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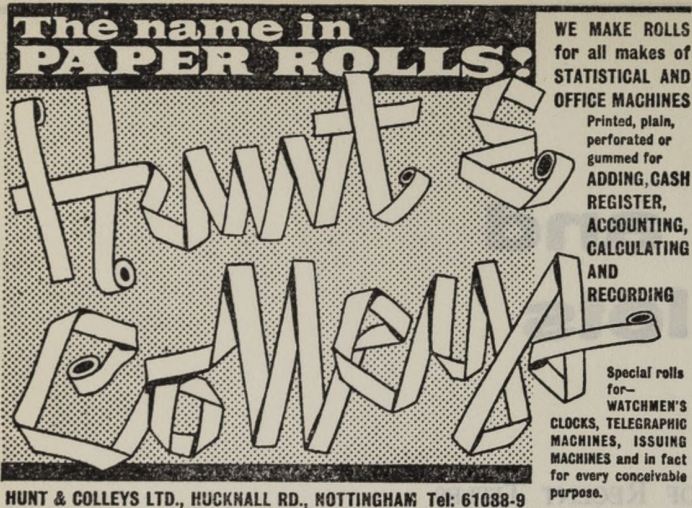
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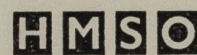
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Office Employment in Great Britain 1921-1961

Between 1921 and 1961 the number of office workers in Great Britain more than doubled: the number of female office workers nearly quadrupled. Office workers as a whole grew in numbers about twelve times faster than other workers. In every Industry Order—even in declining industries—the number of office workers increased.

In the same period the total number of female workers in Great Britain rose by close on two million. Three-quarters of this increase was accounted for by the increase in the number of female office workers.

This is revealed in a study published recently by the Ministry of Labour's Manpower Research Unit (Manpower Studies No. 7, Growth of Office Employment, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 5s. net).

The purpose of the study has been to determine the long-term trends in office employment based on information from various Censuses of Population as a first step towards examining why office employment has expanded so rapidly, and thereby providing a better base for manpower forecasting.

The continuing feature, the report states, has been the very high increase in the number of office workers between 1921 and 1961, at a rate many times greater than the increase in the total working population.

In 1961, the total number of workers in Great Britain was about 23,300,000, an increase of about 22 per cent. on the 1921 total.

150 per cent. increase

In the same period the number of office workers rose by over 150 per cent. and in 1961 amounted to nearly three million. Between 1921 and 1931 the number of office workers increased nearly twice as fast as the total labour force; between 1931 and 1951 they increased nearly nine times as fast; and between 1951 and 1961 about five times as fast.

In 1921 office workers were just over six per cent. of all workers in Great Britain, but by 1961 the proportion had more than doubled, to nearly 13 per cent.

The report is in two parts—the first compares the changes in the numbers of office workers and all workers in each industry or group of industries: the second deals with particular trends and features of office growth and shows the effects of each on all industries. It states that the questions prompted by the survey are complex, and not all the answers are likely to be found. It is important because of the implications for manpower policy, both nationally and within the individual enterprise, to gain a better understanding of the mainsprings of the growth of office employment. As a contribution to this end the

Manpower Research Unit will continue its study, and if it proves possible to uncover reasons for the growth of office employment and to make satisfactory forecasts the results will be published.

Between 1921 and 1961 the number of female office workers increased much more rapidly than the males. The number of female office workers rose by 266 per cent., from just over half a million to nearly two million; while male office workers, who in 1921 were in the majority, increased to little more than one million. In 1921 about 44 per cent. of all office workers were females, but by 1961 they were outnumbering the males and the proportion had risen to 64 per cent.

Manufacturing industries

The number of workers in manufacturing industries increased by nearly a quarter between 1921 and 1961 to reach a total of more than eight million.

Meanwhile, the number of office workers in these industries almost trebled. This was a considerably greater rate of growth than occurred in the non-manufacturing industries (190 per cent., against 140 per cent.).

Out of all the workers in Great Britain, the proportion in manufacturing changed little in the period 1921 to 1961, being about 35 per cent., but the proportion of office workers among all workers in manufacturing industries increased from less than 5 per cent. in 1921 to 11 per cent. in 1961.

In 1921 about 50 per cent. of all office workers in manufacturing were females; a much higher proportion than in non-manufacturing industries (42 per cent.). By 1961 the female proportion had risen to about 65 per cent., about the same as in non-manufacturing industries.

Non-manufacturing industries

In 1961 the number of workers in non-manufacturing industries was close on 15 million, an increase of nearly one-fifth since 1921.

The annual average rate of increase varied a great deal. From 1921 to 1931 it was 1.1 per cent., well above the rate for manufacturing industry (0.3 per cent.). But from 1931 to 1951 the positions were reversed, largely because of a decrease of more than one million in the number of workers in private domestic service. From 1951 to 1961 the rate of growth was the same for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries (about 0.5 per cent.).

From 1921 to 1961 the number of office workers in non-manufacturing industries increased by about 140 per cent. to just over two million. This was a slower rate of growth than in the manufacturing industries (190 per cent.), though the numbers involved were far greater.

The rate of growth in non-manufacturing industries seemed, however, to be gaining momentum, being highest between 1951 and 1961, when, for the first time since 1921, it was higher than in the manufacturing industries.

The proportion of all workers in Great Britain who were in non-manufacturing industries remained fairly steady in the period 1921 to 1961 at about 65 per cent., but the proportion of office workers within these industries about doubled (from 7 per cent. to 14 per cent.), mostly between 1931 and 1951 during the general decline of private domestic service, with its small proportion of office workers. The overall proportion of office workers in non-manufacturing has remained higher than in manufacturing throughout.

In 1921 the proportion of female workers in the office was about 42 per cent., below manufacturing industries (50 per cent.), but by 1961 the gap had almost disappeared, with an increase in both groups of industries to more than 64 per cent.

Changes in individual industries

After this general survey of the development of office employment in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, the report provides a detailed analysis of the growth of office employment in all the major sectors of the economy—both private and public—based on the Standard Industrial Classification.

Changes in the numbers and rates of growth of office workers have not followed a consistent pattern. In five SIC Orders—distributive trades; miscellaneous services; engineering and electrical goods; professional and scientific services; insurance, banking and finance—there have been increases in the numbers of office workers by totals of about 200,000. In four of these the total number of workers also increased appreciably, but in miscellaneous services the total decreased; in only two—engineering and electrical goods; miscellaneous services—did the large numerical increase in office workers represent also a significantly large rate of growth, about 350 per cent. each.

The numbers of office workers have increased in every Order—even those with the largest decreases in the total number of workers. In mining and quarrying, for example, which had the greatest overall reduction, the number of office workers increased by 80 per cent. (although in the scale of increases this was the sixth smallest rate of growth). In agriculture, forestry and fishing, where the overall reduction was not much less, office workers increased by 280 per cent. (which was the sixth highest).

Four-fold rise

The outstanding feature between 1921 and 1961 was the upsurge in the number of female office workers. They increased almost four-fold, from just over half a million to nearly two million. Most of the total increase among female workers in all occupations is accounted for by increases in the number of female office workers.

Between 1921 and 1961 the total number of male workers increased by 17 per cent., and male office workers by 62 per cent. Female workers increased as a whole by

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32 per cent., and female office workers by 266 per cent. The increase in male office workers was equivalent to 18 per cent. of the total increase in all male workers, while for females the corresponding proportion was over 75 per cent.

The female office workers increased both in numbers and as a proportion of all office workers in every Order. In 1921, 16 out of 24 Orders had a majority of male office workers, but by 1961 this had reduced to only four.

Common factors

These were shipbuilding and marine engineering, mining and quarrying, transport and communication, and gas, electricity and water, which do have some other common factors; they had the highest proportions of male office workers in 1921, and in 1961 they had similar proportions of male office workers (between 58 and 61 per cent.) which were separated by a considerable margin from the Order with the next highest proportion of male office workers (vehicles, with less than 48 per cent.).

While the proportion of females among office workers in Great Britain increased between 1921 and 1961, from 44 per cent. to 64 per cent., the changes within Industry Orders were not consistent. Nor do they appear to represent any levelling up of the differences between Orders which existed in 1921. The largest increase in the proportion of female workers, from 45 per cent. to 77 per cent., was in professional and scientific services, and these percentages were above the national figures at both dates. This Order also had the fourth largest increase in total office workers, and the largest increase in the numbers of all workers. It is perhaps significant that a very large proportion of the latter increase was also female.

The smallest increases in the proportion of females among office workers were in vehicles (48 per cent. to 52 per cent.) and paper, printing and publishing (60 per cent. to 65 per cent.).

Changing balance

Two groups of Orders were most conspicuously represented in 1961 among those with a high proportion of female office workers: first, service industries, such as miscellaneous services, distributive trades, and professional and scientific services, and secondly, the group including clothing and footwear, textiles, and leather goods.

The balance has changed considerably since 1921 when four of the manufacturing Orders were among the eight with the highest proportions of female workers (metal goods not elsewhere specified; other manufacturing industries; paper, printing and publishing; engineering and electrical goods).

The general rate of increase in the proportion of female office workers slowed down significantly between 1951 and 1961. In the twenty-year period 1931 to 1951 it increased from 46 per cent. to 60 per cent., while in the ten-year period 1951 to 1961 it changed only from 60 per cent. to 64 per cent. There are some indications that the changing balance of males and females may now be slowing down.

Industrial Relations in the Motor Industry

A National Joint Industrial Council for the motor industry, representative of major motor car firms and trade unions with membership in the industry, is one of the suggestions for a possible structure for negotiating, consultative and disputes procedures for the industry outlined by Sir Jack Scamp, chairman of the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council, in his third report to the Minister of Labour on the activities of the council published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net).

Sir Jack emphasises that any change in the existing arrangements is a matter for the parties directly concerned, and he notes that these bodies—notably the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions—have been considering this question recently. He makes it plain that the suggestions he outlines are proffered not as a blue print for the industry, but as a contribution to the discussion on which the industry is already engaged.

Such a national council, he writes, would serve as a forum for the discussion of general matters of concern to employers and workers, and representation would be at the highest level. The council would probably find it convenient to set up a sub-committee, or general purposes committee, with representation at suitable level, to deal with detailed matters such as the investigation of disputes.

Domestic issues

Wages and other conditions of employment would be negotiated directly between the company and the trade unions concerned. A national negotiating committee would be established for each major company to deal with general questions of pay and conditions. Under its supervision a works committee would be set up in each plant to deal with domestic issues. It would be important to create strong links between the national negotiating committee and the works committees; for example, it would help if there were regular visits to the works by trade union members of the national committee of full-time officers of the union concerned. It would be equally important for union members of the works committee to be given every facility for carrying out their committee duties, including suitable arrangements for payment for any time spent on this work.

General wage claims or changes in conditions affecting all workers in one plant could most appropriately be raised on the national negotiating committee. Domestic issues would be handled within an agreed procedure which provided for discussion at a number of stages as necessary. Each stage would be held within the works concerned. Failing earlier settlement, the final discussion at the works would involve the participation of a national

official of the union and a representative of the company with authority to take decisions. The agreed procedure would stipulate time limits for concluding the discussions at each particular stage, and these could only be waived provided that all the parties agreed there were exceptional reasons.

Where discussions within the factory failed to resolve the problem, it would be submitted forthwith to the company's national negotiating committee, and then, if necessary, to the National Joint Industrial Council. At the request of either party, or on its own initiative, the National Joint Industrial Council would investigate and report on the circumstances without delay, on the lines of the inquiries which have been carried out by the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council. This would be done through the sub-committee or general purposes committee referred to earlier. It would be open to a national negotiating committee or the National Joint Industrial Council to recommend other appropriate ways to try to settle the issue.

Stages of discussion

The number of possible stages of discussion would be a matter for detailed consideration by the parties concerned. It would probably be necessary to make different provisions, if only at the final stage, for the treatment of general questions and those taken up by a trade union on behalf of an individual.

Car firms who were members of the Engineering Employers' Federation when the National Joint Industrial Council was set up might appropriately continue in membership of the federation during at any rate the new council's first year.

It would probably also be appropriate for a representative from the federation to attend, as an observer, meetings of the national council during that time. After this period the federation and member firms would decide whether there should be a separate section of the federation to advise car manufacturers.

Disciplinary procedures

It would be of considerable advantage if a special joint committee could be established at each factory to consider cases of alleged misconduct and to recommend what disciplinary action, if any, was appropriate. The treatment of questions of discipline in this way, and the participation of union representatives in such a committee might both be regarded as controversial. The few existing examples of joint advisory committees of this sort have, however, proved their value, and have provided both an effective way of considering serious cases and some assurance

the employee that his view of the matter has been fully taken into account. Arrangements of this kind, Sir Jack feels, should help to reduce the disputes that at present arise over matters of discipline.

One of the primary objectives which he says he has had in mind in making the above suggestions is to restore the confidence of workpeople in disputes procedures, to achieve a lasting improvement in industrial relations in motor manufacture and to bring about a considerable reduction in the unrest that has been such a thorn in the industry's side in recent years. If this objective can be achieved, it would go a considerable way towards creating a climate more favourable to the consideration of some form of guaranteed wage to employees. Clearly, however, a dramatic improvement would be required in the present situation before such a subject could be seriously contemplated.

Future Disputes Machinery

"I have no doubt that the two sides of the industry are themselves giving serious thought to the form which negotiating machinery and disputes procedures might most effectively take in the future", he concludes. "If they should decide on machinery broadly of the kind outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, there would presumably be no place for a Motor Industry Joint Labour Council in its present form". In the meantime, it might be well for the council to continue its work within the framework of its existing terms of reference, at least until the Minister has had the opportunity to discuss this report with representatives of the employers and the trade unions in the motor industry.

Reviewing the work of the council for 1967, Sir Jack says that it received five requests for assistance from one or other party to a dispute. Inquiries were undertaken by the council into disputes at the plants of Pressed Steel Fisher Ltd., at Coventry and Cowley, and, in addition, Sir Jack undertook an inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act 1919 into a dispute at Birmingham Aluminium Castings (1903) Ltd., Smethwick. He also kept in touch with other serious disputes in the industry, which, in the event, were resolved without resort to formal inquiries by the council.

He notes that the council's recommendations in these, and in its earlier inquiries, have been generally accepted and implemented, if over a considerable period in some respects. He adds that a disquieting feature of two of the recent disputes was the failure of the men concerned to resume normal working while the council conducted its inquiry, which is in sharp contrast with the council's earlier experience. "Where parties to a dispute," he says, "agree to intervention by the council, it is reasonable to expect that sanctions should be lifted while the investigation is proceeding, and the council's report is prepared".

Time lost by strikes

Last year stoppages in the eight major firms continued at a high rate, and the total for the year was somewhat higher than in 1966. The time lost by men on strike has, however, continued to decline from the peak of 1965. During the last six months of that year man-hours lost by strikers were running at an annual rate of 2 million: for 1966 the total was 1.3 million, and the figure for 1967 was 0.75 million. The fall in total man-hours lost (that is, including those laid off because of stoppages in the same plant or elsewhere in the industry) is less marked, but not unsatisfactory—from 10.3 million in 1965 to 7.5 million in 1966 and 5.6 million in 1967. The continuing heavy losses by those laid off due to disputes, either in their own plant or elsewhere, emphasises the close inter-dependence of the various sections of the industry.

Sir Jack points out that disputes over questions of pay continued to account for a substantial proportion of time lost during 1967, and that the general pattern continued to be one of short, sharp disputes. Twenty-two per cent. of disputes had not been raised in the industry's procedure, which provides for discussion between management and union at a number of successive stages before the stoppage began; only two per cent. were taken right through all these stages.

The decline in man-hours lost, he adds, during 1966 and 1967, although welcome, is no more than a partial recovery from the exceptionally high figures for 1965, and losses still exceed the average for earlier years.

Retail Prices in 1967

During 1967 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, rose by about 2½ per cent., compared with rises of rather more than 3½ per cent. in 1966, nearly 4½ per cent. in 1965, and about 4½ per cent. in 1964. The average index for the 12 months ended in December 1967 was 2½ per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

Table 1 shows the percentage changes between mid-January 1967 and mid-January 1968 in the index for each of the ten component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Table 1

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1967 and January 1968	Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1967 and January 1968
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food	+ 3.0	+ 0.9
Alcoholic drink	- 0.3	—
Tobacco	+ 0.1	—
Housing	+ 5.6	+ 0.7
Fuel and light	+ 6.2	+ 0.4
Durable household goods	+ 1.3	+ 0.1
Clothing and footwear	+ 0.4	—
Transport and vehicles	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous goods	+ 2.2	+ 0.1
Services	+ 2.6	+ 0.1
All items	+ 2.6	+ 2.6

In mid-January 1968 food prices, taken as a whole, were 3 per cent. higher than in mid-January 1967. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by nearly 2½ per cent. Among the groups other than food, the highest increases were 6 per cent. in fuel and light and 5½ per cent. in housing. In three groups, transport and vehicles, services, and miscellaneous goods, there were increases of between 2 and 3 per cent. The only other increase of one per cent. or more was in durable household goods. In the three remaining groups, clothing and footwear, tobacco, and alcoholic drink, the change in the price level over the year was under one-half of one per cent.

Taking the average level of prices at mid-January 1962 as 100, the "all-items" index, which stood at 118.5 at mid-January 1967, rose to 121.6 at mid-January 1968. There was little change in the index in February and March, but a rise of 0.9 in April due mainly to higher prices (largely seasonal) for milk, potatoes, other fresh vegetables, and fruit. A slight fall in May was followed by a rise in June, when there were increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of most fresh vegetables. A fall of 0.7 in July was followed by smaller falls in August and September. The fall in July was due mainly to reductions, mostly seasonal, in the prices of potatoes, most other fresh vegetables, meat and eggs, partly offset by increases in the prices of petrol. In each of the three months October to December the index rose appreciably. A rise of 0.9 in October was due mainly to a seasonal increase in the average price of household coal and higher charges for electricity.

In November a rise of 0.7 was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of eggs and tomatoes, and higher charges for electricity; whilst a rise of 0.8 in December was due mainly to increases in the prices of meat and of eggs (largely seasonal) and higher charges for electricity. Between December and January there was a smaller rise, due mainly to increases in the prices of meat and most fresh vegetables, partly offset by reductions in the prices of eggs. The changes in the prices of vegetables and eggs were largely seasonal.

Details for individual groups

Group I—Food. Milk was the only item of food subject to price control in 1967. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly between January and February, remained unchanged in March, but rose in each of the next three months, particularly in April and June, when it was at the highest level during the year. A considerable fall in July was followed by smaller ones in August and September, but there were rises from October onwards, particularly in December, and in January 1968 the group index was about 3 per cent. higher than in January 1967.

There was a rise of 2½ per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of foods the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb). The average level of prices of items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) rose by rather more than one per cent. Prices of other items of food rose by rather less than 3½ per cent.

In the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes, there was a rise of about 1½ per cent. over the year in the average level of prices.

The average level of prices for beef and lamb, taken together, fell in July and August but rose in most other months, particularly December and January, when it was substantially higher than a year earlier. Pork and bacon prices also rose over the year, largely on account of rises in December. There were also rises over the year in the average levels of prices of sausages, canned meat and liver, but little change in the prices of ham and of chicken. At mid-January 1968 the average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, was 7 per cent. higher than in January 1967.

Prices of fish fluctuated from month to month, but following successive rises in December and January the index in January 1968 was nearly 2 per cent. above the January 1967 level.

The price of butter was almost unchanged over the year, but the average prices of margarine and lard fell substantially. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices fell by 3 per cent. during the year.

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk were raised on 2nd April. Egg prices fell in February, March and July but rose in August, September, November and December. Following a further fall between December 1967 and January 1968 the price level in that month was substantially lower than a year earlier. There was some rise over the year in the average price of cheese. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, was about one-half of one per cent. higher in January 1968 than in January 1967.

There was little change over the year in the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken together, and the average level of prices fell by rather more than one-half of one per cent. between January 1967 and January 1968.

The average price of sugar rose slightly in most months and was higher in January 1968 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of sweets and chocolates fell in August, but rose in most other months of the year, particularly in February. There was also a rise over the year in the average level of prices of jam and golden syrup. The index for the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery rose by 4 per cent. during the year.

The index for potatoes rose in April, May and June but fell sharply in July, and, after some further falls in later months, was substantially lower in January 1968 than a year earlier. The average level of prices for tomatoes rose in February and April, and, after falling in June, July, August and September, rose again markedly in November and January and showed a substantial rise over the year. The average level of prices of other vegetables rose in the first part of the year, particularly in June, but fell in the months July to September. Following further rises, particularly in January 1968, the average level of prices was higher in that month than a year earlier. The largest changes over the year were increases in average prices of cabbage and carrots. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices showed little change over the year.

The average prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, rose in most months of the year, particularly between February and July, and despite falls in some later months, particularly September, were substantially higher in January 1968 than in January 1967. The most marked increases over the year were in the prices of apples and bananas.

The index for the "other food" sub-group rose over the year by about one-half of one per cent.

Group II—Alcoholic drink. As a result of small reductions over the year in the prices of some spirits and wines, the average level of prices of the alcoholic drink group as a whole fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent.

Group III—Tobacco. There was no significant change in the average level of prices of cigarettes and tobacco during the year.

Group IV—Housing. The average level of net rents of local authority and privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished continued to rise throughout the year. In April there was a small rise in the average level of rates and water charges. There was also a rise over the year in the average level of charges for repairs and maintenance but a small fall in the cost of materials for repairs and decorations. As a result of these changes the average level of housing costs rose by about 5½ per cent. during the year.

Group V—Fuel and light. The index for the fuel and light group fell in May, as a result of seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke, but rose in later months, particularly in October, when there were rises in the average levels of prices for household coal (largely seasonal) and for electricity. Further rises in November and December were due mainly to increased charges for electricity. At mid-January 1968 the index for the fuel and light group as a whole was rather more than 6 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The increase for the coal and coke sub-group was rather more than 1½ per cent. There was little change in the average level of charges for gas, but a rise in the average price of paraffin and a substantial rise in the average level of charges for electricity. The index for the "other fuel and light" sub-group rose over the year by nearly 9½ per cent.

Group VI—Durable household goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances

such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by rather less than 1½ per cent. between January 1967 and January 1968.

In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group and the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group there were rises of rather more than 1½ per cent., but in the sub-group covering radio and television sets and other household appliances the rise was only about one-half of one per cent.

Group VII—Clothing and footwear. There were small changes only over the year in the prices of most kinds of clothing, and the index for the clothing and footwear group, as a whole, was less than one-half of one per cent. higher in mid-January 1968 than in mid-January 1967. The largest changes were rises of about one per cent. in the men's outer clothing sub-group and in the footwear sub-group.

Group VIII—Transport and vehicles. This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling, and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather more than 2½ per cent. over the year. The average level of prices of second-hand cars fell in August and January but rose in most other months and was appreciably higher in January 1968 than a year earlier. Prices of petrol fell in March but rose in July and showed little change over the year. The index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by 2½ per cent. between January 1967 and January 1968. The index for the fares sub-group, covering both road and rail passenger transport, showed a rise in most months of the year, particularly in July and August, and was 3½ per cent. higher in January 1968 than a year earlier. The movements in the index were due almost entirely to changes in the average level of bus fares.

Group IX—Miscellaneous goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather more than 2 per cent. between mid-January 1967 and mid-January 1968.

The average level of prices for books, newspapers and periodicals, taken together, rose appreciably over the year, mainly in September, October and January, and as a result the index for the sub-group was 7½ per cent. higher in January 1968 than in January 1967. The sub-group covering medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc., showed a fall in February and April and in May, when there was a fall in the average level of prices of detergents; these reductions were largely offset by increases in later months and there was little change in the index in January 1968 compared with that for the previous January. After small changes only in most months, increases in January in the prices of a number of items included in the sub-group stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc., were mainly responsible for a rise over the year of rather less than 1½ per cent. in the sub-group index.

Group X—Services. This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc., charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the year except January 1968, when it was about 2½ per cent. higher than a year earlier.

There was no change during the year in the index for the postage, telephone, etc., sub-group. The index for the entertainment sub-group rose by rather less than 4½ per cent. over the year, mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and football matches. The average level of charges for the sub-group covering services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning showed some rise in most months, but there was a fall in January 1968, when it was about 2 per cent. higher than in January 1967.

Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 92 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Table 2 analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1967 and mid-January 1968, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in nearly three-quarters of the 92 index sections, covering over three-quarters of the total weight. Of these, 13 showed rises of 5 per cent. or more and together accounted for four-fifths of the rise in the "all-items" figure.

In Table 3 the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1967 and mid-January 1968 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

"All-items" and group indices from January 1967 to January 1968

Table 4 shows, for each month from January 1967 to January 1968, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the ten main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three sub-divisions of the food group, (1) items the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), (2) items the prices of which have been affected considerably by changes in import prices since 1956 (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef), and (3) other items. An index is also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined.

Table 4

Group	1967												1968
	17th Jan.	21st Feb.	21st March	18th April	16th May	20th June	18th July	22nd Aug.	19th Sept.	17th Oct.	14th Nov.	12th Dec.		16th Jan.
Food (see sub-division below)	117.6	117.5	117.5	119.6	120.1	121.8	118.4	117.3	116.7	117.0	118.2	120.1	121.1
Alcoholic drink	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.4	125.3	125.2	125.0	125.0
Tobacco	120.7	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8
Housing	131.3	131.8	131.8	133.4	134.0	134.1	134.6	134.9	135.2	136.8	137.6	138.2	138.6
Fuel and light	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.8	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.6	120.9	127.2	130.0	132.4	132.6
Durable household goods	108.8	108.8	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.3	109.3	109.4	110.2
Clothing and footwear	111.4	111.6	111.7	111.7	111.6	111.5	111.6	111.8	112.0	111.9	112.0	112.0	111.9
Transport and vehicles	110.9	111.2	110.8	111.2	111.4	112.7	112.6	112.7	113.2	113.9	114.4	113.9	113.9
Miscellaneous goods	113.8	113.4	113.4	113.3	112.9	112.9	113.1	113.1	113.5	114.6	114.9	115.1	116.3
Services	124.7	124.9	125.4	125.7	125.9	126.0	126.3	126.8	127.0	127.6	127.9	128.0	128.0
All items	118.5	118.6	118.6	119.5	119.4	119.9	119.2	118.9	118.8	119.7	120.4	121.2	121.6
Food: Items, prices of which fluctuate seasonally	117.7	116.2	115.9	123.2	124.6	131.4	120.0	116.6	113.7	114.2	118.2	120.6	120.7
Items, prices of which are affected by import prices	123.3	122.8	122.5	122.5	123.1	123.0	122.2	122.4	122.9	123.2	122.9	125.8	124.8
Other items	116.7	117.2	117.4	117.8	118.0	117.9	117.2	116.8	117.0	117.1	117.5	119.1	120.6
All groups other than food	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.4	119.1	119.2	119.5	119.6	119.8	120.8	121.4	121.7	121.9

Table 2

Percentage change in section index between January 1967 and January 1968	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points)
Per cent.			
+ 10 or more	5	72	+ 1.1
+ 5 but less than 10	8	143	+ 1.4
+ 4 but less than 5	5	75	+ 0.4
+ 3 but less than 4	5	41	+ 0.2
+ 2 but less than 3	10	67	+ 0.2
+ 1 but less than 2	15	125	+ 0.2
+ less than 1	19	264	+ 0.1
All increases	67	787	+ 3.6
No change	7	43	—
All decreases	18	170	- 0.5
- less than 1	9	94	- 0.1
- 1 but less than 2	4	40	- 0.1
- 5 but less than 10	4	33	- 0.3
- 10 or more	1	3	—

Table 3

Effect on all-items index of change in section index ("all-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points)
+ 0.4 or more	1	65	+ 0.7
+ 0.3 but less than 0.4	2	42	+ 0.7
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3	2	55	+ 0.5
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2	6	100	+ 0.8
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1	3	34	+ 0.2
+ less than 0.05	53	491	+ 0.7
All increases	67	787	+ 3.6
No change	7	43	—
All decreases	18	170	- 0.5
- less than 0.05	15	139	- 0.2
- 0.05 but less than 0.1	1	7	- 0.1
- 0.1 but less than 0.2	2	24	- 0.2

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1968

In their Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices,* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey for "Index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure for index households for the three years ended June, 1961, repriced at January, 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1968 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June, 1967, repriced at January, 1968 prices. These weights are given below. They are used to combine percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in January, 1968.

To express the index figures so computed in 1968 on January, 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January, 1968. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January, 1963, with January, 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January, 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the Index of Retail Prices from February, 1968 to January, 1969 are set out below. On the recommendation of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee they include for the first time a weight for an additional group—Group XI, Meals bought and consumed outside the home (see page 233 of this issue of the GAZETTE). Previously half of the weight representing the expenditure of index households on meals out had been spread over the food group and the other half had been spread over all groups, including the food group. The introduction of the new group has, therefore, resulted in a large reduction in the weight for the food group and has tended to reduce the weights for other groups.

FOOD

Bread	16
Flour	1
Other cereals	7
Biscuits	4
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	10
Beef	18
Mutton and lamb	10
Pork	6
Bacon	10
Ham (cooked)	3
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	22
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	9
Butter	8
Margarine	2
Lard, other cooking fat	2
Cheese	5
Eggs	9
Milk, fresh	23
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	2
Tea	3
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	5
Soft drinks	5
Sugar	5
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	2
Potatoes	10
Tomatoes	4
Other fresh vegetables and canned, dried, etc. vegetables	12
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc.	16
Sweets and chocolates	17
Ice cream	3
Other foods	8
Food for animals	4
Total, Food	263

ALCOHOLIC DRINK

Beer etc.	41
Spirits, wines, etc.	22
Total, Alcoholic drink	63

TOBACCO	
Cigarettes	59
Tobacco	7
Total, Tobacco	66
HOUSING	
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	71
Rates and water charges	32
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc.	8
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.	10
Total, Housing	121
FUEL AND LIGHT	
Coal	19
Coke	5
Gas	11
Electricity	25
Oil and other fuel and light	2
Total, Fuel and light	62
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	
Furniture	12
Radio, television, etc.	7
Other household appliances	15
Floor coverings	10
Soft furnishings	7
Chinaware, glassware, etc.	1
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	7
Total, Durable household goods	59
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	
Men's outer clothing	15
Men's underclothing	5
Women's outer clothing	21
Women's underclothing	5
Children's outer clothing	8
Children's underclothing	2
Hose	6
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc.	7
Clothing materials	2
Men's footwear	6
Women's footwear	8
Children's footwear	4
Total, Clothing and footwear	89
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	
Purchase of motor vehicles	40
Maintenance of motor vehicles	11
Petrol and oil	27
Motor licences	6
Motor insurance	6
Cycles and other vehicles	2
Rail transport	7
Bus, etc. transport	21
Total, Transport and vehicles	120
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	
Books	2
Newspapers and periodicals	13
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4
Medicines and surgical, etc. goods	9
Toilet requisites	6
Soap and other detergents	4
Soda, polishes, etc.	2
Other household goods	9
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc.	9
Photographic and optical goods	3
Toys	4
Total, Miscellaneous goods	60
SERVICES	
Postage, etc.	3
Telephone, telegrams, etc.	4
Television and radio licences, and set rentals	11
Other entertainment	12
Domestic help	5
Hairdressing	8
Boot and shoe repairing	2
Laundering	3
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	8
Total, Services	56
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	41
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	1,000

* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices, Cmnd. 1657. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).
 † Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £25 a week or more in 1958, £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, £35 a week or more in 1963 and 1964, £40 a week or more in 1965 and 1966 and £45 a week in 1967, and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Each month the Ministry of Labour collects, for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices, prices of a large number of items of food from up to five retailers in each of 200 areas throughout the United Kingdom. These retailers are representative of those from whom the great majority of the population make their purchases.

The method used in calculating the index does not involve calculation of average prices, but computer facilities for producing these averages have become available recently. In future, it is proposed to publish in this GAZETTE each month average prices for about 80 important items of food. Many of these items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in the prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty.

In this issue of the GAZETTE average prices are given for each of the months November 1967 to January 1968, but in future months figures for one month only will be given. It is proposed to publish standard errors once a year, normally those relating to prices in January which will be published in March.

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

Item	Number of quotations January 1968	Average Price			Standard error January 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell January 1968
		14th November 1967	12th December 1967	16th January 1968		
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chuck	858	60.0	65.6	70.5	0.20	60 - 78
Sirloin (without bone)	869	82.0	87.0	92.5	0.32	76 - 104
Silverside (without bone)*	906	77.2	82.4	87.6	0.25	76 - 96
Back ribs (with bone)*	773	53.6	58.0	62.7	0.29	54 - 74
Fore ribs (with bone)	818	51.7	56.6	61.1	0.26	54 - 72
Brisket (with bone)	774	33.4	36.9	40.4	0.36	32 - 54
Rump steak*	912	104.4	110.3	116.7	0.53	96 - 138
Beef: Imported, chilled†						
Chuck	100	52.9	—	—	—	48 - 60
Sirloin (without bone)	99	72.3	—	—	—	60 - 78
Silverside (without bone)*	104	65.3	—	—	—	54 - 72
Back ribs (with bone)*	80	44.4	—	—	—	36 - 54
Fore ribs (with bone)	82	42.8	—	—	—	30 - 48
Brisket (with bone)	82	25.6	—	—	—	18 - 30
Rump steak*	110	93.3	—	—	—	68 - 114
Lamb: Home-killed						
Loin (with bone)	804	63.1	66.8	69.2	0.27	60 - 78
Breast*	796	17.7	20.0	21.0	0.21	12 - 30
Best end of neck	776	47.5	51.1	53.4	0.36	38 - 66
Shoulder (with bone)	794	43.5	47.8	49.9	0.21	42 - 60
Leg (with bone)	802	61.3	65.1	67.4	0.20	60 - 76
Lamb: Imported						
Loin (with bone)	590	48.7	53.2	55.9	0.23	48 - 64
Breast*	587	12.8	12.9	13.7	0.17	8 - 20
Best end of neck	572	39.3	43.4	45.4	0.28	36 - 54
Shoulder (with bone)	595	36.0	40.2	41.8	0.16	36 - 48
Leg (with bone)	587	54.3	58.5	60.1	0.16	54 - 66
Pork: Home-killed						
Leg (foot off)	864	59.5	63.7	62.8	0.24	54 - 72
Belly*	870	36.4	38.8	39.3	0.14	34 - 46
Loin (with bone)	898	68.7	71.5	72.3	0.20	66 - 80
Pork sausages	878	39.8	40.2	40.2	0.11	36 - 44
Beef sausages	808	31.4	32.1	33.0	0.14	28 - 38
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb.)	689	37.9	39.0	39.4	0.16	34 - 48
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	419	42.1	43.4	43.2	0.32	36 - 54
Fresh fish						
Cod fillets	607	42.5	43.9	44.0	0.16	38 - 48
Haddock fillets	635	48.7	50.2	51.6	0.24	42 - 60
Haddock, smoked, whole	530	44.7	45.4	46.6	0.22	40 - 54
Plaice, whole	556	39.6	40.7	41.6	0.26	30 - 48
Halibut cuts	352	85.1	86.6	86.6	0.54	72 - 108
Herrings	555	22.0	22.5	22.5	0.13	18 - 27
Kippers, with bone	670	31.4	31.6	31.7	0.13	26 - 36
Fresh vegetables						
Potatoes, old, loose						
White	672	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.03	3 - 4½
Red	530	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.04	3½ - 5
Tomatoes	843	27.0	25.9	30.7	0.17	24 - 36
Cabbage, greens	564	7.1	7.6	8.8	0.12	6 - 12
Cabbage, hearted	718	6.2	6.3	6.6	0.07	4 - 9
Cauliflower or broccoli	656	17.3	17.7	18.6	0.18	12 - 24
Sprouts	792	10.3	10.9	12.5	0.07	10 - 16
Carrots	854	6.2	6.2	6.8	0.04	6 - 9
Onions	867	7.7	7.8	8.2	0.04	6 - 10

* Or Scottish equivalent.

† Very few quotations were received in December 1967 and January 1968, the number of quotations and price range shown relate to November 1967.

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

Item	Number of quotations January 1968	Average Price			Standard error January 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell January 1968
		14th November 1967	12th December 1967	16th January 1968		
Fresh fruit		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Apples, cooking	839	16.5	17.3	18.4	0.09	15 - 22
Apples, dessert	858	22.3	23.4	22.1	0.12	18 - 27
Pears, dessert	794	20.1	20.7	22.1	0.09	18 - 24
Oranges	848	15.2	15.4	15.0	0.11	12 - 20
Bananas	849	16.6	16.2	16.0	0.08	12 - 18
Bread						
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	850	17.6	17.6	17.6	0.03	17 - 18½
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	719	16.9	16.9	16.9	0.03	16½ - 18
White, 14-oz. loaf	778	10.4	10.5	10.5	0.03	9½ - 11½
Brown, 14-oz. loaf	729	12.1	12.1	12.1	0.03	11½ - 13
Flour						
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	887	22.2	22.5	22.6	0.09	17½ - 26
Bacon						
Collar*	740	47.3	49.7	49.9	0.21	42 - 58
Gammon*	785	71.5	73.6	72.6	0.23	64 - 80
Middle cut*, smoked	545	64.2	64.8	65.5	0.33	56 - 78
Back, smoked	482	68.4	69.4	70.3	0.23	62 - 76
Back, unsmoked	489	65.7	66.8	67.7	0.26	60 - 74
Streaky, smoked	472	42.8	43.9	44.6	0.26	38 - 50
Ham, cooked	806	113.2	114.6	115.3	0.37	100 - 132
Pork luncheon meat, 12-oz. can	796	31.3	31.2	31.6	0.14	27 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	914	49.5	49.2	49.8	0.11	45 - 54
Milk, ordinary per pint	626	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—
Butter, New Zealand	874	40.2	40.2	40.3	0.07	38 - 44
Butter, Danish	868	47.6	47.8	47.8	0.08	45 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter, per ½ lb.)	170	10.9	10.9	11.0	0.05	10 - 11½
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	162	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.04	8 - 9
Lard	915	16.3	16.2	16.1	0.09	13 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	902	42.6	43.1	43.0	0.13	38 - 48
Eggs, large, per doz.	774	55.5	57.5	51.9	0.13	48 - 60
Eggs, standard, per doz.	825	47.5	52.9	46.5	0.13	42 - 54
Eggs, medium, per doz.	443	41.7	47.4	41.4	0.15	36 - 48
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	931	16.8	16.9	16.9	0.03	16 - 18
Coffee extract, per 2 oz.	923	31.5	31.5	31.4	0.07	30 - 35
Tea, per ½ lb.						
Higher priced	369	23.7	23.7	23.7	0.04	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,917	18.8	18.8	18.8	0.05	17 - 21
Lower priced	714	17.3	17.4	17.4	0.03	16 - 18

* Or Scottish equivalent.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 29th February 1968 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	20,272	1,409	2,657	24,338
Double day shifts‡	31,829	1,967	2,466	36,262
Long spells	9,859	491	766	11,116
Night shifts	7,319	1,220	—	8,539
Part-time work§	15,069	—	2	15,071
Saturday afternoon work	2,945	142	63	3,150
Sunday work	10,859	736	222	11,817
Miscellaneous	4,613	289	115	5,017
Total	102,765	6,254	6,291	115,310

*The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 10,064 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

Earnings of Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees October 1967

The annual enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees was again carried out in October 1967. The article giving the results of the previous enquiry held in October 1966 appeared in the March 1967 GAZETTE.

In October 1967, the average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry were £27 18s. 1d. for males and £14 18s. for females. Between October 1966 and October 1967 earnings in each case increased by 4.6 per cent. The corresponding increases in the previous twelve months were 4.5 per cent. for males and 3.9 per cent. for females.

Since 1955 information about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees has been collected on a voluntary basis for national and local government; education (teachers); the National Health Service; banking and insurance; and the nationalised industries (coal, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and Air Transport). London Transport was included from 1963 and British Road Services from 1966.

In addition, since 1959, information about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees in the manufacturing industries, construction, mining and quarrying (except coal), and water supply has been collected by the Ministry of Labour under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and by the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949.

Information has been collected for monthly-paid and weekly-paid employees separately. When considering the tables it should be borne in mind that individual firms have different practices in allocating administrative, technical and clerical employees to weekly and monthly payrolls. In some firms, particularly smaller ones, all staff, including directors and managers are paid weekly, but in many of the larger firms administrative, technical and clerical employees are transferred to the monthly payroll as soon as they reach a certain, and often quite modest, salary ceiling. These different practices may vary in importance between industry groups and may affect the average earnings of (for example) monthly-paid or weekly-paid males.

When considering information for separate industry groups it should be remembered that because of the variations between industries in the proportion of adults and young persons, and of highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the difference in the average earnings in the tables cannot be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of employee working under similar conditions.

The fact that over the whole field covered the average salary for males was about double that for females does not mean that males and females with similar qualifications and responsibilities received such widely different remuneration. This difference in the average earnings level is due, at least in part, to the following factors: (a) in general, females were employed on different classes of work from males; (b) the proportion of young employees in junior positions was greater amongst females than amongst males.

The production industries covered

This part of the enquiry covered administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries (manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water). The results are in tables 1 and 2 on pages 203-204. It should be noted that coal, gas and electricity, which are included with the production industries in tables 1 and 2 are also included with the results for the other part of the enquiry in table 3 (under "Nationalised Industries") and in table 4.

Only firms with 25 or more employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were within the scope of the enquiry. Returns for completion were sent to all known firms with 100 or more employees and to a 50 per cent. sample of all known firms with between 25 and 99 employees. Firms in this smaller size-range account for about 6 per cent. of the grossed-up aggregate figures in the tables.

Figures for the size group 25-99 employees were doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry. Of the 16,889 enquiry forms sent to firms in Great Britain about 15,500 were returned which were suitable for tabulation. In many cases the information was supplied on an "enterprise" rather than on an "establishment" basis. For example, a large firm covering several establishments might complete only one or two returns, and consequently it is not possible to compile precise statistics by size-range of establishment or by region.

As in previous years, employers were asked to give separate information about male employees and about full-time and part-time female employees. Part-time female employees were defined as those whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week. Separate figures of full-time and part-time male employees were not sought as the number of part-timers was considered to be insignificant.

The information required related to the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff employed in the last pay-week in October 1967, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately, the total salaries paid for the month of October to staff paid monthly and total salaries paid for the last pay-week in October to staff paid weekly. The amounts of salaries to be entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and non-contractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax or employees' contributions to insurance or pension funds, etc. Where bonuses or commissions were paid at longer intervals than monthly or weekly, for example, annually or half-yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid.

No upper or lower salary limits were imposed, and all classes of administrative, technical and clerical employees were covered by the enquiry, including directors (other than those paid by fee only); managers, (other than those remunerated predominantly

by a share of profits), superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; commercial travellers and office employees. Working proprietors and staff serving overseas were excluded.

As the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland conduct a similar enquiry of firms in Northern Ireland and provide summarised information for amalgamation with the Great Britain figures, tables for the United Kingdom as a whole can be compiled for the production industries.

The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by this part of the enquiry was 2,164,970, about 82 per cent. of all salaried employees in the industries concerned. This total included 1,817,486 employed in manufacturing industries.

Average earnings of male administrative, technical and clerical employees in all the production industries covered were £137 4s. 9d. for the month for those paid monthly, and £20 18s. 3d. for the last pay week for those paid weekly. Corresponding earnings of female employees were £60 9s. 8d. and £10 13s. 6d. Combining the figures on a weekly basis, male earnings were £27 18s. 7d. and female earnings £11 14s. 9d. Compared with October 1966 there has been an increase of 4.6 per cent. for all males and 5.4 per cent. for all females.

Table 1 summarises the results and makes comparisons with those for 1959, and with those for 1966. The average level of earnings rose between October 1959 and October 1967 by 54.6 per cent. for all males covered by the enquiry, and by 54.4 per cent. for all females.

Table 2 distinguishes between full-time and part-time female employees in the production industries. In table 1, female employees working part-time were included as full units. Comparison of the figures of average earnings in table 2 with those in table 1 shows the extent to which the earnings shown in table 1 are reduced by the inclusion of part-time female employees with full-time female employees on a 1:1 basis. In October 1967 part-time female employees formed only 3.9 per cent. of all monthly-paid females (8,399 out of a total of 213,346) and 11.2 per cent. of weekly-paid females (49,903 out of a total of 447,477).

In total, part-time females (weekly-paid and monthly-paid combined) formed 8.8 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. The comparable figure for part-time women manual workers was 23.2 in the October 1967 enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers.

The movement towards payment of more staff on a monthly basis, noted in the article on previous enquiries, has continued. In October 1967, 65.2 per cent. (980,996) of males and 32.3 per cent. (213,346) of females were monthly-paid, compared with 46 per cent. and 16 per cent., respectively, in October 1959.

Table 1 Average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees by industry group; October 1967:

Industry group	Number of employees covered*			Average earnings*					Per cent.	Per cent.
	Monthly-paid	Weekly-paid	Total	Monthly-paid		Weekly-paid	Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	October 1967 compared with October 1966 % increase			October 1967 compared with October 1959 % increase
				Month of October 1967	Equivalent amount per week†	Last pay-week in October 1967				
MALES										
Manufacturing industries				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Food, drink and tobacco	76,666	17,660	94,326	132 14 11	30 12 8	21 9 11	28 18 5	5.0	54.1	
Chemicals and allied industries	100,796	14,098	114,894	144 17 2	33 8 7	17 7 7	31 9 2	4.5	53.5	
Metal manufacture	57,708	34,487	92,195	130 8 6	30 2 0	20 11 5	26 10 8	3.1	49.4	
Engineering and electrical goods	256,521	180,562	437,083	137 18 0	31 16 6	20 16 1	27 5 5	5.1	53.7	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,210	14,446	23,656	147 19 7	34 3 0	22 4 5	26 17 4	6.1	53.9	
Vehicles	76,355	83,436	159,791	146 9 4	33 16 0	22 8 7	27 17 3	5.1	57.2	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	32,075	19,526	51,601	138 10 9	31 19 5	20 17 10	27 15 7	4.9	48.9	
Textiles	43,114	22,815	65,929	140 12 1	32 8 11	20 1 0	28 3 2	4.5	49.9	
Clothing and footwear	12,501	11,559	24,060	147 13 3	34 1 6	21 6 1	27 18 9	4.9	54.0	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	28,627	10,957	39,584	131 3 10	30 5 6	19 5 5	27 4 7	6.2	52.0	
Timber, furniture, etc.	12,709	7,975	20,684	139 12 11	32 4 6	21 2 1	27 18 9	6.4	58.5	
Paper, printing and publishing	51,601	29,834	81,435	148 7 4	34 4 9	22 5 7	29 17 2	4.6	53.8	
Other manufacturing industries‡	30,560	10,975	41,535	132 0 2	30 9 3	20 3 6	27 14 11	2.7	50.5	
All manufacturing industries	788,443	458,330	1,246,773	139 5 2	32 2 9	21 1 6	28 1 5	4.8	53.3	
Other production industries										
Mining and quarrying	27,080	11,052	38,132	127 10 3	29 8 6	16 15 10	25 15 3	2.3	54.4	
Construction	78,570	38,502	117,072	136 19 10	31 12 3	21 2 9	28 3 4	5.5	62.9	
Gas, electricity and water	86,903	15,267	102,170	122 2 9	28 3 8	18 7 2	26 14 4	1.8	62.1	
All production industries covered	980,996	523,151	1,504,147	137 4 9	31 13 5	20 18 3	27 18 7	4.6	54.6	
FEMALES										
Manufacturing industries				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Food, drink and tobacco	25,465	32,664	58,129	57 19 6	13 7 7	9 16 10	11 7 10	4.9	53.8	
Chemicals and allied industries	32,004	24,071	56,075	61 7 0	14 3 2	10 10 5	12 11 11	3.6	56.6	
Metal manufacture	10,628	20,172	30,800	56 3 11	12 19 4	10 14 2	11 9 9	3.5	51.7	
Engineering and electrical goods	39,731	135,797	175,528	61 4 5	14 2 7	10 18 10	11 13 3	7.2	58.3	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	574	5,264	5,838	60 8 8	13 18 11	10 7 0	10 14 1	9.3	50.6	
Vehicles	5,588	42,467	48,055	70 3 11	16 4 0	11 1 1	11 13 0	7.5	56.4	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,419	23,903	30,322	59 5 10	13 13 8	10 3 7	10 18 5	5.6	50.5	
Textiles	12,794	29,171	41,965	55 15 7	12 17 5	9 15 8	10 14 6	5.8	51.0	
Clothing and footwear	3,492	21,241	24,733	70 2 10	16 3 9	10 11 2	11 7 0	5.5	48.5	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	7,706	10,175	17,881	55 6 11	12 15 5	9 19 5	11 3 7	6.0	55.6	
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,884	8,261	11,145	56 4 4	12 19 6	10 2 0	10 16 10	5.4	52.2	
Paper, printing and publishing	14,849	33,504	48,353	68 0 2	15 13 11	11 4 10	12 12 2	4.6	53.9	
Other manufacturing industries‡	7,767	14,122	21,889	58 4 2	13 8 8	10 2 11	11 6 3	5.5	51.0	
All manufacturing industries	169,901	400,812	570,713	60 10 10	13 19 5	10 12 6	11 12 5	5.7	54.9	
Other production industries										
Mining and quarrying	3,051	9,820	12,871	69 19 4	16 2 11	12 0 0	12 19 8	3.3	51.9	
Construction	11,732	22,913	34,645	56 13 1	13 1 6	10 5 1	11 4 2	5.1	55.0	
Gas, electricity and water	28,662	13,932	42,594	60 13 7	14 0 1	11 19 7	13 6 10	2.2	45.1	
All production industries covered	213,346	447,477	660,823	60 9 8	13 19 2	10 13 6	11 14 9	5.4	54.4	

* See footnote to table 2 on page 204. (101400)

Table 2 Average earnings of full-time and part-time females separately

Industry group	Number of employees covered*				Average earnings*					
	Monthly-paid		Weekly-paid		Monthly-paid			Weekly-paid		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time month of October 1967	Equivalent amount per week†	Part-time month of October 1967	Equivalent amount per week†	Full-time last pay-week in October 1967	Part-time last pay-week in October 1967
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufacturing industries										
Food, drink and tobacco	23,585	1,880	27,021	5,643	60 4 9	13 18 0	29 12 6	6 16 9	10 12 1	6 3 11
Chemicals and allied industries	31,052	952	21,337	2,734	62 3 1	14 6 10	35 3 0	8 2 3	10 19 9	6 17 7
Metal manufacture	10,364	264	18,415	1,757	56 14 4	13 1 9	35 13 10	8 4 10	11 1 5	6 18 3
Engineering and electrical goods	38,081	1,650	122,374	13,423	62 7 10	14 8 0	34 5 0	7 18 1	11 7 3	7 1 10
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	547	27	4,739	525	61 19 4	14 6 0	§	§	10 17 7	5 11 3
Vehicles	5,493	95	39,210	3,257	70 16 8	16 6 11	§	§	11 7 9	7 0 6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,039	380	21,003	2,900	60 16 6	14 0 9	34 18 2	8 1 1	10 13 4	6 13 0
Textiles	12,359	435	25,929	3,242	56 11 4	13 1 1	33 6 9	7 13 10	10 5 0	6 1 4
Clothing and footwear	3,361	131	19,045	2,196	71 8 0	16 9 7	37 16 4	8 14 6	11 0 5	6 10 8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	7,418	288	9,137	1,038	56 2 10	12 19 1	34 16 1	8 0 8	10 7 2	6 11 6
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,647	237	7,124	1,137	58 9 4	13 9 10	31 1 6	7 3 6	10 12 11	6 13 7
Paper, printing and publishing	14,233	616	29,176	4,328	69 10 5	16 0 10	33 2 4	7 12 10	11 19 3	6 7 10
Other manufacturing industries‡	7,482	285	12,106	2,016	59 4 1	13 13 3	32 1 0	7 7 11	10 13 6	6 19 4
All manufacturing industries	162,661	7,240	356,616	44,196	61 15 5	14 5 1	32 19 5	7 12 2	11 2 2	6 14 1
Other production industries										
Mining and quarrying	3,033	18	9,662	158	70 4 0	16 4 0	§	§	12 1 9	6 12 9
Construction	11,070	662	19,601	3,312	58 0 10	13 7 11	33 8 10	7 14 4	10 18 11	6 3 3
Gas, electricity and water	28,183	479	11,695	2,237	61 2 3	14 2 1	35 5 1	8 2 9	12 18 10	6 18 10
All production industries covered	204,947	8,399	397,574	49,903	61 12 1	14 4 4	33 2 8	7 12 11	11 3 7	6 13 7

* 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.

† Earnings for monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. ‡ Including "Leather, leather goods and fur". § The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

Public administration and certain other services covered

The non-manufacturing industries and services which have voluntarily co-operated with the Ministry by supplying information about the earnings of their administrative, technical and clerical employees in October each year are listed at the beginning of this article. The results for this part of the enquiry are given in tables 3 and 4. It should be noted, however, that three of the industries included in this part of the enquiry, that is, coal mining, gas, and electricity are also production industries and the information for these industries has, in addition, been included

with that for the other production industries in tables 1 and 2. The non-production industries and services are included under the heading "Public administration and certain other services" in table 5.

Table 3 shows average earnings and indices for males and females for three groups: "National and local government, including teachers and the National Health Service"; "Nationalised industries", that is, coal, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, Air Transport, London Transport, British Waterways and British Road Services; and "Banking and insurance".

Table 3 Average earnings and indices of male and female employees in certain industries and services*† October 1959 = 100

October	National and local government including teachers and national health service				Nationalised industries‡				Banking and insurance			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index	£ s. d.	Index
1955	14 1 3	77.8	8 16 2	75.4	12 14 6	79.4	6 16 1	76.2	16 3 2	83.8	6 16 4	82.9
1956	15 9 11	85.7	9 16 9	84.2	14 0 1	87.4	7 10 5	84.2	17 3 9	89.1	7 5 1	88.2
1957	16 5 11	90.1	10 10 4	90.0	14 19 3	93.3	8 3 7	91.6	18 5 3	94.7	7 13 10	93.5
1958	16 14 11	92.6	10 11 4	90.4	15 9 6	96.6	8 9 3	94.8	18 10 5	96.1	7 19 3	96.8
1959	18 1 7	100.0	11 13 9	100.0	16 0 7	100.0	8 18 6	100.0	19 5 7	100.0	8 4 7	100.0
1960	18 17 5	104.4	12 5 8	105.1	18 3 1	113.2	10 3 3	113.9	20 6 0	105.3	8 12 5	104.8
1961	19 19 3	110.4	12 18 1	110.4	18 10 8	115.6	10 6 7	115.7	20 14 3	107.4	9 0 1	109.4
1962	21 8 4	118.5	13 16 0	118.1	19 10 3	121.7	10 15 11	121.0	21 15 2	112.9	9 11 2	116.2
1963	22 14 2	125.6	14 12 9	125.3	21 2 1	131.7	11 10 0	128.8	22 9 11	116.7	9 18 0	120.3
1964	23 7 10	129.4	15 3 5	129.8	22 11 6	140.8	12 0 8	134.8	24 5 2	125.8	10 17 7	132.2
1965	25 15 7	142.6	16 12 2	142.1	24 11 6	153.3	12 17 2	144.0	25 13 5	133.2	11 15 5	143.0
1966	26 13 9	147.6	17 0 2	145.5	26 4 11	163.7	13 14 0	153.5	26 12 8	138.1	12 0 7	146.2
1967	27 17 10	154.3	17 11 1	150.2	27 2 8	169.3	14 4 3	159.2	27 14 7	143.8	12 11 11	153.1

* The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking, insurance and certain nationalised industries: coal, gas, electricity, railways and air transport. The figures from 1963 include also London Transport, British Transport Docks and British Waterways, and from 1966 British Road Services.

† Average earnings, monthly-paid and weekly-paid on a weekly basis: earnings of

monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

‡ The type of salaried employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the various nationalised industries; consequently, the average is not representative of any one of them.

Table 4 shows, under "All 'salaried' employees", average earnings and indices for males and females, in all the industries and services included in table 3. Some of these industries and services have given separate figures for clerical and analogous employees. Separate analyses have, therefore, been made for this category of employee in these industries and services. The figures for 1966 and 1967 are given in table 4 under "Clerical and analogous employees". Comparable figures in time-series form are given in table 125 of this GAZETTE.

All industries and services covered

When the results of the two parts of the enquiry (covering about 4½ million employees) are combined the average weekly earnings

in October 1967 of all male administrative, technical and clerical employees covered were £27 18s. 1d., an increase of 4.6 per cent. compared with October 1966. The average earnings of all female administrative, technical and clerical employees also increased by 4.6 per cent. during the same period to £14 18s. 0d.

Table 5 presents the combined results of the enquiry. It shows the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the returns at each enquiry since 1959 and their average earnings, together with indices based on October 1959 = 100. The index of average earnings of all such employees in all the industries and services covered, shown in table 5 (also presented in table 124 of this GAZETTE) is 154.2 in October 1967 compared with 147.4 in October 1966, an increase of 4.6 per cent.

Table 4 Average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and of all employees in certain industries and services* October 1959 = 100

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY†						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES*					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1966	279,000	16 18 1	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
1967	276,000	17 6 1	140.0	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 4	155.9	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5

* All the industries and services in table 3.

† Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of

the industries and services in footnote *, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

Table 5 Average earnings and indices of all employees in all industries and services covered by the enquiry October 1959 = 100

October	Males			Females			All employees
	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	
Manufacturing industries:		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
1959	1,059,241	18 6 2	100.0	527,877	7 10 0	100.0	100.0
1960	1,073,361	19 7 0	105.7	541,702	7 16 7	104.4	105.2
1961	1,105,154	20 7 1	111.2	550,570	8 5 4	110.2	111.0
1962	1,117,136	21 5 7	116.2	551,426	8 12 11	115.3	116.2
1963	1,141,674	22 5 9	121.7	554,565	8 19 9	119.8	121.9
1964	1,130,852	23 15 6	129.8	546,562	9 11 10	127.9	130.1
1965	1,172,129	25 13 0	140.1	563,567	10 6 7	137.7	140.5
1966	1,229,817	26 15 10	146.3	580,421	10 19 9	146.5	147.6
1967	1,246,773	28 1 5	153.3	570,713	11 12 5	154.9	155.7
Other production industries*:							
1959	218,568	16 17 3	100.0	74,702	8 5 10	100.0	100.0
1960	219,824	18 7 0	108.8	76,496	8 19 3	108.1	108.5
1961	225,425	19 2 9	113.5	77,941	9 6 7	112.5	113.2
1962	227,487	20 2 2	119.3	79,302	9 14 10	117.5	118.7
1963	233,411	21 4 7	125.9	80,952	10 3 4	122.6	125.2
1964	242,473	22 13 5	134.4	83,142	10 13 0	128.5	133.5
1965	251,740	24 9 11	145.3	86,741	11 5 7	136.0	143.8
1966	255,831	26 5 10	155.9	89,580	12 1 3	145.5	154.0
1967	257,374	27 4 9	161.5	90,110	12 9 5	150.4	160.0
Public administration and certain other services*†:							
1959	796,579	17 19 3	100.0	812,303	11 3 7	100.0	100.0
1960	810,178	18 19 4	105.6	834,023	11 15 4	105.3	105.3
1961	834,269	19 17 3	110.6	871,837	12 6 5	110.2	110.1
1962	855,188	21 4 4	118.1	898,664	13 2 11	117.6	117.5
1963	891,595	22 9 9	125.2	926,976	13 18 1	124.4	124.6
1964	909,678	23 9 0	130.5	945,866	14 0 0	129.7	129.9
1965	917,571	25 13 4	142.9	984,612	15 17 3	141.9	141.6
1966	947,592	26 13 2	148.4	1,034,834	16 5 4	145.5	146.0
1967	997,180	27 17 6	155.2	1,085,777	16 16 6	150.5	152.1
All industries and services covered:							
1959	2,074,388	18 0 6	100.0	1,414,882	9 13 1	100.0	100.0
1960	2,103,363	19 2 0	106.0	1,452,221	10 3 0	105.1	105.6
1961	2,164,848	20 0 9	111.2	1,500,348	10 13 6	110.6	110.8
1962	2,199,811	21 2 8	117.2	1,529,392	11 6 11	117.5	117.0
1963	2,266,680	22 5 1	123.5	1,562,493	11 19 4	123.4	123.4
1964	2,283,003	23 10 7	130.5	1,575,570	12 11 11	130.5	130.3
1965	2,341,440	25 10 8	141.7	1,634,920	13 14 3	142.0	141.3
1966	2,433,240	26 13 9	148.1	1,704,835	14 4 11	147.6	147.4
1967	2,501,327	27 18 1	154.8	1,746,600	14 18 0	154.3	154.2

* Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

† National and local government, education (teachers), National Health Service, (101400)

banking, insurance, British Rail, British Transport docks, British Waterways, air transport, London Transport (from 1963) and British Road Services (from 1966).

Annual and Quarterly Employment Statistics: Great Britain, June 1967

It is estimated that there were 25,322,000 persons in the working population of Great Britain in June 1967, including 16,388,000 males and 8,935,000 females. Of the total, nearly 24,500,000 were in civil employment, 420,000 in HM Forces and 470,000 registered as wholly unemployed.

Changes between June 1966 and June 1967

The totals in the working population and in civil employment were substantially lower than in June 1966. There were 116,000 fewer men and 37,000 fewer women aged 18 and over, 52,000 fewer boys and 56,000 fewer girls in the working population. The reduction in employment was 473,000, including 289,000 men, 67,000 women, 57,000 boys and 60,000 girls.

Between June 1966 and June 1967 there was an increase of 213,000 in the registered wholly unemployed.

The June 1967 estimates and changes from June 1966 in the main categories of the working population are, in thousands:

	June 1967			Changes June 1966 to June 1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working Population: Total	16,388	8,935	25,322	-168	-92	-261
H.M. Forces	401	16	417	-1	+1	-
Employers and Self Employed	1,251	361	1,612	assumed no change		
Total employees: Total	14,736	8,558	23,293	-167	-93	-261
Adults 18 and over	14,093	7,892	21,985	-116	-37	-153
Young Persons	643	666	1,309	-52	-56	-108
Wholly Unemployed	378	88	466	+178	+34	+213
Total in civil employment	15,609	8,831	24,440	-346	-127	-473
Employees in employment:						
Total	14,358	8,470	22,828	-346	-127	-473
: Manufacturing Industries	5,978	2,723	8,701	..	..	-276
: Index of Production Industries	8,334	2,887	11,221	..	..	-389
: Other Industries	6,024	5,583	11,607	..	..	-84

Changes analysed by industry

The numbers of employees in employment in broad industry groups at June 1967 and estimated changes in employment between June 1966 and June 1967 are given in the table below.

During the year, an unusually large number of corrections were made to industrial classifications of establishments and business units. Many of these resulted from additional information which became available about the activities carried out in establishments following the introduction of selective employment tax and payments. In consequence, the differences between the estimates of employees in employment in particular industries and industry groups for June 1967 and those previously published for June 1966 (table 3 col. (1)) are attributable to reclassifications of establishments to a greater extent than usual. Table 3 (page 212), therefore, includes revised estimates for June 1966, col. (2), which take account, so far as has been practicable with the time and resources available, of classification corrections to bring them on to a comparable basis to the June 1967 estimates to obtain estimates of changes in employment within industry groups between June 1966 and June 1967. Some of these revised estimates for 1966 for particular industries are still under investigation.

Production industries: Between June 1966 and June 1967 there was a decrease of 389,000 in employment in Index of Production industries (SIC Orders II to XVIII) and a decrease of 32,000 in

agriculture, forestry and fishing. Employment fell by 91,000 in construction and 24,000 in mining and quarrying.

Manufacturing industries: The total in manufacturing industries (SIC Orders III to XVI) fell by 276,000. There were decreases of 55,000 in textiles, 31,000 in metal manufacture, 30,000 in vehicles, 29,000 in clothing and footwear and 28,000 in engineering and the manufacture of electrical goods.

Service industries: There were increases of 72,000 in educational services, 33,000 in medical and dental services, 13,000 in other financial, professional and scientific services, and 46,000 in public administration and decreases of 127,000 in the distributive trades, 82,000 in miscellaneous services and 18,000 in railways.

Employees in Employment June 1967 in broad industry groups and changes between June 1966 and June 1967

Industry group	S.I.C.	Employees in employment June 1967	Estimated change June 1966-June 1967	Thousands		
				Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	I	433	-32			
Mining and quarrying	II	551	-24			
Food, drink and tobacco	III	824	-8			
Chemical and allied industries	IV	515	-9			
Metal manufacture	V	591	-31			
Engineering and electrical goods	VI	2,320	-28			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	VII	197	-3			
Vehicles	VIII	816	-30			
Motor vehicles	MLH 381	470	-30			
Other metal goods	IX	566	-30			
Textiles	X	702	-55			
Leather, etc.	XI	56	-3			
Clothing and footwear	XII	499	-29			
Bricks, pottery, etc.	XIII	349	-13			
Timber, furniture, etc.	XIV	301	-13			
Paper, printing and publishing	XV	633	-11			
Other manufacturing	XVI	332	-13			
Manufacturing	III-XVI	8,701	-276			
Construction	XVII	1,546	-91			
Gas, water and electricity	XVIII	424	+1			
Index of production	II-XVIII	11,221	-389			
Transport and communication	XIX	1,603	-7			
Railways	MLH 701	312	-18			
Distributive trades	XX	2,798	-127			
Wholesale distribution	MLH 810	525	-16			
Retail distribution	MLH 820	2,003	-102			
Insurance, banking and finance	XXI	648	+9			
Professional and scientific services	XXII	2,620	+108			
Educational services	MLH 872	1,259	+72			
Medical and dental services	MLH 874	961	+33			
Miscellaneous services	XXIII	2,114	-82			
Catering, hotels, etc.	MLH 884	582	-25			
Motor repairs, etc.	MLH 887	421	-19			
Private domestic service	MLH 891	168	-21			
Public administration and defence	XXIV	1,391	+46			
National government service	MLH 901	565	+9			
Local government service	MLH 906	825	+37			
All industries		22,828	-473			

Changes analysed by region

Employment decreased by 132,000 in the South East region, 75,000 in the West Midlands, 73,000 in North Western and 60,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside regions. There were smaller decreases in the Northern region, Scotland and Wales with little change in both East Anglia and the East Midlands regions.

The regional decreases in employees (including the registered wholly unemployed) included 73,000 in the South East, 49,000 in the West Midlands, 45,000 in North Western and 43,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside regions.

Changes between March and June 1967

These June 1967 estimates form part of the quarterly employment series which were introduced in May 1966. Between March and June 1967 there was an increase of 39,000 in the working population; the number of registered wholly unemployed fell by 59,000, and the number in civil employment rose by 100,000.

After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the working population increased by about 50,000 including 46,000 males, and the number in employment by 28,000. An increase of 32,000 males was partly offset by a decrease of 4,000 females.

Detailed analyses

More detailed June 1967 estimates are given elsewhere in this issue of the GAZETTE.

Total employees in Great Britain and the United Kingdom analysed by industry (SIC Minimum List Headings) in table I on pages 208-209—and by Standard Regions within Great Britain in table 2 on pages 210-211.

Employees in employment in Great Britain analysed by industry in the table on pages 220-223. The estimates for Index of Production Industries replace the provisional estimates first published in the August 1967 issue of the GAZETTE. Regional estimates analysed by industry will be published in a subsequent issue.

The United Kingdom estimates include estimates for Northern Ireland provided by the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland. Although estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. The sampling errors of the estimates may become relatively important, particularly for estimates of under 10,000. Estimates of under 1,000 are subject to substantial margins of error and so, except for SIC Order totals, such estimates are omitted from the tables.

The normal analyses of changes in the quarterly estimates, including the seasonally adjusted figures, are given in table 4.

The 1966 Census of Population has enabled revised estimates to be made of the numbers of employers and self-employed persons for the period June 1961 to June 1966: in compiling the estimates of the total working population it is assumed that there has been no further change since June 1966.

Consequential additions and revisions have been made to the time series given in tables 101, 102 and 103.

Methods of compilation

The estimates of employees are based mainly on counts of national insurance cards due for exchange on the first Monday in June 1967 which were exchanged before the first Monday in December, combined with estimates of those civil servants and GPO employees who do not hold national insurance cards. The methods of compiling the estimates were described in the March and May 1966 issues of the GAZETTE; the methods of compiling the regional estimates were described in the July 1966 issue. The industrial analysis of employees in employment is based on information supplied by employers on voluntary returns (CF 205) to the Ministry of Social Security of the numbers of insurance cards held at the beginning of June, together with information relating to cards exchanged in the three months beginning on the

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first Monday in June; during this period all cards exchanged were allotted an industrial classification. Where an employer renders a return or exchanges a batch of cards, the return and the cards are given the appropriate classification of the establishment or business unit (Minimum List Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification) for purposes of employment statistics. Cards exchanged individually are given the classification of the establishment in which the employees are employed or, if not in employment, were last employed.

Regional estimates

The regional estimates relate to the standard regions for statistical purposes and have been compiled by the methods described on pages 389 to 391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE, when the estimates for June 1965 were published, subject to a slight modification described on page 101 of the February 1967 issue.

Estimates for all industries and services combined

The estimates for June 1967 are comparable with those for June 1965 and June 1966, and, subject to the qualification mentioned below, with those for September 1966 (first published in the April 1967 issue of the GAZETTE) December 1966 (first published in the July 1967 issue of the GAZETTE) and March 1967 (first published in the October 1967 issue of the GAZETTE).

To an increasing extent, national insurance cards of employees of larger firms are being exchanged centrally, irrespective of the area in which they are actually employed. This does not affect the national estimates but reduces the reliability of the regional estimates for September, December and March. For June estimates, the preliminary estimates based on counts of national insurance cards exchanged are adjusted, so far as available data allow, for those cards exchanged in a region different from that in which the employees are employed. For the three intervening quarters, the adjustments were applied unchanged.

For those regions for which the difference between the 1966 and 1967 net adjustments was large in relation to the changes from quarter to quarter in the estimates, the estimates for the intervening quarters are thus less reliable than had been hoped when these series were introduced in July 1966. Although the June 1966 and June 1967 figures are comparable with each other, they are not completely comparable with those for the intervening quarters. Consequently, changes between March and June 1967 are not given in table 4.

Estimates analysed by industry

It should be noted that the estimates in table 2 on pages 210-211 incorporate the corrections in industrial classification mentioned earlier in this article. The figures for individual industries are therefore not comparable with those previously published for earlier years which do not incorporate these corrections. Regional estimates for June 1966, adjusted to allow for the classification changes, will be published in a subsequent issue of the GAZETTE.

Monthly estimates

For months other than June, monthly estimates are published only for industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production (SIC Order II to XVIII). Provisional estimates from July 1966 to December 1967 have been published in earlier issues of the GAZETTE. These have now been revised so that they are comparable with the final estimates for June 1967 and the revised estimates for June 1966 given in table 3, col. (2), on page 212. The revisions are larger than usual.

Revised estimated totals for broad industry groups (SIC Orders) are given in table 103 (page 236). Revised estimates for males, females and totals analysed by industry (Minimum List Headings) are given in the table on pages 220-223 for months from July to December 1967 onwards, together with estimates for January 1968; they are subject to further revision in twelve months time when the results of the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in 1968 become available.

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Table 1 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at June 1967

THOUSANDS

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males		Females		Total Males and Females	Males		Females		Total Males and Females
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages		Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	
Total, all industries and services†	643.0	14,736.0	666.0	8,558.0	23,293.0	663.0	15,056.0	686.0	8,752.0	23,807.0
Total, Index of Production industries	357.8	8,545.4	250.9	2,918.5	11,463.8	369.4	8,719.2	261.9	2,999.6	11,718.8
Total, all manufacturing industries	253.1	6,092.0	238.3	2,753.4	8,845.5	260.4	6,202.3	249.1	2,832.3	9,034.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	26.5	364.7	5.2	78.9	443.6	27.2	377.0	5.2	79.6	456.6
Agriculture and horticulture	24.2	324.8	4.9	76.8	401.6	24.8	335.0	5.0	77.5	412.5
Forestry	1.1	17.9	*	1.6	19.6	1.1	19.5	*	1.7	21.2
Fishing	1.2	22.0	*	*	22.4	1.2	22.5	*	*	22.9
Mining and quarrying	16.6	537.1	1.3	22.4	559.5	16.8	540.9	1.4	22.5	563.4
Coal mining	15.2	478.9	*	17.0	495.9	15.2	478.9	*	17.0	495.9
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	23.1	*	1.7	24.8	*	26.3	*	1.8	28.2
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	*	24.7	*	2.2	26.9	*	25.2	*	2.2	27.4
Other mining and quarrying	*	10.3	*	1.5	11.8	*	10.4	*	1.5	11.9
Food, drink and tobacco	21.6	485.7	28.4	353.7	839.4	22.5	504.1	29.7	365.3	869.4
Grain milling	5.9	31.1	*	8.3	39.4	*	33.9	*	8.6	42.5
Bread and flour confectionery	3.3	92.0	6.1	65.0	157.0	6.1	97.2	6.3	66.8	164.1
Biscuits	3.0	19.1	2.6	33.2	52.2	*	19.2	2.6	33.4	52.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	*	48.4	3.3	41.7	90.0	3.5	51.1	3.3	42.8	93.9
Milk products	*	25.4	*	13.2	38.5	*	27.6	1.1	14.1	41.7
Sugar	1.5	11.9	*	3.8	15.7	*	11.9	*	3.8	15.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1.5	41.3	3.8	53.2	94.5	1.6	41.5	3.8	53.4	94.9
Fruit and vegetable products	1.6	31.1	2.5	38.6	69.7	1.0	31.7	2.6	39.4	71.1
Animal and poultry foods	1.7	19.5	*	5.4	24.9	*	20.2	*	5.6	25.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	3.5	27.6	2.2	23.6	51.1	1.6	27.6	2.2	23.6	51.1
Brewing and malting	1.7	76.6	1.1	20.2	96.8	1.7	76.9	1.1	20.3	97.2
Other drink industries	1.7	43.0	2.1	25.0	68.0	3.6	44.1	2.1	25.4	69.4
Tobacco	1.6	18.6	2.3	22.8	41.4	*	21.1	3.1	28.3	49.5
Chemicals and allied industries	9.0	380.4	12.4	142.7	523.0	9.1	383.0	12.4	143.1	526.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	16.7	*	16.3	33.0	*	15.7	*	16.3	32.0
Mineral oil refining	*	23.9	*	2.9	26.8	*	24.0	*	3.0	27.0
Lubricating oils and greases	4.5	7.3	*	2.4	9.7	*	7.3	*	2.4	9.7
Chemicals and dyes	1.0	181.0	4.3	47.1	228.1	4.6	183.4	4.3	47.4	230.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	1.0	34.8	4.1	42.7	77.4	1.0	34.8	4.1	42.7	77.5
Explosives and fireworks	1.1	17.9	*	10.0	27.8	*	17.9	*	10.0	27.8
Paint and printing ink	1.1	33.3	1.1	13.4	46.8	1.1	33.4	1.1	13.5	46.9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents	*	24.5	*	11.8	36.3	*	24.5	*	11.8	36.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	*	32.2	*	6.9	39.1	*	32.2	*	6.9	39.1
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	*	9.9	*	4.9	14.8	*	10.0	*	4.9	14.9
Metal manufacture	16.3	529.8	5.1	73.2	603.0	16.3	530.2	5.1	73.2	603.4
Iron and steel (general)	8.3	263.5	1.9	24.8	288.3	8.3	263.6	1.9	24.8	288.4
Steel tubes	1.4	46.9	*	8.4	55.3	*	46.9	*	8.4	55.3
Iron castings, etc.	3.9	102.2	1.1	13.3	115.4	3.9	102.5	1.1	13.3	115.8
Light metals	1.8	48.1	*	10.5	58.6	*	48.1	*	10.5	58.6
Copper, brass and other base metals	1.8	69.1	*	16.3	85.4	1.8	69.1	*	16.3	85.4
Engineering and electrical goods	71.2	1,729.9	42.5	621.7	2,351.7	72.9	1,752.5	42.9	629.7	2,382.2
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	1.7	30.5	*	5.0	35.5	1.7	30.5	*	5.0	35.5
Metal-working machine tools	3.9	85.7	1.2	15.1	100.8	3.9	85.9	1.2	15.1	101.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.1	54.0	1.1	16.7	70.7	3.1	54.2	1.1	16.7	70.9
Industrial engines	1.2	34.4	*	6.1	40.4	1.2	34.4	*	6.1	40.4
Textile machinery and accessories	1.7	41.7	*	7.8	49.5	1.7	41.7	*	7.8	49.5
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	1.2	34.6	*	4.4	39.0	1.2	34.7	*	4.4	39.2
Mechanical handling equipment	2.6	54.1	*	8.1	62.3	2.6	54.3	*	8.2	62.5
Office machinery	1.3	36.3	*	14.8	51.1	*	36.3	*	14.8	51.1
Other machinery	13.3	302.0	4.8	66.0	368.0	13.5	305.1	4.8	66.4	371.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	6.7	165.6	2.1	21.3	186.9	6.8	166.1	2.1	21.3	187.4
Ordnance and small arms	1.9	19.5	*	5.4	24.9	*	19.5	*	5.4	24.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	9.0	196.7	3.5	54.6	251.3	9.2	199.0	3.6	55.1	254.1
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	4.3	90.7	3.3	48.8	139.5	4.3	91.4	3.3	49.4	140.8
Watches and clocks	7.4	6.2	*	7.9	14.1	*	6.2	*	7.9	14.1
Electrical machinery	7.4	175.8	3.7	56.5	232.3	7.6	177.9	3.7	57.0	234.9
Insulated wires and cables	1.2	42.1	1.5	19.7	61.8	1.2	42.6	1.5	19.9	62.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1.9	55.9	2.7	40.9	96.7	1.9	57.5	2.9	43.5	101.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	6.2	186.9	8.4	133.2	320.2	6.5	188.8	8.4	134.2	323.0
Domestic electrical appliances	3.0	35.6	1.6	21.8	57.4	3.0	35.7	1.6	22.2	57.9
Other electrical goods	3.0	81.7	4.4	67.6	149.3	3.1	81.9	4.5	67.8	149.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9.3	193.7	0.8	12.0	205.7	9.8	205.5	0.8	12.4	218.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7.3	151.6	*	8.7	159.2	7.6	159.2	*	8.9	168.1
Marine engineering	2.0	42.2	*	3.3	45.5	2.2	46.4	*	3.5	49.8
Vehicles	17.9	714.4	6.9	111.5	825.9	18.2	721.3	7.0	112.5	833.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	10.1	413.6	3.7	62.7	476.3	10.1	414.2	3.7	62.7	476.9
Motor cycle, three wheeled vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	*	17.4	*	6.6	24.1	*	17.4	*	6.6	24.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	4.4	212.6	2.2	36.1	248.7	4.5	219.0	2.3	37.0	256.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.1	30.3	*	2.1	32.4	1.1	30.3	*	2.1	32.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1.3	37.1	*	2.1	39.2	1.3	37.1	*	2.1	39.2
Perambulators, hand trucks, etc.	*	3.3	*	1.9	5.2	*	3.3	*	1.9	5.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	21.2	385.7	12.0	192.7	578.4	21.4	388.2	12.0	193.5	581.7
Tools and implements	1.1	15.7	*	8.9	24.6	1.1	15.7	*	8.9	24.6
Cutlery	1.2	6.8	*	6.1	12.9	*	6.8	*	6.3	13.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	1.4	28.5	*	16.4	45.0	1.4	28.5	*	16.4	45.0
Wire and wire manufactures	1.4	33.0	*	10.3	43.3	1.4	33.1	*	10.3	43.4
Cans and metal boxes	1.1	16.1	1.1	19.9	36.0	1.1	16.5	1.1	20.1	36.6
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	1.1	16.9	*	11.4	28.3	1.1	16.9	*	11.4	28.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	15.3	268.8	7.3	119.6	388.4	15.6	270.6	7.4	120.0	390.6
Textiles	17.6	353.1	34.2	362.1	715.2	19.5	378.5	37.2	389.5	768.0
Production of man-made fibres	2.2	35.2	*	7.9	43.1	*	40.2	*	8.7	48.8
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1.6	36.7	3.4	49.5	86.2	2.8	41.8	4.2	56.3	98.1
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	4.1	37.7	2.5	43.0	80.6	2.0	42.9	2.9	48.4	91.3
Woollen and worsted	4.1	81.5	7.4	81.1	162.7	4.2	82.3	7.6	82.3	164.6
Jute	*	8.5	*	7.4	15.9	*	8.5	*	7.4	15.9
Rope, twine and net	*	4.3	*	5.7	10.0	*	5.0	*	6.7	11.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.7	42.0	11.3	87.3	129.3	2.8	43.5	11.7	89.7	133.2
Lace	*	3.5	*	4.2	7.7	*	3.6	*	4.5	8.1
Carpets	1.6	24.0	2.2	17.2	41.1	1.7	25.7	2.3	17.9	43.7
Narrow fabrics	*	7.8	1.1	12.5	20.4	*	7.9	1.1	12.7	20.6

Table 1 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males		Females		Total Males and Females	Males		Females		Total Males and Females
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages		Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	
Textiles—continued										
Made-up textiles	*	9.9	2.0	18.8	28.7	1.1	11.8	2.8	25.9	37.7
Textile finishing	1.7	43.0	1.7	20.1	63.0	1.9	46.4	1.8	21.6	68.0
Other textile industries	*	18.9	*	7.5	26.4	*	18.9	*	7.5	26.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	2.2	33.2	2.1	24.2	57.3	2.2	33.7	2.2	24.5	58.1
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1.1	20.5	*	5.9	26.4	1.1	20.9	*	6.1	27.0
Leather goods	*	8.4	1.5	14.6	23.0	*	8.5	1.5	14.7	23.2
Fur	*	4.2	*	3.7	7.9	*	4.3	*	3.7	8.0
Clothing and footwear										

Table 2 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1967: Regional Analysis

Industry	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern			
Men aged 18 and over	4,765.0	384.0	827.0	1,433.0	887.0	1,268.0	1,769.0	831.0	1,284.0	637.0	14,093.0†
Boys aged under 18	179.0	20.0	38.0	71.0	43.0	62.0	83.0	44.0	74.0	30.0	643.0
Women aged 18 and over	2,859.0	194.0	438.0	768.0	466.0	675.0	1,052.0	405.0	741.0	290.0	7,892.0†
Girls aged under 18	193.0	18.0	40.0	67.0	49.0	63.0	86.0	46.0	76.0	29.0	666.0
GRAND TOTAL	7,995.0	616.0	1,342.0	2,339.0	1,445.0	2,068.0	2,989.0	1,326.0	2,174.0	987.0	23,293.0†
INDUSTRY											
Total, Index of Production Industries	3,270.9	260.7	571.7	1,461.8	848.1	1,175.5	1,614.0	707.9	1,041.0	512.2	11,463.8
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,577.5	195.2	416.5	1,233.2	629.5	887.4	1,350.3	472.2	753.9	329.9	8,845.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	103.9	57.1	49.4	31.8	35.5	36.3	19.7	23.1	70.3	16.4	443.6
Agriculture and horticulture	100.1	54.5	46.8	31.1	34.8	28.7	17.9	20.2	54.8	12.8	401.6
Forestry	3.5	*	1.9	*	*	*	*	1.7	6.3	3.1	19.6
Fishing	*	1.6	*	*	*	7.2	1.5	1.3	9.2	*	22.4
Mining and quarrying	17.8	2.3	16.7	43.0	98.4	112.7	33.9	101.1	56.2	77.4	559.5
Coal mining	8.0	*	1.8	38.9	90.5	109.2	28.7	96.1	51.3	71.4	495.9
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	1.2	*	5.0	1.6	3.2	1.4	2.7	2.0	3.1	4.6	24.8
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	6.5	1.5	8.9	2.2	2.3	1.2	*	*	1.6	*	26.9
Other mining and quarrying	2.1	*	*	*	2.5	*	1.6	2.1	*	*	11.8
Food, drink and tobacco	229.9	41.4	66.3	72.2	48.9	83.9	130.4	38.4	106.3	21.5	839.4
Grain milling	12.7	2.6	3.4	*	3.2	3.3	7.8	2.4	3.0	*	39.4
Bread and flour confectionery	38.3	3.0	10.2	20.2	9.8	11.8	26.3	11.2	19.3	7.0	157.0
Biscuits	13.3	*	1.8	2.4	3.7	14.9	2.5	10.9	1.8	5.2	52.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	25.4	3.5	8.1	6.5	3.0	12.0	3.7	14.2	1.3	9.0	90.0
Milk products	11.5	2.7	2.7	*	1.3	4.5	1.9	2.8	2.3	3.8	38.5
Sugar	6.4	2.1	*	*	1.1	3.2	*	1.4	*	1.7	15.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	22.9	3.4	6.4	13.7	2.1	23.5	13.5	2.7	4.4	1.9	94.5
Fruit and vegetable products	17.0	15.4	1.6	4.4	7.3	10.6	1.6	4.2	*	2.9	69.7
Animal and poultry foods	4.0	1.7	4.5	2.5	1.9	6.3	2.9	*	*	*	24.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	18.8	3.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	5.2	1.9	4.9	*	*	51.1
Brewing and malting	29.5	3.9	6.1	14.0	4.1	9.4	10.7	6.2	9.1	3.9	96.8
Other drink industries	18.7	1.4	3.8	4.2	1.6	3.7	5.3	2.4	25.6	1.3	68.0
Tobacco	11.7	*	8.7	*	8.3	*	5.6	1.7	3.5	*	41.4
Chemicals and allied industries	171.7	10.6	12.8	27.5	19.4	46.2	118.5	56.3	33.8	26.3	523.0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	*	*	*	2.6	4.8	*	3.2	*	3.8	16.3
Mineral oil refining	14.2	*	*	*	*	*	6.6	*	2.1	3.1	26.8
Lubricating oils and greases	4.4	*	*	*	*	*	2.7	*	*	*	9.7
Chemicals and dyes	52.4	4.8	6.0	10.0	3.0	26.0	65.5	38.8	14.2	7.2	228.1
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	47.8	*	*	*	7.9	4.9	8.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	77.4
Explosives and fireworks	3.5	*	2.4	4.3	*	3.3	*	3.5	*	3.5	27.8
Paint and printing ink	22.2	1.1	1.1	4.7	*	3.1	7.6	3.7	2.1	*	46.8
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents	6.8	*	*	4.3	1.5	4.3	18.6	2.3	1.4	*	36.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	11.1	3.3	1.7	4.5	1.0	1.8	4.2	5.2	1.9	5.4	39.1
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.1	*	*	1.8	*	*	1.3	*	*	*	14.8
Metal manufacture	50.4	3.5	6.7	145.5	46.6	112.1	38.2	55.5	51.4	93.2	603.0
Iron and steel (general)	4.4	*	*	29.0	10.8	87.3	16.1	42.2	24.8	73.4	288.3
Steel tubes	3.6	*	*	25.2	8.9	*	1.0	3.3	8.9	2.7	55.3
Iron castings, etc.	8.5	2.6	2.3	35.3	24.4	12.6	7.4	6.3	11.3	4.8	115.4
Light metals	14.3	*	*	21.9	1.6	*	5.4	1.6	3.2	9.4	58.6
Copper, brass and other base metals	19.5	*	3.0	34.1	*	10.8	8.2	2.1	3.2	2.9	85.4
Engineering and electrical goods	857.5	56.4	111.1	313.0	150.5	170.3	318.2	126.3	189.1	59.4	2,351.7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	8.3	6.5	3.4	4.4	1.8	1.5	3.4	4.5	1.1	1.1	35.5
Metal-working machine tools	25.5	1.9	4.7	32.2	6.7	11.8	7.4	3.6	5.3	1.8	100.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	23.0	*	2.2	15.2	4.6	16.8	4.7	2.7	2.7	*	70.7
Industrial engines	7.8	*	4.8	11.7	9.7	3.5	1.7	*	*	*	40.4
Textile machinery and accessories	9.1	*	1.8	11.9	10.1	20.6	3.3	*	*	*	49.5
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	9.1	2.5	1.5	7.7	4.4	2.2	2.8	4.7	1.0	*	39.0
Mechanical handling equipment	17.2	1.0	4.5	7.2	6.7	4.1	8.7	7.2	5.5	*	62.3
Office machinery	24.6	*	3.3	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.2	*	13.1	*	51.1
Other machinery	124.4	10.8	20.5	30.1	24.4	36.7	55.0	15.9	41.7	8.6	368.0
Industrial plant and steelwork	39.2	2.2	3.8	29.0	10.8	17.1	25.8	20.4	31.8	6.7	186.9
Ordnance and small arms	4.4	*	*	2.3	1.5	2.4	5.4	5.7	1.9	*	24.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	79.3	3.9	22.8	40.4	22.6	27.8	24.4	10.7	12.7	6.7	251.3
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	98.3	3.5	7.2	4.7	2.5	5.2	5.7	1.9	8.1	2.4	139.5
Watches and clocks	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7	6.1	1.7	14.1
Electrical machinery	44.5	4.1	10.8	48.5	8.7	16.8	58.6	21.9	13.1	5.4	232.3
Insulated wires and cables	25.3	*	*	3.7	1.3	*	24.0	2.7	1.1	3.1	61.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	35.0	*	*	14.9	9.0	*	17.6	13.8	3.2	2.2	96.7
Radio and other electronic apparatus	202.1	12.4	14.4	12.5	11.1	5.7	25.3	8.3	20.8	7.5	320.2
Domestic electric appliances	21.5	3.8	1.9	9.0	1.2	3.3	5.8	3.0	2.5	5.4	57.4
Other electrical goods	62.9	2.3	3.3	39.2	6.1	3.4	17.7	4.7	6.1	3.6	149.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	42.3	3.4	18.8	1.1	1.3	8.5	32.3	44.7	49.7	3.6	205.7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	31.0	3.2	14.4	*	1.2	7.6	25.8	36.9	36.8	2.9	160.2
Marine engineering	11.3	*	4.4	*	*	0.9	6.4	7.8	12.9	*	45.5
Vehicles	254.3	15.8	60.9	207.5	52.9	44.4	117.9	11.5	40.6	20.1	825.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	156.9	14.2	12.7	161.9	7.9	22.6	61.7	5.4	19.3	13.6	476.3
Motor cycle, three-wheeled vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.0	*	*	14.3	6.8	*	*	*	*	*	24.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	76.0	1.3	42.1	26.2	30.1	11.2	42.5	1.9	14.3	3.0	248.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	6.2	*	5.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	9.6	*	3.8	*	32.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	11.5	*	*	2.9	4.5	6.5	3.8	4.0	2.9	2.7	39.2
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1.5	*	*	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	131.2	3.7	12.0	212.7	21.9	70.9	61.8	14.2	26.3	23.7	578.4
Tools and implements	2.7	*	*	6.7	*	11.3	1.6	*	*	*	24.6
Cutlery	5.1	*	*	*	*	6.3	*	*	*	*	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	5.6	*	*	29.2	2.0	2.6	*	2.9	1.7	4.5	45.0
Wire and wire manufactures	5.7	*	5.5	1.7	10.7	10.3	1.7	4.4	2.5	4.3	43.3
Cans and metal boxes	11.9	1.3	2.2	4.1	3.7	5.0	2.6	1.4	3.4	3.4	36.0
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	11.4	*	9.9	*	5.4	*	*	*	*	*	28.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	88.9	1.9	10.2	159.2	14.4	31.4	41.5	8.9	16.5	15.5	388.4

See note on page 212.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern			
Textiles	34.3	3.4	14.9	36.3	123.7	172.4	199.1	20.0	93.9	17.2	715.2
Production of man-made fibres	*	*	2.7	6.5	5.3	6.7	6.5	3.5	*	10.1	43.1
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	*	*	1.8	2.3	3.4	4.2	62.4	*	8.4	1.8	86.2
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2.0	*	*	2.8	4.8	9.2	54.5	1.2	4.3	*	80.6
Woolen and worsted	2.1	*	3.6	1.1	3.9	117.4	9.6	5.8	18.2	*	162.7
Jute	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15.3	*	15.9
Rope, twine and net	1.5	*	*	*	*	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	*	10.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	9.5	*	*	3.2	77.8	3.3	9.5	2.4	20.9	1.6	129.3
Lace	*	*	*	*	5.6	*	*	*	1.1	*	7.7
Carpets	*	*	1.2	12.0	*	10.5	3.8	1.4	11.2	*	41.1
Narrow fabrics	1.6	*	*	3.4	8.1	1.9	3.6	*	*	*	20.4
Made-up textiles	6.6	*									

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	REGION									Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern				
Miscellaneous services	945.5	61.0	147.8	154.7	96.9	150.5	231.0	111.7	181.7	80.2	2,161.0	
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	81.5	1.6	5.5	6.3	3.7	5.6	9.1	5.3	7.0	4.6	130.2	
Sport and other recreations	25.4	3.1	3.9	5.6	2.5	6.1	11.2	5.1	5.9	2.7	71.5	
Betting	18.6	*	2.3	2.7	1.4	3.8	17.7	3.1	4.9	3.8	59.0	
Catering, hotels, etc.	229.1	15.2	50.9	40.1	22.9	43.1	66.1	39.9	65.9	27.5	600.7	
Laundries	48.1	3.2	7.4	9.3	4.0	9.4	12.0	4.7	8.1	3.3	109.4	
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	14.5	*	1.7	4.0	5.1	4.1	6.2	1.8	4.0	1.8	44.0	
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	153.9	15.6	33.1	39.6	28.1	35.5	44.2	22.8	37.7	17.1	427.6	
Repair of boots and shoes	4.5	*	*	1.3	*	1.3	1.1	*	1.1	*	11.9	
Hairdressing and manucure	40.4	3.3	7.4	9.0	6.5	8.7	10.7	5.1	8.9	3.7	103.6	
Private domestic service	68.9	10.3	18.3	9.9	9.1	10.6	15.1	7.3	14.7	6.9	171.1	
Other services	260.8	7.1	16.7	27.0	12.8	22.4	37.7	15.9	23.4	8.6	432.2	
Public administration	571.0	40.8	107.2	102.4	66.7	93.6	148.2	78.5	124.4	69.4	1,412.9†	
National government service	261.6	16.8	54.5	34.9	22.7	23.9	45.1	33.7	47.8	23.0	574.8†	
Local government service	309.4	24.0	52.7	67.5	44.0	69.6	103.0	44.8	76.5	46.4	838.1	
Persons not classified by industry	8.2	*	2.1	3.0	2.0	2.8	4.9	3.6	7.3	3.7	38.3	

Notes: Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals. Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates for June 1967 take account of these classification changes and the figures for individual industries are therefore not comparable with those previously published for earlier years. For purposes of

comparison regional analyses of employees in employment for June 1966, incorporating the effects of the classifications will be published in a subsequent issue.

* Under 1,000.

† Includes about 10,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

Table 3 Great Britain: Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1967 and changes June 1966 to June 1967 THOUSANDS

Industry	Numbers employed at June 1966		Numbers employed at June 1967			Changes 1966-1967 (Col. (5) - Col. (2))
	(a)	(b)	Males	Females	Total	
	for comparison with estimates for 1965 and earlier years	for comparison with estimates for 1967 and subsequent years				
Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total all industries and services	23,300.8	23,300.8	14,357.8	8,469.8	22,827.6	-473.2
Total, Index of Production Industries	11,548.8	11,610.1	8,333.5	2,887.2	11,220.7	-389.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	8,868.2	8,976.4	5,977.5	2,723.0	8,700.5	-275.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	466.5	464.1	354.9	77.7	432.6	-31.5
Agriculture and horticulture	425.7	424.0	317.1	75.7	392.8	-31.2
Forestry	20.0	19.5	17.6	1.6	19.2	-0.3
Fishing	20.8	20.6	20.2	†	20.6	-
Mining and quarrying	576.3	574.2	528.2	22.3	550.5	-23.7
Coal mining	512.7	512.7	471.0	16.9	487.9	-24.8
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	26.7	25.0	22.7	1.7	24.4	-0.6
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	24.8	24.9	24.5	2.2	26.7	+1.8
Other mining and quarrying	12.1	11.5	10.0	1.5	11.5	-
Food, drink and tobacco	811.2	832.1	475.1	349.1	824.2	-7.9
Grain milling	39.7	40.3	30.6	8.2	38.8	-1.5
Bread and flour confectionery	150.5	154.6	89.8	64.3	154.1	-0.5
Biscuits	50.4	50.4	18.6	32.8	51.4	+1.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	83.0	87.1	47.3	41.1	88.4	+1.3
Milk products	38.1	38.6	24.9	13.0	37.9	-0.7
Sugar	15.7	16.0	11.6	3.7	15.3	-0.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	93.8	94.7	40.6	52.6	93.2	-1.5
Fruit and vegetable products	70.9	70.6	30.3	37.7	68.0	-2.6
Animal and poultry foods	21.6	25.1	18.9	5.3	24.2	-0.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	44.7	49.4	27.1	23.3	50.4	+1.0
Brewing and malting	95.3	95.6	75.3	20.0	95.3	-0.3
Other drink industries	66.8	69.0	42.0	24.5	66.5	-2.5
Tobacco	40.7	40.6	18.1	22.6	40.7	+0.1
Chemicals and allied industries	524.6	524.5	373.7	141.5	515.2	-9.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.9	17.1	15.4	†	16.0	-1.1
Mineral oil refining	27.5	28.1	23.0	2.9	25.9	-2.2
Lubricating oils and greases	7.5	9.3	7.2	2.4	9.6	+0.3
Chemicals and dyes	223.2	223.7	178.1	46.8	224.9	+1.2
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	80.0	79.2	34.2	42.3	76.5	-2.7
Explosives and fireworks	30.5	28.6	17.6	9.7	27.3	-1.3
Paint and printing ink	47.8	48.1	32.6	13.4	46.0	-2.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	38.4	36.8	24.1	11.7	35.8	-1.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	38.4	40.5	31.8	6.8	38.6	-1.9
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	14.4	13.1	9.7	4.9	14.6	+1.5
Metal manufacture	618.8	622.6	518.9	72.5	591.4	-31.2
Iron and steel (general)	296.6	297.4	246.6	24.6	282.9	-14.5
Steel tubes	57.4	56.2	46.0	8.3	54.3	-1.9
Iron castings, etc.	120.6	121.5	99.3	13.1	112.4	-9.1
Light metals	59.3	59.2	47.5	10.4	57.9	-1.3
Copper, brass and other base metals	84.9	88.5	67.8	16.1	83.9	-4.6
Engineering and electrical goods	2,308.2	2,347.7	1,704.2	615.4	2,319.6	-28.1
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	38.1	36.6	30.0	5.0	35.0	-1.6
Metal-working machine tools	95.0	100.0	84.4	14.9	99.3	-0.7
Engineers' small tools and gauges	71.6	69.1	53.3	16.6	69.9	+0.8
Industrial engines	43.9	40.9	33.9	6.0	39.9	-1.0
Textile machinery and accessories	52.1	51.4	41.2	7.7	48.9	-2.5
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	31.2	38.6	34.2	4.4	38.6	-
Mechanical handling equipment	60.5	65.2	53.3	8.1	61.4	-3.8

Note: Between June 1966 and June 1967, the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected.

Col. (1) gives the estimates which were published in Table 3 on page 106 of the February 1967 GAZETTE revised to incorporate the small revisions published on page 473 of the June 1967 GAZETTE. These estimates for industry groups are comparable with those for 1965 and earlier years.

Col. (2) gives further revised estimates obtained from the estimates in Col. (1) by adding the estimated net effect of reclassification of establishments which were previously incorrectly classified. These estimates for industry groups are comparable, so far as practicable, with the June 1967 estimates.

† Under 1,000.

Table 3 (continued)

Industry	Numbers employed at June 1966		Numbers employed at June 1967			Changes 1966-1967 (Col. (5) - Col. (2))
	(a)	(b)	Males	Females	Total	
	for comparison with estimates for 1965 and earlier years	for comparison with estimates for 1967 and subsequent years				
Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Engineering and electrical goods—continued						
Office machinery	62.0	51.5	35.8	14.7	50.5	-1.0
Other machinery	364.3	359.9	296.2	65.3	361.5	+1.6
Industrial plant and steelwork	160.1	183.9	163.2	21.1	184.3	+0.4
Ordnance and small arms	26.2	24.9	19.2	5.3	24.5	-0.4
Other mechanical engineering	248.8	250.2	193.8	54.2	248.0	-2.2
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	136.3	135.0	89.9	48.5	138.4	+3.4
Watches and clocks	15.3	14.3	6.1	7.7	13.8	-0.5
Electrical machinery	232.1	239.1	173.9	55.9	229.8	-9.3
Insulated wires and cables	65.9	66.1	41.3	19.5	60.8	-5.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	92.3	93.1	55.0	40.3	95.3	+2.2
Radio and other electronic apparatus	300.2	317.6	184.8	131.9	316.7	+0.9
Domestic electric appliances	60.1	60.4	34.4	21.4	55.8	-4.6
Other electrical goods	152.2	149.7	80.3	66.9	147.2	-2.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	200.5	200.1	185.0	11.8	196.8	-3.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	153.1	153.7	143.8	8.5	152.3	-1.4
Marine engineering	47.4	46.5	41.2	3.3	44.5	-2.0
Vehicles	852.6	845.2	704.9	110.6	815.5	-29.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	497.5	499.8	407.5	62.0	469.5	-30.3
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	26.1	24.9	17.0	6.6	23.6	-1.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	246.7	241.3	211.1	35.9	247.0	+0.6
Locomotives and railway track equipment	35.3	32.3	29.6	2.1	31.7	-3.0
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	41.7	41.7	36.6	2.1	38.7	-0.2
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	5.3	5.2	3.1	1.9	5.0	-0.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	593.3	596.0	375.6	190.2	565.8	-30.2
Tools and implements	24.5	23.6	15.2	8.7	23.9	+0.3
Cutlery	13.4	13.6	6.6	6.0	12.6	-1.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	45.4	46.4	28.1	16.3	44.4	-2.0
Wire and wire manufacturers	44.7	43.8	32.5	10.2	42.7	-1.1
Cans and metal boxes	38.1	38.1	15.8	19.7	35.5	-2.6
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	28.1	27.7	16.6	11.3	27.9	+0.2
Other metal industries	399.1	402.8	260.8	118.0	378.8	-24.0
Textiles	756.6	757.3	344.7	357.3	702.0	-55.3
Production of man-made fibres	45.9	45.4	34.8	7.7	42.5	-2.9
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	9.8	9.6	35.3	48.8	84.1	-12.2
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	173.4	173.4	36.6	42.1	78.7	-11.6
Woolen and worsted	17.1	17.1	8.0	8.0	15.9	-13.4
Jute	10.6	10.6	4.1	5.6	9.7	-0.9
Rope, twine and net	131.8	131.8	41.4	86.4	127.8	-4.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	7.7	7.4	3.4	4.2	7.6	+0.2
Lace	41.4	41.3	23.6	16.9	40.5	-0.8
Carpets	21.1	21.2	7.7	12.4	20.1	-1.1
Narrow fabrics	28.8	29.9	9.6	18.6	28.2	-1.7
Made-up textiles	65.4	66.5	42.1	19.8	61.9	-4.6
Textile finishing	26.7	26.4	18.5	7.4	25.9	-0.5
Other textile industries						
Leather, leather goods and fur	59.3	59.2	32.3	23.8	56.1	-3.1
Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery	26.1	26.7	20.0	5.8	25.8	-0.9
Leather goods	24.6	24.2	8.2	14.4	22.6	-1.6
Fur	8.6	8.2	4.1	3.6	7.7	-0.5
Clothing and footwear	524.8	527.6	132.0	366.9	498.9	-28.7
Weatherproof outerwear	29.9	30.0	6.3	20.8	27.1	-2.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	118.3	118.9	30.4	84.5	114.9	-4.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	63.2	64.1	17.8	43.6	61.4	-2.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	43.9	43.5	6.6	34.2	40.8	-2.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	110.8	111.8	13.9	91.9	105.8	-6.0
Hats, caps, millinery	11.7	11.8	3.2	7.5	10.7	-1.1
Other dress industries	40.5	40.6	8.1	31.3	39.4	-1.2
Footwear	106.5	106.9	45.7	53.1	98.8	-8.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	348.3	361.0	270.3	78.2	348.5	-12.5
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	69.0	69.3	59.9	6.7	66.6	-2.7
Pottery	65.0	64.9	27.8	34.3	62.1	-2.8
Glass	80.3</					

Table 3 (continued)

Industry	Numbers employed at June 1966		Numbers employed at June 1967			Changes 1966-1967 (Col. (5)-Col. (2))
	(a)	(b)	Males	Females	Total	
	for comparison with estimates for 1965 and earlier years	for comparison with estimates for 1967 and subsequent years				
Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Construction	1,681.0	1,636.6	1,460.7	84.9	1,545.6	-91.0
Gas, electricity and water	423.3	422.9	367.1	57.0	424.1	+1.2
Gas	123.3	123.0	105.0	19.6	124.6	+1.6
Electricity	254.7	254.6	219.2	33.5	252.7	-1.9
Water supply	45.3	45.3	42.9	3.9	46.8	+1.5
Transport and communication	1,602.9	1,609.3	1,333.5	269.1	1,602.6	-6.7
Railways	329.9	330.0	285.8	26.1	311.9	-18.1
Road passenger transport	260.5	263.3	214.3	44.3	258.6	-4.7
Road haulage contracting	213.7	226.5	212.4	20.8	233.2	+19.5
Sea transport	91.5	93.3	82.8	10.1	92.9	-0.4
Port and inland water transport	130.6	133.4	125.5	7.0	132.5	-0.9
Air transport	55.2	53.7	43.6	15.6	59.2	+4.0
Postal service and telecommunications	427.7	427.4	314.1	118.2	432.3	+4.9
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	93.8	81.7	55.0	27.0	82.0	-0.3
Distributive trades	2,973.7	2,925.6	1,254.2	1,544.2	2,798.4	-172.7
Wholesale distribution	555.0	540.4	330.2	194.5	524.7	-15.7
Retail distribution	2,111.6	2,105.1	721.0	1,282.1	2,003.1	-102.0
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	159.8	149.3	105.2	34.2	139.4	-9.9
Dealing in other industrial materials, etc.	147.3	130.8	97.8	33.4	131.2	+0.4
Insurance, banking and finance	639.0	638.8	342.5	305.2	647.7	+8.9
Professional and scientific services	2,516.8	2,512.5	863.1	1,757.3	2,620.4	+107.9
Accountancy services	91.1	91.0	54.0	36.3	90.3	-0.7
Educational services	1,187.9	1,187.5	398.4	860.7	1,259.1	+71.6
Legal services	102.3	102.3	36.2	66.2	102.4	+0.1
Medical and dental services	927.1	928.1	233.6	727.2	960.8	+32.7
Religious organisations	20.5	20.5	10.1	12.1	22.2	+1.7
Other professional and scientific services	187.9	183.1	130.8	54.8	185.6	+2.5
Miscellaneous services	2,207.0	2,196.0	911.0	1,202.2	2,113.8	-82.2
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	126.4	126.1	67.8	126.0	126.0	-0.1
Sport and other recreations	68.4	68.4	40.8	28.7	69.5	+1.1
Betting	56.3	56.3	23.5	33.8	57.3	+1.0
Catering, hotels, etc.	608.8	607.4	200.8	381.2	582.0	-25.4
Laundries	114.9	114.9	28.5	78.7	107.2	-7.7
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	45.5	45.2	11.7	31.6	43.3	-1.9
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	448.2	439.6	333.7	87.0	420.7	-18.9
Repair of boots and shoes	13.2	13.2	7.9	3.7	11.6	-1.6
Hairdressing and manicure	105.0	104.9	20.8	81.2	102.0	-2.9
Private domestic service	189.5	189.4	14.4	153.7	168.1	-21.3
Other services	430.8	430.6	161.1	265.0	426.1	-4.5
Public administration	1,346.1	1,344.3	964.5	426.1	1,390.6	+46.3
National government service	556.8	556.2	360.3	205.1	565.4	+9.2
Local government service	789.3	788.1	604.2	221.0	825.2	+37.1

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force, June 1967: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Employment											
Males	4,846	395	842	1,472	912	1,302	1,801	837	1,302	640	14,358
Females	3,035	210	473	828	511	732	1,125	443	798	312	8,470
Total	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	2,100	952	22,828
Employers and Self-Employed											
Males	387	52	119	103	72	106	143	66	120	83	1,251
Females	107	10	29	33	21	33	60	19	26	23	361
Total	494	62	148	136	93	139	203	85	146	106	1,612
Total in Civil Employment											
Males	5,233	447	961	1,575	984	1,408	1,944	903	1,422	723	15,609
Females	3,142	220	502	861	532	765	1,185	462	824	335	8,831
Total	8,375	668	1,463	2,436	1,517	2,173	3,129	1,364	2,246	1,058	24,440
Wholly Unemployed											
Males	97	9	22	32	17	28	51	39	55	27	378
Females	17	2	5	7	4	6	13	8	19	7	88
Total	114	10	27	39	21	34	63	47	74	35	466
Total Employees											
Males	4,944	404	865	1,504	930	1,330	1,851	875	1,357	667	14,736
Females	3,052	212	478	835	515	738	1,138	451	817	320	8,558
Total	7,995	616	1,342	2,339	1,445	2,068	2,989	1,326	2,174	987	23,293
Total Civilian Labour Force											
Males	5,331	456	984	1,607	1,002	1,436	1,994	941	1,477	750	15,987
Females	3,159	222	507	868	536	771	1,198	470	843	343	8,919
Total	8,489	678	1,490	2,475	1,538	2,207	3,192	1,411	2,320	1,093	24,905

Table 5 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, June 1966—June 1967: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Employment †											
Total in Civil Employment	-102	-3	-18	-52	-4	-41	-44	-26	-30	-24	-346
Males	-30	-	-5	-22	+1	-18	-29	-2	-12	-10	-127
Females	-132	-3	-24	-75	-2	-60	-73	-30	-43	-34	-473
Wholly Unemployed											
Total	+51	+4	+9	+22	+8	+14	+23	+18	+18	+11	+179
Males	+8	+1	+2	+4	+2	+2	+5	+3	+6	+2	+34
Females	+59	+4	+10	+25	+10	+17	+27	+21	+24	+14	+213
Total Employees											
Total Civilian Labour Force	-50	+1	-9	-31	+5	-27	-22	-9	-12	-13	-167
Males	-22	+1	-3	-19	+3	-16	-23	+1	-7	-7	-93
Females	-73	+1	-13	-49	+8	-43	-45	-9	-19	-20	-261

* The Great Britain figures include civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not add up to the national figures.

† The numbers of employers and self-employed are assumed to remain unchanged. See page 207.

Table 6 Working population: Great Britain

	June 1967			Changes Mar. 1967 to June 1967			Changes June 1966 to June 1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations									
Working population	16,388	8,935	25,322	+67	-28	+39	-168	-92	-261
H.M. Forces	401	16	417	-2	-	-2	-1	+1	-
Employers and self-employed	1,251	361	1,612	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employees	14,736	8,558	23,293	+69	-28	+41	-167	-93	-261
Wholly unemployed	378	88	466	-43	-16	-59	+178	+34	+213
Total in civil employment	15,609	8,831	24,440	+112	-12	+100	-346	-127	-473
Employees in employment	14,358	8,470	22,828	+112	-12	+100	-346	-127	-473
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population	16,395	8,947	25,342	+46	+3	+49	-168	-92	-261
Total in civil employment	15,588	8,831	24,419	+32	-4	+27	-345	-127	-473
Employees in employment	14,337	8,471	22,807	+32	-4	+27	-345	-127	-473

Notes: (1) Each series has been rounded in thousands separately and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

(2) Each series has been adjusted separately for normal seasonal variations and so the figures for totals may differ slightly from the sum of those for males and for females.

TRAINING GRANTS FOR SANDWICH COURSES

Any firm which provides facilities for a student during the industrial parts of a sandwich course for certain technical qualifications will qualify for a grant from the Ministry of Labour.

The object of these grants is to help to relieve the acute shortage of technologists over the whole employment field. The grants for sandwich courses are offered to all industries, whether they are covered by training boards at present or not.

There are two kinds of grants:—

- (1) £40 for each of the first two six-monthly industrial periods of sandwich courses leading to a degree of a technological university or an award of the Council for National Academic Awards.
- (2) £30 for each of the two six months of industrial training forming part of a sandwich course leading to a Higher National Diploma.

Where the industrial part of the course lasts for 12 months, one payment of £80 or £60 as appropriate will be made, and pro rata, based on completed weeks, where the period is less than twelve months.

Grants will be paid in respect of students who started courses within the three academic years 1965/1966 to 1967/1968. Application for grants should be made after the relevant training period has been completed.

Any firm which provides facilities to a student, whether he is employed by that firm, another firm or is not actually in employment, for the appropriate parts of such courses, may apply for grants.

Where a firm is covered by an industrial training board, the Ministry will pay the grant through the board who will pass it to the firm, together with any additional sum to which it might be entitled under the board's scheme. Such a firm should get advice from the appropriate training board on how to apply for these and other grants available through the board's own grants scheme.

Any firm not covered by a board should apply for grants on forms obtainable from the Ministry of Labour (T.C.2) 168 Regent Street, London, W.1 or from any regional office of the Ministry.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1967, there were 63,526 applications made for permission to employ foreign workers in Great Britain, a decrease of 5,578 on the number made in 1966. The total number of applications allowed was 60,627, of which 50,303 related to permits issued for persons abroad, and 10,324 to permission granted to foreigners already in this country for other purposes.

The table below analyses by industrial or occupation groups the number of applications granted and refused in 1967 and 1966.

The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission is given to an employer to engage a foreign worker (other than a student employee for whom special conditions apply) are that the employment is reasonable and necessary, that no suitable labour is available in this country and that the wages and conditions offered are not less favourable than those commonly accorded to British employees for similar work in the district concerned.

About half the applications granted were for work in resident domestic employment, nursing, hotels and catering. There was a drop of 3,151 in the number of applications granted for industry and commerce because of reduced demand from industry generally; applications granted for the distributive trades showed a small increase, and for professional and scientific services there was little change. Permits for foreign student employees who come for limited periods to widen their experience and improve their knowledge of the English language totalled more than 8,000, and included young people from 74 countries.

Industrial or Occupational Group	1967			1966		
	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused
Industry and commerce	16,099	15,303	796	19,179	18,454	725
Manufacturing industries	5,006	4,678	328	7,854	7,573	281
Professional and scientific services	2,757	2,699	58	2,805	2,728	77
Distributive trades	2,478	2,362	116	2,391	2,281	110
Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, etc.	866	809	57	1,138	1,081	57
Other industries and services	4,992	4,755	237	4,991	4,791	200
Hotels and restaurants	17,396	15,558	1,838	18,471	16,387	2,084
Domestic workers	3,400	3,267	133	3,720	3,546	174
Others	13,996	12,291	1,705	14,751	12,841	1,910
Resident domestic service in private households, hospitals, nursing homes, schools and other institutions	11,468	11,296	172	12,744	12,605	139
Concert, stage, film and variety artistes, musicians and other entertainers and film technicians	7,363	7,323	40	7,031	6,997	34
Nurses	2,995	2,945	50	3,064	2,997	67
Student employees	8,205	8,202	3	8,615	8,614	1
Industry and Commerce	7,488	7,485	3	7,916	7,915	1
Hotels and restaurants	717	717	—	699	699	—
Totals	63,526	60,627	2,899	69,104	66,054	3,050

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In February, 46 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 59 in January. This total included 26 arising from factory processes, 19 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 10 in mines and quarries reported in the 4 weeks ended 24th February, compared with 11 in the four weeks ended 27th January. These 10 included four underground coal mine-workers and three in quarries, compared with five and four a month earlier.

The nationalities of the workers for whom permission for employment was given during 1967 and 1966 were:

Nationality	1967	1966
Austrian	1,507	1,755
Belgian	456	595
Danish	1,404	1,376
Dutch	2,897	2,556
Finnish	1,319	1,743
French	5,087	4,874
German	6,385	7,130
Greek	734	898
Italian	7,149	9,793
Norwegian	1,196	1,307
Portuguese	1,577	1,760
South African	1,628	1,638
Spanish	8,036	9,443
Swedish	1,834	2,037
Swiss	4,594	5,019
United States Citizens	6,142	5,745
Yugoslav	1,565	1,156
Other Nationalities	6,982	6,829
Stateless	135	200
Totals	60,627	66,054

In addition to the figures given above, 198 Italian men and women were recruited in 1967 under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Government for the bulk recruitment of workers. This scheme operates outside the individual permit system, and the majority of the workers went to hotels and catering.

News and Notes

SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX REPAYMENTS

From 1st April the selective employment premium—the refund of selective employment tax plus an additional amount of 7s. 6d. for men and smaller amounts for women, boys and girls—will cease to be paid to employers in manufacturing industries with establishments outside development areas in Great Britain. Instead they will only get the straight refund of tax, at the weekly rate of 25s. for men, 12s. 6d. for women and boys and 8s. for girls. Those employers with establishments in development areas will continue to receive the refund of tax plus the additional sum, together with the regional employment premium which for full-time workers is 30s. for men, 15s. for women and boys and 9s. 6d. for girls.

Employers making claims to the Ministry of Labour for repayments under the Selective Employment Payments Act for the 13 weeks 5th February to 5th May will, with their advice of payment for the preceding period, be sent two claim forms—one for the eight weeks beginning 5th February for which payments will be made at the premium rates, the other for the five weeks beginning 1st April for payments at the refund of tax rates. Employers whose claim period covers the 13 weeks 1st April to 30th June will receive only one claim form for payments at the refund of tax rates.

Payments by the Ministry of Labour under the Act are expected to be about £552 million in 1968 (£502 million premium payments £11 million refund to charities and £39 million other refunds) compared with more than £655 million in 1967 (approximately £596 million premium payments, £16 million refund to charities and £43 million other refunds).

This does not include amounts paid by other departments under the Act nor regional employment premium payable under the Finance Act 1967. Regional employment premiums payable from 4th September 1967 amounted only to about £9 million last year, but will cost about £96 million in 1968 when a full year's payments will be made.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: THREE STUDIES

The results of three studies in collective bargaining are brought together in the latest of the series of research papers specially written for the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations (No 8: HMSO or through any bookseller price 6s. 3d. net). Two of the studies relate to British experience—the work of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, and the

growth of "check-off" agreements. The third deals with the operation of the American system of grievance arbitration and its possible application to this country.

The Industrial Disputes Tribunal operated compulsory arbitration in this country from 1951 until 1959. The study of its work, written by the Commission's Research Director, Dr. W. E. J. McCarthy discusses the case for and against the restoration of some form of compulsory arbitration in Britain. The TUC in its evidence to the commission argued strongly in favour of this, as did many unions. Employers in general, and the CBI in particular, took a rather different view, and the Minister of Labour has said that a decision must await the report of the commission.

Dr. McCarthy argues that most commonly held views about the effects of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal cannot be sustained: contrary to what was often said at the time it did not award workers higher wage increases than were obtained through other methods of dispute settlement—for example, voluntary collective bargaining. There is also little evidence for the common assertion that trade unions or their members ignored the decisions of the tribunal when they were not in their favour. Nevertheless, the study shows that there would be problems if the Government agreed to restore compulsory arbitration along the lines of the tribunal, and one major problem would be the relationship between arbitration awards and the requirements of incomes policy.

The study of the growth in "check-off" agreements, in other words arrangements by which management undertakes to deduct union dues from the workers' pay—was written by A. I. Marsh and J. W. Staples. It indicates that during the last few years a remarkable change has taken place in union attitudes towards the check-off. Traditionally, British unions were against the practice, stressing the need to maintain regular contacts with members through the weekly collection of subscriptions by shop stewards and others. But now most union officials, together with an increasing number of managers, favour the check-off. The result has been that about one union member in five pays his union dues through the employer, and the number of workers affected by the practice is rising rapidly.

The study of American grievance arbitration was written by Professor Jack Stieber of Michigan University. He shows that as practised in the United States the system helps to reduce the number of unconstitutional and unofficial strikes and provides an effective way of dealing with cases of alleged victimisation or unfair dismissal. In general it appears to discourage extreme and irresponsible behaviour on both sides—at least during the period of the collective agreement. It can be argued that Britain has something to learn from American grievance arbitration, especially if there is a

move towards more formal plant agreements in this country as a result of productivity bargaining.

SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK

Every year thousands of men and women are injured because of accidents and suffer from the effects of health hazards at work. Much of this disablement and interference with work which follows could be prevented. Guidance, particularly to small firms, on how careful planning and an active safety policy can help to bring about safe and healthy working conditions is given in a booklet published recently by the Ministry of Labour (BASIC RULES FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK, Safety, Health & Welfare New Series, No 35, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. 6d. net.).

A well thought-out safety policy, the booklet states, helps to avoid accidents, makes for smoother production and saves human distress and economic waste. Safety, it points out, is the employer's responsibility. It is part of the art of good management to ensure that every job in the works is done safely as well as efficiently. But safety is also everybody's business. Everyone, from the managing director to the youngest employee has a part to play in creating safe working conditions. A main purpose of an effective safety policy is to see that what is everybody's business is consciously recognised as a personal responsibility, and does not become a nobody's business.

The booklet contains a summary of some of the main aspects of the law in safety and health at work and gives advice on good practice. Particular parts to watch, recommended safeguards and methods of work are emphasised. Guidance is also given on how and where to pursue any particular aspect. It has been written mainly with factories in mind, but much of what is said would apply equally to premises covered by the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Dealing with safety organisation and training the booklet says that it is essential that it should have the co-operation of all those who share the responsibility for safety, the foreman or supervisor, and work-people as well as the management. The first step, it adds, is to arouse interest in safety. Employers and managers must give a lead. The degree of management's enthusiasm and drive will determine safety standards down to the shop floor.

In addition to taking care of basic requirements which are fundamental to healthy working conditions employers, it comments, will wish to ensure that general conditions will promote the health of the people within it. To eliminate the causes of industrial ill-health a systematic approach is needed and among the points which should be examined are health hazards, medical examinations, industrial hygiene and health services, noise and first aid.

BOARD REPORT ON SOLICITORS' INCOMES

There is no case for an increase in total income for solicitors in England and Wales according to the National Board for Prices and Incomes in its report *REMUNERATION OF SOLICITORS*, (No. 54, HMSO or any bookseller price 5s. 9d. net) published recently. The board was asked by the Government to examine the professional earnings of solicitors in private practice in England and Wales, particularly in county court work and business to which certain prescribed scales of costs applied. This reference arose from proposals by the Law Society for higher charges for certain classes of business.

A comparison between the income of solicitors and other professions shows that the average increase in income for principals in private practice was 83 per cent. between 1955-56 to 1966, compared with an average of 70 per cent. for architects who are principals in private practice, about 90 per cent. for national health service medical practitioners, and 51 per cent. for dentists. Average weekly earnings for manual workers rose by 84 per cent. between October 1955 and October 1966, and the average earnings of salaried employees by 86 per cent.

The board emphasises that, although it has concluded there is no case for increasing total professional income, it does not necessarily accept the existing distribution of income or that the professions structure is designed to produce the economic use of manpower.

Dealing with conveyancing, which provides more than 50 per cent. of the income of solicitors, the board recommends that solicitors should be free to charge less than the scale charges, and that where a solicitor acts for both buyer and seller, he should not be free to charge more than 1½ times the charge for acting for one party.

The conveyancing of properties up to £2,000 is unremunerative for solicitors and the board recommends there should be certain increases, up to a maximum of £3 15s., in conveyancing fees on property up to a value of £2,000. For higher priced properties, where conveyancing is exceptionally profitable, there should be a reduction in charges. The board recommends that for properties worth between £2,000 and £4,000 the charges should remain broadly the same; for those worth between £4,000 and £20,000 the total charge should be reduced by an estimated average of 6 per cent.; and the conveyancing scale above £20,000 should be abolished and charges should be a free bargain, subject to the client's right of appeal; here there should be overall a similar percentage reduction in income.

Other recommendations cover a solicitor employing another solicitor in a county court; county court charges; quality and insurance of work; and leases. The board says its recommendations are designed to stimulate greater competition in the profession. It suggests that the rules governing the practice of solicitors should be reviewed to encourage greater competition between solicitors and also the formation of partnerships with accountants and related professions.

The scope for specialisation and amalgamation is dealt with, and the board says the apparent scope for amalgamation throws doubt on the profession's estimate in 1965 of a shortage of 5,000 solicitors. This estimate, the board says, rests on a traditional rather than a forward looking view of its clientele and organisation.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

A special grant of up to £450,000 has been made by the Minister of Labour to help the Agricultural, Horticultural & Forestry Industry Training Board to meet difficulties, caused by the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. This was announced recently by Mr. Roy Hattersley, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Minister of Labour.

The Order made by the Minister approving the board's original proposals for a levy on employers of £6 for each regular whole-time worker employed on 5th April 1967 was presented to Parliament on 1st December last and came into operation on 13th December.

Mr. Hattersley said that following discussions with representatives of the board and of the employers and workers the Government had recognised that the foot and mouth outbreak had caused widespread disruption to the board's operations just at the time when the first levy was to be raised.

The Minister had, therefore, undertaken to continue the assistance given to the board during its first year until the end of March by making a special grant of up to £450,000. This was on the condition, which the board had accepted, that it covered the remainder of the second year costs with a levy of £3 for each regular full-time worker. An amended levy order is being presented to Parliament.

The net effect of the grant Mr. Hattersley added, was that the board's training programme for the year would be able to continue, and the cost to the farmer would be halved.

Printing and Publishing Board Chairman

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour is to appoint Mr. Norman Fisher as chairman of the industrial training board for the printing and publishing industry which is expected to be set up by the end of May.

Mr. Fisher has wide experience as a management and training consultant and as an educationalist. A former Chief Education Officer, Manchester, first principal of the National Coal Board Staff College, and a past chairman of the BBC General Advisory Council, he is well-known as a BBC Brains Trust chairman. He is now a director of John Tyzack & Partners Ltd. (Consultants), John Tyzack (Training) Ltd., and Macdonald & Co. (Publishers) Ltd.

The Printing and Publishing Industry Training Board will cover about 400,000 employees. Draft definitions outlining the activities he proposes should come within the scope of the board were circulated by the Minister to interested organisations earlier this year (see *MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1968, page 126). A parallel board for the paper and paper products industry is expected to be set up about the same time.

Scope of Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Board

A draft document outlining the activities the Minister of Labour proposes should come within the scope of the industrial training board to be set up for the footwear, leather and fur skin industries has been circulated to interested organisations.

It is proposed that the board, which will cover approximately 180,000 workers, should include the following main activities: sorting, grading or dealing in hides or skins, furs or fur skins; fellmongering; the tanning of hides or skins and the processing of leather; the dressing, dyeing or similar processing of furs or fur skins; the manufacture of footwear, lasts and most footwear components; the manufacture of articles from leather and of a range of goods such as belts, straps, bags, luggage, cases and containers of various kinds from leather substitutes and certain other materials; the repair of footwear and leather goods. The production of glues or gelatines from animal or fish waste is also covered.

Excluded from the scope of the board are the manufacture of clothing, gloves and headgear and the manufacture of footwear by a rubber manufacturer.

Levy for the Civil Air Transport Industry

The Minister of Labour has approved proposals submitted by the Civil Air Transport Industry Training Board for a levy, on employers within scope of the board, at the rate of £8 an employee. The number of employees will be calculated as the average of those employed on 14th January 1967, and 15th July 1967. The levy will be used to make grants for training in the industry.

The Order made by the Minister giving effect to the proposals (S.I. 1968, No. 226, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10d. net) comes into operation on 1st April.

The Civil Air Transport Industry Training Board was constituted in March 1967, and covers approximately 350 establishments.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 17th April 1967 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 655,379 compared with 654,483 at 18th April 1966.

There were 65,805 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 12th February 1968, of whom 58,249 were males and 7,556 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 57,294 (50,754 males and 6,540 females), while there were 8,511 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 7th February, 6,589 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,511 men, 1,072 women and 145 young persons. In addition, 191 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Monthly Statistics

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 11,071,000 in January (8,216,400 males 2,854,600 females). The total included 8,627,700 (5,937,800 males 2,689,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,494,600 (1,409,700 males 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 107,000 lower than that for December 1967 and 291,000 lower than in January 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 73,000 lower than in December 1967 and 211,000 lower than in January 1967. The number in construction was 30,000 lower than in December 1967 and 38,000 lower than in January 1967. These figures incorporate revisions arising from (1) the mid 1967 count of national insurance cards and (2) corrections to industrial classifications. Please see article on page 206 and table 3 on page 212.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 12th February 1968 in Great Britain was 592,940. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 503,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 520,000 in January.

In addition, there were 3,059 unemployed school leavers and 23,159 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 619,158, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees. This was 11,697 less than in January when the percentage was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in February, 237,728 (40.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 255,287 (42.9 per cent.) in January; 95,309 (16.1 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 108,364 (18.2 per cent.) in January. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 4,966 in February 1968 and 5,633 in January 1968. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 *GAZETTE*.

Between January and February the number temporarily stopped fell by 7,309 and the number of school leavers unemployed fell by 1,310.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 7th February 1968, was 164,631;

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table on pages 220-223 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production each month from mid-June 1967 to mid-January 1968 and the provisional changes from June 1967 to January 1968. All figures have been revised and take account of information derived from the mid 1967 count of national insurance cards. They also take account of corrections to the industrial classification of establishments. Please see article on page 206 and table 3 on page 212.

Figures from July 1967 onwards may be further revised when the information derived from the mid 1968 count of national insurance cards becomes available.

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

(101400)

5,438 more than on 3rd January. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 185,200, compared with about 185,800 in January. Including 67,756 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 7th February was 232,387; 12,435 more than on 3rd January.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 13th January 1968, 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 1,841,800. This is about 32.3 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 50,800 or about 0.9 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 12 hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 29th February 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 167.6 and 184.7 compared with 167.1 and 184.1 (revised figures) at 31st January 1968.

Index of Retail Prices

At 20th February the official retail prices index was 122.2 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 121.6 at 16th January and 118.6 at 21st February 1967. The index figure for food was 121.8 compared with 121.1 at 16th January.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour, was 149, involving approximately 49,100 workers. During the month approximately 60,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 260,000 working days were lost, including 54,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year 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 each month since June 1967.

These returns show numbers on the pay-rolls (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.

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1967

THOUSANDS

Industry	Order or MLH of S.I.C.	June 1967			July 1967*			August 1967*			September 1967*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Index of Production industries†		8,333.5	2,887.2	11,220.7	8,331.6	2,882.9	11,214.5	8,353.6	2,883.7	11,237.3	8,343.8	2,890.2	11,234.0
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,977.5	2,723.0	8,700.5	5,980.5	2,718.8	8,699.3	5,990.9	2,718.9	8,709.8	5,983.9	2,725.2	8,709.1
Mining, etc.	II	528.2	22.3	550.5	524.4	22.3	546.7	521.8	22.3	544.1	519.0	22.3	541.3
Coal mining	101	471.0	16.9	487.9	467.2	16.9	484.1	464.6	16.9	481.5	461.8	16.9	478.7
Food, drink and tobacco	III	475.1	349.1	824.2	484.9	356.7	841.6	487.3	356.6	843.9	477.8	357.9	835.7
Grain milling	211	30.6	8.2	38.8	30.7	8.2	38.9	30.8	8.2	39.0	30.6	8.1	38.7
Bread and flour confectionery	212	89.8	64.3	154.1	90.9	64.7	155.6	91.5	64.5	156.0	89.9	64.7	154.6
Biscuits	213	18.6	32.8	51.4	19.0	33.6	52.6	19.4	34.8	54.2	19.2	35.8	55.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	47.3	41.1	88.4	48.9	42.2	91.1	49.2	41.6	90.8	48.0	41.4	89.4
Milk products	215	24.9	13.0	37.9	25.3	13.2	38.5	25.2	13.2	38.4	23.9	12.5	36.4
Sugar	216	11.6	3.7	15.3	11.7	3.7	15.4	11.7	3.7	15.4	11.6	3.7	15.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	40.6	52.6	93.2	40.8	52.5	93.3	40.2	52.6	92.8	40.7	52.8	93.5
Fruit and vegetable products	218	30.3	37.7	68.0	33.5	41.9	75.4	33.4	40.2	73.6	31.5	41.6	73.1
Animal and poultry foods	219	18.9	5.3	24.2	18.6	5.3	23.9	18.5	5.3	23.8	18.7	5.3	24.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	27.1	23.3	50.4	27.7	23.2	50.9	28.1	23.3	51.4	27.4	23.3	50.7
Brewing and malting	231	75.3	20.0	95.3	76.3	20.0	96.3	76.8	20.0	96.8	75.9	20.1	96.0
Other drink industries	239	42.0	24.5	66.5	43.0	25.4	68.4	43.3	26.0	69.3	42.2	26.0	68.2
Tobacco	240	18.1	22.6	40.7	18.5	22.8	41.3	18.5	23.2	41.7	18.1	22.7	40.8
Chemicals and allied industries	IV	373.7	141.5	515.2	374.0	141.9	515.9	374.9	142.5	517.4	373.7	142.1	515.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	15.4	1.5	16.9	15.5	1.5	17.0	15.4	1.5	16.9	15.3	1.5	16.8
Mineral oil refining	262	7.2	2.9	10.1	7.2	2.9	10.1	7.2	2.9	10.1	7.2	2.9	10.1
Lubricating oils and greases	263	2.0	2.4	4.4	2.0	2.4	4.4	2.0	2.4	4.4	2.0	2.4	4.4
Chemicals and dyes	271	178.1	46.8	224.9	177.6	46.9	224.5	177.9	46.9	224.8	177.6	46.8	224.4
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	272	34.2	42.3	76.5	34.3	42.3	76.6	34.8	42.9	77.7	34.8	42.7	77.5
Explosives and fireworks	273	17.6	9.7	27.3	17.7	9.7	27.4	17.8	9.6	27.4	17.7	9.7	27.4
Paint and printing ink	274	32.6	13.4	46.0	32.8	13.5	46.3	32.9	13.5	46.4	32.7	13.5	46.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	275	24.1	11.7	35.8	24.3	11.8	36.1	24.2	12.1	36.3	24.1	12.0	36.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	276	31.8	6.8	38.6	31.9	6.8	38.7	31.9	6.7	38.6	31.9	6.7	38.6
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	277	9.7	4.9	14.6	9.7	5.0	14.7	9.8	4.9	14.7	9.7	4.8	14.5
Metal manufacture	V	518.9	72.5	591.4	517.4	72.2	589.6	517.0	72.4	589.4	517.5	73.0	590.5
Iron and steel (general)	311	258.3	24.6	282.9	258.1	24.6	282.7	258.2	24.9	283.1	258.8	25.2	284.0
Steel tubes	312	46.0	8.3	54.3	45.9	8.3	54.2	46.2	8.4	54.6	46.1	8.3	54.4
Iron castings, etc.	313	99.3	13.1	112.4	98.6	13.0	111.6	98.3	12.9	111.2	98.1	12.9	111.0
Light metals	321	47.5	10.4	57.9	47.1	10.3	57.4	47.0	10.2	57.2	47.0	10.2	57.2
Copper, brass and other base metals	322	67.8	16.1	83.9	67.7	16.0	83.7	67.3	16.0	83.3	67.5	16.1	83.6
Engineering and electrical goods	VI	1,704.2	615.4	2,319.6	1,702.2	613.3	2,315.5	1,707.0	612.5	2,319.5	1,713.1	616.9	2,330.0
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	331	30.0	5.0	35.0	29.9	5.0	34.9	30.0	4.9	34.9	30.0	5.0	35.0
Metal-working machine tools	332	84.4	14.9	99.3	83.8	14.8	98.6	84.0	14.9	98.9	84.3	14.8	99.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	333	53.3	16.6	69.9	53.2	16.5	69.7	53.2	16.4	69.6	53.3	16.4	69.7
Industrial engines	334	33.9	6.0	39.9	33.8	6.0	39.8	33.8	6.0	39.8	34.2	6.0	40.2
Textile machinery and accessories	335	41.2	7.7	48.9	41.0	7.7	48.7	40.8	7.7	48.5	40.6	7.6	48.2
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	336	34.2	4.4	38.6	34.4	4.4	38.8	34.5	4.5	39.0	34.7	4.5	39.2
Mechanical handling equipment	337	53.3	8.1	61.4	53.1	8.0	61.1	53.2	7.9	61.1	52.9	7.9	60.8
Office machinery	338	35.8	14.7	50.5	35.9	14.8	50.7	35.9	14.8	50.7	36.2	15.0	51.2
Other machinery	339	296.2	65.3	361.5	296.0	65.1	361.1	296.9	64.9	361.8	297.6	65.1	362.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	341	163.2	21.1	184.3	164.2	21.0	185.2	164.5	21.1	185.6	165.6	21.2	186.8
Ordnance and small arms	342	19.2	5.3	24.5	19.1	5.3	24.4	19.0	5.2	24.2	19.2	5.2	24.4
Other mechanical engineering	349	193.8	54.2	248.0	193.4	54.1	247.5	193.9	53.7	247.6	195.0	54.1	249.1
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	351	89.9	48.5	138.4	89.8	48.2	138.0	89.7	48.4	139.1	89.3	48.9	140.2
Watches and clocks	352	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.1	7.4	13.5	6.1	7.5	13.6
Electrical machinery	361	173.9	55.9	229.8	173.2	55.7	228.9	173.1	55.8	228.9	173.1	55.7	228.8
Insulated wires and cables	362	41.3	19.5	60.8	41.2	19.4	60.6	41.2	19.2	60.4	41.4	19.1	60.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	363	55.0	40.3	95.3	54.8	40.5	95.3	54.7	40.3	95.0	54.4	40.2	94.6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	364	184.8	131.9	316.7	185.5	132.0	317.5	187.6	132.9	320.5	184.8	132.6	317.4
Domestic electric appliances	365	34.4	21.4	55.8	34.2	21.1	55.3	34.2	21.3	55.5	34.4	21.5	55.9
Other electrical goods	369	80.3	66.9	147.2	79.6	66.0	145.6	79.7	65.2	144.9	79.9	65.4	145.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	VII	185.0	11.8	196.8	184.8	11.7	196.5	183.9	11.6	195.5	183.3	11.6	194.9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	370.1	143.8	8.5	152.3	143.9	8.4	152.3	143.4	8.4	151.8	143.3	8.4	151.7
Marine engineering	370.2	41.2	3.3	44.5	40.9	3.3	44.2	40.5	3.2	43.7	40.0	3.2	43.2
Vehicles	VIII	704.9	110.6	815.5	702.7	110.5	813.2	700.3	110.3	810.6	700.8	110.1	810.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	407.5	62.0	469.5	405.8	61.9	467.7	403.4	61.5	464.9	403.9	61.3	465.2
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	382	17.0	6.6	23.6	17.0	6.6	23.6	16.9	6.5	23.4	16.9	6.5	23.4
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	383	211.1	35.9	247.0	211.0	35.9	246.9	211.7	36.3	248.0	212.2	36.3	248.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	29.6	2.1	31.7	29.5	2.1	31.6	29.5	2.1	31.6	29.5	2.1	31.6
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	385	36.6	2.1	38.7	36.3	2.1	38.4	35.8	2.1	37.9	35.5	2.1	37.6
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	389	3.1	1.9	5.0	3.1	1.9	5.0	3.0	1.8	4.8	2.8	1.8	4.6

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1968 count of National Insurance cards.
 † Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
 ‡ Order III—XVI.
 § Under 1,000.

Note: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. All estimates from June 1967 onwards take account of these reclassifications. The estimates for individual industries are therefore not comparable with those published in previous issues of this Gazette. Table 3 on page 212 of this issue gives an industrial analysis of the June 1966 estimates of employees in employment (a) excluding and (b) including the classification changes. Please see also the footnote to table 103.

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1967—contd.

THOUSANDS

Industry	Order or MLH of S.I.C.	October 1967*			November 1967*			December 1967*			January 1968*			Changes + or - (Provisional) June 1967 to January 1968			Order or MLH of S.I.C.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Index of Production industries†		8,309.7	2,895.9	11,205.6	8,305.2	2,903.8	11,209.0	8,283.3	2,895.1	11,178.4	8,216.4	2,854.6	11,071.0	-117.1	-32.6	-149.7	
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,974.0	2,731.3	8,705.3	5,970.4	2,739.1	8,709.5	5,970.4	2,730.2	8,700.6	5,937.8	2,689.9	8,627.7	-39.7	-33.1	-72.8	
Mining, etc.	II	514.9	22.3	537.2	510.5	22.3	532.8	507.2	22.3	529.5	504.1	22.3	526.4	-24.1	-	-24.1	II
Coal mining	101	457.7	16.9	474.6	453.3	16.9	470.2	450.0	16.9	466.9	446.9	16.9	463.8	-24.1	-	-24.1	101
Food, drink and tobacco	III	477.2	361.2	838.4	476.3	363.0	839.3	476.3	358.1	834.4	470.4	344.8	815.2	-4.7	-4.3	-9.0	III
Grain milling	211	30.3	8.2	38.5	30.3	8.1	38.4	30.2	8.1	38.3	30.3	8.2	38.5	-2.0	-2.0	-4.0	211
Bread and flour confectionery	212	89.6	65.1	154.7	89.4	65.8	155.2	88.9	65.4	154.3	87.8	62.3	150.1	-0.1	+0.1	-4.0	212
Biscuits	213	19.3	36.3	55.6	19.2	36.5	55.7	1									

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment based on mid-1967—THOUSANDS

Industry	Order of MLH of S.I.C.	June 1967			July 1967*			August 1967*			September 1967*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	IX	375.6	190.2	565.8	373.8	189.2	563.0	374.7	188.3	563.0	374.5	188.2	562.7
Tools and implements	391	15.2	8.7	23.9	15.1	8.7	23.8	15.1	8.5	23.6	15.1	8.5	23.6
Cutlery	392	6.6	6.0	12.6	6.5	5.9	12.4	6.5	5.8	12.3	6.6	5.8	12.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	28.1	16.3	44.4	28.0	16.2	44.2	28.0	16.1	44.1	28.1	16.1	44.2
Wire and wire manufactures	394	32.5	10.2	42.7	32.5	10.1	42.6	32.6	10.1	42.7	32.6	10.1	42.7
Cans and metal boxes	395	15.8	19.7	35.5	16.0	19.8	35.8	16.3	19.7	36.0	15.9	19.3	35.2
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	396	16.6	11.3	27.9	16.4	11.1	27.5	16.6	11.2	27.8	16.6	11.1	27.7
Other metal industries	399	260.8	118.0	378.8	259.3	117.4	376.7	259.6	116.9	376.5	259.6	117.3	376.9
Textiles	X	344.7	357.3	702.0	343.9	354.5	698.4	344.6	353.7	698.3	342.1	352.1	694.2
Production of man-made fibres	411	34.8	7.7	42.5	34.7	7.6	42.3	34.5	7.6	42.1	34.4	7.6	42.0
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	412	35.3	48.8	84.1	35.3	48.4	83.7	35.8	48.3	84.1	35.5	47.3	82.8
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	413	36.6	42.1	78.7	36.5	41.7	78.2	36.2	41.5	77.7	35.7	41.0	76.7
Woolen and worsted	414	79.6	80.1	159.7	79.6	79.2	158.8	79.5	78.9	158.4	78.3	78.2	156.5
Jute	415	8.0	7.3	15.3	7.9	7.3	15.2	7.9	7.3	15.2	7.9	7.2	15.1
Rope, twine and net	416	4.1	5.6	9.7	4.1	5.4	9.5	4.1	5.4	9.5	4.1	5.4	9.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	41.4	86.4	127.8	41.2	85.8	127.0	41.3	85.8	127.1	41.5	85.8	127.3
Lace	418	3.4	4.2	7.6	3.4	4.2	7.6	3.3	4.2	7.5	3.3	4.2	7.5
Carpets	419	23.6	16.9	40.5	23.6	16.8	40.4	23.9	17.0	40.9	23.8	17.2	41.0
Narrow fabrics	421	7.7	12.4	20.1	7.9	12.7	20.6	7.9	12.5	20.4	7.9	12.5	20.4
Made-up textiles	422	9.6	18.6	28.2	9.5	18.5	28.0	9.6	18.5	28.1	9.4	18.8	28.2
Textile finishing	423	42.1	19.8	61.9	41.7	19.6	61.3	41.8	19.5	61.3	41.5	19.5	61.0
Other textile industries	429	18.5	7.4	25.9	18.5	7.3	25.8	18.8	7.4	26.2	18.8	7.4	26.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	XI	32.3	23.8	56.1	32.3	23.5	55.8	32.4	23.7	56.1	32.1	23.6	55.7
Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery	431	20.0	5.8	25.8	19.9	5.8	25.7	19.9	5.8	25.7	19.8	5.8	25.6
Leather goods	432	8.2	14.4	22.6	8.3	14.2	22.5	8.4	14.3	22.7	8.4	14.3	22.7
Fur	433	4.1	3.6	7.7	4.1	3.5	7.6	4.1	3.6	7.7	3.9	3.5	7.4
Clothing and footwear	XII	132.0	366.9	498.9	131.4	362.2	493.6	131.4	363.1	494.5	131.8	364.9	496.7
Weatherproof outerwear	441	6.3	20.8	27.1	6.2	20.5	26.7	6.3	20.5	26.8	6.4	20.5	26.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	30.4	84.5	114.9	30.3	83.5	113.8	30.1	83.2	113.3	30.5	83.6	114.1
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	17.8	43.6	61.4	17.9	43.6	61.5	17.9	43.7	61.6	18.0	43.8	61.8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	6.6	34.2	40.8	6.6	33.6	40.2	6.6	33.9	40.5	6.5	34.1	40.6
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	13.9	91.9	105.8	13.9	90.6	104.5	14.0	91.1	105.1	14.0	91.8	105.8
Hats, caps, millinery	446	3.2	7.5	10.7	3.2	7.5	10.7	3.2	7.4	10.6	3.2	7.5	10.7
Other dress industries	449	8.1	31.3	39.4	7.8	30.3	38.1	7.9	30.6	38.5	7.9	30.8	38.7
Footwear	450	45.7	53.1	98.8	45.5	52.6	98.1	45.4	52.7	98.1	45.3	52.8	98.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XIII	270.3	78.2	348.5	272.0	77.9	349.9	272.7	77.6	350.3	272.4	77.7	350.1
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	59.9	6.7	66.6	60.3	6.7	67.0	61.1	6.7	67.8	60.8	6.7	67.5
Pottery	462	27.8	34.3	62.1	27.9	34.0	61.9	27.9	33.7	61.6	27.9	33.8	61.7
Glass	463	59.7	19.3	79.0	60.0	19.3	79.3	59.6	19.3	78.9	59.3	19.3	78.6
Cement	464	16.5	1.6	18.1	16.5	1.6	18.1	16.6	1.6	18.2	16.5	1.6	18.1
Abrasives and other building materials	469	106.4	16.3	122.7	107.3	16.3	123.6	107.5	16.3	123.8	107.9	16.3	124.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	XIV	241.9	59.2	301.1	241.1	59.0	300.1	243.4	59.3	302.7	244.2	59.7	303.9
Timber	471	94.7	14.6	109.3	94.5	14.6	109.1	95.8	14.7	110.5	95.3	14.7	110.0
Furniture and upholstery	472	74.7	19.7	94.4	74.3	19.6	93.9	74.9	19.9	94.8	75.8	20.1	95.9
Bedding, etc.	473	9.3	8.3	17.6	9.4	8.2	17.6	9.4	8.2	17.6	9.4	8.3	17.7
Shop and office fitting	474	29.7	5.1	34.8	29.4	5.1	34.5	29.6	5.1	34.7	30.1	5.2	35.3
Wooden containers and baskets	475	18.8	6.0	24.8	18.8	6.0	24.8	18.9	6.0	24.9	18.8	6.0	24.8
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.7	5.5	20.2	14.7	5.5	20.2	14.8	5.4	20.2	14.8	5.4	20.2
Paper, printing and publishing	XV	418.2	215.2	633.4	419.0	215.0	634.0	420.2	217.1	637.3	419.9	217.0	636.9
Paper and board	481	74.3	20.4	94.7	74.8	20.3	95.1	74.9	20.5	95.4	74.9	20.5	95.4
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.	482	32.5	30.2	62.7	32.9	30.2	63.1	33.1	30.3	63.4	33.0	30.1	63.1
Other manufactures of paper and board	483	37.3	35.0	72.3	37.4	35.1	72.5	37.7	35.6	73.3	37.5	35.7	73.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	486	109.8	34.2	144.0	109.4	34.1	143.5	109.6	34.3	143.9	109.9	34.5	144.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	489	164.3	95.4	259.7	164.5	95.3	259.8	164.9	96.4	261.3	164.6	96.2	260.8
Other manufacturing industries	XVI	200.7	131.3	332.0	201.0	131.2	332.2	201.1	130.2	331.3	200.7	130.4	331.1
Rubber	491	91.9	36.6	128.5	91.9	36.3	128.2	91.6	35.3	126.9	92.0	35.5	127.5
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	492	9.8	2.6	12.4	9.8	2.6	12.4	9.8	2.6	12.4	9.6	2.5	12.1
Brushes and brooms	493	5.9	6.8	12.7	5.9	6.8	12.7	5.8	6.8	12.6	5.8	6.9	12.7
Toys, games and sports equipment	494	13.0	24.8	37.8	12.9	25.1	38.0	13.0	25.4	38.4	12.9	25.4	38.3
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	5.2	5.8	11.0	5.2	5.8	11.0	5.3	5.9	11.2	5.3	6.1	11.4
Plastics moulding and fabricating	496	52.5	38.2	90.7	53.0	38.3	91.3	53.3	38.2	91.5	52.9	38.2	91.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	22.4	16.5	38.9	22.3	16.3	38.6	22.3	16.0	38.3	22.2	15.8	38.0
Construction	500	1,460.7	84.9	1,545.6	1,460.7	84.9	1,545.6	1,474.7	84.9	1,559.6	1,474.7	84.9	1,559.6
Gas, electricity and water	XVIII	367.1	57.0	424.1	366.0	56.9	422.9	366.2	57.6	423.8	366.2	57.8	424.0
Gas	601	105.0	19.6	124.6	104.3	19.6	123.9	104.4	19.9	124.3	105.0	19.9	124.9
Electricity	602	219.2	33.5	252.7	218.6	33.4	252.0	218.5	33.7	252.2	218.1	33.9	252.0
Water supply	603	42.9	3.9	46.8	43.1	3.9	47.0	43.3	4.0	47.3	43.1	4.0	47.1

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1968 count of national insurance cards.

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment based on mid-1967—contd.

Industry	Order of MLH of S.I.C.	October 1967*			November 1967*			December 1967*			January 1968*			Changes + or - (Provisional) June 1967 to January 1968			Order of MLH of S.I.C.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	IX	373.3	188.9	562.2	374.1	189.3	563.4	374.5	189.2	563.7	372.1	187.1	559.2	- 3.5	- 3.1	- 6.6	IX
Tools and implements	391	15.0	8.4	23.4	14.7	8.2	22.9	14.6	8.2	22.8	14.5	8.1	22.6	- 0.7	- 0.6	- 1.3	391
Cutlery	392	6.6	5.8	12.4	6.6	5.9	12.5	6.6	5.8	12.4	6.5	5.8	12.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.3	392
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	28.1	16.0	44.1	28.1	16.0	44.1	28.2	15.9	44.1	28.1	15.7	43.8	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.6	393
Wire and wire manufactures	394	32.5	10.0	42.5	32.6	10.1	42.7	32.6	10.1	42.7	32.4	10.0	42.4	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.3	394
Cans and metal boxes	395	15.8	19.5	35.3	15.6	19.2	34.8	15.7	19.0	34.7	15.6	18.6	34.2	- 0.2	- 1.1	- 1.3	

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 13th January, 1968, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,841,800, or about 32.3 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 50,800 or 0.9 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 12 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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 13th January, 1968

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over-time worked		Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Working part of week				Total		
			Total	Average			Stood off for whole week	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Food, drink and tobacco	172.7	31.9	1,572	9.1	0.6	26.6	1.2	7.9	6.6	1.8	0.3	34.5	18.9
Bread and flour confectionery	33.5	32.7	283	8.5	0.1	5.8	0.2	0.5	2.7	0.3	0.3	6.3	18.5
Chemicals and allied industries	75.9	27.0	756	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	34.6	28.8	371	10.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	113.7	26.8	1,034	9.1	—	1.1	10.6	91.3	8.6	10.7	2.5	92.4	8.7
Iron and steel (general)	31.6	15.6	311	9.8	—	0.8	6.4	54.8	8.6	6.4	3.1	55.6	8.7
Iron castings, etc.	31.9	37.9	278	8.7	—	0.3	3.2	27.0	8.5	3.2	3.8	27.4	8.6
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	584.8	40.7	4,534	7.8	0.3	12.4	4.1	38.1	9.3	4.4	0.3	50.5	11.5
Non-electrical engineering	411.7	46.3	3,268	7.9	—	5.4	3.8	36.0	9.5	3.9	0.4	41.3	10.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	172.9	31.6	1,266	7.3	0.1	7.1	0.4	2.1	5.3	0.5	0.1	9.2	18.4
Vehicles	211.6	38.6	1,541	7.3	0.4	16.8	10.0	116.6	11.7	10.4	1.9	133.5	12.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	132.8	39.0	941	7.1	0.4	15.8	9.5	111.5	11.8	9.9	2.9	127.3	12.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	63.3	45.8	481	7.6	—	1.1	0.4	4.4	10.4	0.4	0.3	5.4	12.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	143.8	35.6	1,144	8.0	0.1	2.1	2.2	22.2	10.1	2.3	0.6	24.3	10.8
Textiles	117.3	21.2	952	8.1	1.3	54.3	7.2	85.9	11.9	8.5	1.5	140.3	16.5
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	18.2	13.1	148	8.1	0.2	7.6	0.7	6.0	8.6	0.9	0.6	13.7	15.2
Woollen and worsted	35.7	28.3	313	8.8	0.1	3.7	0.5	4.3	9.0	0.6	0.5	8.0	14.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	10.7	10.6	65	6.0	0.8	34.8	4.4	58.8	13.5	5.2	5.2	93.6	18.0
Textile finishing	18.9	39.3	154	8.1	—	1.6	1.3	13.6	10.5	1.3	2.8	15.2	11.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.7	26.0	76	7.9	—	0.4	0.2	1.7	9.2	0.2	0.5	2.1	10.7
Clothing and footwear	36.2	9.4	176	4.9	0.5	21.0	8.1	58.7	7.3	8.6	2.2	79.7	9.3
Footwear	10.0	12.3	45	4.5	0.2	7.1	5.6	35.6	6.3	5.8	7.1	42.7	7.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	82.6	33.1	805	9.7	—	1.3	2.1	18.4	8.9	2.1	0.8	19.7	9.4
Pottery	7.0	13.9	55	8.0	—	0.8	1.3	11.9	8.9	1.4	2.7	12.6	9.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	74.4	38.0	556	7.5	0.1	4.9	0.6	7.8	12.0	0.8	0.4	12.6	16.6
Paper, printing and publishing	148.1	36.8	1,251	8.4	0.1	4.0	0.3	3.4	12.8	0.4	0.1	7.4	20.6
Printing and publishing of newspapers, etc.	31.2	43.8	248	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	58.1	36.6	449	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	70.8	29.9	649	9.2	0.2	8.5	0.5	6.9	12.6	0.8	0.3	15.4	20.5
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,841.8	32.3	15,046	8.2	3.7	155.2	47.1	458.9	9.7	50.8	0.9	614.1	12.1

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

Notes: Because of rounding of figures independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. These estimates DO NOT incorporate the information obtained from the June 1967 count of national insurance cards. They also DO NOT take account of the corrections to industrial classifications mentioned in the article on pages 206-207 and shown in table 3 on page 212. Revised figures will be published in table 120 in the April 1968 issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 12TH FEBRUARY 1968

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 12th February 1968 was 592,940; 494,400 males and 98,540 females and was 3,078 lower than on 8th January. The seasonally adjusted figure was 503,200 or 2.2 per cent of employees, compared with 2.2 per cent in January and 1.9 per cent in February 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 16,400 in the five weeks between the January and February counts and by about 11,000 per month on average between November 1967 and February 1968.

Between 8th January and 12th February, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,310 to 3,059 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 7,309 to 23,159. The total registered unemployed fell by 11,697 to 619,158, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees the same as in January. The total registered included 39,783 married women and 4,966 casual workers.

Of the 591,033 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 95,612 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 59,612 from 2 to 4 weeks, 82,807 from 4 to 8 weeks and 353,305 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 26.2 per cent. of the total of 591,033, compared with 26.9 per cent. in January, and

those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 40.2 per cent., compared with 42.9 per cent. in January.

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; 12th February, 1968

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	37,511	3,615	9,317	2,096	52,539
Over 1, up to 2	31,443	2,597	7,148	1,582	42,770
Up to 2	68,954	6,212	16,465	3,678	95,309
Over 2, up to 3	23,701	1,642	6,049	1,024	32,416
Over 3, up to 4	20,292	1,160	5,017	727	27,196
Over 2, up to 4	43,993	2,802	11,066	1,751	59,612
Over 4, up to 5	19,409	861	4,131	550	24,951
Over 5, up to 8	46,268	1,583	9,061	944	57,856
Over 4, up to 8	65,677	2,444	13,192	1,494	82,807
Over 8	297,627	3,911	49,014	2,753	353,305
Total	476,251	15,369	89,737	9,676	591,033
Up to 8—per cent.	37.5	74.6	45.4	71.5	40.2

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 12th February, 1968

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	148,135	79,901	14,345	37,905	61,764	28,982	55,376	79,360	60,822	90,865	41,604	619,158	38,741	657,899	106,624	55,856
Men	124,186	68,437	11,802	29,595	52,017	24,044	46,485	64,085	49,785	67,447	31,381	500,827	26,607	527,434	90,243	45,745
Boys	3,196	1,544	303	844	1,286	707	1,346	1,753	1,807	2,871	1,516	15,629	1,217	16,846	2,214	1,285
Women	19,070	9,233	2,049	6,789	7,740	3,833	6,618	12,415	8,138	18,726	7,410	92,788	10,478	103,266	13,046	8,073
Married Women	6,576	3,032	892	2,431	3,250	1,458	2,770	5,659	3,980	9,511	3,256	39,783	6,322	46,105	4,330	3,138
Girls	1,683	687	191	677	721	398	927	1,107	1,092	1,821	1,297	9,914	439	10,353	1,121	753
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.7	4.6	4.2	4.2	2.7	7.5	1.8	2.0	
Males	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.6	5.9	5.2	4.9	3.5	8.7	2.6	2.6	
Females	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.2	5.6	0.6	0.9	
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,603	942	192	204	11,441	1,522	2,218	1,902	1,241	2,637	199	23,159	1,125	24,284	1,229	566
Males	1,440	884	131	143	10,620	1,320	1,926	1,019	1,016	2,279	173	20,067	490	20,557	1,125	446
Females	163	58	61	61	821	202	292	883	225	358	26	3,092	635	3,727	104	120
Wholly unemployed																
Total	146,532	78,959	14,153	37,701	50,323	27,460	53,158	77,458	59,581	88,228	41,405	595,999	37,616	633,615	105,395	55,290
Males	125,942	69,097	11,974	30,296	42,683	23,431	45,905	64,819	50,576	68,039	32,724	496,389	27,334	523,723	91,332	46,584
Females	20,590	9,862	2,179	7,405	7,640	4,029	7,253	12,639	9,005	20,189	8,681	99,610	10,282	109,892	14,063	8,706
Males wholly unemployed†																
Men	122,771	67,553	11,677	29,452	41,429	22,731	44,587	63,084	48,802	65,268	31,212	481,013	26,125	507,138	89,136	45,312
Boys	3,171	1,544	297	844	1,254	700	1,318	1,735	1,774	2,771	1,512	15,376	1,209	16,585	2,196	1,272
Casual workers	1,436	808	91	327	7	150	81	764	1,642	197	74	4,769	376	5,145	970	557
Under 2 weeks	22,472	13,369	1,861	3,909	6,598	3,601	7,406	10,715	5,761	8,963	3,880	75,166	2,708	77,874	16,732	7,601
2-4 weeks	13,383	7,851	1,071	2,638	4,112	2,118	4,677	6,444	3,804	5,731	2,817	46,795	2,454	49,249	9,954	4,500
4-8 weeks	18,804	10,197	1,707	4,291	5,916	3,060	6,465	9,150	5,889	8,999	3,940	68,121	3,925	72,046	13,589	6,922
Over 8 weeks	69,847	36,872	7,244	19,131	26,050	14,502	27,276	37,746	33,480	44,249	22,013	301,538	17,871	319,409	50,087	27,004
Females wholly unemployed†																
Women	18,918	9,176	1,993	6,734	6,955	3,656	6,389	11,581	7,932	18,388	7,386	89,932	9,894	99,826	12,947	7,964
Girls	1,672	686	186	671	685	373	864									

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 12th February, 1968

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM					
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	
Total, all industries and services*	496,389	99,610	20,067	3,092	516,456	102,702	619,158	544,280	113,619	657,899		
Total, Index of Production industries	276,367	30,185	17,239	2,669	293,606	32,854	326,460	309,257	37,853	347,110		
Total, manufacturing industries	137,299	29,039	16,481	2,665	153,780	31,704	185,484	159,597	36,602	196,199		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	14,465	1,734	1,509	109	15,974	1,843	17,817	18,782	1,936	20,718		
Agriculture and horticulture	11,138	1,698	234	109	11,372	1,807	13,179	13,922	1,898	15,820		
Forestry	432	24	10	—	442	24	466	489	25	514		
Fishing	2,895	12	1,265	—	4,160	12	4,172	4,371	13	4,384		
Mining and quarrying	14,043	189	20	—	14,063	189	14,252	14,284	193	14,477		
Coal mining	12,673	141	7	—	12,683	141	12,824	12,686	143	12,829		
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	549	12	10	—	556	12	568	733	12	745		
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	326	13	—	—	326	13	339	350	15	365		
Other mining and quarrying	495	23	3	—	498	23	521	515	23	538		
Food, drink and tobacco	14,132	4,554	121	57	14,253	4,611	18,864	14,995	5,331	20,326		
Grain milling	667	68	—	—	667	68	735	746	75	821		
Bread and flour confectionery	2,895	692	8	3	2,903	695	3,598	3,062	769	3,831		
Biscuits	679	418	2	9	681	427	1,108	688	446	1,134		
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,407	547	80	27	1,487	574	2,061	1,624	643	2,267		
Milk products	705	197	17	3	722	200	922	831	255	1,086		
Sugar	712	65	1	—	713	65	778	715	66	781		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	927	556	2	7	929	563	1,492	956	587	1,543		
Fruit and vegetable products	1,006	657	1	2	1,008	659	1,667	1,064	779	1,835		
Animal and poultry products	705	76	1	—	706	76	782	779	817	893		
Food industries not elsewhere specified	675	300	1	3	677	303	980	688	305	993		
Brewing and malting	1,804	215	1	—	1,805	215	2,020	1,826	223	2,049		
Other drink industries	1,404	583	5	3	1,409	586	1,995	1,475	617	2,092		
Tobacco	546	180	—	—	546	180	726	582	495	1,077		
Chemicals and allied industries	7,856	1,390	23	7	7,879	1,397	9,276	8,013	1,413	9,426		
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	266	2	—	—	266	2	268	268	2	270		
Mineral oil refining	972	64	—	—	972	64	1,036	986	67	1,053		
Lubricating oils and greases	142	9	—	—	142	9	151	143	9	152		
Chemicals and dyes	3,497	341	15	7	3,497	341	3,838	3,589	346	3,935		
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	572	366	3	7	575	373	948	581	377	958		
Explosives and fireworks	330	285	—	—	330	285	615	331	286	617		
Paint and printing ink	766	97	2	—	768	97	865	771	99	870		
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	498	114	1	—	499	114	613	508	114	622		
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	566	73	1	—	567	73	640	569	74	643		
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	262	39	—	—	263	39	302	267	39	306		
Metal manufacture	12,459	738	4,012	86	16,471	824	17,295	16,575	836	17,411		
Iron and steel (general)	5,826	243	1,653	17	7,479	260	7,739	7,522	260	7,782		
Steel tubes	1,013	62	315	7	1,328	69	1,397	1,334	71	1,405		
Iron castings, etc.	3,266	199	1,864	35	5,130	234	5,364	5,163	235	5,398		
Light metals	864	87	115	21	979	108	1,087	988	115	1,103		
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,490	147	65	6	1,555	153	1,708	1,568	155	1,723		
Engineering and electrical goods	32,306	6,013	3,079	436	35,385	6,449	41,834	36,673	6,974	43,647		
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	548	39	2	—	550	39	589	559	40	599		
Metal-working machine tools	1,729	139	985	1	2,714	140	2,854	2,757	150	2,907		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	886	106	22	—	908	106	1,014	923	110	1,033		
Industrial engines	582	40	—	—	582	40	622	591	40	631		
Textile machinery and accessories	904	87	17	4	921	91	1,012	1,113	115	1,228		
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	395	30	2	—	397	30	427	412	30	442		
Mechanical handling equipment	1,072	59	243	11	1,315	70	1,385	1,324	71	1,395		
Office machinery	493	158	35	14	528	172	700	544	190	734		
Other machinery	7,000	744	558	135	7,558	879	8,437	7,670	890	8,560		
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,456	129	424	—	3,880	129	4,009	3,900	131	4,031		
Ordnance and small arms	373	51	1	—	374	51	425	378	53	431		
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,597	378	268	4	3,865	382	4,247	3,976	414	4,390		
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	992	324	2	25	994	349	1,343	1,005	368	1,373		
Watches and clocks	145	173	1	—	146	173	319	149	174	323		
Electrical machinery	2,658	589	344	129	3,002	718	3,720	3,063	749	3,812		
Insulated wires and cables	969	139	4	2	973	141	1,114	1,001	164	1,165		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,009	477	7	—	1,016	477	1,493	1,041	582	1,623		
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,556	1,261	2	69	2,558	1,330	3,888	3,118	1,507	4,625		
Domestic electric appliances	1,320	478	63	21	1,383	499	1,882	1,406	538	1,944		
Other electrical goods	1,622	612	99	21	1,721	633	2,354	1,743	658	2,401		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,828	174	196	5	10,024	179	10,203	11,089	196	11,285		
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,729	144	192	5	8,921	149	9,070	9,686	165	9,851		
Marine engineering	1,099	30	4	—	1,103	30	1,133	1,403	31	1,434		
Vehicles	10,554	932	5,311	339	15,865	1,271	17,136	16,188	1,313	17,501		
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,474	536	5,150	313	11,624	849	12,473	11,729	856	12,585		
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	467	66	9	6	476	72	548	476	77	553		
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,045	254	151	20	2,196	274	2,470	2,400	301	2,701		
Locomotives and railway track equipment	718	28	—	—	718	28	746	725	29	754		
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	692	20	1	—	693	20	713	698	20	718		
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	158	28	—	—	158	28	186	160	30	190		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12,331	2,312	1,363	116	13,694	2,428	16,122	13,859	2,469	16,328		
Tools and implements	636	110	38	5	674	115	789	687	122	809		
Cutlery	232	74	5	8	242	82	319	243	84	327		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	534	137	12	14	544	151	697	549	151	700		
Wire and wire manufactures	570	111	98	3	668	114	782	672	117	789		
Cans and metal boxes	322	229	—	—	322	229	551	352	233	585		
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	287	96	14	3	301	99	400	304	102	406		
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,750	1,555	1,196	83	10,946	1,638	12,584	11,052	1,660	12,712		
Textiles	9,226	4,076	737	883	9,963	4,959	14,922	11,053	6,721	17,774		
Production of man-made fibres	445	74	1	—	446	74	520	500	130	630		
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,435	609	22	9	1,457	618	2,075	1,798	1,061	2,859		
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	983	576	96	241	1,079	817	1,896	1,339	1,095	2,434		
Woolen and worsted	2,344	903	86	102	2,430	1,005	3,435	2,473	1,065	3,538		
Jute	534	102	1	—	535	102	637	535	103	638		
Rope, twine and net	186	160	2	3	188	163	351	216	214	430		
Hosiery and other knitted goods	687	687	211	398	898	1,085	1,983	975	1,302	2,277		
Lace	58	26	2	1	60	27	87	86	59	145		
Carpets	411	206	2	9	413	215	628	458	250	708		
Narrow fabrics	184	98	11	6	195	104	299	206	111	317		
Made-up textiles	355	265	15	38	370	303	673	427	777	1,204		
Textile finishing	1,141	313	286	75	1,427	388	1,815	1,573	490	2,063		
Other textile industries	463	57	2	1	465	58	523	467	64	531		

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM					
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,024	257	18	6	1,042	263	1,305	1,112				

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Details for some principal towns and districts in the United Kingdom of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices and the percentage rates of unemployment are given in the table below. It also gives similar information for each of the new development areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order 1966, and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The development areas replace, and in most but not all cases, incorporate former development districts.

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 12th February, 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)						
South East						
Greater London	68,437	9,233	2,231	79,901	942	1.7
†Aldershot	254	40	20	314	—	1.0
†Aylesbury	253	36	34	323	—	1.0
†Basildon	1,389	154	50	1,593	10	4.4
†Bedford	672	100	47	819	—	1.5
†Bournemouth	2,844	602	50	3,496	13	3.3
†Bracknell	221	39	—	260	—	0.9
Brentwood	364	55	2	421	1	1.5
Brighton and Hove	3,045	489	51	3,585	30	3.9
†Caterham	441	43	23	507	2	1.3
Chatham	1,462	358	137	1,957	7	2.7
Chelmsford	427	66	33	526	—	1.1
†Colchester	855	173	46	1,074	15	2.4
Crawley	238	51	10	299	1	0.8
Dartford	449	63	19	531	6	1.6
Eastbourne	732	64	12	808	5	2.7
Gravesend	738	152	75	965	18	3.1
†Grays	919	110	81	1,110	1	2.5
Guildford	267	97	20	384	1	1.1
Harlow	432	75	36	543	2	1.8
†Hastings	1,107	181	26	1,314	27	4.6
Hemel Hempstead	329	31	27	387	1	1.1
High Wycombe	566	177	14	757	124	1.3
Luton	1,254	144	49	1,447	8	1.7
Maidstone	704	141	50	902	2	1.4
Newbury	1,048	211	51	1,310	4	3.9
†Newport IOW	1,328	190	52	1,570	101	1.6
Oxford	3,866	729	202	4,797	16	3.2
†Portsmouth	1,256	164	73	1,493	5	1.6
†Reading	268	49	7	324	—	0.9
St. Albans	1,068	179	50	1,297	1	1.2
†Slough	2,911	673	139	3,723	—	2.6
†Southampton	2,169	298	70	2,537	16	4.4
Southend-on-Sea	376	54	20	450	—	1.2
Staines	291	87	26	404	—	1.4
Stevenage	731	88	52	871	2	1.3
Watford	250	56	13	319	—	0.8
Weybridge	400	79	52	531	1	1.3
†Woking	802	97	4	903	10	2.8
Worthing	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Anglia						
Cambridge	560	89	14	663	—	1.0
Great Yarmouth	1,030	158	40	1,228	4	3.7
Ipswich	1,167	257	47	1,471	3	2.2
†Norwich	1,920	217	65	2,202	1	2.3
Peterborough	682	206	41	929	4	1.6
South Western						
Bath	620	93	22	735	—	2.0
†Bristol	5,812	703	177	6,692	3	2.5
Cheltenham	940	265	56	1,261	—	2.5
Exeter	993	162	30	1,185	1	2.4
Gloucester	862	246	82	1,190	15	2.0
†Plymouth	2,116	570	120	2,806	3	3.1
Salisbury	489	143	60	692	—	2.3
Swindon	1,284	201	103	1,588	—	2.3
Taunton	620	104	30	754	—	2.4
†Torquay	1,382	396	72	1,850	11	5.9
†Yeovil	367	102	15	484	1	1.7
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,058	354	128	2,540	221	3.3
Coalville	203	45	30	278	13	0.9
Corby	671	110	50	831	92	3.1
†Derby	1,607	223	40	1,870	14	1.5
Kettering	359	38	11	408	10	1.5
Leicester	2,871	521	101	3,493	269	2.7
Lincoln	1,039	274	94	1,407	6	2.7
Loughborough	287	59	8	354	13	0.9
†Mansfield	1,113	199	66	1,378	78	2.3
Northampton	878	39	1,001	1,918	12	1.5
†Nottingham	5,456	581	182	6,219	177	2.5
Sutton-in-Ashfield	704	95	27	826	121	2.5

The tables for principal towns and development districts published in issues of the GAZETTE prior to September 1966 were mutually exclusive; in other words in no case were the figures for any given area included in both tables. In the present series figures for principal towns and for districts which are part of development areas are also included in the development areas tables.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	17,189	2,331	513	20,033	4,644	2.9
Burton-on-Trent	515	62	28	605	6	1.8
Cannock	592	79	59	730	35	2.9
Coventry	6,541	917	291	7,749	2,134	3.8
Dudley	1,164	209	23	1,396	105	3.3
Hereford	776	130	65	971	13	3.2
Kidderminster	496	75	7	578	157	2.0
Leamington and Warwick	579	102	25	706	7	1.6
Newcastle-under-Lyme	673	109	23	805	8	2.7
Nuneaton	997	170	93	1,260	190	4.0
Oakengates	502	172	61	735	—	2.8
Redditch	241	26	6	273	13	1.1
Rugby	464	89	37	590	42	2.0
Shrewsbury	600	299	48	947	16	1.8
Stafford	307	70	20	397	—	1.0
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,506	476	116	3,098	144	2.0
Stourbridge	756	121	8	885	180	2.3
†Walsall	2,353	294	94	2,741	468	2.4
†Warley	2,421	180	23	2,624	1,413	2.9
†West Bromwich	2,107	153	54	2,314	633	2.3
†Wolverhampton	3,104	643	150	3,897	385	2.6
Worcester	763	92	23	878	53	1.9
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,289	312	95	2,696	68	3.6
†Bradford	4,040	395	212	4,647	293	2.7
Dewsbury	668	81	28	777	34	2.4
Doncaster	2,388	444	170	3,002	64	3.4
Grimsby	2,129	133	90	2,352	—	3.5
Halifax	454	88	34	576	28	1.1
Harrrogate	458	89	13	560	1	1.9
Huddersfield	926	224	20	1,170	33	1.3
†Hull	5,787	563	182	6,532	134	3.8
Keighley	681	136	14	831	6	2.7
†Leeds	5,862	567	211	6,640	93	2.4
†Mexborough	1,006	315	119	1,440	16	4.6
Rotherham	1,879	202	136	2,217	172	3.8
Scunthorpe	985	514	69	1,568	36	3.1
†Sheffield	6,154	726	170	7,050	650	2.5
Wakefield	737	81	26	844	9	1.6
York	1,138	143	46	1,327	11	2.0
North Western						
Altrincham	640	83	50	773	33	2.3
Ashton-under-Lyne	508	74	11	593	11	2.0
†Barrow-in-Furness	554	329	48	931	9	2.9
†Birkenhead	2,690	584	139	3,413	34	3.3
Blackburn	1,180	252	21	1,459	23	2.6
Blackpool	2,428	843	49	3,320	50	6.2
Bolton	1,663	237	63	1,963	16	2.4
Burnley	728	315	32	1,075	159	2.6
Bury	486	124	8	618	19	2.0
Chester	617	176	42	835	5	1.8
Crewe	627	165	58	850	31	2.9
Ellesmere Port	340	75	57	472	—	1.4
Lancaster	630	86	22	738	—	2.5
Leigh	420	193	13	626	48	2.2
†Liverpool	16,680	2,674	1,008	20,362	298	3.9
†Manchester	10,997	977	341	11,415	122	2.5
†Salford	2,163	205	104	2,472	97	1.8
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,396	284	55	1,735	29	2.6
Preston	1,634	383	95	2,112	7	2.1
Rochdale	922	121	24	1,067	20	2.1
St. Helens	1,050	317	70	1,437	15	2.4
Southport	1,008	175	17	1,200	29	4.0
Stockport	1,730	286	79	2,095	49	2.5
Warrington	639	187	35	861	98	1.3
Wigan	1,137	238	14	1,389	14	3.0

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 12th February, 1968 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued						
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	1,861	130	68	2,059	6	7.3
†Carlisle	912	263	47	1,222	—	3.0
†Chester-le-Street	1,513	229	105	1,847	14	5.0
†Darlington	1,394	199	36	1,629	33	3.1
Durham	1,161	110	38	1,309	6	4.7
†Hartlepool	1,910	321	108	2,339	16	6.0
†Sunderland	5,907	602	314	6,823	10	6.9
†Teesside	6,325	1,328	493	8,146	206	4.3
†Tyneside	16,212	2,266	880	19,358	304	4.8
†Workington	986	492	137	1,615	26	5.8
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	2,021	288	60	2,369	8	2.3
†Ayr	1,183	388	107	1,678	13	4.2
†Bathgate	787	235	56	1,078	10	3.2
†Dumbarton	797	402	119	1,318	14	5.0
†Dumfries	1,109	316	90	1,515	27	5.3
†Dundee	2,158	348	124	2,630	6	2.8
†Dunfermline	1,242	714	146	2,102	54	4.7
†Edinburgh	4,631	695	156	5,482	20	2.3
†Falkirk	1,359	937	48	2,344	226	3.8
†Glasgow	22,957	3,933	1,093	27,983	478	4.8
†Greenock	1,909	809	282	3,000	58	7.1
†Highlands and Islands	5,791	1,595	711	8,097	808	9.5
†Inverness	1,095	529	49	1,673	17	5.7
†Kilmarnock	825	302	49	1,176	1	3.4
†Kirkcaldy	2,318	749	132	3,199	10	6.0
†North Lanarkshire	5,860	2,660	603	9,123	216	5.2
†Perth	1,929	483	104	2,516	27	3.1
†Paisley	795	153</				

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the five weeks ended 7th February 1968, 184,810 persons were placed in employment by the employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 232,387 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 3rd January 1968, the figures were 102,464 and 219,952 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in table 1.

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of employment exchanges and youth employment offices. Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 7th February 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th February 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	105,338	16,632	51,225	11,615	184,810	81,683	30,999	82,948	36,757	232,387
Total, Index of Production industries	68,399	9,227	21,273	5,115	104,014	48,292	15,750	36,213	16,218	116,473
Total, all manufacturing industries	41,080	6,958	20,665	4,930	73,633	35,949	11,962	35,477	15,501	98,889
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,031	405	581	56	2,073	1,112	1,270	342	243	2,967
Mining and quarrying	535	107	51	6	699	2,535	709	56	39	3,339
Coal mining	262	84	27	1	374	2,277	666	19	10	2,972
Food, drink and tobacco	3,103	669	3,179	570	7,521	1,582	656	3,683	1,181	7,102
Chemicals and allied industries	2,191	183	960	169	3,503	1,787	391	1,134	604	3,916
Metal manufacture	3,102	380	607	83	4,172	2,111	781	503	263	3,658
Engineering and electrical goods	10,617	1,349	5,214	720	17,900	13,936	3,400	8,351	2,164	27,851
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	7,842	966	1,995	319	11,122	9,166	2,506	2,690	1,016	15,378
Electrical goods and machinery	2,775	383	3,219	401	6,778	4,770	894	5,661	1,148	12,473
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,443	111	94	10	3,658	1,328	167	60	41	1,596
Vehicles	3,545	221	653	87	4,506	4,630	657	900	264	6,451
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,902	1,094	1,964	413	7,373	2,541	1,505	2,065	895	7,006
Textiles	2,418	550	1,907	719	5,594	1,504	901	4,286	2,765	9,456
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	607	82	446	118	1,253	373	159	1,100	442	2,074
Woollen and worsted	542	126	410	155	1,233	310	264	1,055	698	2,327
Leather, leather goods and fur	359	123	197	110	789	188	186	492	302	1,168
Clothing and footwear	569	335	2,198	1,065	4,167	779	557	8,958	4,278	14,572
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,957	311	532	72	2,872	1,200	480	996	392	3,068
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,279	884	477	138	3,778	1,654	948	649	402	3,653
Paper, printing and publishing	1,393	429	1,126	459	3,407	1,098	897	1,593	1,352	4,940
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	972	234	636	233	2,075	564	287	863	539	2,253
Printing and publishing	421	195	490	226	1,332	534	610	730	813	2,687
Other manufacturing industries	2,202	319	1,557	315	4,393	1,611	436	1,807	598	4,452
Construction	25,953	2,133	408	149	28,643	9,028	2,823	495	484	12,830
Gas, electricity and water	831	29	149	30	1,039	780	256	185	194	1,415
Transport and communication	10,779	363	4,175	170	15,487	8,821	951	1,756	500	12,028
Distributive trades	9,272	4,096	6,863	3,847	24,078	5,858	6,435	10,000	9,923	32,216
Insurance, banking and finance	445	117	586	329	1,477	1,544	1,064	1,082	1,628	5,318
Professional and scientific services	1,326	189	3,237	481	5,233	5,358	1,634	16,131	2,027	25,150
Miscellaneous services	9,118	1,898	12,142	1,258	24,416	6,172	2,926	14,643	5,374	29,115
Entertainments, sports, etc.	507	93	409	66	1,075	384	154	602	164	1,304
Catering, hotels, etc.	4,921	246	8,222	237	13,626	1,821	432	6,346	649	9,248
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	356	314	798	303	1,771	174	220	1,350	687	2,431
Public administration	4,968	337	2,368	359	8,032	4,526	969	2,781	844	9,120
National government service	2,120	212	1,722	254	3,408	2,770	420	1,833	463	5,486
Local government service	2,848	125	646	105	3,724	1,756	549	948	381	3,634

An analysis for the placings in Great Britain by broad industry groups and in some selected industries within the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958, and an analysis of the total placings and vacancies unfilled in the regions are given in table 2.

Table 1

	Four weeks ended 3rd January 1968		Five weeks ended 7th February 1968		Total number of placings 6th Dec. 1967 to 7th February 1968 (9 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	60,607	79,868	105,338	81,683	165,945
Women	28,693	79,325	51,225	82,948	79,918
Total Adults	89,300	159,193	156,563	164,631	245,863
Boys	7,949	27,316	16,632	30,999	24,581
Girls	5,215	33,443	11,615	36,757	16,830
Total Young Persons	13,164	60,759	28,247	67,756	41,411
Total	102,464	219,952	184,810	232,387	287,274

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 7th February 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 7th February 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
South East	37,262	5,239	18,777	2,798	64,076	34,932	11,896	35,578	13,051	95,457
Greater London	21,528	2,735	11,346	1,243	36,852	14,931	6,555	20,931	6,759	49,176
East Anglia	2,799	363	995	249	4,406	2,372	846	2,188	1,136	6,542
South Western	6,119	834	3,157	663	10,773	4,317	1,854	4,952	2,314	13,437
West Midlands	6,876	1,602	3,222	928	12,628	7,731	4,152	6,570	4,280	22,733
East Midlands	4,134	684	1,822	429	7,069	7,427	2,155	4,545	3,150	17,277
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,840	1,445	3,605	959	13,849	5,103	3,494	6,914	3,611	19,122
North Western	16,911	2,230	8,212	1,524	28,877	8,567	2,940	11,250	3,696	26,453
Northern	8,455	1,153	3,955	1,072	14,635	3,408	933	3,505	1,427	9,273
Scotland	9,410	2,309	5,348	2,276	19,343	5,195	1,793	5,387	2,993	15,368
Wales	5,532	773	2,132	717	9,154	2,631	936	2,059	1,099	6,725
Great Britain	105,338	16,632	51,225	11,615	184,810	81,683	30,999	82,948	36,757	232,387
London and South Eastern	27,287	3,595	14,641	1,782	47,305	21,120	8,946	26,171	9,703	65,940
Eastern and Southern	12,774	2,007	5,131	1,265	21,177	16,184	3,796	11,595	4,484	36,059

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 149. In addition, 37 stoppages which began before February 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 60,300. This total includes 11,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 49,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 34,800 were directly involved and 14,300 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 260,000 working days lost in February includes 54,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Stoppages of work in the first two months of 1968 and 1967

Industry group	January and February 1968		January and February 1967	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3	800	—	—
Coal mining	29	4,000	83	7,100
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	7	1,300	10	1,200
Chemicals, etc.	2	+	3	700
Metal manufacture	25	11,600	22	6,300
Engineering	62	19,700	51	13,200
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	17	1,700	19	3,900
Motor vehicles and cycles	40	33,200	41	38,100
Aircraft	2	1,200	5	2,700
Other vehicles	1	400	1	100
Other metal goods	18	4,700	11	2,500
Textiles	6	2,700	10	1,700
Clothing and footwear	5	1,600	3	800
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	3	300	8	1,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	7	3,500	4	500
Paper and printing	—	—	5	800
Remaining manufacturing industries	10	3,800	9	1,500
Construction	47	7,000	50	6,100
Gas, electricity and water	3	300	2	500
Port and inland water transport	7	5,600	11	3,900
All other transport	14	1,500	16	4,200
Distributive trades	—	—	8	400
Administrative, professional, etc., services	5	400	4	500
Miscellaneous services	3	100	2	300
Total	316	105,500	375	97,800

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in February 1968		Beginning in the first two months of 1968	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	49	10,400	97	18,900
—other wage disputes	15	4,400	44	16,700
Hours of work	2	100	7	1,500
Employment of particular classes or persons	39	12,100	72	19,700
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	31	5,400	73	10,300
Trade union status	11	2,200	20	4,500
Sympathetic action	2	200	3	300
Total	149	34,800	316	72,000

Duration of stoppages—ending in February

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	32	5,400	5,000
2 days	32	8,500	13,000
3 days	18	2,500	7,000
4-6 days	35	5,900	47,000
Over 6 days	36	6,300	93,000
Total	153	28,600	165,000

* 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 totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ 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 together.

Principal stoppages of work during February

Following a ban on overtime and other working restrictions imposed by maintenance craftsmen at a steelworks on Deeside, Flintshire, about 1,700 craftsmen were suspended from duty from Sunday 11th February. About 7,000 production workers were made idle as a result of the stoppage. The dispute arose from a claim by the craftsmen for increased tonnage bonus for week-end working. Work was resumed on 3rd March to allow negotiations to take place.

On 9th February, about 300 clerical workers, inspectors and supervisory grades employed by a firm manufacturing rubber tyres in Renfrewshire stopped work in protest against the employment of non-union staff workers. About 900 workers in rubber processing departments had to be laid off as a result. The stoppage was still continuing at the end of the month.

At a Scarborough firm of coachbuilders, on 13th February about 800 body and assembly workers who were operating a work-to-rule were suspended by the firm. The dispute concerned overtime arrangements in connection with incentive and productivity schemes. No settlement had been reported by the end of the month.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS AND 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.

Indices

At 29th February 1968 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

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1967 February	155.9	91.0	171.3	153.4	91.1	168.3
1968 January	167.1	90.7	184.1	165.7	90.6	182.9
1968 February	167.6	90.7	184.7	165.9	90.6	183.1

Note.—The January figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

The changes in monetary amounts which follow represent the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, i.e. excluding short-time or overtime.

Principal changes during February

Agriculture (Wages Boards for England, Wales and Northern Ireland): Minimum weekly rates increased by 15s. for men and 11s. 6d. for women (11s. in Northern Ireland). Operative from 5th February.

Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (Wages Council): Introduction of new grading system resulting in increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 15s. a week for men and 12s. 6d. for women (26th February).

Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering: Increases in minimum hourly rates of 7d. for craftsmen and 6d. for adult mates (26th February).

General waste materials reclamation (Wages Council): General minimum time rates increased by 4d. an hour for males 20 and over and females 17½ and over (31st January).

Baking (Scotland): Increases in minimum weekly rates ranging from 8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. for men and 6s. 6d. to 8s. for women, according to occupation and pattern of shift working (first full pay week in February).

Road haulage contracting: Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40. (28th February).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work" which is published concurrently with this GAZETTE.

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during the month include iron and steel and pig iron manufacture, building and civil engineering (Northern Ireland), and the wire and wire rope industries.

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 820,000 workers were increased by a total of £420,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. About 145,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour. Of the total increase of £420,000 about £340,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £40,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £20,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, £10,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions and the remainder from an arbitration award.

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–February, 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 twelve months. In the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	355,000	245,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	85,000	45,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	22,000	30,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	1,240,000	1,760,000	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	50,000	10,000	137,000	127,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	2,000	2,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	4,000	1,500	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	18,000	11,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	115,000	100,000	2,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	10,000	4,500	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	75,000	110,000	11,000	11,000
Construction	145,000	90,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	26,000	12,000	—	—
Transport and communication	18,000	14,000	145,000	145,000
Distributive trades	30,000	20,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	135,000	80,000	—	—
Totals—January–February 1968	2,330,000	2,535,000	295,000	285,000
Totals—January–February 1967	3,455,000	1,140,000	180,000	185,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1967				
March	1,030	—	625	20
April	635	—	170	50
May	2,100	—	1,000	120
June	150	—	60	2
July	5,830	—	2,465	420
August	910	30	375	35
September	1,320	160	910	2
October	345	30	205	8
November	1,990	—	1,230	8
December*	910	—	750	—
1968				
January*	1,515	—	2,115	150
February	820	—	420	145

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include: Cutlery (Great Britain).—Increased to 3 weeks; Retail pharmacy (England & Wales).—1 extra week for pharmacists after 3 years' service with the same employer.

RETAIL PRICES, 20th February 1968

At 20th February 1968 the official retail prices index was 122.2 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 121.6 at 16th January and 118.6 at 21st February 1967.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of bread and some other goods and services.

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

The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were 120.7 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 124.6 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 121.8 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the prices of bread and tomatoes were partly offset by reductions in the prices of eggs and apples. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations was 120.7, the same figure as in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 121.8, compared with 121.1 in January.

Housing

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished. The index for the housing group rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 139.4, compared with 138.6 in January.

Clothing and footwear

There were rises in the average levels of prices for many articles of clothing and footwear, and the index for the group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 112.3, compared with 111.9 in January.

Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were increases in road passenger fares in some areas. There was also a rise in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 114.4, compared with 113.9 in January.

Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of increases in the prices of some newspapers and periodicals the group index figure rose by about one per cent. to 117.6, compared with 116.3 in January.

Services

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of charges for dry cleaning, resulting from the re-introduction of normal charges following some temporary seasonal reductions, the group index figure rose by one per cent. to 129.3, compared with 128.0 in January.

Other groups

In the remaining five groups there was little change in the general level of prices.

CORRECTION

On page 7 of the January 1968 issue of the GAZETTE the figures for all manual occupations in agriculture, mining and quarrying in the table "Estimated numbers in civil employment" should have read 1595.3, not 756.3 as published.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	121.8
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	128
Meat and bacon	131
Fish	120
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	107
Milk, cheese and eggs	116
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	126
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	128
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	106
Other food	113
II Alcoholic drink	125.1
III Tobacco	120.8
IV Housing	139.4
V Fuel and light: Total	132.7
Coal and coke	134
Other fuel and light	132
VI Durable household goods: Total	110.4
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	118
Radio, television and other household appliances	101
Pottery, glassware and hardware	114
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	112.3
Men's outer clothing	117
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	113
Children's clothing	112
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	108
Footwear	116
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	114.4
Motoring and cycling	106
Fares	134
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	117.6
Books, newspapers and periodicals	147
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	105
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	115
X Services: Total	129.3
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	124
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	136
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	121.9*
All Items	122.2

* The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory 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 101-133 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the Ministry of Labour 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 [MINISTRY OF LABOUR 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 [MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour Administrative Regions in the south east of England, [MINISTRY OF LABOUR 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 the GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked per week 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.

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
 .. not available
 - nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
 n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
 S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition)

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.

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	June	22,373	1,672	24,044	255	24,299	474	24,773	16,366	8,407
	September	22,493	1,669	24,162	291	24,452	464	24,916	16,419	8,497
	December	22,375	1,665	24,040	355	24,395	454	24,849	16,418	8,431
1962	March	22,482	1,663	24,145	411	24,556	446	25,002	16,480	8,522
	June	22,572	1,660	24,232	372	24,604	442	25,046	16,507	8,539
	September	22,601	1,656	24,258	439	24,697	436	25,133	16,542	8,591
1963	December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
	March	22,343	1,651	23,993	636	24,629	431	25,060	16,492	8,568
	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
1964	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
1965	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1966	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
1967	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
1968	September	23,325	1,612	24,937	324	25,261	416	25,677	16,570	9,108
	December	23,016	1,612	24,628	467	25,095	419	25,514	16,524	8,990
	March	22,728	1,612	24,340	525	24,925	419	25,283	16,321	8,963
1969	June	22,828	1,612	24,440	466	25,322	417	25,322	16,388	8,935
	September	22,353		24,024				24,793	16,373	8,419
	December	22,448		24,116				24,890	16,416	8,474
1970	March	22,388		24,054				24,847	16,387	8,460
	June	22,534		24,197				25,011	16,508	8,503
	September	22,552		24,211				25,065	16,514	8,551
1971	December	22,556		24,212				25,106	16,539	8,568
	March	22,499		24,153				25,094	16,522	8,572
	June	22,395		24,046				25,070	16,521	8,549
1972	September	22,583		24,229				25,157	16,555	8,602
	December	22,625		24,269				25,180	16,534	8,646
	March	22,772		24,414				25,273	16,575	8,698
1973	June	22,764		24,402				25,198	16,522	8,677
	September	22,872		24,507				25,288	16,553	8,734
	December	23,005		24,637				25,414	16,595	8,819
1974	March	23,091		24,720				25,469	16,614	8,855
	June	23,069		24,695				25,419	16,558	8,861
	September	23,127		24,749				25,482	16,611	8,871
1975	December	23,164		24,783				25,527	16,573	8,954
	March	23,294		24,910				25,634	16,622	9,012
	June	23,246		24,860				25,541	16,554	8,987
1976	September	23,280		24,892				25,603	16,563	9,039
	December	23,280		24,892				25,651	16,566	9,085
	March	23,029		24,641				25,572	16,493	9,019
1977	June	22,780		24,392				25,293	16,349	8,944
	September	22,807		24,419				25,342	16,395	8,947
	December									

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

Standard Regions	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain	
1965	June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
1966	September	7,195	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209
	December	8,018	632	1,311	2,348	1,418	2,082	3,013	1,309	2,153	985	23,280
1967	March	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
1968	September	8,021	609	1,329	2,337	1,427	2,107	3,010	1,318	2,178	980	23,325
	December	7,957	609	1,289	2,312	1,419	2,073	2,977	1,290	2,123	957	23,016
1969	March	7,861	600	1,278	2,270	1,407	2,061	2,924	1,265	2,108	945	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	2,100	952	22,828

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month		Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959	June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960	June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961	June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962	June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963	June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964	June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
	(b)‡	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966	June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
	(b)	23,301.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
1964	July	23,050.0	11,435.8	8,752.8	654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0	
	August	23,050.0	11,488.0	8,792.9	653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1	
	September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2	651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9	
	October	23,078.0	11,572.2	8,866.3	649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	206.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7	
	November	23,078.0	11,599.2	8,886.5	647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7	
	December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3	645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6	
1965	January	23,017.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5	
	February	23,017.0	11,533.9	8,849.6	640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4	
	March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0	637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3	
	April	23,147.0	11,513.9	8,827.9	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1	
	May	23,147.0	11,548.3	8,852.7	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9	
	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4	
	July	23,209.0	11,553.8	8,864.4	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1	
	August	23,209.0	11,599.2	8,903.9	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3	
	September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3	
	October	23,280.0	11,654.6	8,943.8	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3	
	November	23,280.0	11,659.5	8,957.7	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4	
	December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3	
1966	January	23,194.0	11,553.7	8,899.2	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5	
	February	23,194.0	11,548.0	8,893.5	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6	
	March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6	
	April	23,301.0	11,534.6	8,879.0	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9	
	May	23,301.0	11,557.5	8,870.9	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6	
	June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
	(b)	23,301.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
	July	23,147.0	11,606.6	8,992.9	570.5	850.0	527.3	622.6	2,349.7	198.7	840.2	596.4	756.5	59.1	
	August	23,147.0	11,637.3	9,033.2	568.1	856.1	530.3	622.7	2,362.8	198.8	841.2	597.0	760.8	59.4	
	September	23,147.0	11,611.3	9,029.8	566.0	844.4	528.3	624.4	2,376.5	200.3	843.9	595.1	757.7	58.9	
	October	23,280.0	11,586.3	9,007.0	564.7	847.1	528.6	620.3	2,373.4	201.1	841.0	593.7	752.8	57.8	
	November	23,280.0	11,528.1	8,960.5	563.9	846.3	526.7	616.2	2,370.0	202.1	825.7	589.0	747.3	57.8	
	December	23,280.0	11,480.4	8,921.3	562.5	841.2	524.3	612.9	2,367.0	203.4	822.5	586.5	741.2	57.1	
1967	January	22,828.0	11,361.7	8,838.9	560.8	825.3	520.1	607.0	2,352.5	202.9	819.4	579.9	730.7	56.7	
	February	22,828.0	11,320.6	8,801.2	559.5	819.0	519.7	603.6	2,346.6	201.2	818.4	575.6	723.9	56.4	
	March	22,828.0	11,286.5	8,769.5	557.6	817.6	518.6	600.2	2,339.6	200.4	818.6	573.3	716.3	56.3	
	April	22,828.0	11,275.3	8,761.2	555.9	817.8	517.5	597.3	2,335.2	200.8	817.9	572.8	713.3	56.8	
	May	22,828.0	11,255.5	8,731.6	553.8	819.8	515.9	594.3	2,328.4	198.9	817.3	569.5	706.9	56.3	
	June	22,828.0	11,220.7	8,700.5	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1	
	July	22,828.0	11,214.5	8,699.3	546.7	841.6	515.9	589.6	2,315.5	196.5	813.2	563.0	698.4	55.8	
	August	22,828.0	11,237.3	8,709.8	544.1	843.9	517.4	589.4	2,319.5	195.5	810.6	563.0	698.3	56.1	
	September	22,828.0	11,234.0	8,709.1	541.3	835.7	515.8	590.5	2,330.0	194.9	810.9	562.7	694.2	55.7	
	October	22,828.0	11,205.6	8,705.3	537.2	838.4	514.2	588.2	2,331.7	194.8	810.2	562.2	692.4	55.4	
	November	22,828.0	11,209.0	8,709.5	532.8	839.3	515.3	587.5	2,332.7	195.9	809.0	563.4	692.8	56.0	
	December	22,828.0	11,178.4	8,700.6	529.5	834.4	514.9	587.5	2,329.0	195.6	810.9	563.7	695.0	55.4	
1968	January	22,828.0	11,071.0	8,627.7	526.4	815.2	512.5	585.3	2,312.3	193.7	807.9	559.2	690.9	55.1	

* 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 the GAZETTE. For June 1959 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 i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
‡ 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 1967 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1968.
Note: 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, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month		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
1959	June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960	June	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961	June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962	June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963	June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964	June(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
	(b)‡	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
1965	June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	608.8	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
1966	June(a)	524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3
	(b)	527.6	361.0	314.1	644.1	344.9	1,636.6	422.9	1,609.3	2,92					

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2	
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	462.6	2.0
	November 11	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	444.3	1.9
	December 9	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964	January 13	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
	February 10	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
	March 16	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
	April 13	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
	May 11	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
	June 15	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
	July 13	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
	August 10	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
	September 14	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
	October 12	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
	November 9	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
	December 7	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	January 11	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
	February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
	March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
	April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
	May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
	June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
	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
1966	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	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	276.9	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	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	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	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	541.3	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
1968	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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.9	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8	
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4
	November 11	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3
	December 9	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964	January 13	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
	February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
	March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
	April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
	May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
	August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
	September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
	October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
	November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
	December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
	February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	255.0	1.5
	March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
	April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
	May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
	June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	August 6	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	359.4	2.4
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	360.6	2.4
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	358.2	2.4
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	369.8	2.5
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	398.8	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	413.4	2.8
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	429.8	2.9
	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	444.3	3.0
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	455.5	3.1
	September 11	447.8							

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.1	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	2.4	114.7	112.8	1.4
	November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	2.3	116.2	108.7	1.3
	December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	106.4	1.3
1964	January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2
	February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	95.8	1.1
	March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	90.4	1.1
	April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1
	May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1
	June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	88.3	1.1
	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	1.7	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
	November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	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
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9	
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6	
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	0.2	69.7	71.2	..
	November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	0.4	71.3	68.0	..
	December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	0.3	68.0	65.4	..
1964	January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..
	February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	59.0	..
	March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	56.6	..
	April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	59.1	..
	May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	57.0	..
	June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	55.6	..
	July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0	..
	August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..
	September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..
	October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..
	November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
	December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..
1965	January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
	April 10	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.5
	June 12	84.6	1.4	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
	September 11	90.3	1.5	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.7
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
	February 12	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.4

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
1960	28.1	..	26.0	1.0	2.1	25.4	..	..
1961	28.1	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	..	
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	..	
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	..	
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14	34.1	..	33.9	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
	November 11	34.6	..	34.3	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
	December 9	33.8	..	33.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	January 13	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
	February 10	36.0	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
	March 16	33.6	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
	April 13	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
	May 11	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
	June 15	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
	July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
	August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
	September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
	October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.1	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	43.5	43.5	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	47.6	47.6	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1	1.9
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8	1.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9	1.6
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	43.2	1.5

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5	
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14	24.2	1.8	24.1	0.4	0.1	23.7	23.4	1.8
	November 11	26.2	2.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8
	December 9	26.0	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964	January 13	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
	April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
	May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
	June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
	July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
	August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
	September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
	October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.4
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.4
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	34.3	2.6
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	35.3	2.6
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.7	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7	2.5
	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
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5	2.3
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	30.5	2.3

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3	0.5		
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.4		
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5	0.7		
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5	1.0		
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	27.6	1.4		
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.7	1.3		
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8	0.8		
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4	1.3		
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2	1.5		
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8	1.6		
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4	0.8		
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1	0.6		
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5	0.8		
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8	1.8		
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14.	35.8	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	31.5	1.4
	November 11	32.7	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	29.7	30.1	1.3
	December 9	30.4	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	28.5	1.2
1964	January 13	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
	February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
	March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	1.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	8.4	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	17.1	17.1	0.7
	October 12.	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	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
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	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	1.1	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	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	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	14.1	47.4	47.4	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.7	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.8
	February 12	61.8	2.6	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	42.3	1.8

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6	..		
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	..		
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9	..		
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1	..		
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4	..		
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5	..		
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1	..		
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8	..		
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8	..		
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6	..		
1964	13.6	0.9	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8	..		
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9	..	0.8	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2	..	1.0	
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3	..	1.6	
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14.	17.4	..	16.8	0.7	0.6	16.1	17.2	..
	November 11	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	16.7	..
	December 9	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964	January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
	February 10	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8	..
	March 16	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
	April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
	May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
	June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.2	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12.	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11.	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10.	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8
1968	January 8	29.5	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	24.1	1.7
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	23.3	1.6

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	..	1.1
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	..	1.9
Monthly averages								
1963	October 14.	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2	..
	November 11	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8	..
	December 9	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	April 13	..	28.9	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	..	25.3	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	..	21.7	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	..	21.3	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	..	26.9	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	..	24.5	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12.	..	24.3	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	..	24.2	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	..	23.8	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11.	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	19.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
	October 10.	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
	November 14	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
	December 12	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	January 9	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
	March 13	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
	April 10	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
	May 8	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	37.3	35.9	1.8
	June 12	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
	July 10	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
	August 14	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
	September 11	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
	October 9	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
	November 13	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
	December 11	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968	January 8	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
	February 12	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3
Monthly averages								
1963	October 14.	2.7	78.6	2.7	1.8	75.9	77.2	2.6
	November 11	2.6	76.7	1.1	1.4	75.6	73.9	2.4
	December 9	2.5	73.1	0.6	1.2	72.5	72.2	2.4
1964	January 13	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
	February 10	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
	March 16	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
	April 13	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
	May 11	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
	June 15	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
	July 13	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
	August 10	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
	September 14	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
	October 12.	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11.	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	1.3	38.1	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10.	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
	February 13	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.1
	March 13	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
	April 10	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
	May 8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
	June 12	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.3
	July 10	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2	2.4
	August 14	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0	2.5
	September 11	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5	2.5
	October 9	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0	2.4
	November 13	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8	2.4
	December 11	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	January 8	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8	2.4
	February 12	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0	2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1962	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1963	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1964	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1965	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1966	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1963	October 14	57.5	4.4	56.4	3.2	53.2	54.5	4.1
	November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	55.3	52.3	4.0
	December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964	January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	54.6	48.2	3.7
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	51.3	44.8	3.4
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	47.0	42.3	3.2
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	38.1	39.0	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	39.0	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7	49.7	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	54.4	4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8	57.5	4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	53.7	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.7	61.1	0.6	60.5	53.6	4.0
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	51.8	3.9

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1963	October 14	90.8	4.1	88.3	1.6	86.7	92.0	4.2
	November 11	92.7	4.2	89.3	1.0	88.3	87.9	4.0
	December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	88.5	85.7	3.9
1964	January 13	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	95.6	83.9	3.8
	February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	93.1	80.8	3.7
	March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	87.5	79.3	3.6
	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	68.8	76.5	3.5
	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	69.0	68.4	3.0
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	50.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1			

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3	
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7	
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9	
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4	
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4	
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5	
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	1.3	21.4		2.2	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5	
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7	
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9	
1963	October 14	29.0	2.9	28.8	1.0	0.2	27.8	28.0	2.8
	November 11	29.2	3.0	29.0	0.6	0.2	28.3	27.4	2.8
	December 9	28.7	2.9	28.5	0.5	0.2	28.1	26.8	2.7
1964	January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
	February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
	March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
	April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
	May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
	June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
	July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
	August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
	September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
	October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	24.3	2.4
	November 9	25.9	2.6	15.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	24.1	2.4
	December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.2	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	3.6	40.5	35.2	3.6
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.7
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.9
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.9
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	40.6	4.1
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	41.1	4.2
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.8	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.5	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	39.4	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	37.4	3.8
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	35.6	3.6

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54	
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	12	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1965	December	318	136	75	53	12	25	34	22	88
1966	January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22	89
	February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87
	March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84
	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81
	May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76
	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72
	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1965	September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88
	October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85
	November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84
	December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84
1966	January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82
	February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79
	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78
	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78
	May	277	120</							

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Year		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954		268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961	Monthly averages	306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1963	October 14	453.8	91.9	20.2	54.6	12.0	66.2	14.6	105.6	58.4	77.1
	November 11	455.4	84.6	18.6	51.2	11.2	62.4	15.9			
	December 9	444.1	72.0	16.2	47.5	10.7	66.9	15.1			
1964	January 13	470.6	91.5	19.5	50.0	10.6	67.7	14.4	130.9	53.4	76.9
	February 10	448.0	77.0	17.2	45.8	10.2	66.4	14.8			
	March 16	408.0	64.6	15.8	39.1	9.6	53.3	13.1			
	April 13	399.1	78.5	19.7	34.9	8.7	50.5	12.7	107.3	54.1	73.7
	May 11	355.3	61.6	17.3	34.4	9.7	42.7	12.0			
	June 15	311.7	54.0	17.3	30.1	9.7	35.3	11.3			
	July 13	308.4	65.7	21.3	30.3	9.8	37.6	12.2	67.4	42.1	65.2
	August 10	360.5	77.6	21.5	60.2	16.7	44.8	12.4			
	September 14	331.8	72.5	21.9	36.7	11.0	47.0	14.2			
	October 12	33.5	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1	63.2
	November 9	337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5			
	December 7	335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0			
1965	January 11	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3			
	March 8	338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0			
	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1			
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1			
	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8			
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5			
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	28.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1967	January 9	524.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			

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

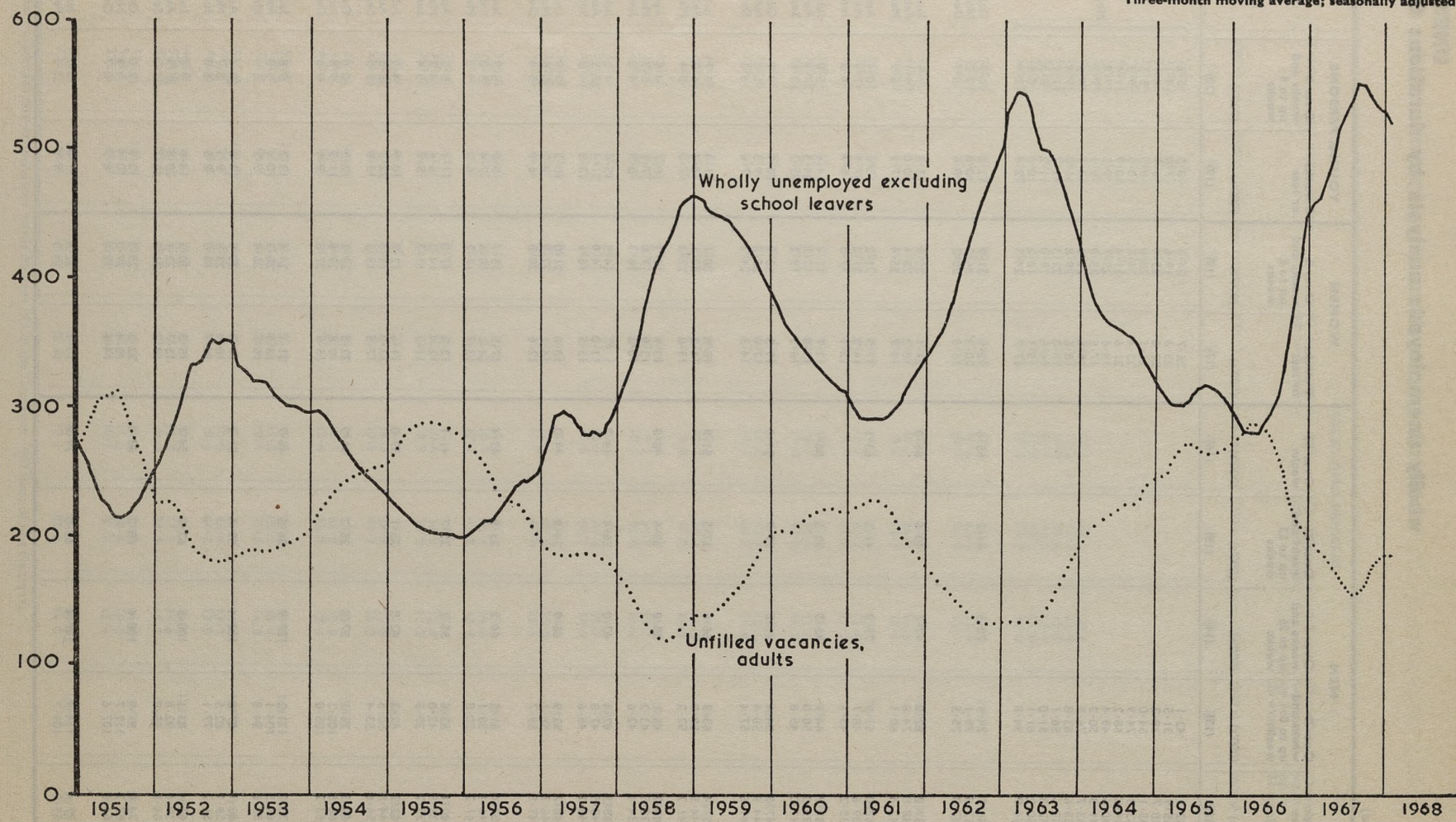
UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS				
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and 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		
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
Year		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
1954		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	1954	
1955		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	1955	
1956		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	1956	
1957		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	1957	
1958		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	1958	
1959		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	1959	
1960		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	1960	
1961	Monthly averages	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	1961	
1962		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	1962	
1963		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	1963	
1964		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	1964	
1965		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	1965	
1966		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	1966	
1967		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	1967	
1963	October 14	310.5	56.1	74.3	70.3	44.2	65.6	22.9	31.9	12.8	14.7	October 14	1963
	November 11	318.5	53.5	79.1				20.3	34.3	10.8	10.2	November 11	
	December 9	317.2	47.3	75.5				16.0	30.2	8.6	8.7	December 9	
1964	January 13	337.9	57.2	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.1	25.9	13.3	9.9	January 13	1964
	February 10	321.3	48.8	74.8				18.2	28.4	10.0	9.1	February 10	
	March 16	294.3	42.4	60.1				14.7	25.4	7.5	6.9	March 16	
	April 13	281.1	47.0	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	17.9	21.2	13.6	10.4	April 13	
	May 11	254.0	39.6	48.7				14.2	21.2	7.9	7.3	May 11	
	June 15	225.7	35.2	43.1				12.1	17.5	6.7	4.8	June 15	
	July 13	218.5	38.7	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.7	17.4	14.4	5.8	July 13	
	August 10	225.1	39.3	50.0				13.8	17.8	24.5	37.1	August 10	
	September 14	220.6	41.0	45.8				16.3	19.2	15.2	18.6	September 14	
	October 12	231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7	October 12	
	November 9	238.1	44.9	58.4				17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8	November 9	
	December 7	239.7	41.6	57.4				14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3	December 7	
1965	January 11	260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7	January 11	1965
	February 8	254.3	44.5	59.0									

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS			YOUNG PERSONS		
		Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted	Men Women			
1959	223	157		88 69	67		
1960	314	212		121 91	102		
1961	320	213		124 89	107		
1962	214	149		78 72	64		
1963	196	144		71 73	53		
1964	317	221		115 106	96		
1965	384	265		143 122	119		
1966	371	255		138 117	116		
1967	250	174		92 82	76		
Monthly averages							
1963	July 10	233	160	131	79	81	73
	August 7	220	153	134	77	77	66
	September 4	214	158	146	79	80	56
	October 9	215	160	160	81	79	55
	November 6	214	157	173	80	77	57
	December 4	213	155	181	79	76	58
1964	January 8	229	166	193	83	83	63
	February 5	250	178	198	90	88	73
	March 11	297	202	213	104	99	95
	April 8	307	212	209	108	104	95
	May 6	327	227	215	116	111	100
	June 10	368	251	226	128	122	118
	July 8	380	250	222	128	123	130
	August 5	357	239	220	123	115	119
	September 9	335	239	226	125	114	96
	October 7	325	233	233	124	110	91
	November 4	319	230	246	125	105	89
	December 2	311	222	248	120	102	89
1965	January 6	311	221	248	118	103	90
	February 3	326	229	250	124	105	96
	March 3	358	249	260	137	112	109
	April 7	408	274	271	149	125	133
	May 5	420	287	275	155	132	133
	June 9	449	302	277	162	140	147
	July 7	452	296	268	158	138	156
	August 4	422	282	263	153	129	139
	September 8	392	275	263	148	127	117
	October 6	373	265	265	144	122	107
	November 3	355	253	269	138	115	102
	December 1	347	246	273	135	111	100
1966	January 5	346	245	272	132	113	101
	February 9	373	260	281	141	120	113
	March 9	405	274	285	149	126	131
	April 13	432	289	286	155	134	143
	May 11	439	296	284	159	137	143
	June 8	450	300	275	161	139	150
	July 6	455	296	268	158	138	159
	August 3	410	273	255	148	126	137
	September 7	351	247	235	132	115	104
	October 5	301	217	217	117	100	84
	November 9	253	186	201	102	84	67
	December 7	234	173	200	97	76	61
1967	January 4	224	164	191	89	75	60
	February 8	236	168	188	91	76	68
	March 8	256	174	184	94	80	82
	April 5	258	178	174	96	82	81
	May 3	262	180	168	97	83	82
	June 7	281	187	162	98	89	95
	July 5	284	184	155	95	88	101
	August 9	256	174	155	91	83	82
	September 6	246	177	165	90	87	70
	October 4	241	176	176	91	85	66
	November 8	228	166	181	86	80	62
	December 6	224	163	190	85	78	60
1968	January 3	220	159	186	80	79	61
	February 7	232	165	185	82	83	68

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*†

TABLE I20

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME‡				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Working part of week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average	
1959 May 30 . . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . (a)	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1962 May 26 . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18 . . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 October 19 . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16 . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14 . .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18 . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15 . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19 . . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17 . . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14 . . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18 . .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16 . . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13 . .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11 . .	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15 . .	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19 . . .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19 . . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23 . . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21 . . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18 . . .	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
July 16 . . .	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	0.5	293	9
August 13 . . .	1,836	29.9	15,346	8½	—	19	29	213	7½	29	0.5	232	8
September 17 . .	2,023	33.0	17,078	8½	7	282	67	627	9½	73	1.2	910	12½
October 15 . . .	1,998	32.9	16,784	8½	5	207	159	1,522	9½	164	2.7	1,729	10½
November 19 . .	1,945	32.2	16,294	8½	12	486	176	2,027	11½	187	3.1	2,513	13½
December 17 . .	1,914	31.9	16,174	8½	4	177	161	1,599	10	165	2.8	1,775	11
1967 January 14 . .	1,765	29.8	14,352	8	9	372	153	1,435	9½	162	2.7	1,807	11
February 18 . . .	1,823	30.9	15,034	8	10	420	147	1,318	9	157	2.7	1,738	11
March 18 . . .	1,880	32.0	15,566	8½	6	235	103	915	9	109	1.9	1,151	10½
April 18 . . .	1,899	32.8	15,731	8½	7	291	97	905	9½	104	1.8	1,196	11½
May 13 . . .	1,904	33.0	15,803	8½	5	214	100	929	9½	105	1.8	1,144	11
June 17 . . .	1,894	33.0	15,881	8½	6	257	86	761	9	92	1.6	1,017	11
July 15 . . .	1,840	32.0	15,823	8½	3	110	71	600	8	73	1.3	710	9½
August 19 . . .	1,718	29.9	14,568	8½	5	190	72	651	9	77	1.3	841	11
September 16 . .	1,866	32.5	15,800	8½	7	292	78	757	10	85	1.5	1,049	12½
October 14 . . .	1,939	33.7	16,412	8½	4	165	67	575	8½	71	1.2	740	10½
November 18 . .	1,993	34.7	16,801	8½	2	83	61	529	8½	63	1.1	612	10
December 16 . .	2,002	34.9	17,043	8½	2	80	40	338	8½	42	0.7	418	10
1968 January 13 . .	1,842	32.3	15,046	8	4	155	47	459	9½	51	0.9	614	12

* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. From 1959 to 1961(a) they relate only to those establishments which rendered returns in the month concerned. From May 1961(b) onwards they are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns.

† Figures from May 1960 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
‡ Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each until November 1960 and 42 hours each thereafter.
§ See footnote on page 224.

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

TABLE I21

1962 AVERAGE=100

Year	Month	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
		All manufacturing industries	Engineering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	April	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	May	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	June	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	July	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	August	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	September	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	November	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	97.4	99.9	99.6	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	December	100.7	101.7	101.9	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	January	99.8	101.9	101.9	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	February	97.3	101.0	101.0	91.5	91.7	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	March	92.5	96.8	86.1	84.4	93.1	95.0	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1964	April 18 . . .	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101.4
	May 16 . . .	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
	June 20 . . .	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
	July 18* . . .	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
	August 15* . .	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5
	September 19 .	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	101.2
	October 17 . .	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
	November 14 .	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
	December 12 .	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	100.0	101.2
1965	January 16 . .	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7</			

EARNINGS AND HOURS
United Kingdom: wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked

TABLE I22 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*										
		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	£ 15 11	£ 16 16	£ 17 1	£ 16 5	£ 15 17	£ 16 3	£ 14 14	£ 14 7	£ 14 7	£ 16 6	
	Oct.	£ 15 18	£ 17 8	£ 17 19	£ 16 18	£ 15 17	£ 16 18	£ 15 7	£ 14 17	£ 16 4	£ 17 4	
1964	April	£ 16 8	£ 18 0	£ 19 1	£ 17 18	£ 17 10	£ 21 5	£ 17 19	£ 16 1	£ 15 8	£ 18 0	
	Oct.	£ 17 3	£ 18 19	£ 19 10	£ 18 7	£ 17 17	£ 21 1	£ 18 5	£ 16 7	£ 15 16	£ 18 12	
1965	April	£ 17 15	£ 19 11	£ 20 7	£ 19 2	£ 19 6	£ 22 9	£ 19 2	£ 16 18	£ 16 8	£ 19 5	
	Oct.	£ 18 14	£ 20 8	£ 21 3	£ 19 16	£ 19 16	£ 22 9	£ 19 16	£ 17 17	£ 17 5	£ 20 1	
1966	April	£ 19 11	£ 21 7	£ 21 10	£ 20 11	£ 21 13	£ 23 15	£ 20 8	£ 18 10	£ 17 12	£ 20 11	
	Oct.	£ 19 15	£ 21 5	£ 21 9	£ 20 12	£ 21 6	£ 21 19	£ 20 6	£ 18 11	£ 17 13	£ 20 17	
1967	April	£ 20 0	£ 21 10	£ 21 12	£ 20 15	£ 21 14	£ 23 7	£ 20 11	£ 18 13	£ 18 4	£ 21 9	
	Oct.	£ 20 17	£ 22 5	£ 22 8	£ 21 8	£ 21 18	£ 24 8	£ 21 1	£ 19 11	£ 18 14	£ 21 19	
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.2	47.0	47.2	49.4	
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	46.0	46.9	46.1	46.1	49.4	
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	49.3	
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	48.7	
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	48.3	
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	47.8	
1967	April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	48.2	
	Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.1	44.7	41.8	48.0	
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	s. 6 d. 6.0	s. 7 d. 2.4	s. 7 d. 6.1	s. 7 d. 0.9	s. 6 d. 10.4	s. 8 d. 6.8	s. 6 d. 11.8	s. 6 d. 3.8	s. 6 d. 2.3	s. 6 d. 8.0	
	Oct.	s. 6 d. 7.2	s. 7 d. 5.5	s. 7 d. 8.5	s. 7 d. 2.8	s. 6 d. 11.7	s. 8 d. 8.8	s. 7 d. 2.0	s. 6 d. 6.4	s. 6 d. 5.9	s. 6 d. 9.6	
1964	April	s. 6 d. 10.0	s. 7 d. 8.2	s. 8 d. 1.5	s. 7 d. 7.1	s. 7 d. 4.7	s. 9 d. 2.7	s. 7 d. 6.3	s. 6 d. 9.5	s. 6 d. 7.4	s. 7 d. 0.3	
	Oct.	s. 7 d. 1.6	s. 8 d. 0.8	s. 8 d. 4.5	s. 7 d. 9.5	s. 7 d. 6.5	s. 9 d. 4.2	s. 7 d. 8.6	s. 6 d. 11.8	s. 7 d. 0.2	s. 7 d. 2.7	
1965	April	s. 7 d. 4.8	s. 8 d. 3.9	s. 8 d. 8.5	s. 8 d. 2.4	s. 8 d. 1.0	s. 9 d. 11.4	s. 7 d. 9.6	s. 7 d. 2.6	s. 7 d. 2.0	s. 7 d. 6.4	
	Oct.	s. 7 d. 10.0	s. 8 d. 10.3	s. 9 d. 2.4	s. 8 d. 7.3	s. 8 d. 7.0	s. 10 d. 3.4	s. 8 d. 2.7	s. 7 d. 7.8	s. 7 d. 6.4	s. 8 d. 0.2	
1966	April	s. 8 d. 4.1	s. 9 d. 3.1	s. 9 d. 5.5	s. 8 d. 11.6	s. 9 d. 2.3	s. 10 d. 8.6	s. 8 d. 10.3	s. 7 d. 11.5	s. 7 d. 10.6	s. 8 d. 4.0	
	Oct.	s. 8 d. 4.1	s. 9 d. 5.0	s. 9 d. 6.8	s. 9 d. 1.3	s. 9 d. 3.3	s. 10 d. 7.7	s. 8 d. 11.4	s. 8 d. 1.3	s. 8 d. 0.0	s. 8 d. 6.9	
1967	April	s. 8 d. 5.8	s. 9 d. 2.5	s. 9 d. 7.8	s. 9 d. 2.5	s. 9 d. 5.3	s. 10 d. 9.5	s. 9 d. 0.9	s. 8 d. 2.6	s. 8 d. 1.3	s. 8 d. 8.7	
	Oct.	s. 8 d. 9.3	s. 9 d. 9.6	s. 9 d. 11.6	s. 9 d. 6.1	s. 9 d. 7.7	s. 11 d. 3.0	s. 9 d. 4.1	s. 8 d. 7.2	s. 8 d. 4.4	s. 8 d. 11.7	

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*										
		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	£ 8 1	£ 7 19	£ 8 3	£ 8 13	£ 7 18	£ 9 15	£ 7 17	£ 8 0	£ 7 14	£ 7 15	
	Oct.	£ 8 5	£ 8 5	£ 8 6	£ 8 16	£ 8 4	£ 9 19	£ 8 2	£ 8 7	£ 8 2	£ 8 0	
1964	April	£ 8 9	£ 8 8	£ 8 18	£ 9 6	£ 8 18	£ 10 15	£ 8 10	£ 8 13	£ 8 2	£ 8 9	
	Oct.	£ 9 0	£ 8 14	£ 9 0	£ 9 7	£ 8 13	£ 10 10	£ 8 12	£ 8 17	£ 8 14	£ 8 11	
1965	April	£ 9 8	£ 9 7	£ 9 5	£ 9 13	£ 9 17	£ 11 3	£ 8 18	£ 9 0	£ 8 13	£ 9 0	
	Oct.	£ 9 8	£ 9 7	£ 9 11	£ 9 18	£ 10 7	£ 11 4	£ 9 5	£ 9 9	£ 9 7	£ 9 5	
1966	April	£ 9 15	£ 9 13	£ 9 18	£ 10 10	£ 10 11	£ 12 0	£ 9 12	£ 9 15	£ 9 7	£ 9 14	
	Oct.	£ 9 16	£ 9 16	£ 9 18	£ 10 9	£ 10 4	£ 11 5	£ 9 13	£ 9 19	£ 9 10	£ 9 18	
1967	April	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 9 19	£ 10 13	£ 10 3	£ 12 0	£ 9 16	£ 9 19	£ 9 10	£ 10 1	
	Oct.	£ 10 5	£ 10 7	£ 10 6	£ 11 2	£ 10 3	£ 12 6	£ 10 6	£ 10 7	£ 10 0	£ 10 5	
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.5	
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.6	39.4	38.7	
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.7	
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.6	
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.3	38.1	
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.6	
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.9	
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.3	
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	s. 4 d. 11.8	s. 3 d. 11.8	s. 4 d. 2.1	s. 4 d. 3.6	s. 3 d. 10.7	s. 4 d. 10.1	s. 4 d. 0.1	s. 4 d. 0.7	s. 3 d. 11.1	s. 4 d. 1.3	
	Oct.	s. 4 d. 0.9	s. 4 d. 1.2	s. 4 d. 3.0	s. 4 d. 4.5	s. 4 d. 0.8	s. 4 d. 11.8	s. 4 d. 1.5	s. 4 d. 2.3	s. 4 d. 1.3	s. 4 d. 2.5	
1964	April	s. 4 d. 2.1	s. 4 d. 2.2	s. 4 d. 6.2	s. 4 d. 7.3	s. 4 d. 3.4	s. 5 d. 3.7	s. 4 d. 3.8	s. 4 d. 3.9	s. 4 d. 2.0	s. 4 d. 4.8	
	Oct.	s. 4 d. 3.7	s. 4 d. 5.0	s. 4 d. 7.6	s. 4 d. 8.4	s. 4 d. 4.7	s. 5 d. 3.9	s. 4 d. 5.4	s. 4 d. 5.9	s. 4 d. 4.1	s. 4 d. 6.3	
1965	April	s. 4 d. 6.4	s. 4 d. 6.5	s. 4 d. 9.7	s. 4 d. 10.9	s. 4 d. 9.5	s. 5 d. 7.8	s. 4 d. 7.5	s. 4 d. 7.1	s. 4 d. 6.2	s. 4 d. 7.9	
	Oct.	s. 4 d. 9.5	s. 4 d. 9.7	s. 5 d. 0.8	s. 5 d. 1.7	s. 5 d. 0.7	s. 5 d. 9.9	s. 4 d. 10.5	s. 4 d. 10.1	s. 4 d. 9.1	s. 4 d. 11.3	
1966	April	s. 4 d. 11.9	s. 5 d. 0.1	s. 5 d. 2.7	s. 5 d. 4.9	s. 5 d. 4.6	s. 6 d. 2.3	s. 5 d. 0.9	s. 5 d. 0.6	s. 4 d. 10.7	s. 5 d. 2.1	
	Oct.	s. 5 d. 0.7	s. 5 d. 1.0	s. 5 d. 3.6	s. 5 d. 5.7	s. 5 d. 3.9	s. 6 d. 1.3	s. 5 d. 2.0	s. 5 d. 2.1	s. 5 d. 0.5	s. 5 d. 2.0	
1967	April	s. 5 d. 1.6	s. 5 d. 2.4	s. 5 d. 4.2	s. 5 d. 6.7	s. 5 d. 2.6	s. 6 d. 3.5	s. 5 d. 2.5	s. 5 d. 2.7	s. 5 d. 0.3	s. 5 d. 5.0	
	Oct.	s. 5 d. 3.3	s. 5 d. 4.3	s. 5 d. 6.2	s. 5 d. 9.1	s. 5 d. 4.4	s. 6 d. 5.3	s. 5 d. 5.9	s. 5 d. 5.5	s. 5 d. 3.0	s. 5 d. 5.9	

* Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS
wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom

TABLE I22 (continued) MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*										
		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	£ 15 2	£ 18 17	£ 16 11	£ 16 12	£ 15 19	£ 16 1	£ 15 13	£ 16 2	£ 14 1	£ 12 16	
	Oct.	£ 16 10	£ 19 10	£ 17 6	£ 17 6	£ 16 8	£ 16 13	£ 16 6	£ 16 12	£ 14 5	£ 12 18	
1964	April	£ 16 19	£ 20 6	£ 17 17	£ 18 4	£ 17 2	£ 17 12	£ 16 10	£ 17 5	£ 14 17	£ 13 11	
	Oct.	£ 17 14	£ 21 4	£ 18 12	£ 18 13	£ 17 13	£ 18 4	£ 17 13	£ 17 13	£ 15 2	£ 13 19	
1965	April	£ 17 16	£ 21 15	£ 19 0	£ 19 9	£ 18 8	£ 19 2	£ 17 12	£ 18 15	£ 15 16	£ 14 7	
	Oct.	£ 19 0	£ 22 17	£ 19 17	£ 20 3	£ 19 1	£ 19 15	£ 18 8	£ 19 15	£ 16 10	£ 15 1	
1966	April	£ 19 2	£ 23 18	£ 20 14	£ 20 19	£ 19 8	£ 20 0	£ 18 17	£ 20 6	£ 17 5	£ 15 14	
	Oct.	£ 19 10	£ 23 17	£ 20 7	£ 20 16	£ 20 1	£ 20 11	£ 19 2	£ 20 18	£ 17 8	£ 15 13	
1967	April	£ 19 9	£ 23 18	£ 21 0	£ 21 3	£ 20 19	£ 20 12	£ 19 6	£ 20 19	£ 17 15	£ 16 3	
	Oct.	£ 20 16	£ 24 15	£ 21 17	£ 21 18	£ 21 5	£ 21 14	£ 19 18	£ 21 13	£ 18 5	£ 16 15	
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	
	Oct.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	
1964	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	
	Oct.	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	
1966	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	49.8	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	
	Oct.	45.3	45.5	45.1</								

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Males			Females							
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 6	19 14 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	19 19 3	21 15 3	22 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	20 13 4	20 19 10	
1962	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	24 0 4	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3	
1963	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3	26 5 3	
1964	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7
1965	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 5	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1966	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7	10 17 2
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	Males		Females										
										£ s. d.	No. covered	£ s. d.	No. covered									
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	1,331,000	19 17 3	20 0 9	2,165,000	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5	10 13 6	1,500,000
1962	22 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,345,000	21 4 4	21 2 8	2,200,000	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11	11 6 11	1,529,000
1963	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1	2,267,000	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	636,000	13 18 1	11 19 4	1,562,000
1964	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4	25 10 8	2,341,000	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3	13 14 3	1,635,000	
1965	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2	26 13 9	2,433,000	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	670,000	16 5 4	14 4 11	1,705,000	
1966	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	1,504,000	27 17 6	27 18 1	1,747,000	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6	14 18 0	1,747,000

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

in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.

† All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124

October	1959 = 100		
	All employees	Males	Females
1956	85.0	..	..
1957	90.9	..	..
1958	93.9	..	..
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3

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

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

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

TABLE 125

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	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	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1957	312,000	£ s. d. 11 13 4	94.4	311,000	£ s. d. 8 6 3	89.5	888,000	£ s. d. 16 4 10	91.3	808,000	£ s. d. 10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	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
1966	279,000	16 18 1	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
1967	276,000	17 6 1	140.0	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 4	155.9	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5

† 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; railways; and air transport. The figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. Separate

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

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

TABLE 126

		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)
1954	April	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6
	October	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.7
1955	April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
	October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
	October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3

Note:— The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of Labour's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).

* The figures in column (3) are calculated by: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

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

TABLE I27

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
	March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	86.5	85.6	90.0
	December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.5	88.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	94.3	92.4	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
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
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	93.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	91.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
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
	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
	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
	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
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	104.4	103.8	103.8
	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
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	103.4	102.5	101.4
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.0	109.2
	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
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November	110.8	112.8	109.0	107.3	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
	December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
1968	January*	111.7	112.2	110.4	108.8	109.5	112.3	111.5	112.9	105.4	109.7	111.3	113.9

Note.—This new series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of the GAZETTE.
* Provisional.

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

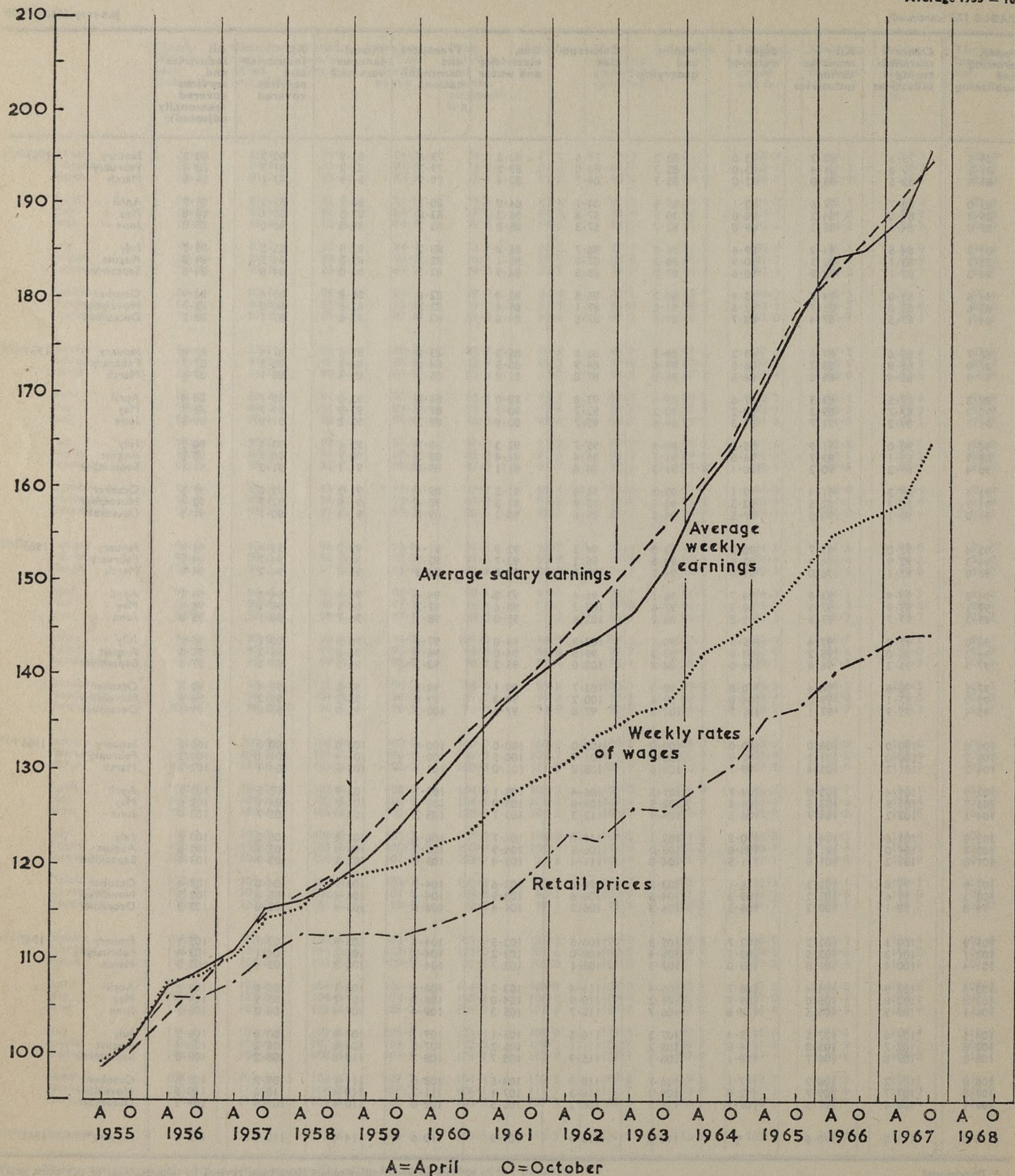
TABLE I27 (continued)

January 1966 = 100

	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)||		
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January
	February	81.2	79.8	81.4	83.0	85.3	80.0	83.2	79.3	82.3	81.3	80.8	February
	March	83.4	82.5	83.0	81.0	85.7	84.7	83.4	79.9	84.9	83.1	81.6	March
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9	April
	May	85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.8	May
	June	87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.8	June
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.7	July
	August	83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.6	August
	September	84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	88.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.6	84.6	September
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	84.9	October
	November	85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.7	November
	December	84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.2	December
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7	February
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	87.6	March
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	May
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	90.8	August
	September	90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.1	September
	October	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.5	October
	November	91.9	90.7	92.5	92.5	93.7	95.8	91.5	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.4	November
	December	90.0	90.1	90.5	89.5	94.5	87.6	90.1	89.0	91.3	90.1	91.3	December
1965	January	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January
	February	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February
	March	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.5	March
	April	94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.4	April
	May	97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.6	May
	June	95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.6	June
	July	96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.1	July
	August	94.2											

Weekly rates of wages, average weekly earnings (manual workers), retail prices; average salary earnings (1955-67)

Average 1955 = 100



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

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

TABLE 128

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	June 1967	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	June 1967
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	109.4	114.0	118.5	114.6	117.5	458 1	110.0	116.2	120.3	121.2	122.8	114.7
Semi-skilled	109.8	111.3	116.1	108.1	112.8	389 11	108.4	112.9	117.3	117.2	118.1	96.7
Labourers	110.7	112.7	118.0	112.2	116.3	325 6	109.6	114.2	118.4	119.1	120.7	79.2
All timeworkers	109.7	113.0	117.6	112.4	116.1	415 6	109.2	114.8	119.0	120.1	121.2	103.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	110.7	114.3	119.3	115.4	118.6	476 6	110.8	116.8	121.6	123.0	125.0	128.2
Semi-skilled	109.7	111.8	116.6	108.9	114.1	424 5	110.3	114.9	119.0	117.1	119.9	114.6
Labourers	110.0	112.8	117.8	112.2	116.3	341 7	108.2	112.6	117.6	118.1	118.6	84.1
All payment-by-result workers	110.0	114.1	118.8	114.9	117.9	466 8	110.4	116.5	120.9	121.9	123.5	120.8
All skilled workers	109.8	111.7	116.4	108.5	113.3	407 7	109.6	114.2	118.2	117.0	118.7	105.6
All semi-skilled workers	110.6	112.4	117.6	112.2	116.1	329 4	109.4	114.1	118.4	119.0	120.5	80.4
All labourers	109.9	112.9	117.6	112.2	116.1	429 9	110.1	115.4	119.6	120.0	121.6	110.8
All workers covered												
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	120.9	130.1	129.4	124.5	131.3	445 9	112.7	119.9	122.8	126.9	132.8	104.8
Semi-skilled	119.6	124.2	130.5	131.3	130.5	363 10	111.2	118.9	125.0	126.7	127.1	82.0
Labourers	112.5	120.3	122.2	119.3	122.9	327 3	107.1	116.2	119.0	121.3	123.4	72.9
All timeworkers	119.4	125.5	126.1	126.2	130.8	396 8	112.1	118.4	120.9	127.5	131.4	91.2
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	120.2	123.6	130.9	128.5	131.0	481 2	113.7	120.3	125.5	128.9	130.9	120.6
Semi-skilled	116.1	120.6	127.4	125.7	127.2	373 6	111.6	118.5	123.6	123.7	126.6	88.1
Labourers	116.3	114.4	119.4	116.2	114.2	358 11	108.7	113.2	117.6	118.7	120.2	82.8
All payment-by-result workers	119.3	122.5	129.6	126.8	128.9	446 3	113.3	120.0	125.2	127.1	129.7	109.6
All skilled workers	120.3	124.8	131.0	127.9	130.9	474 5	113.3	120.7	125.6	128.7	131.0	117.5
All semi-skilled workers	117.0	121.6	128.3	127.1	128.0	371 2	111.7	118.9	124.2	124.7	126.8	86.6
All labourers	114.6	117.0	120.2	118.8	118.2	345 4	107.9	114.6	117.7	121.0	121.9	78.5
All workers covered	119.4	123.7	129.4	127.2	129.4	434 7	113.1	120.6	125.0	128.0	130.2	105.1
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	115.0	120.0	123.7	121.2	124.2	420 11	113.9	121.5	123.7	127.3	127.6	101.6
Craftsmen	115.9	123.9	128.3	124.0	124.5	468 1	114.1	120.8	124.6	124.3	124.6	112.5
All timeworkers	115.1	120.9	124.7	121.7	124.3	431 10	114.0	121.4	124.1	126.5	127.2	104.2
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	115.7	117.9	121.8	117.3	122.0	433 8	114.9	120.7	121.7	121.5	123.8	113.9
Craftsmen	112.5	120.7	120.4	114.2	122.0	487 8	111.7	117.2	116.4	114.9	120.4	123.7
All payment-by-result workers	114.8	118.4	121.2	116.5	121.6	444 4	113.9	119.6	120.1	119.7	122.5	115.8
All general workers	115.5	119.2	123.1	119.6	123.4	426 8	115.0	121.5	123.6	125.2	126.6	107.1
All craftsmen	114.5	122.6	125.0	119.8	123.4	475 11	113.3	119.2	121.2	120.1	122.6	117.0
All workers covered	115.1	119.9	123.3	119.5	123.2	437 4	114.4	120.8	122.7	123.8	125.4	109.2
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	109.7	112.4	121.1	114.3	114.5	403 8	109.8	116.7	122.1	120.9	116.0	98.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	110.9	112.0	117.7	115.8	118.0	470 11	112.3	118.9	123.0	121.4	122.3	110.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	114.6	113.4	111.8	116.0	119.1	406 1	108.4	115.4	108.4	115.4	113.3	89.5
Service workers	108.9	110.7	113.2	110.8	113.3	378 9	108.2	114.8	116.3	117.6	118.4	93.8
Labourers	109.7	109.9	115.3	113.8	115.2	340 7	109.6	117.4	118.3	117.7	118.9	81.3
All timeworkers	111.3	113.0	118.3	115.5	116.9	397 0	110.3	118.0	121.1	120.5	119.8	95.5
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	106.4	107.4	110.9	108.4	110.7	441 6	106.0	112.2	114.0	115.0	115.8	117.8
Maintenance workers (skilled)	110.2	111.3	114.7	112.0	115.6	495 9	110.8	117.3	119.8	118.4	119.6	126.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	106.2	107.0	110.2	106.7	110.7	420 7	107.6	113.5	114.4	113.0	115.0	107.1
Service workers	107.6	109.3	111.8	110.7	114.9	413 1	104.8	111.7	113.3	116.6	118.4	105.3
Labourers	109.7	109.6	114.0	112.6	118.4	375 4	108.7	114.4	116.5	118.0	118.5	88.9
All payment-by-result workers	107.3	108.2	111.7	109.4	112.4	439 5	106.9	113.2	114.9	115.8	116.7	114.4
All process workers	110.0	108.2	112.7	109.2	111.3	437 7	107.0	113.2	115.2	116.1	116.1	115.6
All maintenance workers (skilled)	107.8	108.2	110.8	108.6	112.6	419 2	107.8	113.9	115.1	114.1	116.6	105.2
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	108.3	109.9	112.6	111.0	114.5	401 0	106.3	113.1	114.7	117.4	118.6	101.2
All service workers	110.0	110.2	114.9	113.8	118.2	363 0	109.5	116.2	117.8	118.9	120.0	86.3
All labourers	108.3	109.4	113.1	110.9	113.7	432 1	108.1	114.5	116.6	117.5	118.2	111.0
All workers covered												

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:
 * 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 rates of wages, hours of work, earnings and salaries

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	107.9	100.0(44.6)	100.0(47.0)	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	97.2	142.9	148.4	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1960 January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
1960 April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
1960 July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
1960 October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 February	160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 March	161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 May	162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 June	162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 August	165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 September	166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1967 November	168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 December	168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—	—
1968 January	172.2	189.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 February	172.8	190.5	90.7	—	—	—	—

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).
† 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.

WAGES AND HOURS
manual workers: indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: United Kingdom

TABLE 130 31st January 1956 = 100

	WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.4	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1967 February	154.5	159.9	166.7	155.9	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	169.9	175.5	183.3	171.3
1967 March	155.1	160.2	167.3	156.4	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.5	175.9	183.9	171.9
1967 April	155.2	160.5	167.5	156.6	90.9	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.7	176.2	184.2	172.1
1967 May	156.0	161.8	168.6	157.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.7	185.5	173.1
1967 June	156.0	162.1	168.8	157.6	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	178.2	185.7	173.3
1967 July	159.0	164.8	171.5	160.4	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.1	181.3	189.0	176.7
1967 August	159.3	165.7	172.0	160.8	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.5	182.3	189.5	177.2
1967 September	160.2	166.3	172.3	161.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	176.5	183.0	189.8	178.1
1967 October	161.1	166.6	173.3	162.5	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	177.5	183.3	190.9	179.0
1967 November	161.9	167.1	174.1	163.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.4	184.0	191.8	179.8
1967 December	162.4	167.3	174.8	163.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.9	184.1	192.6	180.3
1968 January	165.8	170.3	177.7	167.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.7	187.7	195.8	184.1
1968 February	166.3	170.8	178.6	167.6	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	183.4	188.2	196.9	184.7
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.7	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.8	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.0	94.9	95.0	95.0	138.8	141.1	149.9	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1967 February	151.4	159.6	164.8	153.4	91.2	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.9	175.5	181.2	168.3
1967 March	151.5	159.7	165.1	153.5	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.2	175.7	181.5	168.5
1967 April	151.6	159.7	165.2	153.6	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.3	175.7	181.6	168.6
1967 May	151.7	159.9	165.2	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.1	181.8	168.8
1967 June	151.7	160.0	165.4	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.8	91.0	166.4	176.4	182.1	168.9
1967 July	155.6	163.7	169.2	157.6	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.3	180.9	186.7	173.7
1967 August	156.0	164.1	169.6	158.0	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.8	181.3	187.2	174.1
1967 September	156.1	164.2	169.7	158.1	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.9	181.4	187.3	174.2
1967 October	156.7	164.7	170.4	158.7	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.6	182.0	188.0	174.9
1967 November	156.9	164.9	170.5	158.9	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.8	182.2	188.1	175.1
1967 December	157.3	165.1	170.8	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173.2	182.4	188.5	175.5
1968 January	164.1	170.6	176.4	165.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	180.8	188.9	194.8	182.9
1968 February	164.2	170.7	176.5	165.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.0	189.0	194.9	183.1

* 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 average movement in the level of full-time basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours of work and hourly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. 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. The indices are based on the recognised full-time basic weekly rates of wages or

minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. In general, therefore, the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. The indices do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.
2. The figures relate to the end of the month.
3. Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other			
17th JANUARY 1956=100								
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71	80
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3	103.5
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3	106.1
1958	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8	107.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0	107.9
1960	110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2	111.9
1961	114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5	117.7
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2	123.6
16th JANUARY 1962=100								
Weights 1962	1,000	319	84-85½	37½	197½-196	681	64	79
1963	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63	77
1964	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63	74
1965	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194½	689	65	76
1966	1,000	298	74-75½	35½	188½-187	702	67	77
1967	1,000	293	74-75	33	185-186	707	67	72
1968	1,000	263				737	63	66
17th January 1956=100								
1962	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.3	100.0
1963	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3	100.0
1964	107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.6	107.9	105.8
1965	112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1	118.0
1966	116.5	115.6	114.7	121.6	115.0	116.9	121.7	120.8
1967	119.4	118.5	119.4	123.1	117.5	119.8	125.3	120.8
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.9	100.0	100.0
July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	101.5	100.3	100.0
October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	101.9	100.6	100.0
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	100.9	100.0
April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0	100.0
July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0	100.0
October 15	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2	100.0
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	103.2	100.0
April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5	100.0
July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2	107.2
October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0	109.5
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	110.9	109.5
April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2	118.7	120.8
July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	119.0	120.8
October 12	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1	120.8
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	119.0	120.8
February 22	114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	115.0	119.0	120.8
March 22	114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	115.3	119.0	120.8
1966 April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	116.3	116.8	119.0	120.8
May 17	116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	116.3	119.0	120.8
June 21	117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	116.5	119.0	120.8
1966 July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.1	120.8
August 16	117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	117.8	125.1	120.8
September 20	117.1	115.1	109.6	122.9	116.0	118.0	125.7	120.8
1966 October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6	120.8
November 15	118.1	116.6	116.7	121.7	115.8	118.7	125.5	120.8
December 13	118.3	117.0	118.3	122.6	115.6	118.8	125.2	120.8
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4	120.7
February 21	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4	120.8
March 21	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3	120.8
1967 April 18	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4	120.8
May 16	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4	120.8
June 20	119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	125.4	120.8
1967 July 18	119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	125.4	120.8
August 22	118.9	117.3	116.6	122.4	116.8	119.6	125.4	120.8
September 19	118.8	116.7	113.7	122.9	117.0	119.8	125.4	120.8
1967 October 17	119.7	117.0	114.2	123.2	117.1	120.8	125.3	120.8
November 14	120.4	118.2	118.2	122.9	117.5	121.4	125.2	120.8
December 12	121.2	120.1	120.6	125.8	119.1	121.7	125.0	120.8
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	120.7	124.8	120.6	121.9	125.0	120.8
February 20	122.2	121.8	120.7	124.6	121.8	122.4	125.1	120.8

* Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).

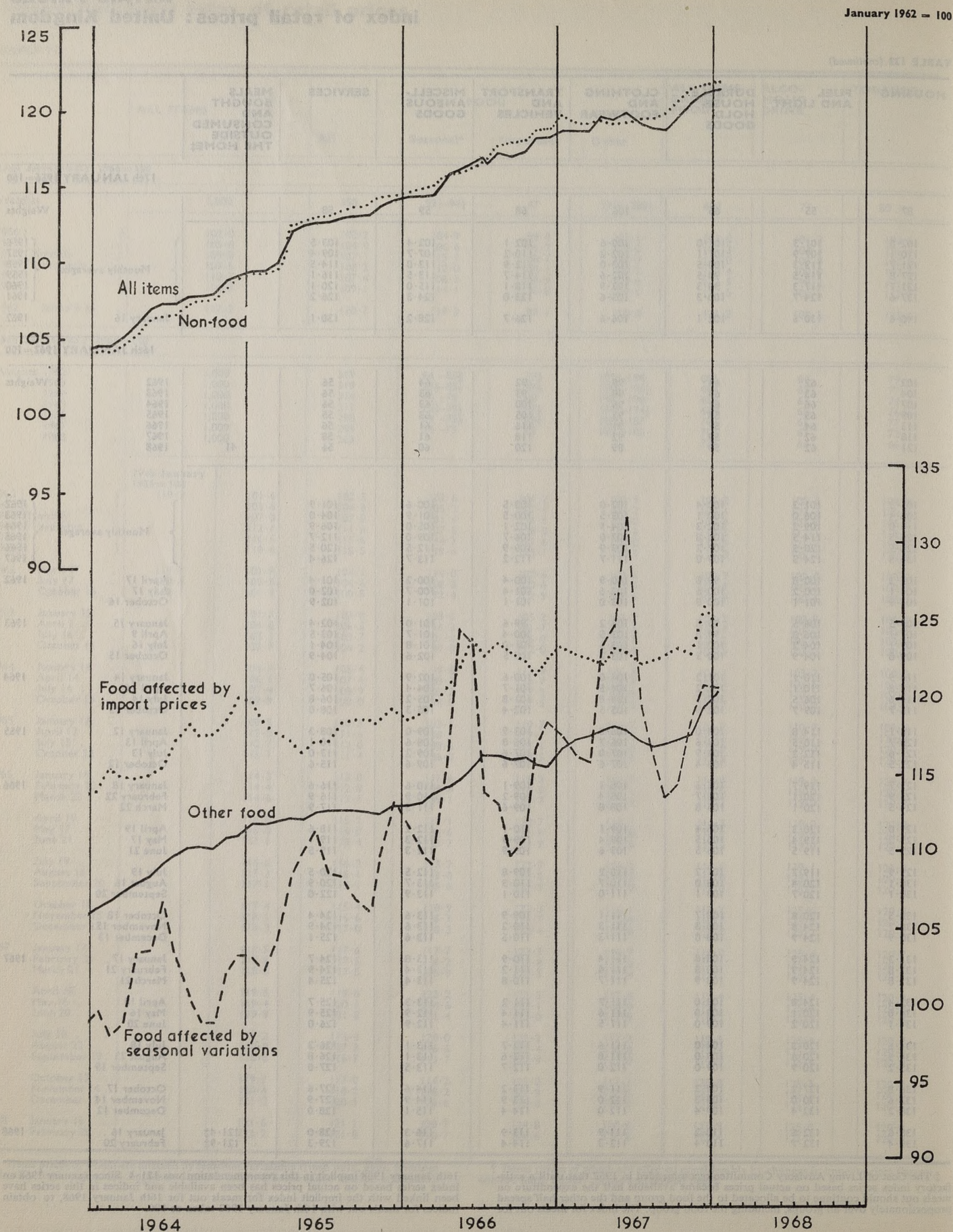
† Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

	HOUSING	FUEL AND LIGHT	DURABLE HOUSE-HOLD GOODS	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES	MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME‡
17th JANUARY 1956=100								
	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	
1956	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	
1957	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4	
1958	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5	
1959	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1	
1960	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1	
1961	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2	
1962 January 16	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	
16th JANUARY 1962=100								
	102	62	64	98	92	64	56	
1962	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	
1963	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	
1964	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	
1965	113	64	57	91	116	61	56	
1966	118	62	59	92	118	61	58	
1967	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	
1968								41
17th January 1956=100								
1962	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	
1963	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	
1964	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	
1965	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	
1966	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	
1967	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	
1962 April 17	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4	
July 17	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0	
October 16	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9	
1963 January 15	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	
April 9	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5	
July 16	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1	
October 15	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	
1964 January 14	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	
April 14	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7	
July 14	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8	
October 13	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0	
1965 January 12	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	
April 13	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1	
July 13	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0	
October 12	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6	
1966 January 18	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	
February 22	123.9	120.1	105.7	108.4	109.2	110.9	116.9	
March 22	124.5	120.1	105.8	108.8	109.6	111.3	117.9	
1966 April 19	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	118.6	
May 17	129.2	119.4	106.5	109.4	109.9	112.3	119.1	
June 21	129.5	119.5	106.5	109.6	109.9	112.3	119.5	
1966 July 19	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	109.8	112.5	120.5	
August 16	130.1	120.4	108.0	110.7	110.5	113.7	120.9	
September 20	130.1	120.7	108.1	111.0	110.1	113.9	122.0	
1966 October 18	130.5	120.8	108.7	111.1	109.9	113.6	124.4	
November 15	130.7	124.8	108.8	111.3	110.2	113.6	124.9	
December 13	130.9	124.9	108.8	111.3	110.5	113.6	125.1	
1967 January 17	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	
February 21	131.8	124.9	108.8	111.6	111.2	113.4	124.9	
March 21	131.							

Index of Retail Prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955	2,419	2,426	659	671	3,781	1,112	669	23	71	1,687	219
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1967	2,085	2,102	722	724	2,764	108	1,422	30	201	800	202
1963 December	99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
1964 January	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	9
February	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
September	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965 January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	—	12	16	12
February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	1	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967 January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February	199	233	47	52	171	8	131	1	12	7	12
March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
September	176	215	100	109	358	7	199	1	11	132	7
October	238	273	76	103	584	8	199	1	13	321	42
November	197	249	51	69	337	2	137	2	18	159	19
December	75	117	28	35	114	1	33	1	4	65	8
1968 January	167	179	54	55	156	1	111	3	20	4	17
February	149	186	50	60	260	6	197	3	15	4	35

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1967 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.
 § This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.
 || This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.
 ¶ This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

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 the GAZETTE).

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical workers 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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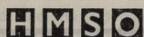
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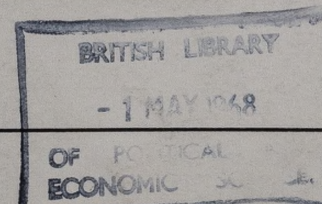
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April 1968

Volume LXXVI No. 4
Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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