110.9	100·0 109·5	103·2 110·9
1966	January 18		116.6	110.6	109 1	108 1	105.6	119.7	123.7	120.8	119.0
1967	January 17	75	124.7	113.8	110.9	111-4	108.8	124.9	131-3	120.7	125.4
1968	January 16 February 20 March 19	121·4‡ 121·9‡ 122·4‡	128·0 129·3 129·6	16·3   17·6   120·1	113·9 114·4 114·7	111.9 112.3 112.5	110·2 110·4 110·6	132.6 132.7 132.7	138·6 139·4 139·5	120·8 120·8 120·8	125·0 125·1 125·0
	April 23 May 21 June 18	126·3‡ 126·8‡ 127·5‡	30·4  31·1  31·3	124·2 124·8 126·7	19·4  20·1  20·4	113·0 113·2 113·4	113·0 113·3 113·6	133·3 130·8 131·9	140·6 140·9 141·3	125·4 125·4 125·4	127·0 127·1 127·1
	July 16 August 20 September 17	127·9‡ 128·6‡ 129·4‡	3 ·8  32·3  33·7	127·1 127·2 127·3	120·3 120·6 121·0	113·4 113·7 114·1	113·9 114·0 114·1	132·0 132·6 133·2	141·6 142·0 142·2	125·4 127·8 127·8	127 · 1 127 · 2 127 · 2
	October 15 November 12 December 10	129·7‡ 130·1‡ 130·3‡	136·8 137·3 137·7	127·6 127·6 128·0	2 ·0  2 ·1  22·5	114·4 114·6 114·7	114·9 114·9 115·4	137·6 138·0 138·2	142.9 143.3 143.6	125·7 125·9 134·8	127·3 127·2 132·7
1969	January 14 February 18 March 18	130·5‡ 131·0‡ 131·4‡	140·2 140·4 140·7	130·2 130·4 130·3	122·2 122·6 122·8	115·1 115·9 116·4	116·1 116·3 116·4	38·4  38·5  38·5	143·7 143·9 144·0	135·1 135·2 135·2	34·7  34·8  34·8
	April 22 May 20 June 17	133·2‡ 133·6‡ 134·5‡	140·9 141·3 141·7	131 · 3 131 · 7 132 · 0	124·1 124·7 124·6	116·7 117·1 117·5	117·4 117·5 117·9	138-6 134-8 134-8	146·4 146·6 146·8	135·3 135·3 135·4	135·1 135·5 135·6
	July 22 August 19 September 16	136·0‡ 137·1‡ 137·2‡	142·4 142·9 143·3	32·5  32·8  33·1	124·3 123·8 124·3	117·6 118·2 118·8	118·5 118·6 119·0	134·9 135·3 135·4	47·1  47·5  47·6	135·5 135·7 135·8	36·2  36·2  36·2
	October 21 November 18	138·1‡ 138·5‡	144·8 145·5	133-9 134-3	124·1 124·5	119·2 119·7	120·6 120·7	141·3 141·6	149·5 150·0	135-8 135-8	136·5 136·4

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

16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121 ·4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

# Index of retail prices



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

OF NUMBE SES WORKE INVOLV STOPPA		DIN	WORKING	G DAYS LO	RESS IN PER	NOD‡			
In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390	(000's) 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871§ 869 530§ 732 2,256§	(000's) 508 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883§ 876 544§ 734 2,258§	(000's) 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690	(000's) 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57	(000's) 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363	(000's) 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40	(000's) 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233	(000's) 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559	(000's) 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438
225	53	67	147	25	81	- <mark>-</mark>	12	16	12
228	38	55	186	6	141		13	16	9
288	59	69	153	12	100		13	15	11
204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
128	23	56	133	- 4	26		7	87	9
154	33	34	64	3	45		10	2	6
133	23	27	60	10	18		12	10	11
192	58	61	163	15	39	Ξ	18	76	15
185	37	42	135	12	68		19	25	10
91	23	28	57	3	32		1	9	11
193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
233	47	42	171	8	130		12	7	12
189	44	48	155	9	106		25	3	12
205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
18	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
281	79	106	600	8	198		13	338	42
258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
128	31	38	115	I	33		4	66	9
182	54	56	157		112	3	20	4	17
205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650		36	100	60
216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
263 223 266	71 62 66	81 68 82	179 217 403	4 5 4	115 124 251	1       	8 11 41	21 29 36	30 47 68
317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
246	144	154	364	10	197	3	9	122	23
288	143	154	432	2	336	5	25	26	38
299	96	145	751	7	675	5	21	18	24
295	105	22	311	10	177		21	50	51
314	108	22	397	9	265	3	23	35	52
308	96	12	405	3	273	3	21	39	56
282	170	182	427	2	111	44	22	190	58
284	133	142	558	5	450	12	20	32	38
328	87	117	395	22	288	1	24	18	42
429	280	322	1,770	966	392	20	49	45	299
334	156	173	458	2	231	18	30	64	114

§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.
Il Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages in the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.

# OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

ABLE		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†
ander-	(Mash, Tatelies - Constitue - Transport) AT	gainli [	UA	ten an	i getaniş	oli azerge	ing al pai	Bagins		
an interes	WHOLE ECONOMY									
la Ib Ic	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	93·8 98·5 95·2	95·5 99·5 96·0	96·8 99·9 96·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	106·0 101·3 104·6	108·8 102·2 106·4	110·6 102·4 108·0	112·4 101·0 111·3	116·7 100·3 116·4
ld le lf	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	91 · 7 90 · 8 90 · 1	94·7 95·6 95·1	97·9 99·5 99·2	100·0 100·0 100·0	102.6 102.5 102.5	106·7 106·7 107·2	110·5 112·3 114·6	114·7 115·2 117·5	117·5 118·4 121·8
2	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	are are	100 A	1		191	13			1
2a 2b 2c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	94·5 100·1 94·4	95·7 101·4 94·4	96·7 101·1 95·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·4 101·7 106·6	111.8 102.8 108.8	113·2 102·5 110·4	3·8 99·7   4·	19·7 (98·0) ( 22· )
2b 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·0 92·0	98·0 97·3	100·5 100·2	100·0 100·0	101·0 100·9	106·0 106·4	110·6 113·0	111.6   111.6	112·8 114·2
3	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES						1		1	1
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	95·5 100·7 94·8	95·7 101·9 93·9	96 · 1 101 · 2 95 · 0	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·9 101·4 107·4	112·5 102·6 109·6	114·2 102·6 111·3	114:0 99:7 114:3	121·2 (98·8) (122·7)
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·0 91·9	99·0 98·3	101·2 100·8	100·0 100·0	100·4 100·4	106·0 106·4	110·8 113·4	112·6 110·9	113·9   113·7
4	MINING AND QUARRYING   Output, employment and output per person employed		1 83		1 22	1	1		nere nereker	1
4a 4b 4c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	98·8 112·1 88·1	97·5 107·3 90·9	100 · 1 104 · 2 96 · 1	100·0 100·0 100·0	99·8 96·2 103·7	95·8 91·2 105·0	90·1 84·6 106·5	89·1 80·2 111·1	84·8 (71·5) (118·6)
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99·9 99·1	102·2 101·7	100·3 100·2	100·0 100·0	100·8 100·7	103·6 104·6	108·1 110·4	108·7 111·9	108·1 114·5
5	METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed	S I	1 SEL	1	1 10		1	131	1	
5a 5b 5c	Output Employment Output per person employed	107·4 103·9 103·4	101 · 1 105 · 7 95 · 6	95·6 100·9 94·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	113·3 104·5 108·4	118·2 106·3 111·2	111·3 104·0 107·0	104·7 98·9 105·9	(110·5 (97·2) (113·7)
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	88·5 87·4	98·9 98·1	102·0 101·7	100·0 100·0	101 · 0 100 · 8	106·1 106·3	114·7 117·0	119·6 118·1	119·7 120·2
6	ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS			1 1.55	1	1	1	da	1	1
6a 6b 6c	Output Employment Output per person employed	90·2 95·3 94·6	96·1 99·4 96·7	97·7 100·8 96·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	109·7 102·6 106·9	113·3 105·9 107·0	121.7 108.0 112.7	124·5 106·8 116·6	131·0 (105·1) (124·6)
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	94·9 93·8	98·2 97·5	100·4 100·1	100·0 100·0	100·5 100·5	108·5 108·9	108·9 111·6	109·9 108·4	110·8 110·8
7	VEHICLES   Output, employment and output per person employed			1. 23	1 23	1	1			
7a 7b 7c	Output Employment Output per person employed	97 · 5 104 · 8 93 · 0	90·7 102·6 88·4	92·3 101·1 91·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	108 · 1 100 · 2 107 · 9	113·8 99·4 114·5	111+6 97+9 114+0	106·4 94·5 112·6	116·6 (93·7) (124·4)
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·8 92·9	104·2 103·4	103·4 102·9	100·0 100·0	101·3 101·3	102·0 102·4	105·9 108·3	111·5 110·0	·0    ·3
8	TEXTILES   Output, employment and output per person employed	e it	1 222	122 1	1 301	1 1 3	9	12	1	1
8a 8b 8c	Output Employment Output per person employed	100·7 107·5 93·7	97·3 106·5 91·4	95·4 102·3 93·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	105·7 99·7 106·0	108·3 98·1 110·4	107·6 96·3 111·7	105·0 89·7 117·1	118·9 (88·2) (134·8)
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·3 92·6	101·2 100·4	101 · 9 101 · 7	100·0 100·0	100·9 101·1	103·7 104·3	110·4 113·3	109·8 108·0	104·7 104·7
9	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER	-		al and a second second		a provinsi se		a l'anna anna anna anna anna anna anna a	1	1
9a 9b 9c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	83 · 1 93 · 5 88 · 9	86·9 95·5 91·0	93·8 97·3 96·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	105 · 1 101 · 5 103 · 5	112·3 103·2 108·8	116·9 106·3 110·0	121-2 106-5 113-8	128·2 (103·3) (124·1)
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	96·5 95·0	99 · 1 98 · 2	99·4 98·4	100·0 100·0	103·3 102·8	108·5 108·5	111.6 111.8	110·8 111·6	107·1 108·8

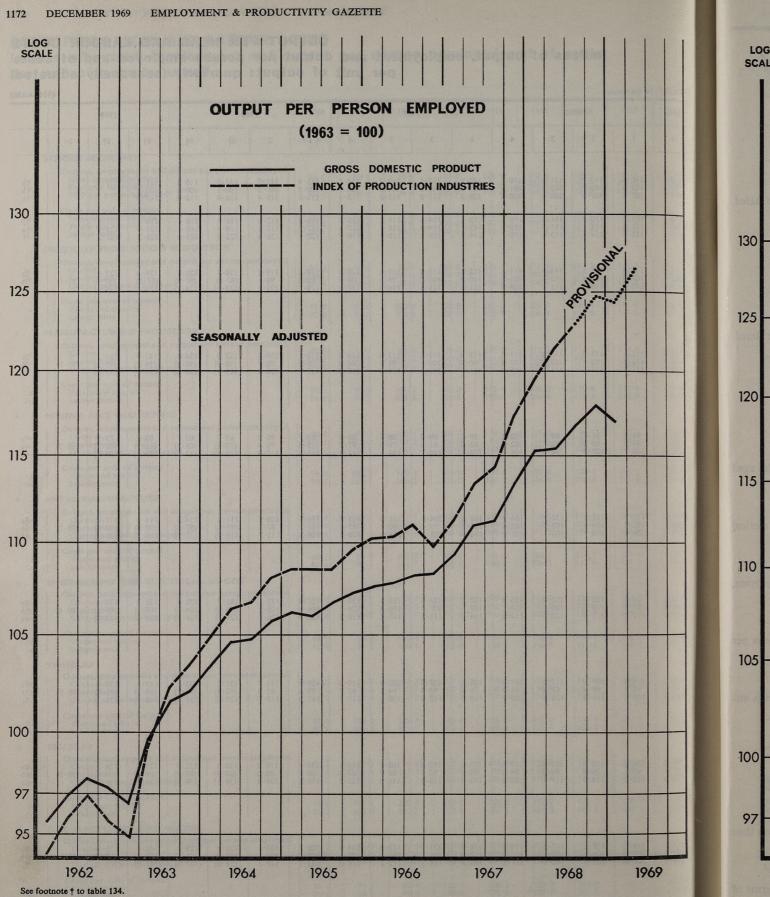
\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

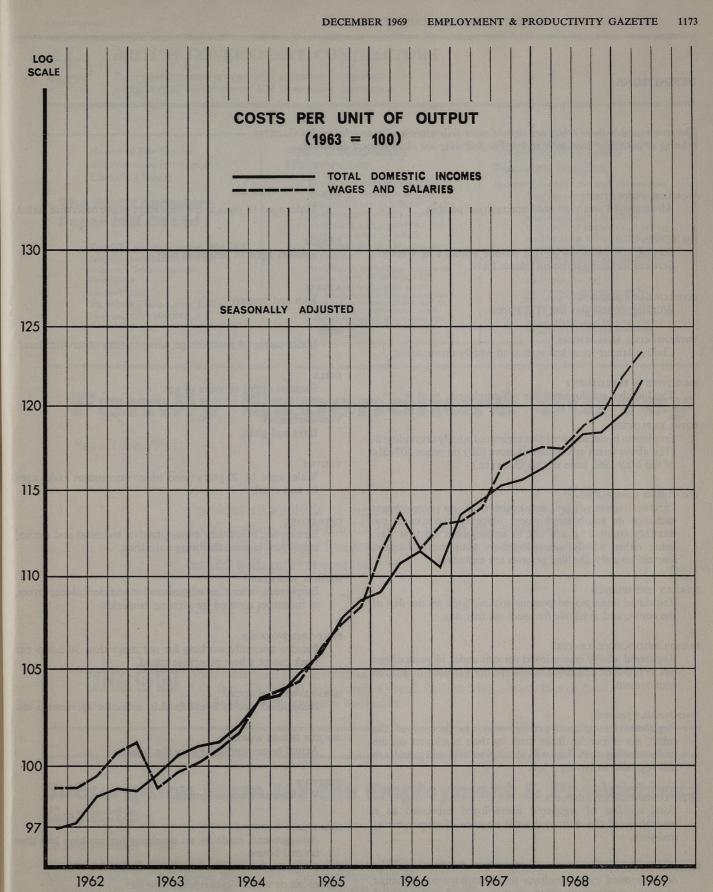
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4	. 1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		. 2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	
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03·0	103·0	102·9	102·6	101-6	100·8	100·0	99·3	98·7	98·4	98·1	(97·8)	(97 · 9)	(97 · 8)	(97·5)		2b
09·6	110·2	110·3	111·0	109-8	111·3	113·3	114·3	117·4	119·5	121·5	( 23·0)	(124 · 7)	(124 · 3)	(126·6)		2c
3·8	115·1	114·8	115·0	111-8	112·4	3·3	113·6	116-4	118·1	120 · 6	22·0	24·2	123·9	126·1	(99 · 1)	3a
02·9	103·0	102·9	102·9	101-8	100·8	00·1	99·3	98-8	98·7	98 · 7	(98·8)	(98·9)	(99·2)	(99·3)		3b
0·6	111·7	111·6	111·8	109-8	111·5	13·2	114·4	117-8	119·7	122 · 2	(123·5)	(125·6)	(124·9)	(127·0)		3c
93 · 6	91 · 2	91.7	89·2	88·2	89∙5	90·0	88• <b>4</b>	88 · 4	86·7	85·0	83·7	83·7	80∙9	79 · 9	(65 · 3)	4a
88 · 7	86 · 8	85.0	83·7	82·9	82∙0	81·3	79•9	77 · 7	75·4	72·4	(70·1)	(68·3)	(66∙9)	(66 · 2)		4b
105 · 5	105 · 1	107.9	106·6	106·4	109∙1	110·7	110•6	113 · 8	115·0	117·4	(119·4)	(122·5)	(120∙9)	(120 · 7)		4c
7 ·	115·2	113·5	10·2	106·3	105·3	104·8	103·0	105 · 7	106·5	109·5	111·8	114·5	114·4	117·0	(98·3)	5a
06 ·	105·3	104·4	03·9	102·4	100·7	99·4	98·2	97 · 4	97·3	97·2	(97·3)	(97·3)	(98·0)	(98·5)		5b
0 · 4	109·4	108·7	06·1	103·8	104·6	105·4	104·9	108 · 5	109·5	112·7	(114·9)	(117·7)	(116·7)	(118·8)		5c
116·5	120·5	120·9	122·4	123·0	122·5	124·5	125·3	125·9	127·4	133 · 1	130·4	132·8	35·3	139·4	(105-6)	6a
106·9	107·6	108·0	108·4	108·1	107·5	107·1	106·4	106·0	105·4	105 · 1	(105·0)	(104·9)	(105·2)	(105·6)		6b
109·0	112·0	111·9	112·9	113·8	114·0	116·2	117·8	118·8	120·9	126 · 6	(124·2)	(126·6)	(128·6)	(132·0)		6c
4·4	114·3	109·6	117·6	104·9	105∙3	107·5	102·2	110·5	109·9	111.7	121·2	123·6	3+	120·0	(95.7)	7a
99·1	98·9	98·4	97·9	96·3	95∙2	94·9	94·2	93·7	93·6	93.3	(93·4)	(94·3)	(95+3)	(95·8)		7t
5·4	115·6	111·4	120·1	108·9	110∙6	113·3	108·5	117·9	117·4	119.7	(129·8)	(131·1)	(  18+7)	(125·3)		7c
109·0	109·2	110·8	107·5	103.0	103·6	102 · 5	103·7	110·1	4·5	118·2	120·3	122 · 9	121 · 8	126·2	(89•0)	8:
97·3	97·1	96·8	96·7	94.8	92·2	90 · 3	88·7	87·6	87·7	88·0	(88·4)	(88 · 8)	(89 · 2)	(89·4)		81
112·0	112·5	114·5	111·2	108.6	112·4	113 · 5	116·9	125·7	30·6	134·3	(136·1)	(138 · 4)	(136 · 5)	(141·2)		80
114·7 104·4 109·9	114·6 105·5 108·6	115·6 106·2 108·9	117·9 106·6 110·6	119·3 107·0 111·5	118·0 107·0 110·3	121·9 106·7 114·2	119·4 106·4 112·2	124·8 105·8 118·0	129·7 105·0 123·5	124·6 104·1 119·7	128·4 (102·9) (124·8)	129·1 (101·4) (127·3)	142 · 0 (100 · 2) (141 · 7)	132·5 (99·7) (132·9)	(99.1)	9

# DECEMBER 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 1171

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

<sup>†</sup> Figures shown in brackets are provisiona





# DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.

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

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

### TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

### REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

### WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

### VACANCY

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

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women

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

GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

### YOUTHS

BOYS

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

### **OPERATIVES**

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

### MANUAL WORKERS

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

### OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

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

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

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