Chapter 12. The Older Worker

1950 % 65-69 at work → 1970 unemploy % ↓ unemploy 50+ ↓

① Trace % ~~retiring~~ aged 65-69 who are retired in more detail, i.e. for as many individual years as possible. U.K. only

② Relate this % to fluctuations in the unemployment rate.

③ Figure 1 does not seem to correspond with ILO figures e.g. Belgium, Japan ~~for~~ in the 1949 & 1959 yearbooks. ALSO please add footnote incorporating any special points about the rates for particular countries to which attention is called in the ILO yearbooks.

④ Table 1. Fill in 1951 column. Can only trace puzzling figures in pencil (attached) More specific references required in "Source" of table.

⑤ Former Table 3b (~~Now~~ To be Appendix Table in book)

(a) Numbers are incomplete & source needs defining fully.

(b) Note explaining "other"

(c) Comment needed in long footnote on apparently puzzling changes in figures. Change of classification or definition.

⑥ Check Table 13/9 (Former Table 5) ① Figures ringed "look" wrong

② Semi-skilled 1951-1961 increase yet on your comparative tables 5a & 5b they decrease. Presumably you need to adjust 1951 figures to be on same base as 1961 and 1966 figures

③ ~~Any~~ Any adjustments, together with ~~the~~ and numbers of males excluded from table, need to be specified

④ Give source more exactly.

⑤ Can it be either all for GB or all for E&W?

(5a) (5b)

(7) Can Tables 13/10 & 13/11 be given for 1951–1966, or with 1961–66 figures in brackets, since (a) this gives most recent trends and (b) presumably rests on an administrative classification which is more comparable?

(8) Table 13/12 attached is incomplete. I have tried to suggest amalgamating two tables by dropping the unnecessary columns for 1951 & adding % over 55.

low priority (9) Is it possible to add anything about (a) change of size of firm; (b) ~~de~~ geographical decline, leaving older workers high & dry?

Sorry was 'holidays away' not paid holiday.

(10) Table 13/16 (a) Paid holiday gap?

(b) And check 65% for 55–64 first col.

not checked yet

(11) Look up (a) Employment & Productivity Gazette 1969 pp 308–311 "Employment changes in certain less-skilled occupations"

(b) Knight R "Changes in the occ. structure of the working population" J.R. Statistical Society, Vol 130, pp 408–422, 1967.

Table 3a

Real changes (1951-1961) ‡ in social class shown ~~increase or decrease~~ ~~percentage~~ as a percentage of each age-group.

Age.	I	II	III	IV	V
25-34	+2.4	+1.8	+0.2	-3.5	-0.9
35-44	+1.0	+1.7	+1.8	-2.8	-1.7
45-54	+0.3	+3.2	+1.5	-2.4	-3.3
55-64	-0.3	+1.6	+2.6	-0.9	-2.6
65-74	-0.5	+2.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.1
75+	-0.4	+2.1	-1.0	-2.3	+1.7
ToT*	+1.5	+2.7	+2.0	-2.3	-0.4

Figures incorrect. trends altered.

*. All ~~ages~~ males economically active.

‡ Real changes allows for changes in social class classification

Sources: General Register Office, Census 1951, England and Wales. Occupation Tables.
General Register Office. Census 1961, England and Wales, Occupation Tables.
General Register Office, Census 1961, ~~England and Wales~~ Great Britain, General Report.

NB. The changes in social class by age group are estimated from Table 55 of the General Report. It was assumed, ~~that changes~~ for the purpose of this table, that changes in social class classification were the same, ~~did not~~ proportionally, for each age group.

1. This cannot be reconciled with Table 5, where ~~the~~ between 1951 & 1961 Social Class IV increases from 15.5 to 18.4%

not possible since 1966 figures for GB, 1961, 1951 for Eng & Wales.

2. Is it impossible to show trend 1961 to 1966, either separately or in combination?

3. Is it Eng & Wales? or Britain?

Have calculated real changes 1951-66 based 1951, England & Wales and 1966, Great Britain

Table ~~5~~ 13/9.

Percentage of all men in five social classes in 1951, 1961 (England & Wales), 1966 (Great Britain)

Age	Year	I	II	III	IV	V
25-34	1951	3.5	12.4	57.6	15.5	11.0
	1961	5.3	12.9	55.9	18.4	7.5
	1966	6.4	13.8	54.5	18.0	7.3
35-44	1951	3.7	16.5	53.6	15.0	11.2
	1961	4.3	16.6	53.4	18.8	6.9
	1966	5.4	17.3	51.2	19.1	7.0
45-54	1951	3.4	17.5	48.7	16.2	14.2
	1961	3.3	18.8	48.5	21.1	8.2
	1966	~~3.8~~ 4.0	~~19.2~~	~~47.9~~	21.0	~~7.7~~
55-59	1951	3.4	18.4	45.2	16.5	16.4
	1961	2.9	17.8	45.0	23.5	10.8
	1966	3.2	18.4	45.3	23.4	9.7
60-64	1951	3.3	18.0	43.0	17.2	18.5
	1961	2.6	17.5	42.7	24.5	12.7
	1966	3.1	16.7	43.2	24.9	12.1
65-69	1951	3.6	17.5	43.8	16.7	18.3
	1961	2.7	17.9	41.8	24.5	13.1
	1966	3.0	16.4	39.9	26.5	14.2
70+	1951	2.2	20.2	44.7	17.5	15.5
	1961	3.2	19.2	41.7	24.0	11.9
	1966	3.2	18.8	40.5	25.3	12.2
TOT	1951	3.3	14.5	52.9	16.1	13.1
	1961	3.8	15.3	51.0	20.7	9.2
	1966	4.4	15.6	50.2	20.8	9.0

See your tables 5a & 5b for 1951-1961

Source: General Registry Office.

Table 5b.

Real changes ‡ in social class of selected cohorts of economically active males 1951-1961.

Age 1951	Year 1961	I	II	III	IV	V
25-34	35-44	+1.2	+5.8	-2.4	-3.3	-1.5
35-44	45-54	0.0	+4.2	-3.4	-1.3	-0.3
45-54	55-64.	-0.3	+2.3	-1.9	-0.3	+0.6
55-64.	65-74.	-0.2	+1.8	-1.1	-0.9	+0.4

‡ Real changes allows for changes in social class classification.

~~* All males~~

Sources: General Register Office, Census 1951. England & Wales, Occupation Tables.
General Register Office, Census 1961, England & Wales Occupation Tables.
General Register Office, Census 1961, Great Britain General Report.

NB. The changes in social class by age groups are estimated from Table 55 of the General Report. It was assumed, for the purpose of this table, that changes in social class classification were the same, proportionally, for each age group.

Strictly, ~~there is~~ it might be more defensible to show the numbers of each age group in each class as a per cent of the numbers in that group ten years previously. What change was there in the total numbers in each cohort in work?

[illegible]

Table 5a shows more clearly the real changes which have occurred between the two census dates. The trend towards greater opportunity for the young worker in managerial and professional posts emerges as part of a general trend towards 'skillfulness' among the working population. It is the older workers, particularly those aged 65 or over, who do not appear to follow this trend. This is perhaps more clearly seen in Table 5b. Table 5b shows the real changes in social class of selected cohorts of male workers. Younger workers appear to have emerged as more skilled over the decade. A higher proportion of them attaining higher managerial and supervisory posts. On the other hand the old worker appears to be declining in status. A ~~higher~~ large proportion of ~~them~~ those remaining in work being unskilled, although a birth cohort effect can ~~see~~ be seen to ~~exist~~ operate.