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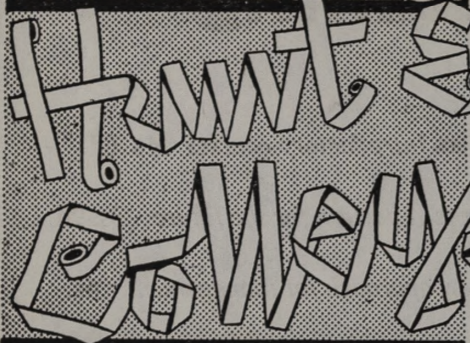
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Results of a new survey of earnings in September 1968

Part 1—Distributions of earnings by occupation, age and region

Introduction

Results are now becoming available from the new survey of the wages and salaries of employees in Great Britain which was conducted by the Department of Employment and Productivity between September 1968 and March 1969. This article describes the general background to the survey, and also presents a first instalment of the results, namely, those relating to the distribution of earnings by occupation, age and region. These analyses show the proportion of employees whose earnings fall in each range; the incidence of low earnings; and the extent of the variation between the more highly and lowly paid employees within each occupation, age group and region.

Subsequent articles will contain similar information about the variations in the earnings of employees in the major industries; about the earnings of employees whose wages or salaries are determined by the larger collective agreements; about the make-up of total earnings in terms of basic pay, overtime, bonuses etc; about the reasons for loss of pay, such as sickness, holidays and absenteeism; about special reasons which may explain the low pay of particular employees; and about the distribution of hourly earnings and the general relationship between earnings and hours worked.

At a later stage it is hoped to publish a booklet which will bring these articles together and also contain some more detailed analyses and results of the survey, including information about labour turnover and about conditions of service (including holiday entitlements).

The results of the survey are being appraised by an expert group which includes representatives of the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and the National Board for Prices and Incomes. This group is also being asked to formulate recommendations on the future use of surveys of this type and the extent to which they might replace any of the present regular earnings surveys.

Background to the survey

The various earnings surveys which are carried out regularly by the DEP provide a flow of information about the average earnings in a large number of industries, and in some selected occupations in a very few industries; but they do not cover all industries or provide any information about the extent to which the earnings of individuals differ from the average, in other words about

the distribution of earnings, or about any of the other factors described in the introduction above. Indeed, in this respect there has been far less information available in recent years than was collected by the Government in surveys held as long ago as 1886 and 1906, when employers were asked to provide data about the occupation, hours and earnings of each individual worker in a very large number of establishments within most industries.

A survey in 1938 collected similar information about the earnings and hours of individual employees, but not about their occupations, while the most recent survey of this type, in 1960, collected information only about the numbers of employees with earnings in specified ranges and not about either occupations or hours. Since then, the only sources of information about the distribution of earnings have been tax statistics and the Family Expenditure Survey. The former are not analysed by either industry or occupation. The latter gives information about large groups of industries and occupations, but the size of the sample is too small to provide detailed analyses. Thus in recent years there has been no information on a comprehensive scale, either about the distribution of earnings within industries and occupations, or about the detailed relationship between basic wage rates and total earnings. In 1966 the House of Commons Estimates Committee commented unfavourably on the paucity of information in this field (Fourth Report, Session 1966/7, HC 246).

The main difficulty about holding another large-scale survey on the traditional lines, to obtain not only the distribution of earnings, but also all the additional information for which demands have arisen, has been that it would place an intolerable burden of work on the employers who would have to complete the forms. However, early in 1967 a suggestion was put forward by the NBPI that this burden could be very much reduced by confining the survey to a relatively small sample of employees, selected by their national insurance numbers. This suggestion was immediately investigated by the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Security (now the Department of Employment and Productivity and Department of Health and Social Security), and in September 1967 a small-scale pilot experiment was held to test the sampling procedures and questions. The results were very successful and, after discussions with the CBI, the TUC and some other interested parties, it was decided by the Government to hold a full-scale survey in September 1968. This decision was announced in the July 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

Scope and method of the survey

The sample was designed to cover all those employees who were in employment and whose national insurance numbers ended in certain combinations of digits. This was a completely impersonal method of selection, and, in view of the way in which national insurance numbers are allocated, it provided an almost perfectly random sample of all the employees in the working population. In contradistinction to earlier surveys (which were built up piece-meal, industry by industry, and which often omitted particular sectors), the new survey covered all industries, all occupations, and all sizes of establishments.

When the national insurance cards of the employees in the sample were exchanged at the local offices of the DHSS between September and December 1968, the addresses of their employers were identified so far as practicable. (Some of the employees were not in employment, and in some cases the employers could not be traced). In the case of those civil servants and GPO employees who have national insurance numbers but not cards, arrangements were made for those in the sample to be located in departmental records. In all, forms were issued for about 92,500 employees, and their employers were asked by DEP to complete returns, under the authority of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Of the forms returned, 84,000 provided complete data and were used in the analysis. Further details of the size and composition of the sample are given in the Appendix on page 404.

The information on the returns, which related to individual employees and firms, was treated as strictly confidential. In fact, neither the names nor the addresses of either the employee or his employer were transcribed on to the punched cards and magnetic tapes which were used for the statistical processing.

Being based on a sample, the results are subject to sampling error and can only be expected to give reliable results for groups above a certain size. It is, however, possible to calculate the potential margin of error due to the limited size of the sample, as explained in the Appendix. In this article, results are presented for those occupations and categories which were represented by at least 100 persons in the sample.

Definitions and coverage

The survey covered all employees, both wage earners and salary earners, and whether they were paid by the week, by the month or by any other pay period. It obtained information about all their earnings from the employer who completed their return, including payments for overtime and bonuses of all kinds, and before the deduction of income tax or any other deductions. In the case of those who were paid weekly, the survey related to the earnings in the pay week which included 25th September 1968. In other cases the nearest pay period was taken, and the total earnings were converted to a weekly basis by dividing by the number of weeks in the pay period.

As in any earnings survey, it is convenient to distinguish between full-time and part-time workers, between adults and juveniles and between manual and non-manual occupations. The definitions which have been used are set out in the Appendix.

It is also necessary to distinguish between persons who were paid for a full week, and those who were paid for less than their normal basic hours by reason of sickness, holidays, absenteeism etc. In an analysis of the distribution of earnings, showing the proportion of people in each range of earnings, it is for many purposes somewhat confusing to swell the lowest ranges by including people who were paid for only part of the week. The main analyses in this article, therefore, exclude those persons who were paid for less than their normal basic hours. However, in order that the size of this effect can be seen, some analyses on alternative bases are given in the Appendix, which also explains the treatment of special payments such as bonuses, commission, holiday pay and shift premia.

The distribution of earnings for full-time adults

Out of the 84,000 completed returns, about 59,000 related to full-time adults who were paid for a full week. The main analyses in this article relate to these 59,000, though analyses for the remainder, including part-time workers and juveniles, are given in the Appendix.

The distributions of earnings for full-time adults, distinguishing between manual and non-manual men and women, are summarised in table 1. This shows the proportion of these employees in the sample whose earnings in September 1968 were below the various levels. The percentages are cumulative, in that each line includes the persons covered in the line above.

Table 1 Distribution of earnings, September 1968: Full-time adults paid for a full week: Percentage with earnings less than the amount shown

	Full-time men (21 and over)			Full-time women (18 and over)		
	Manual	Non-manual	Total	Manual	Non-manual	Total
Under £6				1.5	0.4	0.8
£7				5.2	0.9	2.7
£8				12.2	4.1	7.4
£9				24.2	8.2	14.8
£10	0.5	0.6	0.6	39.0	14.6	24.6
£11	0.9	0.8	0.9	52.5	23.1	35.2
£12	1.5	1.2	1.4	64.3	31.6	45.1
£13	3.1	2.0	2.8	74.2	39.4	53.7
£14	5.9	3.1	5.0	81.2	48.4	61.9
£15	9.4	4.6	7.9	86.2	55.5	68.1
£16	13.8	7.1	11.7	89.9	62.6	73.8
£17	18.5	9.9	15.8	93.0	68.3	78.5
£18	23.9	13.2	20.5	94.8	73.5	82.3
£19	29.8	16.3	25.5	96.2	77.6	85.2
£20	35.7	20.0	30.7	97.1	80.5	87.4
£22	47.6	28.2	41.5	98.4	85.5	90.8
£24	59.0	36.1	51.8	99.0	88.8	93.0
£26	69.1	44.2	61.2	99.5	91.3	94.7
£28	77.2	50.9	68.9	99.6	92.9	95.7
£30	83.3	58.0	75.3	99.7	95.1	97.0
£35	92.7	72.2	86.2	99.9	97.8	98.6
£40	96.8	81.2	91.8	99.9	99.0	99.4
£45	98.5	86.8	94.8	100.0	99.5	99.7
£50	99.2	90.3	96.4	100.0	99.7	99.8
£60	99.8	94.6	98.1	100.0	99.8	99.9
£70	99.9	96.8	98.9	100.0	99.9	100.0
£80	99.9	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
£100	100.0	99.1	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number in sample	29,051	13,459	42,510	6,964	9,962	16,926

If it is desired to find the proportion of people whose earnings were in a particular range, this can readily be calculated, by taking the difference between the cumulative percentages which correspond to the top and bottom of the range. For example, the proportion of full-time manual men with earnings between £15 and £20 is 26.3 per cent. (found by subtracting 9.4 from 35.7).

By applying the percentages in the sample to the total numbers of employees in employment, which are estimated from other sources, it is possible to make estimates of the total numbers of employees who were paid for their full normal basic hours in the week of the survey, and whose total earnings (including overtime and bonuses) were below the levels shown. The estimates for full-time adults are shown in table 2. It should be noted that this table does not include about 1.4 million full-time men and 0.7 million full-time women who were in employment but were not paid for their full normal basic hours in the week of the survey.

Table 2 Distribution of earnings, September 1968: Estimates of numbers of full-time adults in employment who were paid for a full week and whose earnings were below the amount shown

	Full-time men (21 and over)			Full-time women (18 and over)		
	Manual	Non-manual	Total	Manual	Non-manual	Total
Under £6	—	—	—	—	—	—
£7	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
£8	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.4
£9	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	0.7
£10	—	—	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.2
£11	0.1	—	0.1	1.1	0.7	1.7
£12	0.1	—	0.2	1.3	0.9	2.2
£13	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.1	2.6
£14	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.4	3.0
£15	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.7	1.6	3.3
£16	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	3.6
£17	1.4	0.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.8
£18	1.8	0.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	4.0
£19	2.3	0.6	2.8	1.9	2.2	4.2
£20	2.7	0.7	3.4	1.9	2.3	4.3
£22	3.6	1.0	4.6	2.0	2.5	4.4
£24	4.5	1.3	5.7	2.0	2.6	4.5
£26	5.2	1.6	6.8	2.0	2.6	4.6
£28	5.9	1.8	7.6	2.0	2.7	4.7
£30	6.3	2.0	8.3	2.0	2.7	4.7
£35	7.0	2.5	9.6	2.0	2.8	4.8
£40	7.3	2.9	10.2	2.0	2.8	4.8
£45	7.5	3.0	10.5	2.0	2.9	4.9
£50	7.5	3.2	10.7	2.0	2.9	4.9
£60	7.6	3.3	10.9	2.0	2.9	4.9
£70	7.6	3.4	11.0	2.0	2.9	4.9
£80	7.6	3.4	11.0	2.0	2.9	4.9
£100	7.6	3.5	11.1	2.0	2.9	4.9
Total	7.6	3.5	11.1	2.0	2.9	4.9

If tables 1 and 2 are compared with similar estimates on page 14 of the recently published report on a national minimum wage (see page 430 of this issue), it must be remembered that the latter related to the year 1967 whereas tables 1 and 2 relate to September 1968.

It will be noted that, despite the fact that table 1 excludes juveniles, part-time workers and full-time workers who were paid for less than a full week, it still includes an appreciable proportion of lowly paid people. In the survey, employers were asked a number of questions which should throw light on the reasons for low pay. For example, they were asked whether the employee received free accommodation, income in kind or tips; whether he suffered from a mental or physical handicap; and whether he was a trainee or had recently started a new type of job. Analyses of the replies to these questions will be given in a later article.

An alternative presentation

The distribution of earnings in table 1 shows the proportion of people whose earnings were below various

levels or in various ranges; but it does not give a very simple or immediate measure of the amount of money which people are earning at the top, middle or bottom of the distribution, or of the size of the "differential" between the high and low earners. For these purposes, it is useful to supplement table 1 by calculating the median, quartile and decile earnings. These quantities are defined as follows:

The *highest decile* is the level of earnings which is exceeded by 10 per cent. of the people in the distribution. In other words, 10 per cent. earn more than this, and 90 per cent. earn less;

The *upper quartile* is such that 25 per cent. earn more and 75 per cent. earn less;

The *median* is such that 50 per cent. earn more and 50 per cent. earn less;

The *lower quartile* is such that 75 per cent. earn more and 25 per cent. earn less;

The *lowest decile* is such that 90 per cent. earn more and 10 per cent. earn less.

For the distributions in table 1, these quantities are:

Table 3 Median, quartile and decile earnings, September 1968: Total earnings of full-time adults paid for a full week

	£ PER WEEK				
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile
Manual men	15.1	18.2	22.4	27.4	33.1
Non-manual men	17.0	21.1	27.8	36.5	49.6
All full-time men	15.5	18.9	23.6	29.9	38.1
Manual women	7.7	9.0	10.8	13.1	16.0
Non-manual women	9.3	11.1	14.1	18.3	24.8
All full-time women	8.4	10.0	12.5	16.2	21.4

The median, quartile and decile earnings provide a very compact method of presenting the distributions, and are particularly useful for comparing one distribution with another. For example, the lines for manual workers show that men receive almost exactly twice as much as women, not only in the middle of the distribution (that is at the median) but also near the top and bottom (that is at the highest and lowest deciles).

The distribution of earnings by occupation

The distributions of earnings are analysed by occupation in table 4 (for men). For this purpose, the occupations of all the employees in the sample were classified into the ten main groups which are shown in capital letters (and numbered 1-10) in table 4. The distributions for these ten groups contain, between them, every full-time adult in the sample who was paid for a full week.

Below the main groups there are shown on separate lines, indented, the larger occupations within each group, namely those which were represented by at least 100 persons in the sample. There are, of course, many other occupations which are too small to be identified separately in a sample of the present size, but the employees in these small occupations are included in the main groups. It will be seen that the clerical occupations in Group 5 have been classified by level of responsibility, and the occupations in Group 10 by level of skill (based primarily on length of training), using the definitions given in the Appendix.

Corresponding distributions for women are given in table 5, though in their case some of the main groups contained less than 100 persons in the sample and so have not been shown separately.

It must be remembered that the occupational classifications relate to the work which was being done by the employee concerned in September 1968. For example, a qualified engineer who at that date was employed as a manager would be classified as a manager, not as an engineer.

Tables 4 and 5 present information which should be of wide general interest. They also throw light on the particular question of the incidence of low pay. It will be seen that occupations which contain particularly large proportions of lowly paid workers include farm workers, cleaners, guards and watchmen, gardeners and caretakers, and (amongst women) waitresses, hairdressers, kitchen hands, shop assistants and cleaners. There may, of course, be other occupations which have higher proportions of low earners, but which were too small to be identified in the analysis.

The median, quartile and decile earnings are shown in the first five columns of tables 6 and 7. It is of interest to extract some of the figures for the relatively lowly-paid occupations mentioned above. For example, the lowest deciles were:

	Full-time men	Full-time women
Farm worker ..	£11.7	Waitress .. £6.0
Cleaner ..	£11.8	Hairdresser .. £6.5
Guards & watchmen	£11.9	Kitchen hand .. £6.6
Gardeners and grounds keepers ..	£12.1	Shop saleswomen, sales assistant .. £7.0
Caretakers and office keepers ..	£12.1	Cleaners and charwomen .. £7.2

That is to say, 10 per cent. of the full-time employees in these occupations have earnings (excluding income in kind or tips) less than these amounts.

Particular attention is drawn to the analyses by level of skill, shown at the bottom of tables 6 and 7. The following extract shows the highest and lowest deciles of the occupational Group 10:

	£ per week	
	Lowest decile	Highest decile
<i>Full-time men</i>		
Foremen or supervisor ..	20.0	37.9
Skilled manual men ..	17.2	34.8
Semi-skilled manual men ..	15.9	32.3
Unskilled manual men ..	13.6	28.2
<i>Full-time women</i>		
Forewomen or supervisor ..	11.5	22.2
Skilled manual women ..	8.7	17.0
Semi-skilled manual women ..	8.9	16.4
Unskilled manual women ..	8.2	14.5

The remaining columns of tables 6 and 7 show the quartiles and deciles expressed as percentages of the median. These percentages provide a simple way of

measuring the "spread" or dispersion of earnings, and are useful for the purposes of comparing one distribution with another, for international comparisons, and for detecting changes in the shape of the distributions over time. The final column shows the standard error of the median, from which it is possible to calculate the margins of error due to sampling, as explained in the Appendix.

The Appendix also contains notes on the difference between median earnings and average earnings, and the differences of definition between the new survey and the regular earnings surveys.

Distribution of earnings by age

Analyses showing the distribution of earnings for full-time employees in each age group are given in table 8, with the corresponding median, quartile and decile earnings in table 9. This is the first time that it has been possible to present such an analysis for full-time workers only, and distinguishing between manual and non-manual workers.

As might be expected, the lowest earnings for men are to be found in the youngest and oldest age groups, particularly for men over 65. Earnings rise to a peak in the thirties and forties, and thereafter generally decline. In the case of the more highly paid non-manual men, however, peak earnings are reached in the fifties.

In the case of full-time manual women, the variation of earnings with age is rather less than for men, and peak earnings are reached earlier, in the twenties. In the non-manual group the highest earnings are reached in the fifties and early sixties.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of these analyses, which emerges from columns 6-9 of table 8, is that the "spread" or dispersion of earnings, when measured in percentage terms, is almost the same for manual women as for manual men, and moreover is almost the same in each age group. That is to say, the percentage differential between highly-paid men and lowly-paid men is almost the same as the percentage differential between highly-paid women and lowly-paid women; and moreover these percentage differentials are almost the same in each age group, despite the fact that the level of earnings varies with age.

Distribution of earnings by region

The distributions of earnings in each region are shown in table 10, with the corresponding median, quartile and decile earnings in table 11. Compared with the differences between occupations and age groups, the differences between the regions appear relatively small. For full-time manual men the maximum difference at the lowest decile is less than £2 between the South East and West Midlands on the one hand, and East Anglia, South Western, Wales and Scotland on the other. For non-manual men at the lowest decile the highest-paying region is the South East and the lowest are Northern and Yorkshire and Humberside, but again the difference between the highest and lowest is less than £2. The corresponding differences for women are also relatively small.

Appendix

Definitions

Following common practice in many wage agreements, the term *men* relates to males aged 21 and over, *youths and boys* to males under 21, *women* to females aged 18 and over, and *girls* to females under 18.

There are several definitions of the terms *full-time* and *part-time* in current use. In the present survey, in order to achieve maximum comparability with the regular DEP earnings surveys and with the Family Expenditure Survey, a full-time worker was defined as one who is normally expected by his employer to work more than 30 hours per week (excluding overtime and main meal breaks).

It should be noted that this definition relates to the number of hours which he or she is normally expected to work, as stated by the employer on the return, and not to the number of hours which were actually worked in the pay period covered by the survey. A person who normally works for more than 30 hours, but who for some reason (such as sickness) worked for 30 hours or less in the particular week of the survey, was still classified as a full-time worker.

An exception to this definition was made for school teachers and university professors, readers and lecturers, because a large proportion of persons in these occupations were shown on the returns as not normally expected to work for more than 30 hours. In their case, therefore, those who were shown on the returns as normally expected to work for 25 hours or more were classified as full-time.

The earnings of manual workers are known as *wages* and the earnings of "white collar" workers are known as *salaries*. At one time the difference was clear cut. Until 1944 the two forms of remuneration were treated differently for income tax and unemployment insurance purposes, but since then the distinction has become somewhat blurred. It is not the case that all wages are paid weekly and all salaries monthly. In manufacturing industries there is a generally accepted terminology: operatives are manual workers and receive wages, while administrative, technical and clerical employees are white-collar workers and receive salaries. In other industries there are similar distinctions but these are not so generally accepted, and the status of some borderline categories is disputed. In the present survey, for the purposes of statistical analysis, *non-manual* workers have been treated as more or less synonymous with "salary earners" as classified in the Censuses of Population. They have been taken to include the whole of the main occupational groups numbered 1-4 in tables 4-7; together with the groups numbered 5 and 6, except for the particular occupations postmen, mail sorters, messengers, roundsmen (retail sales), shop salesmen and sales assistants. These particular occupations, together with the main occupational groups numbered 7-10, have been taken as *manual* workers, regarding these as broadly synonymous with "wage earners" for the present purpose.

In a broad classification of this kind it is not possible to achieve complete precision and there are bound to be a few cases of non-manual occupations which, because they

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were too small to be distinguished separately, have been classified as, for example, "other transport occupations" and so found their way into the manual category, or vice versa. However, since the numbers involved are small, it is thought to be unlikely that such cases will have had more than a marginal effect on the median, quartile and decile earnings for the manual and non-manual groups as a whole.

The definitions of *responsibility* for clerks are based on those used by the National Board for Prices and Incomes and are:

Routine—doing simple routine work within well defined rules, requiring only short training, and subject to close supervision and checking.

Some responsibility—doing work of a routine nature requiring either a degree of experience or initiative or a special aptitude, and subject to short period control.

Considerable responsibility—doing work requiring a significant degree of individual responsibility, discretion, initiative or judgment, or a specialised knowledge, or the application of a professional technique.

The definitions of *skill* for "other manual workers" are the same as those used in the DEP's regular occupational enquiries in manufacturing industries, and are:

Skilled—a craftsman in a skilled occupation to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or equivalent training or a worker in an occupation where skill is acquired by considerable experience, or where a minimum of six months training is essential.

Semi-skilled—in an occupation needing between one and six months, experience and/or training before becoming reasonably proficient.

Unskilled—in an occupation needing no instruction or where less than one month's training or instruction is required.

As regards *earnings*, the returns showed the total payment which was made to the employee, by the employer who completed the return, during the pay period covered by the survey. This payment included not only the basic wage or salary, but also overtime pay, shift work pay, payment by results, commission, and bonuses and allowances of all kinds. The returns showed the gross pay, that is before the deduction of income tax or of the employee's contribution to national insurance or superannuation funds, or any other deductions. Earnings, as thus defined, did not include the employer's contribution to national insurance or superannuation funds, or tips or income in kind. The earnings shown, therefore, exclude the value of free or subsidised housing, free meals or accommodation, fuel, transport etc. and it should be borne in mind that benefits of this type are more usual in some occupations than others. Also excluded was any income which an employee with more than one job may have received from employers other than the one who held his national insurance card.

The results only purport to be representative of September 1968; they are not necessarily representative of annual rates of earnings. There are some groups of workers for which earnings and so the distribution of earnings may be markedly different in different parts of the year, quite apart from the effect of changes in the rates of pay. The survey returns themselves give no indication of which groups are substantially affected by such variations. Railway footplate staff (described as drivers, motormen and secondmen) are known to be such a group, because of the rostering methods which operate.

The returns showed whether the employee was paid for less than his or her normal basic hours during the particular pay period covered by the survey, because of sickness, holidays or other reasons. The returns also distinguished those payments (such as holiday pay for holidays outside the pay period, or arrears or advance of pay) which did not relate to the pay period.

In the case of those employees who received shift pay, commission or bonuses, the returns showed the average amount of shift premium over the full shift cycle, and the average amount of commission or bonuses over a representative period, for that employee.

This information on the returns made it possible to analyse the distribution of earnings of the employees in the sample on four different bases:

Basis A—The actual payments which were made in the pay period covered by the survey to all the employees in the sample, including those who received no pay at all, without any adjustment whatever;

Basis B—As above, but excluding those employees who received no pay at all;

Basis C—The earnings of those who received pay (i.e. excluding those who received no pay at all, but still including those who were paid for less than their normal basic hours), adjusted by the removal of holiday pay, advances and arrears, and the substitution of the average amounts of shift premium, commission and bonuses over the full shift cycle or representative period if those actually paid during the pay period differed from the average. (At this stage of the analysis, hourly paid employees who recorded no hours during the pay period were also excluded);

Basis D—The earnings adjusted as in Basis C, but excluding those employees who were paid for less than their normal basic hours.

As stated in the article, tables 1-11 are on Basis D.

In order that the effects of these differences of definition can be seen, tables 12 and 13 set out the distributions for full-time men and women, distinguishing between manual and non-manual, on all four bases. The tables also show the corresponding median, quartile and decile earnings.

Size and composition of the sample

The results are based on returns for about 84,000 employees who were in employment at the time of the survey, and for whom employers furnished complete information in time for analysis. It is estimated that this was about 1 in 270 of the total number of employees who were

in employment in Great Britain in September 1968. (This is an overall fraction: in constructing table 2, males and females were treated separately).

Of the 23.2 million employees in the working population in September 1968 (see page 315 of the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE), about 116,000, that is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would be expected to have national insurance numbers ending with the particular combinations of digits selected for the survey. However, it was to be expected that the number identified in the survey procedures and linked with their current employers would be substantially lower. It was, in fact, about 92,500, this being the actual number of survey forms despatched to employers. Some employees could not be included in the sample because their insurance cards were not exchanged in time; some because they had no employer at the time (for example the registered unemployed, those attending courses at government training centres and industrial rehabilitation units, those sick or incapacitated and not retained on payrolls, and those—particularly women and students—who take employment for only part of the year and were not currently working); some because they were not identified as members of the sample when their cards were exchanged and others because their employer was not identified.

Some of the forms which were returned could not be included in the analysis because, for example, they arrived too late, the information was incomplete or the employee was working abroad or on long-term sick leave. In some cases the employer could not trace the records of the employee.

The detailed composition of the sample is shown in the table below. The first column shows the number in the entire sample, as included in analyses on Basis A as defined above. The second and third columns show the reduced numbers which are included in analysis on Bases C and D.

Composition of the sample, September 1968

	Basis A	Basis C	Basis D
Full-time men	47,860	46,998	42,510
Full-time youths and boys	5,331	5,273	4,488
Part-time men	1,031	1,023	981
Part-time youths and boys	118	118	116
Full-time women	19,286	19,047	16,926
Full-time girls	2,075	2,062	1,802
Part-time women	7,985	7,889	7,188
Part-time girls	220	217	211
Total	83,906	82,627	74,222

Table 14 shows the distribution of earnings on both Basis A and Basis D for all the categories in the sample, except for the very small numbers of part-time juveniles. The table also shows the corresponding median, quartile and decile earnings. One point which calls for comment is the size of the highest decile for part-time men: this arises because the distribution includes a number of relatively highly-paid men who normally work for less than 30 hours a week, quite apart from the school teachers, professors, readers and lecturers who, as described above, were included in the full-time distributions. In the light of this finding it may be desirable to review the definition of "full-time" and "part-time" in any future surveys.

(continued on page 415)

Table 4 Distribution of earnings by occupation, September 1968: Full-time men paid for a full week

	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40	£50	£60
1. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	3,356	0.6	0.9	2.4	5.4	10.1	19.1	36.4	50.5	63.2	77.5	86.1
Accountant, auditor	340	2.9	3.8	7.9	10.9	16.2	25.3	44.4	61.2	70.9	87.1	93.5
Buyer	124	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.0	11.3	19.4	45.0	66.9	75.8	87.1	92.7
Company secretary	114	0.0	1.8	2.6	3.5	4.4	10.5	20.2	36.0	50.9	63.2	76.3
General manager, divisional manager*	256	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.7	4.3	7.4	18.0	25.0	32.8	45.1	57.8
Manager, branch office	211	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.8	8.1	20.9	36.5	51.2	64.5	81.0	90.0
Manager, retail shop	303	0.3	0.3	5.9	20.5	37.3	57.4	76.2	85.5	91.4	96.4	97.4
Marketing or sales manager/executive	244	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	4.9	9.0	18.9	29.9	42.6	59.8	77.5
Works Manager, production manager	275	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	9.8	34.9	53.1	69.5	85.1	93.1
2. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC	3,537	0.2	0.6	2.2	4.8	11.6	24.7	52.5	70.1	81.0	92.4	96.9
Engineer—Civil†	127	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.9	7.1	11.8	26.0	41.7	55.1	78.7	92.9
Engineer—Electrical†	281	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.8	5.3	13.9	39.5	58.7	73.0	90.4	96.4
Engineer—Mechanical†	279	0.4	1.1	1.8	4.7	10.8	20.4	36.9	55.9	70.3	89.6	94.6
Engineer—other†	287	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	9.4	19.9	45.3	63.1	72.5	87.8	95.1
Draughtsman	480	0.4	0.6	1.9	3.1	10.8	26.9	70.2	89.8	96.0	99.8	100.0
Technician—laboratory, scientific	311	0.3	1.6	6.8	14.8	30.2	52.7	80.7	90.4	95.2	98.1	99.4
Technician—design, costing, production	306	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	6.5	20.9	56.2	77.5	87.6	95.1	98.7
Scientist (biologist, chemist, physicist, etc.)†	225	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.7	6.2	13.3	29.3	42.2	56.4	76.9	87.1
Surveyor	219	0.5	0.5	2.7	6.4	13.7	21.9	36.5	55.3	70.3	90.0	96.3
3. EDUCATION, WELFARE AND MEDICAL	1,290	0.5	0.9	4.6	8.9	16.4	28.8	45.9	66.5	77.8	90.7	94.7
Male nurse, etc.	134	2.2	5.2	23.9	34.3	53.0	74.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Teacher (infant, primary, secondary school)	657	0.0	0.2	0.8	5.0	11.0	21.3	39.4	68.5	84.0	95.3	98.9
University professor, reader, lecturer	192	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	7.3	19.3	31.3	44.3	75.5	88.0
4. ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL	332	1.2	1.2	2.7	6.0	11.7	17.8	34.3	53.3	63.9	76.8	86.7
5. OFFICE AND COMMUNICATIONS	4,180	0.9	2.1	8.7	19.9	39.8	65.5	85.8	94.3	97.6	99.3	99.8
Clerk—considerable responsibility	958	0.3	0.6	2.9	6.5	14.1	33.1	72.1	88.3	94.8	98.4	99.5
Clerk—some responsibility	1,691	0.4	1.5	8.6	19.3	43.9	76.8	92.7	97.4	99.1	99.9	99.9
Clerk—routine	430	1.2	6.0	21.4	45.3	71.2	87.9	96.5	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Office supervisor	144	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.3	29.2	59.7	84.7	93.8	98.6	100.0
Postman, mail sorter, messenger	601	0.8	1.5	7.2	25.5	50.7	68.9	86.4	94.8	98.5	99.5	99.8
6. SALES	2,068	0.6	1.9	10.2	20.0	36.0	55.8	77.0	88.0	93.6	96.7	98.7
Roundsman, retail sales	247	0.0	1.2	13.8	28.3	54.3	77.3	95.1	98.4	99.6	99.6	99.6
Sales representative, traveller, agent	1,089	0.7	1.7	5.4	11.6	23.4	42.1	68.0	82.6	91.2	95.2	98.3
Sales supervisor, section head, first assistant	274	0.0	0.0	5.8	15.7	26.3	45.6	69.7	85.0	89.4	95.6	97.8
Shop salesman, sales assistant	267	1.1	5.2	29.6	46.4	72.3	88.8	96.3	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
7. SERVICE AND SECURITY	1,937	4.5	8.3	24.5	37.2	55.0	73.7	89.5	95.1	98.1	99.6	99.9
Service												
Caretaker, office keeper	213	2.8	8.9	38.0	66.2	83.6	93.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cleaner	148	5.4	10.1	41.2	54.1	69.6	83.8	94.6	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chef/cook	118	1.7	5.9	16.1	29.7	51.7	69.5	84.7	93.2	97.5	100.0	100.0
Security												
Fireman‡	114	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.5	25.4	63.2	84.2	95.6	98.2	100.0	100.0
Guard, watchman	159	5.0	10.1	20.8	34.6	59.7	76.1	88.1	96.2	98.9	100.0	100.0
Policeman‡	468	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.4	13.7	42.3	74.6	87.4	95.1	98.9	100.0
8. FARMING AND HORTICULTURAL	796	2.8	9.4	42.2	63.7	81.5	92.7	98.5	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0
Farm worker	318	2.2	11.6	39.0	61.9	83.3	96.2	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gardener, grounds keeper	303	3.6	8.3	46.5	70.3	84.2	93.1	99.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0
9. DRIVER, DOCKER AND OTHER TRANSPORT	3,387	0.1	0.4	6.8	15.5	32.6	58.2	83.5	93.2	96.4	98.6	99.4
Bus conductor	138	0.0	0.0	5.1	11.6	37.7	59.4	89.9	99.3	99.3	100.0	100.0
Driver, bus or coach	325	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.5	22.5	49.2	86.2	96.0	98.8	99.4	100.0
Driver, motorman, 2nd man (railways)§	134	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.5	41.8	71.6	89.6	97.0	100.0	100.0
Lorry or van driver (vehicles up to 5 tons)	745	0.0	1.1	15.0	32.6	57.2	82.3	94.6	97.9	98.5	99.6	100.0
Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 5 and up to 10 tons)	564	0.0	0.0	3.7	10.1	29.8	64.5	89.0	97.7	99.1	100.0	100.0
Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 10 tons)	361	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.0	9.1	31.6	72.0	87.5	94.7	99.9	100.0
Merchant seaman	149	0.0	0.7	2.7	6.0	14.8	35.6	59.7	73.2	80.5	85.6	92.4
Stevedore, docker	146	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.8	12.3	22.6	52.1	74.7	85.6	95.2	98.6
10. OTHER	21,627	0.2	0.8	7.0	14.9	31.5	55.6	81.8	91.9	96.5	99.2	99.8
Foreman or supervisor	2,082	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.1	9.5	26.6	64.5	83.6	92.8	98.3	99.8
Assembler—skilled	109	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.7	16.5	44.0	82.6	89.9	98.2	98.2	99.1
Assembler—semi-skilled	227	0.0	0.4	4.4	11.9	26.0	46.7	80.6	91.2	97.8	100.0	100.0
Baker (tablehand), confectioner	102	0.0	0.0	5.9	18.6	43.1	76.5	96.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bricklayer	325	0.0	0.3	0.3	12.0	32.3	63.1	86.5	94.5	98.2	100.0	100.0
Butcher, meat cutter	111	0.0	1.8	14.4	35.1	64.9	82.9	94.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Carpenter and joiner	665	0.2	0.5	1.5	8.1	32.2	59.1	82.3	91.3	96.8	99.7	100.0
Coalminer (underground)	822	0.0	0.0	8.2	14.6	25.4	47.9	85.2	93.1	97.2	99.6	99.9
Coalminer (surface)	185	0.0	0.0	28.6	45.9	61.1	84.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compositor typesetter	117	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	16.2	37.6	68.4	84.6	83.0	95.7	99.1
Crane operator	207	0.0	0.0	3.9	8.7	22.7	47.8	74.9	85.0	91.3	97.1	99.5
Electrician (building and wiring)	181	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	17.7	47.0	66.3	81.2	89.5	95.0	97.2
Electrician (maintenance)	317	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.4	21.1	42.0	70.3	85.5	93.1	97.5	99.1
Fitter (electrical/electronic)	109	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.6	22.9	58.7	80.7	95.4	98.2	100.0	100.0
Fitter (maintenance), millwright	556	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.8	12.6	37.6	70.0	86.2	94.8	99.5	99.8
Fitter (production)	427	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.0	18.3	41.5	72.4	86.4	94.6	98.4	99.5
Fitter (toolroom), tool/die maker	161	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	8.1	34.2	71.4	89.4	95.7	99.4	100.0
Furnaceman	120	0.0	0.0	3.3	8.3	25.0	51.6	79.1	83.3	95.8	99.9	99.9
Goods porter (not railways), materials mover (hand)	113	0.0	4.4	28.3	46.9	64.6	80.5	96.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inspector, viewer, examiner—skilled	307	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.9	14.7	43.0	81.1	93.5	98.0	100.0	100.0
Inspector, viewer, examiner—semi-skilled	190	0.0	0.5	5.3	13.7	34.2	58.4	86.8	96.8	98.9	100.0	100.0
Machine tool setter/setter operator (excluding turner)	226	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.5	10.2	32.3	71.2	87.6	96.9	100.0	100.0
Machine tool operator—skilled	163	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	16.6	39.3	73.6	91.4	97.5	100.0	100.0
Machine tool operator—semi-skilled	144	0.0	0.7	1.4	7.6	27.8	56.9	85.4	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Machine operator, machinist (not sewing or woodworking)—skilled	256	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.1	15.6	46.9	80.5	91.0	96.1	100.0	100.0
Machine operator, machinist (not sewing or woodworking)—semi-skilled	631	0.0	0.2	3.3	8.2	21.2	50.6	83.2	94.8	97.8	99.4	99.8
Machine minder (not sewing or woodworking)	138	0.0	1.4	6.5	11.6	31.2	53.6	79.7	88.4	94.2	98.6	100.0
Motor vehicle fitter/mechanic—skilled	350	0.0	0.3	2.0	9.4	30.3	57.1	86.0	94.0	97.4	99.4	100.0
Moulder	118	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	22.0	45.6	80.4	92.3	99.1	99.9	99.9</

Table 6 Median, quartiles and deciles of earnings by occupation, September 1968: Full-time men paid for a full week

	As percentage of the median					As percentage of the median					Standard error of median	
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.	
1. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT												
Accountant, auditor	19.9	26.0	34.8	48.0	63.2	57.0	74.6	137.7	195.6	0.4	1.0	
Buyer	16.1	24.0	31.9	41.9	52.7	50.6	75.2	131.4	165.3	1.0	3.1	
Company secretary	18.8	24.9	30.7	38.4	55.2	61.3	81.1	125.1	179.9	1.5	4.7	
General manager, divisional manager*	23.1	30.7	39.5	57.9	78.9	58.6	77.7	145.6	199.7	2.2	5.6	
Manager, branch office	24.9	34.9	52.8	77.8	123.1	47.2	66.2	147.4	233.3	2.6	4.9	
Marketing or sales manager/executive	20.5	26.3	34.0	46.1	61.7	60.4	77.3	135.6	181.5	1.3	3.7	
Works manager, production manager	15.4	17.6	22.1	29.3	38.4	69.5	79.6	132.4	173.6	0.6	2.6	
	24.3	33.2	43.2	57.6	82.1	56.2	76.8	133.5	190.2	1.6	3.8	
	24.0	27.8	34.5	43.2	57.3	69.5	80.6	125.0	165.8	0.9	2.6	
2. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC												
Engineer—Civil†	19.3	24.0	29.5	36.8	47.2	65.5	81.5	125.0	160.1	0.2	0.7	
Engineer—Electrical†	21.6	29.8	37.0	47.1	57.7	58.5	80.5	127.6	156.3	1.6	4.3	
Engineer—Mechanical†	22.0	26.9	32.0	40.9	49.1	68.8	84.1	128.1	153.6	0.7	2.3	
Engineer—other†	19.2	25.0	33.4	40.9	50.2	57.4	74.9	122.2	150.1	0.9	2.8	
Draughtsman	20.3	25.0	31.4	41.5	51.9	64.5	79.5	132.0	165.2	0.9	2.7	
Technician—laboratory, scientific	19.7	23.5	26.9	30.7	35.0	73.3	87.3	114.2	130.4	0.3	1.3	
Technician—design, costing, production	15.7	18.9	23.5	28.8	34.9	66.7	80.4	122.4	148.4	0.5	2.2	
Scientist (biologist, chemist, physicist, etc.)†	21.6	24.6	28.8	34.1	41.1	75.0	85.5	118.4	142.9	0.5	1.8	
Surveyor	21.5	27.9	38.0	49.5	64.6	56.7	73.3	130.3	170.1	1.4	3.6	
	18.9	25.0	33.6	42.3	50.1	56.2	74.3	126.0	149.2	1.1	3.2	
3. EDUCATION, WELFARE AND MEDICAL												
Male nurse, etc.	17.3	22.8	31.2	38.5	48.9	55.4	73.2	123.4	156.9	0.4	1.4	
Teacher (infant, primary, secondary school)	12.4	15.1	19.6	24.0	26.2	63.2	77.0	122.8	134.1	0.6	3.2	
University professor, reader, lecturer	19.5	25.5	32.2	36.9	42.5	60.4	79.1	114.3	131.9	0.5	1.5	
	25.3	33.3	41.0	49.9	63.1	61.7	81.2	121.7	153.9	1.3	3.2	
4. ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL	18.6	26.3	33.9	48.0	67.4	54.7	77.4	141.4	198.5	1.2	3.5	
5. OFFICE AND COMMUNICATIONS												
Clerk—considerable responsibility	15.2	17.7	21.5	26.2	32.5	71.0	82.5	122.1	151.2	0.1	0.6	
Clerk—some responsibility	18.4	22.1	25.9	30.8	35.8	71.0	85.3	119.0	138.2	0.3	1.1	
Clerk—routine	15.4	17.6	20.6	23.5	28.5	74.6	85.4	114.3	138.3	0.2	0.7	
Office supervisor	13.0	15.3	17.4	20.6	24.7	74.7	88.0	118.3	142.2	0.3	1.5	
Postman, mail sorter, messenger	20.3	23.4	27.8	32.8	37.6	72.9	84.1	117.9	135.3	0.7	2.5	
	15.3	16.8	19.9	25.4	31.9	76.7	84.8	128.0	160.7	0.3	1.5	
6. SALES												
Sales representative, traveller, agent	14.9	18.0	22.8	29.4	36.8	65.5	78.8	128.9	161.5	0.2	0.9	
Sales supervisor, section head, first assistant	16.5	20.4	25.6	32.1	39.3	64.4	79.6	125.2	153.1	0.3	1.3	
Roundsman (retail sales)	15.9	19.4	24.6	31.9	41.6	64.7	78.6	129.3	158.8	0.7	2.8	
Shop salesman, sales assistant	14.5	16.4	19.5	23.0	27.5	74.1	83.8	117.9	141.0	0.4	2.0	
	12.8	14.5	17.0	20.1	24.4	75.0	85.4	118.0	143.5	0.3	1.9	
7. SERVICE AND SECURITY												
Caretaker, office keeper	12.2	15.0	19.0	24.4	30.3	64.2	78.8	128.1	159.2	0.2	1.0	
Cleaner	12.1	14.1	15.7	18.4	21.8	76.9	89.6	116.9	139.0	0.3	2.0	
Chef/cook	11.8	13.2	16.3	20.9	26.5	72.3	80.9	128.3	162.6	0.5	3.3	
	14.0	16.5	19.8	25.1	33.7	70.8	83.5	127.1	170.4	0.8	4.0	
Security												
Fireman†	19.0	19.9	22.5	26.7	31.4	84.7	88.7	119.1	139.7	0.5	2.3	
Guard, watchman	11.9	15.5	18.7	23.9	30.9	63.7	82.9	127.5	165.2	0.7	3.7	
Policeman†	19.0	21.8	25.1	30.1	36.4	75.9	86.9	119.9	145.2	0.4	1.5	
8. FARMING AND HORTICULTURAL												
Farm worker	12.0	13.5	15.7	18.4	22.6	76.6	86.2	117.7	144.3	0.2	1.1	
Gardener, grounds keeper	11.7	13.5	15.9	18.4	21.6	73.9	85.1	115.7	135.6	0.3	1.7	
	12.1	13.6	15.1	17.5	22.2	80.1	89.6	115.8	146.8	0.3	1.7	
9. DRIVER, DOCKER AND OTHER TRANSPORT												
Bus conductor	15.7	18.7	22.6	27.4	32.9	69.7	83.0	121.4	145.6	0.1	0.6	
Driver, bus or coach	16.5	18.7	22.0	26.5	30.1	75.0	84.8	120.5	136.4	0.6	2.5	
Driver, motorman, 2nd man (railways)§	18.0	20.3	24.0	27.9	31.2	74.9	84.4	116.0	129.8	0.4	1.5	
Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 5 and up to 10 tons)	20.2	22.2	25.0	30.8	36.0	80.0	88.9	123.4	144.0	0.6	2.4	
Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 10 tons)	14.1	16.0	19.0	22.4	26.5	74.0	84.3	117.9	139.6	0.2	1.1	
Merchant seaman	17.0	19.3	22.0	25.8	30.4	77.1	88.0	117.6	138.2	0.3	1.2	
Stevedore, docker	20.1	23.1	26.8	30.5	35.7	75.1	86.3	113.8	133.3	0.4	1.5	
	18.1	21.9	27.2	35.0	55.3	66.4	80.4	128.8	203.2	1.2	4.5	
	19.2	24.6	29.2	35.1	43.8	65.7	84.1	120.3	150.0	1.0	3.3	
10. OTHER												
Foreman or supervisor	15.8	18.9	23.0	28.0	33.7	68.6	82.0	121.4	146.2	0.1	0.3	
Assembler—skilled	20.0	23.7	27.6	32.4	37.9	72.6	86.1	117.6	137.4	0.2	0.7	
Assembler—semi-skilled	18.9	22.3	24.8	28.8	35.2	76.4	90.1	116.4	141.9	0.7	2.9	
Baker (tablehand), confectioner	16.1	19.9	24.3	28.7	33.8	66.1	81.8	117.9	138.8	0.6	2.4	
Bricklayer	16.0	17.7	20.4	23.7	27.9	78.4	86.8	116.0	136.7	0.5	2.7	
Butcher, meat cutter	16.5	19.2	21.9	26.6	31.9	75.5	87.7	121.4	145.7	0.4	1.8	
Carpenter and joiner	14.1	16.0	18.0	21.5	26.4	78.2	88.9	119.4	146.6	0.5	2.9	
Coalminer (underground)	17.3	19.3	22.4	24.6	27.3	77.3	86.3	123.1	154.7	0.3	1.3	
Coalminer (surface)	15.4	19.6	24.4	27.2	32.6	63.1	80.2	111.7	133.7	0.3	1.3	
Compositor typesetter	13.1	14.5	17.5	22.4	26.0	75.1	82.8	128.0	148.9	0.4	2.5	
Crane operator	18.0	21.8	26.5	32.4	42.7	67.9	82.2	122.6	161.3	1.0	3.9	
Electrician (building and wiring)	17.6	20.5	24.4	30.6	36.6	72.1	82.0	131.0	168.9	0.7	2.9	
Electrician (maintenance)	18.9	20.4	24.8	32.5	42.0	76.1	86.2	113.4	149.0	0.5	2.0	
Fitter (electrical/electronic)	18.2	21.3	25.5	31.2	38.1	71.2	83.4	122.1	149.0	0.5	2.0	
Fitter (mechanical), millwright	18.1	20.2	23.4	26.6	32.1	77.3	86.2	113.4	137.1	0.6	2.7	
Fitter (production)	19.2	22.2	26.1	30.9	36.3	73.6	85.3	118.5	139.1	0.3	1.3	
Fitter (toolroom), tool/die maker	18.5	21.0	25.1	30.6	36.7	73.8	84.0	122.1	146.4	0.4	1.6	
Furnaceman	20.5	22.9	26.7	30.6	35.9	76.8	85.8	114.8	134.5	0.6	2.2	
Goods porter (not railways, materials mover (hand))	17.3	20.0	23.8	28.8	36.1	72.6	84.2	121.0	152.0	0.8	3.3	
Inspector, viewer, examiner—skilled	13.0	14.5	17.9	22.5	28.0	72.5	81.3	125.7	156.7	0.6	3.5	
Inspector, viewer, examiner—semi-skilled	18.7	21.4	24.7	28.8	32.6	75.9	86.5	116.5	132.1	0.4	1.5	
Machine tool setter/setter operator (excluding turners)	16.2	18.8	22.7	27.1	32.1	71.3	82.7	119.4	141.1	0.5	2.4	
Machine tool operator—skilled	19.7	22.9	27.0	31.0	35.8	73.2	84.9	115.1	133.0	0.5	1.9	
Machine tool operator—semi-skilled	18.7	21.8	25.1	30.3	34.6	74.4	86.9	120.4	137.8	0.6	2.4	
Machine operator, machinist (not sewing or woodworking)—skilled	17.3	19.7	23.4	27.6	31.1	74.0	84.0	117.8	132.5	0.6	2.4	
Machine operator, machinist (not sewing or woodworking)—semi-skilled	19.0	21.1	24.2	28.8	34.8	78.2	87.1	118.9	143.4	0.4	1.9	
Machine minder (not sewing or wood-working)	17.6	20.6	23.9	28.0	32.5	73.6	86.3	117.2	135.9	0.3	1.2	
Motor vehicle fitter/mechanic—skilled	16.3	18.5	23.2	29.0	36.7	70.3	79.8	124.8	157.7	0.8	3.4	
Moulder	17.0	19.1	22.9	26.7	32.7	74.1	83.4	116.4	142.7	0.4	1.7	
	18.2	20.4	24.6	28.0	33.9	74.0	83.0	113.4	137.7	0.7	2.8	

Table 6 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of earnings by occupation, September 1968: Full-time men paid for full week

	As percentage of the median					As percentage of the median					Standard error of median	
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.	
10. OTHER (continued)												
Packer, bottler, canner	14.4	15.4	20.0	24.6	29.4	71.8	81.9	123.2				

Table 8 Distribution of earnings by age, September 1968: Full-time employees paid for a full week

	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than												
		£6	£8	£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40	£50	£60
Full-time manual men														
Aged 21-24	2,626	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.4	11.9	24.4	47.3	71.3	90.3	96.0	98.4	99.8	100.0
25-29	3,096	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.4	7.1	15.9	32.9	58.1	82.9	92.1	95.2	99.0	99.6
30-39	6,338	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	5.1	11.2	25.4	49.3	77.3	89.4	95.3	98.7	99.7
40-49	7,198	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	6.5	13.7	28.8	51.4	79.3	90.8	95.9	99.0	99.7
50-59	6,599	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	10.9	21.4	39.8	64.1	86.6	94.7	97.7	99.5	99.9
60-64	2,639	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.3	18.2	32.4	53.1	74.3	92.1	96.8	98.7	99.7	99.8
65 and over	555	1.6	5.8	9.2	15.9	36.8	52.4	68.8	84.0	94.1	97.7	98.9	99.6	100.0
Full-time non-manual men														
Aged 21-24	1,558	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.7	20.0	36.3	60.1	81.8	94.8	97.8	99.0	99.7	99.9
25-29	1,704	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.8	8.3	20.9	43.8	73.7	87.9	94.8	98.3	99.1
30-39	3,167	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.3	3.2	9.4	23.1	47.9	66.2	78.7	90.8	95.9
40-49	3,343	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.0	4.5	10.9	23.6	46.4	62.0	72.9	85.1	92.1
50-59	2,699	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	3.0	7.8	16.8	32.3	51.2	66.2	75.5	86.1	91.3
60-64	805	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.6	5.5	13.2	24.7	41.6	60.4	73.2	80.2	88.7	92.4
65 and over	183	2.7	6.0	9.3	12.6	19.7	31.1	43.2	58.5	73.8	79.8	85.2	88.5	92.3
Full-time manual women														
Aged 18-20	899	2.6	20.4	50.9	74.0	92.4	96.8	98.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
21-24	700	1.3	6.7	32.7	60.3	85.0	92.7	96.7	98.4	99.3	99.6	99.7	100.0	100.0
25-29	467	0.6	8.6	29.6	54.8	82.7	88.9	95.1	98.3	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-39	1,028	1.4	12.3	39.2	61.7	83.1	90.7	95.5	97.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
40-49	1,765	0.8	10.7	35.0	62.1	85.6	92.9	97.5	99.4	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
50-59	1,735	1.7	11.5	39.5	66.3	86.7	93.6	97.5	99.1	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
60-64	269	2.2	19.0	50.6	68.8	87.0	92.9	96.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 and over	101	2.0	15.8	50.5	70.3	89.1	94.1	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time non-manual women														
Aged 18-20	1,824	1.2	15.7	48.7	76.9	93.9	97.3	99.3	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
21-24	2,079	0.1	1.0	7.6	29.3	65.9	83.5	94.9	98.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
25-29	1,076	0.3	0.9	5.3	17.2	42.9	60.9	81.3	93.3	97.6	99.1	99.6	99.9	99.9
30-39	1,465	0.1	1.6	6.8	19.7	41.9	55.8	71.6	84.4	94.8	97.8	99.1	99.6	99.8
40-49	1,899	0.2	1.7	6.6	20.4	42.5	54.9	68.7	81.2	91.5	96.6	98.4	99.6	99.8
50-59	1,320	0.2	1.5	6.9	16.4	33.3	47.2	61.5	72.7	86.0	92.9	96.7	99.0	99.6
60-64	224	0.9	1.8	7.1	17.4	35.3	47.8	60.7	72.8	85.3	92.0	96.4	99.1	99.1
65 and over	75	4.0	9.3	21.3	32.0	52.0	66.7	78.7	86.7	93.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	98.7
All full-time males														
Aged 15-17	1,633	25.7	61.9	84.5	93.5	97.6	98.8	99.5	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-20	2,855	0.7	3.6	19.2	37.9	63.7	76.0	87.0	94.7	98.6	99.5	99.7	99.9	100.0
21-24	4,184	0.0	0.3	0.9	3.2	14.9	28.8	52.1	75.2	92.0	96.6	98.6	99.8	100.0
25-29	4,800	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	5.6	13.2	28.6	53.0	79.6	90.6	95.7	98.7	99.5
30-39	9,505	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.9	8.6	20.1	40.5	67.5	81.7	89.8	96.1	98.4
40-49	10,541	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	5.1	10.8	23.1	42.6	68.8	81.7	88.6	94.6	97.3
50-59	9,298	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	8.6	17.4	33.1	54.9	76.3	86.4	91.3	95.6	97.4
60-64	3,444	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.1	15.2	27.9	46.4	66.7	84.7	91.3	94.4	97.2	98.1
65 and over	738	1.9	5.8	9.2	15.0	32.5	47.2	62.5	77.6	89.0	93.2	95.5	96.9	98.1
All full-time females														
Aged 15-17	1,802	33.7	71.5	88.6	95.7	98.7	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-20	2,723	1.6	17.3	49.5	75.9	93.4	97.1	99.2	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
21-24	2,779	0.4	2.4	13.9	37.1	70.7	85.8	95.4	98.7	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0
25-29	1,543	0.4	3.2	12.6	28.6	55.0	69.3	85.5	94.8	98.1	99.3	99.7	99.9	99.9
30-39	2,493	0.6	6.0	20.2	37.0	58.9	70.2	81.5	90.0	96.9	98.7	99.4	99.8	99.9
40-49	3,664	0.5	6.0	20.3	40.5	63.3	73.2	82.6	90.0	95.5	98.2	99.2	99.8	99.9
50-59	3,055	1.1	7.2	25.4	44.7	63.6	73.6	82.0	87.7	93.8	96.8	98.5	99.6	99.8
60-64	493	1.6	11.2	30.8	45.4	63.5	72.4	80.3	87.2	93.3	96.3	98.4	99.6	99.6
65 and over	176	2.8	13.1	38.1	54.0	73.3	82.4	89.8	94.3	97.2	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.4

Table 9 Median, quartiles and deciles of earnings by age, September 1968: Full-time employees paid for a full week

	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	As percentage of the median				Standard error of median	
						Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.
Full-time manual men											
£ per week											
Aged 21-24	14.5	17.0	20.3	24.7	29.8	71.5	84.1	121.8	147.1	0.1	0.7
25-29	15.6	18.6	22.5	27.4	33.5	69.1	82.4	121.7	148.4	0.2	0.7
30-39	16.6	19.9	24.1	29.3	35.3	68.6	81.2	121.4	146.4	0.1	0.5
40-49	16.0	19.2	23.7	28.8	34.4	67.5	81.2	121.8	145.1	0.1	0.4
50-59	14.8	17.6	21.6	26.3	31.6	68.6	81.6	121.9	146.4	0.1	0.5
60-64	13.6	15.9	19.6	24.2	29.0	69.7	81.4	123.4	148.2	0.1	0.7
65 and over	10.0	13.4	16.6	20.9	26.4	60.1	80.4	125.4	158.5	0.3	2.0
Full-time non-manual men											
Aged 21-24	13.2	15.6	18.7	22.3	26.9	70.6	83.5	119.3	143.6	0.2	0.9
25-29	17.3	20.7	25.0	30.3	35.9	69.2	82.6	121.2	143.5	0.2	0.9
30-39	20.1	24.6	30.5	38.3	48.9	65.9	80.5	125.6	160.4	0.2	0.8
40-49	19.6	24.3	31.1	41.1	55.9	62.9	78.1	132.3	179.9	0.3	0.9
50-59	17.8	21.9	29.5	39.5	57.5	60.3	74.2	133.8	194.7	0.3	1.1
60-64	16.1	20.0	26.4	35.7	51.5	61.1	75.7	135.1	194.8	0.5	2.0
65 and over	10.1	16.2	21.2	30.9	56.9	48.0	76.4	146.3	269.2	1.3	6.2
Full-time manual women											
Aged 18-20	6.9	8.2	9.9	12.1	14.2	69.9	82.8	122.0	143.7	0.1	1.2
21-24	8.3	9.5	11.2	13.4	16.0	74.0	85.2	120.1	143.5	0.1	1.2
25-29	8.1	9.6	11.6	13.7	17.2	69.6	82.9	118.3	148.4	0.2	1.7
30-39	7.7	9.0	10.9	13.5	16.9	70.4	82.5	123.8	154.7	0.1	1.2
40-49	7.9	9.3	11.0	13.3	16.0	71.9	84.4	120.4	145.3	0.1	0.8
50-59	7.7	9.0	10.7	12.9	15.8	72.2	84.4	120.7	147.8	0.1	0.8
60-64	7.0	8.4	10.0	12.7	16.1	70.2	84.2	127.8	161.2	0.2	2.5
65 and over	7.3	8.3	9.9	12.5	15.4	73.5	84.0	126.7	156.1	0.4	3.7
Full-time non-manual women											
Aged 18-20	7.6	8.7	10.0	11.9	14.0	76.0	86.5	118.6	140.2	0.1	0.7
21-24	10.2	11.6	13.5	15.8	18.4	75.6	85.7	117.0	136.0	0.1	0.6
25-29	10.9	13.0	15.7	18.8	22.6	69.0	82.6	119.5	143.6	0.2	1.1
30-39	10.5	12.8	16.0	21.0	26.6	65.4	79.7	131.0	166.1	0.2	1.2
40-49	10.5	12.7	16.2	21.5	28.8	65.2	78.4	132.7	178.0	0.2	1.1
50-59	10.6	13.6	17.3	24.8	32.3	61.2	78.7	143.2	186.9	0.3	1.5
60-64	10.6	13.0	17.2	25.0	33.2	61.6	75.6	145.5	192.8	0.6	3.7
65 and over	7.9	10.8	14.9	18.0	28.8	52.9	72.2	120.7	193.5	1.1	7.3
All full-time males											
Aged 15-17	5.0	5.9	7.2	8.9	10.9	69.3	82.1				

Table 10 Distributions of earnings by region, September 1968: Full-time adults paid for a full week

	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than												
		£6	£8	£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40	£50	£60
Full-time manual men														
South East	8,549	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	7.2	14.2	30.5	53.7	79.3	90.4	95.4	98.6	99.6
East Anglia	796	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.6	14.2	25.6	47.2	69.3	89.7	95.6	97.9	99.5	99.9
South Western	1,793	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.5	13.3	26.2	46.0	69.4	88.5	95.5	98.3	99.7	99.9
West Midlands	3,012	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	6.7	13.2	27.5	52.6	79.9	92.5	97.5	99.5	100.0
East Midlands	2,080	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	8.0	18.0	35.7	60.2	86.2	94.6	98.0	99.7	99.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,806	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	10.6	20.6	39.0	63.4	87.8	94.7	97.6	99.3	99.7
North Western	3,640	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	9.1	18.7	36.2	59.2	83.3	92.3	95.3	99.2	99.8
Northern	2,032	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	10.4	20.2	38.3	63.2	86.4	93.8	97.6	99.6	99.9
Wales	1,468	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	12.3	22.8	38.1	59.5	83.4	92.2	96.4	99.3	99.8
Scotland	2,875	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	13.0	25.0	42.7	63.7	85.3	93.5	97.4	99.5	99.8
Great Britain	29,051	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.5	9.4	18.5	35.7	59.0	83.3	92.7	96.8	99.2	99.8
Full-time non-manual men														
South East	5,640	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.1	7.1	15.9	30.4	51.0	65.9	76.1	87.0	92.6
East Anglia	323	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.9	6.5	13.0	23.2	39.6	61.6	76.5	87.0	93.2	96.9
South Western	818	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	5.6	11.9	22.7	40.5	68.8	81.7	88.5	95.1	97.1
West Midlands	1,098	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.5	5.0	9.7	19.0	34.8	58.2	74.8	83.3	92.3	96.3
East Midlands	725	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	5.1	12.1	21.7	41.5	65.2	78.1	84.6	93.0	96.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,018	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.9	6.9	13.8	26.3	43.8	67.3	78.4	85.2	92.6	95.7
North Western	1,616	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.4	5.0	11.3	23.1	39.5	61.6	75.8	85.8	92.8	96.2
Northern	666	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	6.3	12.6	24.0	42.3	65.2	77.8	84.7	91.9	95.3
Wales	478	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.1	7.3	12.3	23.6	41.8	63.0	77.8	85.8	92.9	96.2
Scotland	1,077	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	5.8	12.5	22.9	39.9	59.1	72.3	81.5	90.8	95.9
Great Britain	13,459	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	4.6	9.9	20.0	36.1	58.0	72.2	81.2	90.3	94.6
Full-time manual women														
South East	1,997	1.4	9.2	29.8	56.5	82.4	90.3	95.4	98.4	99.6	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0
East Anglia	176	1.7	18.2	47.7	72.7	93.2	97.2	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Western	367	2.5	19.6	48.2	72.8	90.2	95.4	98.1	98.9	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
West Midlands	661	0.6	9.8	34.9	61.9	85.2	92.7	98.2	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
East Midlands	451	0.7	12.2	37.0	63.6	79.8	87.6	95.1	97.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	675	1.9	13.5	44.4	69.8	89.6	94.7	97.6	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
North Western	1,095	0.9	10.3	39.5	64.3	83.5	94.6	97.5	99.3	99.5	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Northern	436	2.1	16.1	43.8	70.2	90.8	95.6	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wales	278	1.1	19.1	47.8	70.1	89.2	95.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Scotland	828	2.3	14.3	49.0	70.5	89.7	94.9	98.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Great Britain	6,964	1.5	12.2	39.0	64.3	86.2	93.0	97.1	99.0	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Full-time non-manual women														
South East	3,822	0.3	3.0	9.0	21.5	44.6	59.3	76.7	87.6	94.2	97.3	98.5	99.4	99.7
East Anglia	258	0.8	5.4	19.8	36.8	62.4	71.3	82.6	88.4	96.1	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.0
South Western	542	0.6	4.8	17.9	40.0	62.7	74.0	81.0	87.3	96.3	98.0	99.1	99.8	99.8
West Midlands	912	0.5	4.4	17.9	38.6	64.1	76.4	85.2	91.2	95.7	97.7	98.6	99.7	99.8
East Midlands	556	0.4	4.0	16.5	34.7	62.9	77.2	85.1	90.6	96.4	98.2	99.8	100.0	100.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	762	0.4	6.3	18.2	39.9	64.4	76.0	85.6	92.1	97.5	98.6	99.6	99.9	100.0
North Western	1,199	0.2	3.0	17.1	37.1	61.0	73.3	82.1	89.2	94.7	97.9	99.0	99.8	99.9
Northern	572	1.0	6.5	23.8	42.8	65.9	76.4	84.8	91.8	96.5	99.0	99.3	99.8	99.8
Wales	378	0.3	4.9	15.6	36.8	55.0	69.3	78.3	86.2	95.0	98.1	99.5	99.7	99.7
Scotland	961	0.2	6.2	17.3	35.5	60.1	69.6	80.4	87.0	93.7	97.2	99.5	99.8	99.9
Great Britain	9,962	0.4	4.1	14.6	31.6	55.5	68.3	80.5	88.8	95.1	97.8	99.0	99.7	99.8
All full-time men														
South East	14,189	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	5.6	11.4	24.7	44.5	68.1	80.6	87.7	94.0	96.8
East Anglia	1,119	0.1	0.6	1.2	2.4	12.0	22.0	40.3	60.8	81.6	90.1	94.7	97.7	99.0
South Western	2,611	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	10.9	21.7	38.7	60.4	82.3	91.2	95.2	98.2	99.0
West Midlands	4,110	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.3	6.3	12.3	25.2	47.8	74.1	87.8	93.7	97.6	99.0
East Midlands	2,805	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	7.2	16.5	32.0	55.4	80.7	90.3	94.5	98.0	98.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,824	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	9.6	18.8	35.6	58.2	82.4	90.4	94.3	97.5	98.6
North Western	5,256	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	7.8	16.4	32.2	53.1	76.6	87.2	93.1	97.2	98.7
Northern	2,698	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	9.4	18.3	34.8	58.1	81.1	89.9	94.4	97.7	98.8
Wales	1,946	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.6	11.1	20.2	34.5	55.1	78.4	88.6	93.8	97.7	98.9
Scotland	3,952	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.9	11.0	21.6	37.3	57.2	78.2	87.7	93.1	97.1	98.8
Great Britain	42,510	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	7.9	15.8	30.7	51.8	75.3	86.2	91.8	96.4	98.1
All full-time women														
South East	5,819	0.7	5.1	16.2	33.5	57.2	70.0	83.1	91.3	96.1	98.2	99.0	99.6	99.8
East Anglia	434	1.2	10.6	31.1	51.4	74.9	81.8	89.4	92.9	97.5	99.5	99.8	100.0	100.0
South Western	909	1.3	10.8	30.1	53.2	73.8	82.6	87.9	92.0	97.6	98.6	99.4	99.9	99.9
West Midlands	1,573	0.6	6.7	25.0	48.4	73.0	83.3	90.7	94.4	97.5	98.7	99.2	99.8	99.9
East Midlands	1,007	0.5	7.6	25.7	47.7	70.5	81.8	89.6	93.8	97.9	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,437	1.1	9.7	30.5	53.9	76.3	84.8	91.2	95.6	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.9	100.0
North Western	2,294	0.5	6.5	27.8	50.1	74.1	83.5	89.5	94.0	97.0	98.8	99.4	99.9	100.0
Northern	1,008	1.5	10.6	32.4	54.7	76.7	84.7	90.7	95.1	98.0	99.4	99.6	99.9	99.9
Wales	656	0.6	12.0	29.3	50.9	69.5	80.2	86.7	92.1	97.1	98.9	99.7	99.8	99.8
Scotland	1,789	1.2	8.8	32.0	51.7	73.8	81.3	88.0	92.8	96.6	98.5	99.7	99.9	99.9
Great Britain	16,926	0.8	7.4	24.6	45.1	68.1	73.5	87.4	93.0	97.0	98.6	99.4	99.8	99.9

Table 11 Median, quartiles and deciles of earnings by region, September 1968: Full-time adults paid for a full week

	£ per week					As percentage of the median				Standard error of median	
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.
Full-time manual men											
South East	15.8	19.0	23.3	28.6	34.8	67.9	81.6	122.8	149.2	0.1	0.4
East Anglia	14.2	16.8	20.5	25.0	30.7	69.0	82.1	122.0	149.6	0.3	1.3
South Western	14.1	16.8	20.6	25.3	30.7	68.7	81.4	123.0	149.2	0.2	0.9
West Midlands	16.0	19.5	23.5	28.6	33.4	68.0	82.8	121.5	142.2	0.2	0.7
East Midlands	15.5	18.2	22.3	26.8	31.6	69.2	81.2	120.1	141.4	0.2	0.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	14.9	17.7	21.7	26.2	31.1	68.6	81.7	121.0	143.8	0.2	0.7
North Western	15.2	18.2	22.4	27.4	33.4	67.7	81.3	122.2	149.0	0.1	0.6
Northern	14.9	17.8	21.8	26.2	32.1	68.4	81.8	120.3	147.5	0.2	0.8
Wales	14.3	17.4	22.3	27.5	33.2	64					

Table 12 Distribution of earnings on four alternative bases, September 1968: Percentage of full-time men with earnings less than the amount shown

Range of earnings (£ per week)	Full-time manual men				Full-time non-manual men			
	Basis A	Basis B	Basis C	Basis D	Basis A	Basis B	Basis C	Basis D
Under £2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
£2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
£3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
£4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
£5								
£6	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
£7	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
£8	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
£9	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
£10	2.9	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
£11	3.5	2.3	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
£12	4.4	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
£13	6.3	5.1	4.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0
£14	9.2	8.1	7.7	5.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1
£15	12.7	11.6	11.3	9.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6
£16	17.2	16.2	15.9	13.8	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.1
£17	21.9	20.9	20.7	18.5	10.8	10.7	10.3	9.9
£18	27.1	26.2	26.0	23.9	14.2	14.1	13.6	13.2
£19	33.0	32.1	31.9	29.8	17.4	17.3	16.8	16.3
£20	38.7	37.9	37.8	35.7	21.2	21.1	20.4	20.0
£22	50.5	49.9	49.8	47.6	29.4	29.4	28.7	28.2
£24	61.4	60.9	60.9	59.0	37.6	37.6	36.5	36.1
£26	70.7	70.4	70.7	69.1	45.7	45.6	44.6	44.2
£28	78.3	78.0	78.5	77.2	52.1	52.0	51.3	50.9
£30	84.0	83.8	84.4	83.3	59.3	59.2	58.3	58.0
£35	92.6	92.5	93.2	92.7	73.0	73.0	72.4	72.2
£40	96.5	96.5	97.0	96.8	81.6	81.6	81.4	81.2
£45	98.1	98.1	98.6	98.5	87.2	87.2	86.9	86.8
£50	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.2	91.0	91.0	90.4	90.3
£60	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	94.9	94.9	94.7	94.6
£70	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	97.0	97.0	96.8	96.8
£80	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.9
£100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.1
Total number in sample	34,109	33,688	33,294	29,051	13,751	13,738	13,704	13,459
Highest decile (£)	33.0	33.6	32.7	33.1	48.5	48.7	49.5	49.6
Upper quartile (£)	27.1	27.2	27.0	27.4	35.9	36.2	36.3	35.5
Median (£)	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.4	27.3	27.4	27.6	27.8
Lower quartile (£)	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.2	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.1
Lowest decile (£)	14.2	14.6	14.6	15.1	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0

Table 13 Distribution of earnings on four alternative bases, September 1968: Percentage of full-time women with earnings less than the amount shown

Range of earnings (£ per week)	Full-time manual women				Full-time non-manual women			
	Basis A	Basis B	Basis C	Basis D	Basis A	Basis B	Basis C	Basis D
Under £2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
£2	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
£3	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
£4	2.7	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1
£5								
£6	4.5	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4
£7	9.0	7.9	7.8	5.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.9
£8	16.7	15.7	15.5	12.2	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.1
£9	28.3	27.5	27.3	24.2	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.2
£10	42.6	41.9	41.9	39.0	15.9	15.6	15.4	14.6
£11	55.3	54.8	55.1	52.5	24.7	24.4	23.9	23.1
£12	65.9	65.5	66.4	64.3	33.3	33.0	32.6	31.6
£13	75.4	75.1	76.0	74.2	41.0	40.8	40.5	39.4
£14	81.7	81.5	82.6	81.2	49.9	49.7	49.3	48.4
£15	86.5	86.3	87.5	86.2	56.7	56.5	56.4	55.5
£16	89.9	89.8	90.9	89.9	63.5	63.4	63.4	62.6
£17	92.5	92.4	93.6	93.0	69.1	69.0	69.0	68.3
£18	94.1	94.1	95.7	94.8	74.0	73.9	74.1	73.5
£19	95.3	95.2	96.5	96.2	77.8	77.7	78.1	77.6
£20	96.3	96.3	97.4	97.1	80.6	80.5	81.0	80.5
£22	97.6	97.6	98.5	98.4	85.4	85.4	85.9	85.5
£24	98.2	98.2	99.1	98.6	88.6	88.6	89.0	88.8
£26	98.7	98.7	99.5	99.5	91.1	91.1	91.5	91.3
£28	99.0	99.0	99.7	99.6	92.7	92.6	93.0	92.9
£30	99.3	99.3	99.8	99.7	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.1
£35	99.6	99.6	99.9	99.9	97.6	97.6	97.8	97.8
£40	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.0
£45	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5
£50	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7
£60	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
£70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
£80	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
£100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number in sample	8,924	8,817	8,742	6,964	10,362	10,325	10,305	9,962
Highest decile (£)	16.0	16.1	15.7	16.0	25.0	25.1	24.6	24.8
Upper quartile (£)	12.9	13.0	12.9	13.1	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.3
Median (£)	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1
Lower quartile (£)	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.1
Lowest decile (£)	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.7	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.2

Table 14 Distribution of earnings, September 1968: Numbers of various categories of employees, by range of earnings, on two bases of earnings

Range of earnings (£ per week)	BASIS A (ACTUAL PAY BEFORE ADJUSTMENT)						BASIS D (ADJUSTED AND EXCLUDING THOSE PAID FOR LESS THAN A FULL WEEK)					
	Full-time men	Full-time women	Full-time youths and boys	Full-time girls	Part-time men	Part-time women	Full-time men	Full-time women	Full-time youths and boys	Full-time girls	Part-time men	Part-time women
Under 2	434	144	42	36	41	555	2	2	1	1	34	452
2 but less than 3	37	32	7	28	45	574	0	4	1	19	42	509
3 .. " 4	43	42	58	57	71	904	2	6	35	34	68	797
4 .. " 5	44	91	177	204	110	1,249	4	27	129	183	105	1,099
5 .. " 6	77	207	311	414	168	1,406	20	100	273	370	165	1,286
6 .. " 7	102	463	398	409	174	1,114	39	316	324	360	172	1,024
7 .. " 8	97	1,020	436	367	54	723	44	801	351	322	49	661
8 .. " 9	113	1,481	473	219	36	433	51	1,248	412	195	27	394
9 .. " 10	162	1,972	456	120	26	295	72	1,666	403	112	24	276
10 .. " 11	229	2,042	417	101	24	209	128	1,786	362	89	22	204
11 .. " 12	392	1,837	372	43	5	124	247	1,674	318	40	4	118
12 .. " 13	748	1,648	323	36	14	89	579	1,467	276	34	9	93
13 .. " 14	1,136	1,486	326	15	13	71	938	1,375	285	14	9	61
14 .. " 15	1,425	1,123	266	11	14	45	1,226	1,058	243	5	13	48
15 .. " 16	1,898	1,014	215	13	22	41	1,616	964	184	8	21	42
16 .. " 17	2,018	814	202	4	2	30	1,748	786	188	2	2	27
17 .. " 18	2,250	654	148	2	11	20	1,999	644	120	4	12	17
18 .. " 19	2,423	492	138	3	5	19	2,131	505	122	1	4	14
19 .. " 20	2,496	381	103	1	10	10	2,200	356	83	0	11	10
20 .. " 22	5,148	619	166	4	14	28	4,588	589	142	4	12	21
22 .. " 24	4,825	386	96	1	13	7	4,370	362	83	0	12	8
24 .. " 26	4,305	305	59	3	10	4	4,015	290	56	2	12	4
26 .. " 28	3,464	188	45	1	7	8	3,262	164	33	0	7	2
28 .. " 30	2,937	246	31	1	12	4	2,731	226	23	0	12	5
30 .. " 35	4,827	314	37	0	27	7	4,616	278	28	0	29	6
35 .. " 40	2,518	142	8	0	36	7	2,413	124	4	1	31	4
40 .. " 45	1,312	67	8	0	15	4	1,241	55	3	0	18	3
45 .. " 50	806	35	6	2	15	4	686	20	3	0	16	3
50 .. " 60	757	23	3	0	17	1	755	16	2	0	16	0
60 .. " 70	339	13	3	0	4	0	316	11	0	0	4	0
70 .. " 80	175	3	0	1	5	0	166	3	0	1	5	0
80 .. " 100	170	2	1	1	7	0	175	3	1	1	7	0
100 and over	144	0	0	0	4	0	130	0	0	0	3	0
Total number in the sample	47,860	19,286	5,331	2,097	1,031	7,985	42,510	16,926	4,468	1,802	981	7,188
Highest decile (£)	37.4	21.2	19.2	10.2	35.1	9.7	38.1	21.4	19.1	10.2	35.2	9.9
Upper quartile (£)	29.3	15.8	14.7	8.2	13.4	7.2	29.9	16.2	14.8	8.2	14.0	7.2
Median (£)	23.0	12.1	10.7	6.6	6.3	5.4	23.6	12.5	10.8	6.7	6.3	5.5
Lower quartile (£)	18.3	9.7	7.7	4.9	4.9	3.9	18.9	10.0	8.0	5.5	5.0	4.0
Lowest decile (£)	14.8	7.9	5.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	15.5	8.4	6.0	4.8	3.4	2.6

(continued from page 405)

Sampling errors

Because the median, quartile and decile earnings have been derived from a sample of limited size, they may not be quite the same values which would have been obtained if the survey had covered every individual employee in the entire working population. In other words, they are subject to sampling error. However, the potential margin of error due to the limited size of the sample can be estimated, and is conveniently measured by the quantity known as the "standard error". There are two chances out of three that the value found from the sample will not differ from the true value by more than the standard error. The chance that the difference will be more than twice the standard error is only about one in twenty.

Estimates of the standard error of the median earnings, obtained by an approximate formula, are shown in tables 6, 7, 9, and 11. The tables also show the standard error of the median expressed as a percentage of the median.

The percentage standard errors of the quartiles and deciles can be found approximately, if required, by entering the following table on the line which corresponds to the percentage standard error of the median:

Percentage standard errors

Median	Quartiles	Deciles
1.0	1.1	1.4
2.0	2.2	2.7
3.0	3.3	4.1
4.0	4.4	5.5

Average earnings

The average earnings of a group of employees (that is the arithmetic mean) are generally slightly higher than the median earnings. The difference is normally only a few per cent, but occasionally may exceed 10 per cent.

The averages obtained from the sample and corresponding to the medians in tables 6, 7, 9 and 11 would differ from the averages found in the regular DEP earnings surveys not only because of sampling errors, but also for several other reasons, for example, because the tables exclude persons who were paid for less than a full week, whereas the regular surveys mostly include them; and because

Young persons entering employment in 1968

Last year 488,000 young persons under 18 years of age—256,000 boys and 232,000 girls—entered employment in Great Britain, according to records compiled by the Youth Employment Service. Compared with 1967, the total increased by 1,400 (0.3 per cent), an increase of 3,000, or 1.2 per cent., in the number of boys being partially off-set by a decrease of 1,600, or 0.7 per cent., in the number of girls.

As the steady fall in the birth rate between 1947 and 1952 was reversed in 1953, there were more young persons in the 15 year old age group in 1968, but, nevertheless, the number of new entrants to employment at this age declined by 6,700, or about 2 per cent., in comparison with the previous year. On the other hand 16 and 17 year old new entrants increased by 5,700 or nearly 5 per cent., and 2,400 (6 per cent.), respectively, which reflects the increasing tendency for young persons to remain longer in full-time education.

Of the 256,000 boys who entered employment, 110,000 obtained apprenticeships, compared with 107,700 in 1967, an increase of 2.1 per cent., and the proportion of apprentices to all boy new entrants rose to a new peak of 43.0 per cent. The proportion of girls entering apprenticeships also increased slightly from 7.2 per cent. in 1967 to 7.4 per cent., the highest proportion since 1960.

There was a decrease (-200) in the number of boys entering employment leading to professional qualifications, but the number of girls who entered professional employment slightly increased.

The steady decline, in recent years, in the numbers and proportions of boys and of girls entering clerical employment continued with a further decrease in 1968; 8.3 per cent. of all boys and 38.9 per cent. of all girls entered clerical work, compared with 8.7 per cent. and 39.2 per cent., respectively, in 1967.

The numbers and proportions of boys and of girls who entered other employment providing planned training, apart from induction training, increased slightly compared with the previous year.

Analysis by age of entry

Table 1 is an analysis by age of entry of the number of boys and girls entering employment, and table 2 shows the numbers who entered the various categories of employment according to age of entry. The numbers of boys and girls entering different industries are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for any industry show only the

Table 2 Analysis by type of employment entered and age of entry

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment							
	Boys				Girls			
	15	16	17	Total	15	16	17	Total
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including pre-apprenticeship training in employment)	66.5	36.9	6.6	110.0	13.7	2.5	0.9	17.1
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	0.2	1.3	1.6	3.1	0.3	2.4	1.7	4.3
Clerical employment	4.9	10.3	6.1	21.3	39.9	36.3	14.2	90.3
Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns	23.7	7.8	2.7	34.2	26.8	4.9	2.0	33.6
Other employment	69.4	13.9	3.9	87.1	74.3	9.7	3.1	87.1
Total	164.7	70.2	20.9	255.8	154.9	55.8	21.8	232.4

numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. Transfers between industries of young persons under 18 are not recorded.

The figures for an industry group include all entrants to that group, regardless of individual occupations. Thus those for manufacturing industries include not only those starting work in factories, but also those entering technical, clerical, sales and other jobs in those industries.

Table 3 shows the number entering eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total number of boys and girls entering all industries and services. Corresponding figures for 1967 are given in brackets and show that proportionately more boys entered the manufacturing industries and construction, while proportionately fewer boys entered mining and quarrying. In addition, there was a decline in the proportion of boys who entered the public administration, utilities, professional services etc. industries, although this was offset by a proportionate increase in the number of girls entering this group. The proportionate intake of girls into the personal services group showed a decrease compared with the previous year.

Table 1 Analysis by age of entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys	164,704	70,197	20,914	255,815
Girls	154,873	55,757	21,775	232,405
Total	319,577	125,954	42,689	488,220
Percentage change over 1967	-2.1%	+4.8%	+6.0%	+0.3%

Table 3 Industrial analysis

Industry Group	Percentage of grand total entering each industry group (comparable figures for 1967 are given in brackets)	
	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5 (5)	1 (1)
Mining and quarrying	1 (2)	— (—)
Manufacturing industries	38 (37)	33 (33)
Construction	14 (13)	1 (1)
Transport and communication	4 (4)	2 (2)
Distributive trades	16 (16)	30 (30)
Public administration, utilities, professional services, entertainments, commerce and finance	11 (12)	21 (20)
Hotels, laundries and personal services	11 (11)	12 (13)
Total number of entrants (000's)	256 (253)	232 (234)

Table 6 gives the numbers of boys and girls entering the various categories of employment, analysed by orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. Manufacturing industries as a whole increased their intake of boys by 4,600 (4.9 per cent.) and of girls by 1,900 (2.4 per cent.) compared with 1967. More boys obtained apprenticeships in these industries than in 1967, but the number of girls who entered apprenticeships decreased slightly.

More than half of the order groups increased their intakes of new entrants compared with the preceding year. The largest numerical increases for boys occurred in miscellaneous services (+2,200), textiles (+1,250), and construction (+700) and the largest decreases were in mining and quarrying (-2,000) and public administration and defence (-1,300), although in the latter group the proportion obtaining apprenticeships increased slightly to 38.5 per cent. The increase in the miscellaneous services group was due to a rise of 2,300 in the number entering the motor repairing etc. industries. Among the other industry groups which showed smaller overall decreases in the intake of boys were gas, electricity and water (-579) and engineering and electrical goods (-160). The absolute numbers of boys who entered apprenticeships were higher than for 1967 in most industrial groups, although there were falls in the proportions entering apprenticeships in gas, electricity and water, engineering and electrical goods, chemicals and allied industries, metal manufacture, metal goods not elsewhere specified, textiles, leather, leather goods and fur, clothing and footwear and other manufacturing industries.

The industry groups which accounted for the largest increases of girl new entrants, compared with 1967, were clothing and footwear (+740), textiles (+579) and engineering and electrical goods (+574). The largest decreases occurred in the distributive trades (-1,281), miscellaneous services (-1,058) and food, drink and tobacco (-504). As usual the service industries (13,700, or 80 per cent.) absorbed the majority of girl apprentices, and hairdressing and manicure accounted for 13,100 of these.

Of those young persons who entered clerical employment 5,400 boys and 26,100 girls did so in manufacturing industries. Insurance, banking and finance (4,300 boys and 19,100 girls) and the distributive trades (2,100 boys and 15,300 girls) also attracted substantial numbers of young persons taking up clerical work.

Sources of information

The data for this article, which is the latest in a series published each year since 1951, is derived from records compiled by careers officers. Under the National Insurance Acts every person on starting work must have an insurance card. Young persons under 18 obtain theirs from careers offices, and it is at that time that the necessary information is obtained.

An important qualification about the figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or spare time work whilst still at school, are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment although careers officers make every effort to ensure that their records are as complete as possible.

Boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are more affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries are significantly affected. The figures relate only to the first job entered by young persons after completing full-time education, and do not take into account subsequent changes of work.

They do not, for example, measure the total intake into apprenticeship training, where entry may sometimes follow a spell of other employment, or take account of wastage during probation. Nor do they show the total numbers leaving school, as boys and girls going to universities and other institutions of higher education and those not intending to start paid employment immediately are excluded.

Equally the statistics do not show the total numbers entering employment for the first time as they exclude those entering over the age of 18.

Regional analysis

The numbers of boys and girls entering employment during 1968 in each of the department's regions of England and in Scotland and Wales at ages 15, 16 and 17 are shown in table 4. Nationally, the proportion of the total number of entrants who were aged 15 fell in 1968 to 64 per cent. for boys, and 67 per cent. for girls. There has been a marked drop in the numbers taking up employment at age 15 since 1966, when the proportions were 69 per cent. and 70 per cent., respectively.

Regional proportions generally reflect the trend for children to remain longer at school. As in 1967, however, Scotland had the highest proportions of both boys and girls entering employment at the minimum age (74 per cent. and 78 per cent. respectively) and London and South Eastern region the lowest proportions (56 per cent. and 58 per cent., respectively).

Compared with 1967, the Great Britain proportions of girl entrants to the total number of employees remained unchanged, but for boys there was a slight increase. There were a number of small regional variations.

Analyses by region of the numbers of boys and girls taking employment in 1968 in each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification are given in table 7 which includes a separate tabulation for boys starting as apprentices. A similar tabulation showing the principal industries in which girls took up apprenticeship employment is also included. A regional analysis of the numbers entering the various categories of employment is given in table 5.

Although the proportion of boys who entered apprenticeships in Yorkshire and Humberside and in North Western and Northern regions decreased in comparison with 1967, the respective proportions of 51.2 per cent., 49.4 per cent. and 47.6 per cent. were still the highest in Great Britain. All other regions showed an increase in proportions and of these Scotland (46.4 per cent.) and Midlands region (44.0 per cent.) exceeded the Great Britain proportion (43.0 per cent.).

Regional variations in entry to the different categories of employment depend to some extent on the nature of the industry of the region.

Table 4 Regional analysis of boys and girls entering employment by age of entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total	
	15	16	17	Number	Percentage of total employees*
Boys					
London and South Eastern	23,505	13,549	4,870	41,924	1.2
Eastern and Southern	20,210	10,571	3,041	33,822	1.9
South Western	9,526	5,229	1,741	16,496	1.9
Midlands	29,313	11,958	3,264	44,535	1.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	16,978	6,310	1,779	25,067	1.9
North Western	22,851	9,176	1,968	33,995	1.9
Northern	12,429	4,397	1,022	17,848	2.1
Wales	8,668	3,760	1,227	13,655	2.1
Scotland	21,224	5,247	2,002	28,473	2.1
Total, Great Britain	164,704	70,197	20,914	255,815	1.8
Girls					
London and South Eastern	21,831	11,144	4,931	37,906	1.7
Eastern and Southern	19,034	8,434	3,081	30,549	3.0
South Western	9,506	4,205	2,018	15,729	3.3
Midlands	28,119	8,867	3,216	40,202	3.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,665	5,350	1,521	22,536	3.1
North Western	20,503	7,129	2,120	29,752	2.6
Northern	12,054	3,694	1,249	16,997	3.7
Wales	7,821	2,642	1,827	12,290	3.8
Scotland	20,340	4,292	1,812	26,444	3.2
Total, Great Britain	154,873	55,757	21,775	232,405	2.7

* The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees, aged 15 and over in each Region at June, 1968, except for the London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions for which 1968 figures are not yet available.

Table 5 Analysis of boys and girls entering employment by type of employment entered and by region

Industry group	Apprenticeship leading to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	London and South Eastern	13,217	3,262	446	459	5,782	19,981	9,942	4,808	12,537	9,396	41,924
Eastern and Southern	14,272	2,726	464	477	2,995	12,465	5,452	3,534	10,639	11,347	33,822	30,549
South Western	6,469	1,173	160	313	1,011	5,271	2,824	2,559	6,032	6,413	16,496	15,729
Midlands	19,582	2,797	607	793	2,792	14,318	7,933	7,732	13,621	14,562	44,535	40,202
Yorkshire and Humberside	12,822	1,626	272	649	1,939	7,689	2,497	3,275	7,537	9,297	22,536	22,536
North Western	16,792	2,191	374	579	2,786	12,248	3,048	4,328	10,995	10,406	33,995	29,752
Northern	8,493	970	182	348	1,300	5,593	946	2,901	6,927	7,185	17,848	16,997
Wales	5,134	601	129	282	1,767	3,407	503	1,107	7,122	6,893	13,658	12,290
Scotland	13,199	1,772	489	400	1,964	9,329	1,104	3,386	11,717	11,557	28,473	26,444
Total, Great Britain	109,980	17,118	3,123	4,300	21,336	90,301	34,249	33,630	87,127	87,056	255,815	232,405

Note: Boys—percentage of apprenticeship entered by region

London and South Eastern	31.5	North Western	49.4
Eastern and Southern	42.2	Northern	47.6
South Western	39.2	Wales	37.6
Midlands	44.0	Scotland	46.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	51.2	Great Britain	43.0

Table 6 Analysis by industry and type of employment entered

Industry group	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,491	76	24	4	59	216	1,262	213	10,156	1,225	12,992
Mining and quarrying	2,258	—	27	4	138	264	102	9	242	23	2,767	300
Food, drink and tobacco	938	141	36	20	436	2,256	470	455	4,763	4,612	6,643	7,484
Chemical and allied industries	1,281	54	120	42	342	2,350	514	338	825	1,568	3,082	4,352
Metal manufacture	3,679	33	72	4	578	1,616	1,250	66	1,438	209	7,017	1,928
Engineering and electrical goods	18,238	115	146	25	1,193	7,052	3,962	1,185	4,236	3,985	27,775	12,362
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,628	8	6	—	142	258	81	11	389	20	3,246	297
Vehicles	5,537	20	6	—	124	1,662	785	132	896	274	7,548	2,092
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,575	27	32	2	378	1,962	1,981	296	3,500	1,534	10,466	3,821
Textiles	900	54	39	21	410	2,084	1,584	4,794	3,050	4,119	5,983	11,072
Leather, leather goods and fur	112	6	3	—	25	152	195	348	540	386	875	892
Clothing and footwear	467	177	6	5	156	1,247	1,418	11,058	1,269	7,096	3,116	19,583
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	819	18	28	6	272	925	556	387	1,822	432	3,497	1,768
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,452	20	17	1	234	710	1,595	175	3,747	534	8,045	1,440
Paper, printing and publishing	2,907	148	30	15	770	2,727	1,084	1,526	2,248	3,201	7,039	7,617
Other manufacturing industries	737	35	18	4	187	1,077	479	280	1,453	1,627	2,874	3,023
Total, all manufacturing industries	45,270	856	589	149	5,417	26,078	15,954	21,051	30,176	29,597	97,406	77,731
Construction	25,132	43	221	1	981	2,523	2,424	34	6,042	84	34,800	2,685
Gas, electricity and water	2,501	11	36	2	473	1,362	132	106	41	3,253	1,459	400
Transport and communication	3,974	55	93	15	2,092	3,649	1,224	832	1,964	265	9,347	4,816
Distributive trades	5,843	893	86	71	2,103	15,265	6,029	6,457	27,879	45,782	41,940	68,468
Insurance, banking and finance	257	42	391	103	4,298	19,051	155	187	148	5,284	19,531	19,531
Professional and scientific services	1,486	1,195	1,057	3,450	1,348	8,107	806	2,479	503	1,685	5,200	16,916
Miscellaneous services	16,493	13,717	104	130	1,083	6,159	3,734	1,643	7,710	7,789	29,124	29,938
Catering, hotels, etc.*	1,571	162	19	28	55	525	818	434	1,681	2,998	4,144	4,147
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations*	12,457	63	17	4	400	1,921	2,009	37	3,026	284	17,909	2,309
Hairdressing and manicure*	1,320	13,077	3	16	43	219	99	356	112	283	1,577	13,951
Public administration	5,275	230	495	371	3,339	7,127	2,427	682	2,166	417	13,702	8,827
Grand total	109,980	17,118	3,123	4,300	21,336	90,301	34,249	33,630	87,127	87,056	255,815	232,405

* Included in "Miscellaneous Services".

Table 7 Regional and industrial analysis of young persons entering employment

Industry group	REGION									
	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
BOYS: Apprenticeship to skilled occupation										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	156	286	97	313	258	160	54	30	137	1,491
Mining and quarrying	19	3	52	507	683	25	432	365	172	2,258
Food, drink and tobacco	63	48	48	168	126	151	86	28	205	938
Chemicals and allied industries	77	101	25	103	131	359	300	46	139	1,281
Metal manufacture	68	105	40	1,021	795	306	481	483	380	3,679
Engineering and electrical goods	2,250	2,549	1,086	3,900	2,227	3,023	841	463	1,899	18,238
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	216	556	333	17	115	203	168	29	691	2,628
Vehicles	456	921	533	1,413	350	1,142	464	244	314	5,537
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	598	364	131	1,301	492	880	184	266	359	4,575
Textiles	22	18	28	181	203	191	30	58	169	900
Leather, leather goods and fur	15	7	7	21	9	22	7	2	22	112
Clothing and footwear	34	43	20	60	66	103	59	18	64	467
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	61	71	32	189	108	129	79	33	117	819
Timber, furniture, etc.	309	352	128	335	282	454	193	71	328	2,452
Paper, printing and publishing	575	536	179	426	296	368	118	81	328	2,907
Other manufacturing industries	105	83	39	238	41	132	33	28	38	737
Construction	2,817	2,986	1,411	4,206	2,960	4,004	2,276	1,183	3,289	25,132
Gas, electricity and water	553	401	147	355	288	363	124	140	130	2,501
Transport and communication	1,285	549	193	492	325	424	206	176	324	3,974
Distributive trades	489	616	345	683	623	1,078	508	189	1,312	5,843
Insurance, banking and finance	29	34	4	26	5	57	18	15	69	257
Professional and scientific services	163	378	63	218	132	181	80	33	238	1,486
Miscellaneous services	2,165	2,435	1,089	2,475	1,787	2,444	1,249	835	2,014	16,493
Public administration	692	815	439	934	520	593	503	318	461	5,275
Grand Total	13,217	14,272	6,469	19,582	12,822	16,792	8,493	5,134	13,199	109,980

GIRLS: Apprenticeship to skilled occupation

All manufacturing industries	110	86	29	127	76	221	59	25	123	856
Distributive trades	141	126	49	116	94	219	68	14	66	893
Professional and scientific services	141	147	63	309	109	151	52	24	199	1,195
Miscellaneous services	2,793	2,320	1,013	2,131	1,292	1,561	768	535	1,304	13,717
Hairdressing and manicure*	2,690	2,250	963	2,015	1,252	1,462	722	492	1,231	13,077
Other industries	77	47	19	114	55	39	23	3	80	457
Grand Total	3,262	2,726	1,173	2,797	1,626	2,191	970	601	1,772	17,118

Total: BOYS (including apprentices)

Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,054	2,208	1,664	2,208	1,265	1,050	1,093	897	1,553	12,992
Mining and quarrying	27	20	107	604	749	49	499	484	228	2,767
Food, drink and tobacco	591	590	515	962	744	947	641	313	1,340	6,643
Chemicals and allied industries	395	329	77	330	334	801	497	101	218	3,082
Metal manufacture	157	207	90	2,006	1,515	438	989	876	739	7,017
Engineering and electrical goods	4,866	4,472	1,828	6,006	2,779	3,627	1,085	827	2,285	27,775
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	276	672	404	33	133	313	542	29	844	3,246
Vehicles	752	1,248	673	2,333	431	1,246	177	324	364	7,548
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,027	875	311	3,297	879	1,397	345	604	1,046	10,466
Textiles	176	149	149	115	126	1,560	248	236	1,075	5,983
Leather, leather goods and fur	168	46	57	114	86	163	51	49	141	875
Clothing and footwear	437	353	242	760	289	552	236	215	232	3,316
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	311	267	111	1,001	486	555	224	188	354	3,497
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,395	1,114	431	1,305	776	1,152	542	364	966	8,045
Paper, printing and publishing	1,922	1,092	388	805	578	929	234	263	858	7,039
Other manufacturing industries	564	421	185	578	153	423	163	217	170	2,874
Construction	4,809	4,685	2,221	6,154	3,478	4,817	2,771	1,914	3,951	34,8

National minimum wage

There has been a growing interest in the idea of a national minimum wage in recent years, and the effects of its introduction have been examined in detail by an inter-departmental working party, whose report was published recently (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 9s. 6d. net).

The working party was set up in 1967 "to examine and report on the social, industrial and economic consequences of introducing a national minimum wage, with particular regard to its effect on industrial costs, wages and wage differentials, its relationship to the Government's productivity, prices and incomes policy and its relevance to the problem of families with low incomes".

It was not asked to examine other ways in which low-income families might be helped, for example by changes in the system of taxation and social security benefits. It was not concerned with the extent to which a minimum might be used as a supplement, or as an alternative to other ways of countering poverty and promoting social justice, although this is a matter which must be of concern to the Government.

Achieving social justice

In its report the working party states that it can be argued that a national minimum would be a useful tool for achieving social justice by providing more comprehensive protection against exploitation than exists at present, would contribute to the relief of poverty and would lead to some improvement in the efficient use of manpower at the cost of a somewhat higher level of unemployment or movement between jobs. The case would, however, be weakened if its introduction was quickly followed by a general upward movement in pay.

The main argument usually advanced against the introduction of a national minimum is the inflationary effect: that there could be a much larger increase in the national wage bill than would otherwise occur, with only a small part offset by increased productivity. The extent of the increase would depend on the level of the national minimum chosen and on how far wage and salary differentials for higher grades were preserved.

At the present time there are a number of ways in which some low income groups can be, and are being, protected or assisted financially. The system of statutory wage regulation provides minimum standards of remuneration for certain employees. The Government's policy for productivity, prices and incomes accords some priority to pay increases for low paid workers. Finally, fiscal arrangements and certain social security benefits and other welfare schemes are specifically directed towards helping those at the lower end of the income scale. Unlike the arrangements relating to employment incomes, these latter are designed to take account of differing personal circumstances.

Minimum rates

The principal way in which the Government has intervened to secure minimum standards of pay is through the system of wages boards and councils. Many minimum rates fixed by these boards and councils are low compared with levels of supplementary benefit for persons with family commitments, but actual earnings may be as much as 50 per cent. higher than these rates. The system

of wages councils does not protect all low paid workers and, on the other hand, it covers some workers who no longer need its protection. The Fair Wages Resolution and Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959, may both provide protection for the low paid, but their practical value is limited.

The Government has given some priority to the needs of low paid workers in its policy for productivity, prices and incomes by means of the low pay criterion. In interpreting this criterion, the National Board for Prices and Incomes considers that each case must be interpreted in the light of all the relevant factors bearing on earnings. It rejects the view that a level of pay can be specified which in all situations distinguishes the low paid from other workers.

Low pay can be a reflection of the low productivity of the workers concerned. In some cases this may be a factor over which they may have no control. In other cases, however, it may be the result of their determination to maintain restrictive practices. The Government has been seeking to encourage the more efficient use of manpower by a variety of means, and the resulting improvements in productivity are likely to some extent to lead in the long term to an improvement in the earnings of low paid workers among others.

The disposable incomes of persons in employment may be supplemented by a number of social security and other benefits. The income tax and social security systems operate to take account of personal circumstances in a way in which a national minimum could not, and one result of introducing a national minimum would be to reduce the entitlement of some people to social security and other benefits. The level of supplementary benefit standards is of relevance to the examination of a national minimum because they provide an often-quoted definition of need.

Defining low income

There is no universally-accepted definition of what constitutes a low income and no necessary correlation between earnings and household incomes. For the purposes of this examination the working party has taken earnings of £15 a week as the highest level likely to be envisaged for a national minimum. In 1967 about 75 per cent. of full-time women, but only about 10 per cent. of full-time men earned less than about £14 a week. A parallel conclusion emerges from an examination of hourly earnings in 1967.

The distributions of both weekly and hourly earnings show that for any given level at the lower end of the earnings scale the number of women below that level greatly exceeds the number of men.

Some workers deliberately choose low paid jobs, which offer some special attraction to compensate for the low pay offered. Such people include those wishing to supplement other sources of income, such as a pension, and others attracted by such compensations as companionship, interest, or a sense of social service. To a considerable extent low paid workers are concentrated in smallish low-paying industries. Large numbers of low paid workers are also found in other industries, some of them high paying, although they do not form a high proportion of the labour force in these industries.

For men, average earnings rise with age to reach a peak in the late forties, and for women rise to a peak in the late twenties. A national minimum applied at a flat rate to all age groups would particularly benefit the young, and, provided they retain their jobs, elderly workers.

Certain regions, including those containing the main development areas, have above average proportions of lower paid workers, although regional differences of this kind are much smaller than the differences between the proportions of low paid men and of low paid women in any region. The introduction of a national minimum in Northern Ireland, where average earnings are low, might present particular difficulties.

The results of a survey carried out by the Ministry of Social Security in 1966 suggested that of nearly seven million families with children there were about 160,000 with resources below the level of supplementary benefit, and who could not be brought up to it because either the father was employed, or if not at work was "wage stopped". Information derived from the Family Expenditure Survey indicates that a large majority of low income households would not benefit from a national minimum because they do not contain any workers.

Different forms

There are, says the report, different possible forms of a national minimum wage. It might, for example, be expressed as the least amount which anyone could receive for a week's work, irrespective of what normal and overtime hours he put in. Alternatively, it could be expressed as a minimum hourly rate of pay, so that the value of the guarantee in any week depended on the hours worked in that week. It is also necessary to decide whether the minimum should be expressed in terms of basic rates of pay or of the total earnings derived from all elements in the wage packet.

It would be impossible to apply a national minimum equitably on a weekly basis because of existing variations in normal hours of work, and of the problem of part-time workers. Because of this, the working party consider that a national minimum could best be expressed on an hourly basis.

It considers that a figure of 40 hours (excluding main meal breaks) is the most appropriate basis for deriving a suitable hourly rate to yield an acceptable weekly sum. An hourly minimum could apply to hours other than overtime in a number of ways, but the working party considers that the most appropriate is to guarantee a standard minimum for all normal hours. It could be applied to overtime in a number of alternative ways some of which would encourage or discourage overtime working.

Effect on overtime

The working party considers it would be preferable if a national minimum had a neutral effect on overtime, and that for this reason it should apply at a flat rate to all hours worked, and because of the variations in the way in which total pay is made up, it would be preferable for a minimum to apply to earnings rather than basic rates. Particular difficulty would arise in dealing with payments in kind.

Women, the report points out, comprise the great majority of low-paid workers. Their rates are generally between two-thirds and four-fifths of the corresponding male rates and they thus stand out as the main potential beneficiaries of a national minimum. Differences in average earnings are even greater, partly because they reflect differences in skill as well as in relative pay, and partly because women work little overtime. The application of a common level of minimum to both sexes would greatly increase its cost.

There are strong precedents in industrial practice for applying less than the full level of national minimum to juveniles. However, the position of juveniles may be affected by action taken by the Government on the report of the Latey Committee on the Age of Majority.

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There are also precedents for making special provision for disabled and other handicapped workers, and such provisions should preferably be on a personal basis. An hourly minimum could be applied to part-time workers, but in the interest of administrative simplicity there would be a case for excluding those who worked less than a specified number of hours a week.

A number of other groups of employees would require special consideration. These include domestic servants, especially those living in. Ministers of religion and members of religious orders should probably be covered if employees, but excluded if self-employed. Voluntary workers and charitable workers paid nominal sums, workers over pensionable age, and relatives working in a family business (for example helping in a shop) would best be excluded altogether.

The introduction of a national minimum would result in additional wage costs, partly as the result of the direct addition it would make to the earnings of those below the level of the minimum, and partly because of pressures for consequential increases in pay for workers already earning more than the minimum. The ultimate total cost would also be influenced by the effect a national minimum would have on the level of employment, and on the productivity of labour.

The direct annual cost of a national minimum, in other words the cost of applying it to the earnings of those below its level, would obviously depend on the level chosen. The actual choice must be the result of carefully balancing the objectives against the economic consequences. The working party does not consider it is its function to suggest an appropriate level. The national minimum, it adds, could not be introduced without some pressure for increases in pay for those already earning more than the minimum, and the cost of the results of such pressure is clearly of importance to a decision on the value of a national minimum. In the extreme case all workers might seek to restore their previous differential. There is considerable scope for argument about the effect of a national minimum on the higher paid.

Changes in pattern

An examination of changes in the pattern of earnings in Great Britain since 1870, and of the experience of certain countries which operate a national minimum wage has not enabled the working party to make a reliable prediction about what the effect of a national minimum on the higher paid might be. The repercussions on the higher paid would be more serious the higher the level of minimum chosen, but they would be less marked if the minimum was introduced in stages.

For purposes of illustration, estimates have been made of the cost of various levels of minimum up to the equivalent of £15 for a 40-hour week. Some arbitrary assumptions have been made to illustrate the effect that the repercussions on the higher paid might have upon total cost. These estimates range from £100 million a year, for a minimum of 5s. an hour for men and 4s. for women with no repercussions, up to £3,800 millions a year for a minimum of 7s. 6d. an hour for both men and women and assuming extended repercussions on the higher paid and an overtime premium. In both cases pro rata adjustments have been made for youths and girls. Estimates have also been made of the number of workers who might be affected.

In practice the actual cost of a national minimum would be affected by the way in which its effects worked themselves through the bargaining structure, and by the distribution of low paid workers between industries. The presence of large numbers of low paid workers in the higher paying industries suggests that a national minimum would be likely to have extensive repercussions throughout industry. There are various other economic factors, which cannot be quantified, which might either add to, or reduce, the cost of a national minimum, most of which would spring from action taken by employers to adapt to increases in labour costs. It would be difficult for employers in certain service industries, and in parts of the public sector, where many low paid

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workers are to be fond, to avoid passing on the increased cost of labour in higher prices. The effects of such a response would be widely felt.

Although employers could be expected to attempt to meet the cost of a national minimum by improving productivity, there is little likelihood that this would lead to a substantial rise in productivity either nationally or in any particular industry. Some employers could be expected to react to the introduction of a national minimum by reducing their labour forces. The likelihood of this happening would be the greater the higher the level of minimum chosen. Because of regional variations in earnings, a national minimum would affect employment in some regions more than others, and it is likely that the development areas would be particularly likely to be affected. The effect of a national minimum on wage costs would work against the Regional Employment Premium.

If a national minimum were to be introduced arrangements would be needed for determining its level, and for reviewing it from time to time. The agreed level might be introduced as a single operation, or it might be reached by stages. The procedure for reviewing it could be carried out by an independent body or by the Government, possibly assisted by an independent advisory body. It would be necessary to decide whether the review machinery should function automatically or on an ad hoc basis. Both methods are used by countries overseas. It would also be necessary

to decide which of the various criteria available for reviewing the minimum should be adopted.

Although in theory the enforcement of a national minimum could be left to employers and workers it would be essential for the Government to have powers to initiate proceedings on behalf of employees if exploitation were to be prevented. This could best be achieved by an inspectorate operating on similar lines to the existing Wages Councils Inspectorate. Arrangements for the interpretation of a national minimum could likewise be developed on lines similar to those operating for Wages Councils.

Administrative costs would vary with the level of the minimum. For example, a national minimum operating alongside the existing machinery for wages boards and councils, at a level of 6s. an hour for men and 5s. an hour for women would involve annual costs, for both systems together, of about £2½ million or approximately twice as much as the current cost of administering boards and councils. Wages boards and councils provide a number of benefits other than minimum rates, which a national minimum would not entirely replace. If the two systems were to operate side by side this might give rise to some problems, including the existence of different statutory minima in the industries affected.

The introduction of a national minimum might result in differing changes. Its effect on women's employment would depend upon whether a minimum was applied on a common or a differential basis, the level of minimum adopted, the state of the labour market in particular areas, and the nature of the jobs affected.

Earnings of manual workers, by occupation; January 1969

This article gives estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, on average, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain in January 1969 in broad occupational groups in selected manufacturing industries, viz. engineering and metal-using industries including vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture, and iron and steel manufacture.

Corresponding estimates for the construction industries will be published in a later issue of this GAZETTE. Estimates are given separately for workers paid on a time basis and those paid by results and also of earnings both including and excluding overtime premium payments. The January 1969 figures are compared with those for January 1968 and June 1968, which were published in the May 1968 and October 1968 issues of the GAZETTE. Some analyses by standard region are also given.

These statistics are based on a sample enquiry carried out by the Department of Employment and Productivity in January 1969, the latest in a series of enquiries made in January and June each year from 1963, under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Some of the main results of these enquiries, expressed in index form, are given each month in table 128.

About 2,690 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the first pay-week in January 1969, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Occupations for which information was sought varied between industry and industry. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results, except in shipbuilding where information about individual occupations was collected for the latter category of workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was obtained in summary form.

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included. For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen and canteen workers were not covered except in the iron and steel industry where such workers form part of the category "service workers". Where work at an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week details for the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the half-yearly enquiries held in April and October. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those from 100 to 499, and to a 10 per cent. sample of those from 25 to 99 employees. About 2,490 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

The results of the enquiry are based on returns which are representative of about 1,063,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 70,000 in shipbuilding and ship repairing, 79,000 in chemical manufacture, and 174,000 in iron and steel manufacture who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 8th January, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number adult males included on returns tabulated
Engineering:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	705	674,890
Firms with 100-499 employees	997	136,880
Firms with 25-99 employees	294	11,430
Shipbuilding:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	48	55,470
Firms with 100-499 employees	40	5,780
Firms with 25-99 employees	7	320
Chemical manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	75	41,900
Firms with 100-499 employees	121	13,680
Firms with 25-99 employees	27	1,010
Iron and steel manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	100	139,800
Firms with 100-499 employees	72	15,530
Firms with 25-99 employees	6	340

For each of the industries included in the enquiry a comparison of the average earnings per worker in each group concerned in January and June 1968 and January 1969 is given in tables 2 to 5. Figures are given for average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, and for average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples. However, a time-series by skill is given in table 128.

Engineering

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 569,750, consisting of 278,640 skilled men, 228,270 semi-skilled and 62,840 labourers; payment-by-result workers 493,180 of whom 227,930 were skilled, 246,420 were semi-skilled and 18,830 were labourers.

For each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 2 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in June 1968. The increases ranged from 11s. 3d. (3.2 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 25s. 0d. (5.0 per cent.) for skilled timeworkers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 3.1d. (3.4 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 6.2d. (5.1 per cent.) for skilled timeworkers.

During this period the first stage of a new long-term national agreement came into operation, providing for general wage increases of 6s. 0d. a week for skilled men, 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and 5s. 0d. for unskilled men. At the same time, new national minimum earnings levels were introduced of 300s. a week for skilled men and 240s. for unskilled, with varying rates for intermediate grades.

Between January 1968 and January 1969 the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 26s. 9d. (7.6 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 51s. 9d. (10.7 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 4.9d. (5.5 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 9.5d. (7.1 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers.

Average hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns were 44.6 compared with 44.7 in June 1968, 43.5 in January 1968 and 44.3 in June 1967.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 18,080, consisting of 9,700 skilled men, 4,050 semi-skilled and 4,330 labourers; payment-by-

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result workers 52,130 of whom 36,110 were skilled, 9,540 semi-skilled and 6,480 were labourers.

Between June 1968 and January 1969 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all categories of workers shown separately in table 3 except for semi-skilled timeworkers, whose earnings fell by 4s. 10d. (-1.2 per cent.). The increases ranged from 18s. 5d. (3.6 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers to 29s. 6d. (6.7 per cent.) for skilled timeworkers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, were, however, higher for all classes of workers. The increases ranged from 4.6d. (4.6 per cent.) for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers to 9.4d. (8.6 per cent.) for skilled timeworkers.

During this period the first stage of a new long-term agreement came into operation, providing for general wage increases of 6s. 0d. a week for skilled men, 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled and 5s. 0d. for unskilled men. At the same time, new national minimum earnings levels were introduced of 300s. a week for skilled men, 263s. 0d. to 273s. 6d. for semi-skilled and 240s. 0d. for unskilled men when engaged on new work. For men on repair work the rates are 3s. 0d. a week higher.

For each of the individual classes of workers average weekly earnings including overtime premium, were higher than in January 1968. The increases ranged from 6s. 5d. (1.7 per cent.) for semi-skilled timeworkers to 63s. 3d. (17.1 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 5.5d. (6.4 per cent.) for semi-skilled timeworkers to 12.4d. (11.7 per cent.) for skilled timeworkers.

In January 1969 average hours worked in the industry were 44.7, compared with 45.3 in June 1968, 44.3 in January 1968 and 45.6 in June 1967.

Chemical manufacture

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 42,900, consisting of 33,260 general workers and 9,640 craftsmen; payment-by-result workers 36,500 of whom 28,360 were general workers and 8,140 craftsmen.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in June 1968 for all categories of workers shown separately in table 4. The increases ranged from 13s. 9d. (2.9 per cent.) for payment-by-result general workers to 20s. 7d. (4.6 per cent.) for general workers on timework. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 4.2d. (3.4 per cent.) for both craftsmen on timework and payment-by-result general workers to 8.3d. (7.6 per cent.) for general workers on timework.

During the period under review, that is June 1968-January 1969, time rates were increased by 3½d. an hour (11s. a week).

Between January 1968 and January 1969 the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 27s. 10d. (6.1 per cent.) for payment-by-result general workers to 30s. 1d. (6.8 per cent.) for general workers on timework. In the same period average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, also rose. The increases ranged from 5.2d. (4.4 per cent.) for payment-by-result general workers to 9.9d. (9.1 per cent.) for general workers on timework.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 45.7 in January 1969 compared with 46.1 in June 1968, 45.6 in January 1968 and 45.9 in June 1967.

Iron and steel manufacture

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 30,990, made up of 8,490 production operatives, 7,610 skilled maintenance operatives, 1,990 other maintenance workers, 6,760 service workers and 6,140 labourers; payment-by-result workers 143,260 of whom 84,750 were production operatives, 20,640 skilled maintenance operatives, 14,430 other maintenance workers, 11,430 service workers and 12,010 labourers.

For each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 5 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in June 1968. The increases ranged from 6s. 7d. (1.8 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 33s. 0d. (8.2 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 0.2d. (0.2 per cent.) for other maintenance workers on timework to 5.4d. (4.7 per cent.) for other payment-by-result maintenance workers.

During this period there were no increases in minimum basic rates, but the fluctuating cost-of-living flat-rate addition was increased by about 2s. a week.

Between January 1968 and January 1969 the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 23s. 8d. (6.6 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 58s. 5d. (12.1 per cent.) for skilled maintenance operatives on timework. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 1.4d. (1.3 per cent.) for production operatives on timework to 18.2d. (15.8 per cent.) for skilled maintenance operatives on timework.

Average hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing establishments covered by the returns received were 45.5 in January 1969 compared with 45.0 in June 1968, 44.2 in January 1968 and 44.5 in June 1967.

Definition of terms

Weekly earnings—All earnings figures in this article represent the actual earnings in the week specified, including bonuses, before any deductions were made for income tax, workers' insurance contributions, etc. Included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

Weekly hours—The figures quoted relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

Overtime premium—These figures relate to money paid in respect of the premium element of overtime only, e. g., if a man whose time rate is 7s. 6d. per hour and who is paid time-and-one-third for overtime works eight hours overtime, his premium is 2s. 6d. per hour (a third of 7s. 6d.) and total overtime premium paid is 20s. Shift allowances and premium payments for normal weekend work for shift workers on continuous shift

systems are not included in overtime premium. In shipbuilding and ship repairing Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium. In chemical manufacture overtime premium has been calculated by the department from the information supplied by employers.

Timeworkers and payment-by-result workers—Under "timework" are included both workers paid at time rates only, and those paid at time rates with additional payments based on good time-keeping, merit-rating, profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes: in the engineering industries and chemical manufacture, lieu workers, in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results are also included under "timework". Under "payment-by-result" are included workers paid under piece-work arrangements, output bonus schemes or any payment schemes which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments: contract and lieu workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing and lieu workers in iron and steel manufacture are also included under "payment-by-result". Workers employed during the specified pay-week on both timework and on payment by result are included in the "payment-by-result" section.

Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers—Under "skilled workers" are included workers who have served an apprenticeship or received equivalent training. Under "labourers" are included those men doing unskilled labouring work (in chemical manufacture craftsmen's labourers are included among general labourers). "Semi-skilled workers" comprise all other workers who are engaged on work which cannot be regarded as purely unskilled labouring work and for which in consequence, rates in excess of the labourer's rate are paid. In iron and steel manufacture service workers include all adult male manual workers other than production and maintenance operatives, excluding labourers.

Overtime—Where hours in excess of the normal working week in the industry are paid for at flat-rate no overtime premium results. These hours have, therefore, not been treated as overtime hours.

Also, where the normal practice of rounding entries to the nearest pound on an individual return results in no overtime premium, the corresponding overtime hours entry on the form has been ignored. For instance, a class of workpeople shown on a return may have worked four hours overtime and received 9s. overtime premium. As entries of amounts on a form are shown to the nearest pound, the form will show four hours overtime for no overtime premium. After the application of a sampling fraction this may become 40 hours overtime for no premium. To avoid distortion, the overtime entry has been ignored.

Changes in earnings by skill: Great Britain

Table 2 All engineering industries covered*

	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1968—January 1969		January 1968—January 1969	
				Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:							
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
Skilled	472 3	495 7	520 7	+ 25 0	+ 5.0	+ 48 4	+ 10.2
Semi-skilled	413 8	435 7	457 6	+ 21 11	+ 5.0	+ 43 10	+ 10.6
Labourers	334 7	355 7	366 10	+ 11 3	+ 3.2	+ 32 3	+ 9.6
All timeworkers	432 9	455 3	478 4	+ 23 1	+ 5.1	+ 45 7	+ 10.5
Payment-by-result workers							
Skilled	483 7	513 9	535 4	+ 21 7	+ 4.2	+ 51 9	+ 10.7
Semi-skilled	435 0	463 11	482 8	+ 18 9	+ 4.1	+ 47 8	+ 11.0
Labourers	353 2	366 7	379 11	+ 13 4	+ 3.7	+ 26 9	+ 7.6
All payment-by-result workers	454 8	483 7	503 1	+ 19 6	+ 4.0	+ 48 5	+ 10.6
All skilled workers	477 4	503 11	527 2	+ 23 3	+ 4.6	+ 49 10	+ 10.4
All semi-skilled workers	424 5	450 1	470 7	+ 20 6	+ 4.6	+ 46 2	+ 10.9
All labourers	338 10	358 0	369 10	+ 11 10	+ 3.3	+ 31 0	+ 9.1
All workers covered	442 10	468 4	489 10	+ 21 6	+ 4.6	+ 47 0	+ 10.6
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:							
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	d.		d.	
Skilled	120.7	123.4	129.6	+ 6.2	+ 5.1	+ 8.9	+ 7.4
Semi-skilled	103.4	104.7	110.1	+ 5.4	+ 5.1	+ 6.7	+ 6.5
Labourers	83.0	85.7	89.7	+ 4.0	+ 4.7	+ 6.7	+ 8.1
All timeworkers	109.3	111.4	117.3	+ 5.9	+ 5.4	+ 8.0	+ 7.3
Payment-by-result workers							
Skilled	133.2	137.1	142.7	+ 5.6	+ 4.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.1
Semi-skilled	119.4	123.6	128.2	+ 4.6	+ 3.8	+ 8.8	+ 7.4
Labourers	89.4	91.2	94.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 4.9	+ 5.5
All payment-by-result workers	124.7	128.6	133.5	+ 4.9	+ 3.8	+ 8.8	+ 7.1
All skilled workers	126.2	129.5	135.4	+ 5.9	+ 4.5	+ 9.2	+ 7.3
All semi-skilled workers	111.3	114.0	119.2	+ 5.2	+ 4.6	+ 7.9	+ 7.1
All labourers	84.4	86.9	90.8	+ 3.9	+ 4.4	+ 6.4	+ 7.6
All workers covered	116.1	119.1	124.7	+ 5.6	+ 4.7	+ 8.6	+ 7.4

Table 3 Shipbuilding and ship repairing*

	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1968—January 1969		January 1968—January 1969	
				Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:							
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
Skilled	432 10	442 1	471 7	+ 29 6	+ 6.7	+ 38 9	+ 9.0
Semi-skilled	382 6	393 9	388 11	+ 6 5	+ 1.2	+ 6 5	+ 1.7
Labourers	326 10	343 5	369 9	+ 26 4	+ 7.7	+ 42 11	+ 13.1
All timeworkers	393 7	404 8	428 9	+ 24 1	+ 5.9	+ 35 2	+ 8.9
Payment-by-result workers							
Skilled	481 0	517 4	535 9	+ 18 5	+ 3.6	+ 54 9	+ 11.4
Semi-skilled	375 10	407 10	426 8	+ 18 10	+ 4.6	+ 50 10	+ 13.5
Labourers	370 9	414 6	434 0	+ 19 6	+ 4.7	+ 63 3	+ 17.1
All payment-by-result workers	448 10	485 3	503 2	+ 17 11	+ 3.7	+ 54 4	+ 12.1
All skilled workers	471 11	505 2	522 2	+ 17 0	+ 3.4	+ 50 3	+ 10.6
All semi-skilled workers	377 8	404 4	415 5	+ 11 1	+ 2.7	+ 37 9	+ 10.0
All labourers	352 11	387 8	408 3	+ 20 7	+ 5.3	+ 55 4	+ 15.7
All workers covered	435 7	468 4	484 0	+ 15 8	+ 3.3	+ 48 5	+ 11.1
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:							
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	d.		d.	
Skilled	106.3	109.3	118.7	+ 9.4	+ 8.6	+ 12.4	+ 11.7
Semi-skilled	86.1	86.2	91.6	+ 5.4	+ 6.2	+ 5.5	+ 6.4
Labourers	77.6	79.9	88.8	+ 8.9	+ 11.2	+ 11.2	+ 14.4
All timeworkers	94.1	95.9	105.3	+ 9.4	+ 9.8	+ 11.2	+ 11.9
Payment-by-result workers							
Skilled	125.0	129.8	137.2	+ 7.4	+ 5.7	+ 12.2	+ 9.8
Semi-skilled	90.8	98.0	102.6	+ 4.6	+ 4.6	+ 11.8	+ 13.0
Labourers	86.0	89.0	96.2	+ 7.2	+ 8.1	+ 10.2	+ 11.9
All payment-by-result workers	113.7	118.8	125.3	+ 6.5	+ 5.5	+ 11.6	+ 10.2
All skilled workers	121.3	126.5	133.2	+ 6.7	+ 5.3	+ 11.9	+ 9.8
All semi-skilled workers	89.4	95.0	99.3	+ 4.3	+ 4.5	+ 9.9	+ 11.1
All labourers	82.6	85.7	93.3	+ 7.6	+ 8.9	+ 10.7	+ 13.0
All workers covered	108.8	113.8	120.0	+ 6.2	+ 5.5	+ 11.2	+ 10.3

* See footnote to table 6. (123285)

Table 4 Chemical manufacture*

	January 1968		June 1968		January 1969		June 1968—January 1969		January 1968—January 1969	
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	442 11	452 5	473 0	485 7	+ 20 7	+ 4 6	+ 30 1	+ 6 8		
General workers	498 11	508 8	528 10	548 7	+ 20 2	+ 4 0	+ 29 11	+ 6 0		
Craftsmen	455 9	465 4	485 7	505 6	+ 20 3	+ 4 4	+ 29 10	+ 6 5		
All timeworkers										
Payment-by-result workers										
General workers	454 0	468 1	481 10	500 8	+ 13 9	+ 2 9	+ 27 10	+ 6 1		
Craftsmen	518 0	527 6	546 3	565 1	+ 18 9	+ 3 6	+ 28 3	+ 5 5		
All payment-by-result workers	467 11	481 6	496 3	511 1	+ 14 9	+ 3 1	+ 28 4	+ 6 1		
All general workers	447 10	459 7	477 1	494 8	+ 17 6	+ 3 8	+ 29 3	+ 6 5		
All craftsmen	507 2	517 2	536 10	555 7	+ 19 8	+ 3 8	+ 29 8	+ 5 8		
All workers covered	461 1	472 8	490 6	509 4	+ 17 10	+ 3 8	+ 29 5	+ 6 4		
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	109 2	110 8	119 1	124 4	+ 8 3	+ 7 6	+ 9 9	+ 9 1		
General workers	121 7	125 0	129 2	136 9	+ 4 2	+ 3 4	+ 7 5	+ 6 2		
Craftsmen	112 0	114 1	121 4	128 1	+ 7 3	+ 6 4	+ 9 4	+ 8 4		
All timeworkers										
Payment-by-result workers										
General workers	119 2	120 2	124 4	130 3	+ 4 2	+ 3 4	+ 5 2	+ 4 4		
Craftsmen	128 6	130 3	136 9	142 7	+ 6 6	+ 5 1	+ 8 3	+ 6 5		
All payment-by-result workers	121 2	122 4	127 1	133 0	+ 4 7	+ 3 8	+ 5 9	+ 4 9		
All general workers	113 6	115 1	121 6	127 1	+ 6 5	+ 5 6	+ 8 0	+ 7 0		
All craftsmen	124 6	127 4	132 7	138 2	+ 5 3	+ 4 2	+ 8 1	+ 6 5		
All workers covered	116 1	117 9	124 1	130 6	+ 6 2	+ 5 3	+ 8 0	+ 6 9		

Table 5 Iron and steel manufacture*

	January 1968		June 1968		January 1969		June 1968—January 1969		January 1968—January 1969	
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	421 0	440 2	454 8	473 0	+ 14 6	+ 3 3	+ 33 8	+ 8 0		
Production operatives	482 7	531 2	541 0	559 4	+ 9 10	+ 1 9	+ 58 5	+ 12 1		
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	430 3	458 8	467 2	485 7	+ 8 6	+ 1 8	+ 36 11	+ 8 6		
Other maintenance workers	390 7	418 7	436 4	454 3	+ 17 9	+ 4 2	+ 45 9	+ 11 7		
Service workers	356 4	373 5	380 0	396 7	+ 6 7	+ 1 8	+ 23 8	+ 6 6		
Labourers	413 2	443 10	457 11	473 0	+ 14 1	+ 3 2	+ 44 9	+ 10 8		
All timeworkers										
Payment-by-result workers										
Production operatives	462 0	491 7	516 0	541 0	+ 24 5	+ 5 0	+ 54 0	+ 11 7		
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	508 1	532 9	559 4	585 1	+ 26 7	+ 5 0	+ 51 3	+ 10 1		
Other maintenance workers	432 11	453 3	479 0	505 6	+ 25 9	+ 5 7	+ 46 1	+ 10 6		
Service workers	429 9	455 9	466 4	482 1	+ 10 7	+ 2 3	+ 36 7	+ 8 5		
Labourers	385 6	399 10	432 10	447 4	+ 33 0	+ 8 2	+ 47 4	+ 12 3		
All payment-by-result workers	457 3	483 0	507 7	533 5	+ 24 7	+ 5 1	+ 50 4	+ 11 0		
All production operatives	457 9	485 11	510 5	536 9	+ 24 6	+ 5 0	+ 52 8	+ 11 5		
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	502 5	532 4	554 5	580 1	+ 22 1	+ 4 1	+ 52 0	+ 10 3		
All other maintenance workers	432 7	453 11	477 7	503 3	+ 23 8	+ 5 2	+ 45 0	+ 10 4		
All service workers	414 8	441 4	455 2	481 1	+ 13 10	+ 3 2	+ 40 6	+ 9 8		
All labourers	374 10	390 0	414 11	430 6	+ 24 11	+ 6 4	+ 40 1	+ 10 7		
All workers covered	449 3	475 4	498 9	524 8	+ 23 5	+ 4 9	+ 49 6	+ 11 0		
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	105 4	104 3	106 8	108 3	+ 2 5	+ 2 4	+ 1 4	+ 1 3		
Production operatives	115 1	130 5	133 3	139 3	+ 2 8	+ 2 2	+ 18 2	+ 15 8		
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	99 9	103 1	103 3	103 3	+ 0 2	+ 0 2	+ 3 4	+ 3 4		
Other maintenance workers	94 1	99 0	102 4	106 8	+ 3 4	+ 3 4	+ 8 3	+ 8 8		
Service workers	84 2	85 3	86 3	87 3	+ 1 0	+ 1 2	+ 2 1	+ 2 5		
Labourers	99 9	105 0	107 8	111 8	+ 2 8	+ 2 7	+ 7 9	+ 7 9		
All timeworkers										
Payment-by-result workers										
Production operatives	124 4	129 1	132 9	136 9	+ 3 8	+ 2 9	+ 8 5	+ 6 8		
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	130 7	134 9	137 8	137 8	+ 2 9	+ 2 2	+ 7 1	+ 5 4		
Other maintenance workers	110 4	113 1	118 5	121 8	+ 5 4	+ 4 7	+ 8 1	+ 7 3		
Service workers	109 0	113 5	116 1	118 1	+ 2 6	+ 2 3	+ 7 1	+ 6 5		
Labourers	92 3	96 5	99 6	102 8	+ 3 1	+ 3 2	+ 7 3	+ 7 9		
All payment-by-result workers	119 9	124 2	127 8	131 8	+ 3 6	+ 3 0	+ 7 9	+ 6 6		
All production operatives	122 4	126 2	130 4	134 4	+ 4 2	+ 3 3	+ 8 0	+ 6 5		
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	127 1	133 6	136 6	136 6	+ 3 0	+ 2 2	+ 9 5	+ 7 5		
All other maintenance workers	109 0	111 8	116 5	120 8	+ 4 7	+ 4 2	+ 7 5	+ 6 9		
All service workers	103 2	107 8	110 9	114 1	+ 3 1	+ 2 9	+ 3 1	+ 2 5		
All labourers	89 3	92 2	95 1	98 1	+ 2 9	+ 3 1	+ 5 8	+ 6 5		
All workers covered	116 1	120 2	124 2	128 2	+ 4 0	+ 3 3	+ 8 1	+ 7 0		

* See footnote to table 6.

Table 6 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*											
Timeworkers†	520 7	488 11	45 3	6 6	138 0	129 6					
Skilled	457 6	422 7	46 1	7 8	119 2	110 1					
Semi-skilled	366 10	340 4	45 5	7 7	96 7	89 7					
Labourers											
P-B-R workers											
Skilled	535 4	515 9	43 4	4 7	148 1	142 7					
Semi-skilled	482 8	464 1	43 4	5 1	133 4	128 2					
Labourers	379 11	356 5	45 4	7 2	100 5	94 3					
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*											
Timeworkers	471 7	441 10	44 7	6 3	126 6	118 7					
Skilled	388 11	353 3	46 3	8 3	100 8	91 6					
Semi-skilled	369 9	337 9	45 6	7 9	97 2	88 8					
Labourers											
P-B-R workers											
Skilled	535 9	499 5	43 7	6 5	147 1	137 2					
Semi-skilled	426 8	388 3	45 4	8 2	112 7	102 6					
Labourers	434 0	381 7	47 6	11 0	109 4	96 2					
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*											
Timeworkers†	473 0	457 10	46 1	7 1	123 1	119 2					
General workers	528 10	499 2	46 4	7 6	136 9	129 1					
Craftsmen											
P-B-R workers											
General workers	481 0	467 4	45 1	6 1	128 2	124 3					
Craftsmen	546 3	516 3	45 3	6 6	144 9	136 8					
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE*											
Timeworkers	454 8	423 2	47 6	9 0	114 7	106 8					
Production operatives	541 0	507 11	45 7	7 3	142 0	133 3					
Maintenance operatives (skilled)§	467 2	421 9	49 0	10 7	114 4	103 3					
Other maintenance workers	436 4	403 7	47 3	8 0	110 7	102 4					
Service workers	380 0	342 3	47 6	8 9	95 8	86 3					
Labourers											
P-B-R workers											
Production operatives	516 0	494 7	44 7	4 9	138 6	132 9					
Maintenance operatives (skilled)§	559 4	523 2	45 6	6 6	147 3	137 8					
Other maintenance workers	479 0	447 3	45 3	6 1	126 9	118 5					
Service workers	466 4	442 6	45 8	5 3	122 3	116 1					
Labourers	432 10	396 8	47 8	8 5	108 7	99 6					

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows:
All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370-1.
Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276.
Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.

SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY GROUPS*

Mechanical engineering	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Timeworkers†	493 10	462 1	45 6	6 9	130 0	121 6
Skilled	418 5	388 8	46 1	7 7	108 9	101 1
Semi-skilled	354 8	328 5	45 4	7 6	93 7	86 7
Labourers						
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	510 6	488 9	43 9	5 1	139 7	133 1
Semi-skilled	445 2	422 10	44 6	6 0	119 9	113 9
Labourers	371 2	346 5	45 4	7 3	98 2	91 6
Electrical engineering						
Timeworkers†	498 11	469 4	45 1	6 4	132 8	124 9
Skilled	416 6	387 7	45 9	7 4	108 9	101 3
Semi-skilled	349 2	323 6	45 2	7 4	92 7	85 9
Labourers						
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	512 5	493 2	43 4	4 7	141 7	136 4

Table 7 Regional analysis by skill: all engineering industries covered*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	525 1	490 3	45.7	6.9	137.9	128.8
Semi-skilled	474 7	438 4	45.8	7.6	124.3	114.8
Labourers	378 6	347 11	45.3	7.6	100.3	92.2
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	543 11	522 3	44.0	5.2	148.5	142.5
Semi-skilled	497 2	478 7	43.2	5.1	138.2	133.0
Labourers	400 8	375 4	46.7	8.6	103.0	96.5
East Anglia						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	486 10	453 8	47.0	7.5	124.2	115.7
Semi-skilled	434 11	405 3	47.4	8.1	110.1	102.6
Labourers	401 2	370 10	47.4	8.8	101.5	93.9
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	496 9	469 10	44.3	5.4	134.6	127.3
Semi-skilled	431 4	401 1	45.7	6.5	113.2	105.2
Labourers	363 9	336 10	44.3	6.4	98.5	91.2
South Western						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	501 4	474 6	45.0	6.0	133.8	126.7
Semi-skilled	451 11	416 8	47.1	8.1	115.1	106.1
Labourers	346 4	320 7	46.2	7.9	90.0	83.3
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	496 4	475 1	43.8	4.9	135.9	130.1
Semi-skilled	464 2	446 0	43.4	4.5	128.2	123.2
Labourers	336 8	320 6	43.4	5.4	93.1	88.6
West Midlands						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	557 11	532 1	44.3	5.9	151.1	144.1
Semi-skilled	468 11	441 11	45.8	7.7	122.8	115.7
Labourers	375 1	351 7	45.1	7.8	99.8	93.5
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	598 3	582 4	42.5	4.0	169.0	164.5
Semi-skilled	540 5	526 3	42.3	4.3	153.1	149.1
Labourers	403 3	380 10	45.7	8.0	105.8	99.9
East Midlands						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	498 1	468 2	45.5	6.8	131.4	123.5
Semi-skilled	408 8	376 11	47.1	8.6	104.0	95.9
Labourers	345 8	319 9	46.3	8.1	89.5	82.8
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	523 0	503 7	43.9	4.9	142.8	137.5
Semi-skilled	445 4	426 4	44.2	5.8	120.9	115.8
Labourers	354 4	333 9	43.6	6.7	97.6	91.9
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	462 5	430 5	46.4	7.6	119.6	111.3
Semi-skilled	393 5	362 6	47.2	9.0	100.0	92.1
Labourers	329 11	305 11	45.4	7.9	87.3	80.9
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	491 7	468 11	44.3	5.7	133.1	127.0
Semi-skilled	440 0	420 1	44.5	5.9	118.6	113.2
Labourers	353 1	333 1	45.1	6.9	94.0	88.6
North Western						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	511 4	471 11	45.8	7.2	133.9	123.6
Semi-skilled	478 10	427 11	46.5	8.4	123.5	110.4
Labourers	351 6	324 1	45.7	7.8	92.3	85.1
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	507 7	487 10	43.7	4.9	139.5	134.0
Semi-skilled	444 4	422 7	44.0	5.6	121.1	115.1
Labourers	362 0	341 5	44.7	6.2	97.2	91.7
Northern						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	510 9	483 8	45.4	6.5	135.1	127.9
Semi-skilled	429 2	397 9	46.3	7.6	111.2	103.1
Labourers	368 10	339 2	46.1	8.1	96.0	88.3
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	529 7	504 2	43.7	5.4	145.5	138.5
Semi-skilled	445 3	418 2	45.3	6.5	118.0	110.8
Labourers	405 9	372 2	47.0	8.2	103.6	95.0
Scotland						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	492 9	463 5	44.0	5.6	134.4	126.4
Semi-skilled	422 3	395 10	44.3	6.1	114.3	107.2
Labourers	372 9	348 3	45.1	6.8	99.3	92.8
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	494 7	480 8	41.7	3.3	142.3	138.3
Semi-skilled	432 5	416 4	42.7	4.4	121.6	117.1
Labourers	367 1	344 7	44.3	6.3	99.4	93.3
Wales						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	538 2	499 1	46.0	7.0	140.5	130.3
Semi-skilled	439 10	410 8	44.7	6.8	118.0	110.2
Labourers	404 9	380 2	46.5	7.1	104.6	98.2
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	493 11	466 6	43.7	5.0	135.7	128.2
Semi-skilled	487 5	459 11	45.2	6.3	129.4	122.1
Labourers	372 3	341 3	45.1	6.8	99.0	90.7

Table 8 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	470 11	443 5	46.6	8.0	121.2	114.1
Semi-skilled	378 5	345 6	46.4	8.7	97.8	89.3
Labourers	426 4	386 0	46.4	12.0	110.3	99.8
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	594 8	526 11	48.5	10.6	147.1	130.3
Semi-skilled	548 2	480 4	49.3	11.5	133.4	116.9
Labourers	617 2	506 1	56.5	17.7	131.0	107.4
South Western§						
Timeworkers						
Skilled	473 8	435 0	45.8	7.3	124.1	114.0
Semi-skilled	414 1	368 3	47.4	9.6	104.8	93.2
Labourers	387 7	350 6	46.0	7.9	101.1	91.4
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	574 11	520 6	46.2	8.6	149.5	135.3
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers						
Skilled	533 5	499 2	42.2	6.5	151.8	142.1
Semi-skilled	417 6	378 2	46.8	9.7	107.0	96.9
Labourers	440 4	393 4	45.4	9.5	116.5	104.0
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	526 2	490 7	47.6	9.2	132.5	123.6
Semi-skilled	359 11	335 7	46.4	8.4	93.1	86.8
Labourers	324 7	304 0	44.0	6.0	88.6	83.0
North Western						
Timeworkers						
Skilled	518 7	495 5	43.7	5.5	142.4	136.0
Semi-skilled	386 8	358 2	44.0	6.1	105.4	97.7
Labourers	364 0	340 6	44.9	5.9	97.4	91.1
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	568 7	529 10	45.8	9.4	149.0	138.9
Semi-skilled	476 9	423 5	48.5	11.5	117.9	104.7
Labourers	429 4	372 9	48.8	13.5	105.6	91.7
Northern§						
Timeworkers						
Skilled	389 11	348 11	48.9	10.7	95.8	85.7
Semi-skilled	359 6	318 7	48.7	10.0	88.6	78.5
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	567 0	519 10	45.5	7.3	149.5	137.1
Semi-skilled	415 10	368 9	47.4	10.1	105.2	93.3
Labourers	392 8	348 11	47.4	10.3	99.5	88.4
Scotland						
Timeworkers						
Skilled	459 9	420 11	45.8	6.3	120.4	110.2
Semi-skilled	398 5	366 5	44.8	7.0	106.7	98.2
Labourers	319 6	308 2	41.8	3.4	91.7	88.4
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	470 10	458 3	38.5	2.4	146.6	142.7
Semi-skilled	369 3	358 10	39.6	2.7	111.9	108.8
Labourers	315 8	308 5	37.8	2.1	100.2	97.9

* † See footnotes to table 6.

§ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 9 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
General workers	460 11	436 9	46.7	7.6	118.5	112.2
Craftsmen	530 8	490 7	47.4	8.6	134.5	124.2
P-B-R workers						
General workers	488 5	448 5	47.3	10.1	123.9	113.8
Craftsmen	514 10	493 10	44.7	5.7	138.3	132.6
East Anglia§						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	469 4	453 8	45.8	5.8	122.9	118.9
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
P-B-R workers						
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Western						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	502 10	506 9	42.4	3.3	142.4	143.4
Craftsmen	526 11	504 6	46.8	8.1	135.0	129.4
P-B-R workers						
General workers	522 1	493 9	48.6	10.6	128.8	121.9
Craftsmen	572 8	524 6	47.8	9.7	143.9	131.7
West Midlands§						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	481 10	465 10	46.7	7.4	123.8	119.7
Craftsmen	490 9	458 4	46.0	7.2	127.9	119.6
P-B-R workers						
General workers	480 11	473 3	44.2	4.0	130.7	128.5
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Midlands§						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	470 3	423 2	50.4	12.5	112.0	100.8
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
P-B-R workers						
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	429 4	418 6	46.0	6.9	112.0	109.2
Craftsmen	483 6	460 5	46.9			

Table 10 (continued) Regional analysis by skill: iron and steel manufacture*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Scotland												
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.					d.	d.
Production operatives†	441 2	411 3	45.8	7.5	115.6	107.8						
Maintenance operatives (skilled)‡	596 2	536 2	49.3	11.9	145.0	130.4						
Other maintenance workers‡	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Service workers‡	385 6	353 2	48.2	6.1	95.9	87.9						
Labourers	376 3	322 1	48.1	9.6	93.9	80.3						
Wales												
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.					d.	d.
Production operatives†	467 11	447 5	43.1	4.1	130.2	124.5						
Maintenance operatives (skilled)‡	585 8	577 1	40.5	1.5	173.4	170.8						
Other maintenance workers‡	496 8	478 2	42.9	3.4	138.9	133.7						
Service workers‡	472 8	439 5	40.7	4.7	139.3	129.5						
Labourers	399 4	366 3	44.4	5.8	107.9	98.9						
P-B-R workers†												
Production operatives†	562 4	544 10	42.6	2.2	158.5	153.6						
Maintenance operatives (skilled)‡	614 0	586 7	43.0	3.9	171.5	163.8						
Other maintenance workers‡	500 11	476 1	43.0	3.9	139.8	132.8						
Service workers‡	483 7	459 3	43.5	3.8	133.3	126.6						
Labourers	440 7	414 6	42.5	4.5	124.3	116.9						

* † See footnotes to table 6.

‡ † see footnotes on page 429.

Table 11 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)					Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
All engineering industries covered†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	47,010	500 3	469 5	45.1	6.4	133.0	124.8	54,260	536 6	517 6	43.5	4.8	148.0	142.8
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	32,780	495 3	467 3	44.5	5.8	133.5	126.0	61,330	527 9	509 1	43.2	4.5	146.7	141.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	10,040	443 11	410 9	44.5	6.2	119.7	110.7	52,460	482 3	464 4	43.0	4.6	134.6	129.6
Toolroom fitters and turners	36,060	556 6	528 4	44.4	5.6	150.5	142.9	9,300	560 9	537 3	44.0	5.2	153.0	146.6
Maintenance men (skilled)	18,110	558 6	512 1	47.5	9.2	141.1	129.4	3,810	559 6	517 9	47.5	8.7	141.4	130.8
Skilled maintenance fitters	11,630	590 9	538 9	48.6	9.8	145.9	133.1	2,400	566 9	523 4	47.2	8.7	144.2	133.2
Skilled maintenance electricians	11,360	544 8	498 3	47.5	9.1	137.5	125.8	2,620	534 1	496 2	46.6	8.1	137.6	127.8
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,720	520 6	496 4	44.2	5.4	141.4	134.9	1,640	505 6	489 1	42.9	4.0	141.3	136.7
Patternmakers	7,300	497 4	469 6	44.2	5.8	134.9	127.4	10,880	565 7	552 7	41.8	3.2	162.2	158.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,450	442 4	425 10	43.7	4.7	121.6	117.0	3,050	501 11	492 3	41.6	2.7	144.7	141.9
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	4,870	480 3	450 10	44.5	6.3	129.4	121.4	7,090	508 6	486 7	43.1	4.7	141.7	135.6
Platers, riveters and caulkers	105,340	512 11	484 2	45.0	6.3	138.8	129.1	71,540	535 6	516 6	43.3	4.6	148.4	143.2
All other adult skilled grades	218,230	458 2	423 1	46.1	7.8	119.2	110.1	193,970	482 10	464 1	43.6	5.3	133.0	127.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	62,840	366 10	340 4	45.5	7.7	96.7	89.7	18,830	379 11	356 5	45.4	7.2	100.5	94.3
Iron and steel manufacture†‡														
Production operatives excluding labourers		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Blast furnaces, sintering and ore preparation	400	388 9	368 10	41.4	3.5	112.8	107.0	5,730	459 11	448 9	43.1	2.3	128.2	125.1
Steel melting shops	240	473 5	434 2	49.4	10.9	115.1	105.5	12,570	547 9	531 11	43.3	3.3	151.8	147.4
Hot rolling mills	550	423 5	395 6	48.3	7.9	105.3	98.3	23,720	533 5	513 3	45.1	4.5	141.9	136.5
Cold reduction mills	560	505 3	482 2	44.9	5.5	135.2	129.0	6,370	576 9	563 1	41.6	2.0	166.3	162.4
Ancillary processes associated with mills														
(a) Coating								2,190	570 0	560 3	42.3	1.7	161.8	159.0
(b) Other	1,250	473 4	447 11	47.1	7.4	120.7	114.2	6,500	503 4	476 5	47.6	6.0	126.9	120.2
Bright bar manufacture								1,710	442 2	418 1	45.0	7.3	117.9	111.5
Forges and ancillary processes (excluding drop forging)	410	501 4	444 11	55.1	16.4	109.2	96.9	2,470	513 5	488 7	45.2	6.5	136.4	129.8
Tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture	2,440	441 8	417 6	44.3	6.6	119.7	113.1	12,410	481 4	447 1	46.3	8.3	124.9	116.0
Steel foundries and ancillary processes (including melting)	1,100	480 2	427 8	56.0	17.8	102.8	91.6	5,880	491 5	469 3	44.1	5.6	133.6	127.5
Other production departments	1,390	437 1	404 3	47.2	9.0	111.0	102.7	5,200	477 0	451 0	45.2	6.7	126.7	119.8
Maintenance operatives excluding labourers														
Fitters and turners	3,630	543 6	511 1	45.5	7.4	143.4	134.8	7,210	560 5	521 1	46.1	7.0	145.8	135.6
Other mechanical craftsmen	890	548 4	529 2	42.9	4.5	153.3	148.0	3,040	567 6	530 10	45.7	6.8	149.1	139.4
Electricians	1,540	559 7	520 7	47.8	8.5	140.4	130.6	3,650	553 11	519 6	44.8	6.0	148.2	139.0
Bricklayers	460	487 0	447 4	46.7	8.4	125.1	114.9	2,460	614 7	588 7	43.8	4.7	168.4	161.3
Other skilled maintenance workers	1,080	523 2	487 9	45.4	7.0	138.1	128.8	4,290	524 7	486 8	46.1	7.1	136.4	126.6
Other maintenance workers	1,990	466 2	421 9	49.0	10.7	114.4	103.3	14,430	479 0	447 3	45.3	6.1	126.9	118.5
Service workers excluding labourers	6,760	436 4	403 7	47.3	8.0	110.7	102.4	11,430	466 4	442 6	45.8	5.3	122.3	116.1
Labourers	6,140	380 0	342 3	47.6	8.9	95.8	86.3	12,010	432 10	396 8	47.8	8.5	108.7	99.6

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
† Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows:
All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

‡ Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.
† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.
§ Payment-by-result workers in iron and steel manufacture include lieu workers.

Table 11 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)					Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†‡														
Platers								3,930	533 11	501 4	42.5	5.2	150.7	141.5
Welders								5,930	566 10	528 6	42.5	5.7	160.2	149.4
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.)								4,230	556 1	512 0	44.3	7.1	150.7	138.8
Shipwrights								4,780	531 2	495 1	43.7	6.3	146.0	136.1
Joiners								3,650	493 3	465 8	42.8	4.7	138.4	130.7
Plumbers								2,510	499 8	472 4	43.1	5.5	139.2	131.6
Electricians								2,810	541 11	502 3	44.8	7.3	145.1	134.4
Fitters								4,010	570 3	514 5	47.2	9.8	144.8	130.7
Turners								670	530 1	486 6	45.3	7.6	140.3	128.8
Chemical manufacture†														
General workers engaged in production		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Day workers	13,430	401 11	376 9	46.2	7.6	104.4	97.9	9,330	450 0	424 11	47.3	8.4	114.2	107.8
Continuous 3-shift workers	15,130	530 9	522 7	45.4	6.0	140.4	138.1	14,710	496 4	486 7	43.5	4.5	137.1	134.2
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	1,760	503 4	486 5	48.4	9.0	124.8	120.6	2,670	515 4	499 0	45.3	5.6	136.6	132.2
2-shift workers	2,360	483 8	469 0	47.9	8.4	121.2	117.5	1,150	475 9	448 11	46.7	7.8	122.3	115.4
Others including night workers	580	476 10	445 0	49.5	10.9	115.7	107.9	510	485 9	457 5	48.1	8.8	121.1	114.1
Craftsmen														
Fitters	5,090	527 10	498 5	46.3	7.6	136.8	129.2	3,860	550 2	521 2	45.2	6.7	146.1	138.4
Other engineering craftsmen	2,010	550 8	520 11	47.4	8.4	139.4	131.9	2,280	545 6	511 9	45.4	6.6	144.1	135.3
Electricians	1,330	536 2	505 8	45.7	7.1	140.7	132.8	1,170	553 9	524 1	45.5	6.5	146.0	138.2
Building craftsmen	1,210	488 7	461 7	45.6	6.3	128.6	121.5	830	519 9	496 10	44.6	5.8	139.7	133.7

Table 12 Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Mechanical engineering†					Electrical engineering†							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium
Mechanical engineering†													
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	21,440	477 6	44										

Table 12 (continued) Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)					Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
Motor vehicle manufacturing†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	5,680	625 3	584 9	44.4	6.4	168.8	157.9	8,210	641 3	626 10	42.6	4.0	180.7	176.6
Turners and machinemmen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,500	576 1	548 5	44.4	5.2	155.9	148.4	9,860	599 4	585 3	42.8	3.8	168.0	164.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,130	588 1	476 4	48.3	9.7	146.2	118.4	15,870	522 10	541 5	41.7	3.4	159.2	156.0
Toolroom fitters and turners	9,140	640 6	608 7	44.4	5.7	173.2	164.6	1,550	612 9	594 6	42.8	3.6	171.8	166.7
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,460	649 3	597 6	48.3	9.8	161.2	148.3	410	613 8	575 4	47.8	8.3	154.1	144.5
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,610	704 6	638 9	49.1	11.0	172.2	156.1	350	586 3	540 10	44.0	7.5	159.8	147.4
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,020	653 8	590 3	48.5	11.0	161.6	145.9	460	554 9	522 8	45.7	6.6	145.7	137.2
Patternmakers	620	631 9	597 6	45.2	6.2	167.6	158.5	130	616 4	602 1	43.8	3.9	168.8	164.9
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	970	596 1	560 8	45.3	6.6	157.8	148.4	3,330	633 11	625 6	41.3	2.2	184.0	181.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers								220	503 0	500 0	40.2	1.1	150.0	149.1
All other adult skilled grades	21,180	581 3	551 6	44.1	5.6	158.0	149.9	19,750	600 6	586 10	42.2	3.6	170.6	116.7
All other adult semi-skilled grades	77,260	531 8	488 5	45.9	7.9	138.9	127.6	54,890	572 1	559 3	42.0	3.8	163.3	159.6
Labourers	9,970	428 10	398 6	46.1	8.4	111.7	103.8	3,270	409 11	387 2	45.4	6.9	108.4	102.4

Aircraft manufacturing and repairing†

Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,370	521 6	492 11	44.4	5.1	141.0	133.2	12,470	546 7	528 11	43.4	4.7	151.1	146.2
Turners and machinemmen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,650	537 7	514 6	42.6	4.1	151.3	144.8	7,420	547 1	532 4	41.8	3.4	157.1	152.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	830	450 0	424 11	44.0	5.5	122.7	115.9	3,260	447 1	426 2	42.6	4.5	125.9	120.0
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,550	557 10	544 1	42.5	3.5	157.6	153.8	1,270	567 5	545 3	43.3	5.0	157.1	151.0
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,560	570 4	529 7	47.1	8.3	145.4	135.0	190	615 4	575 4	47.7	9.4	154.8	144.7
Skilled maintenance electricians	990	606 5	556 11	48.3	9.6	150.6	138.4	130	620 2	582 4	47.7	9.1	156.1	146.6
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,170	548 1	514 5	45.5	6.9	144.5	135.6	260	568 8	540 3	45.2	6.8	150.9	143.4
Patternmakers	240	567 10	542 4	43.8	5.6	155.5	148.5	110	598 5	579 6	44.1	4.9	162.9	157.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	500	547 11	521 3	43.4	4.9	151.4	144.1	1,840	568 10	556 8	41.6	3.3	164.2	160.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers														
All other adult skilled grades	13,280	544 10	525 8	43.2	4.1	151.5	146.1	5,400	555 4	534 4	44.0	5.3	151.5	145.8
All other adult semi-skilled grades	14,090	433 7	405 5	45.8	7.1	113.5	106.2	8,330	460 10	440 3	44.4	5.7	124.5	118.9
Labourers	5,480	379 1	350 11	46.2	7.8	98.5	91.2	300	358 6	338 5	45.3	6.4	95.1	89.7

Marine engineering†

Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	4,080	443 6	411 10	44.1	6.3	120.7	112.0	2,850	501 3	470 5	43.8	6.1	137.4	128.9
Turners and machinemmen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,070	482 4	462 2	43.3	4.7	133.7	128.1	1,210	459 6	442 1	42.1	4.0	130.9	125.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	170	479 2	461 6	45.0	5.6	127.9	123.2	390	476 0	447 2	45.0	6.4	127.0	119.3
Toolroom fitters and turners	230	490 0	467 3	43.7	5.1	134.6	128.3							
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	190	514 6	473 11	46.5	8.5	132.9	122.4							
Skilled maintenance electricians	130	528 11	488 11	46.9	8.2	135.2	125.0							
Other skilled maintenance classes														
Patternmakers	130	449 4	434 9	42.7	3.6	126.4	122.3							
Sheet metal workers (skilled)														
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)								150	519 5	501 6	42.5	4.0	146.8	141.7
Platers, riveters and caulkers	170	473 11	453 8	41.0	3.6	138.8	132.9	490	509 3	487 2	42.4	4.5	144.2	137.9
All other adult skilled grades	2,170	492 10	461 2	45.2	6.9	130.8	122.4	1,850	518 1	484 9	43.9	5.5	141.5	132.4
All other adult semi-skilled grades	5,520	400 7	359 5	46.5	8.9	103.3	92.7	2,550	414 8	379 9	45.4	7.6	109.6	100.4
Labourers	1,440	348 1	320 5	44.5	7.1	93.9	86.4	880	405 1	368 6	46.3	7.9	105.1	95.6

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
 † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows:
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.
 Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.
 Marine engineering: 370.2.

‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 13 Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)					Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
South East														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	15,420	497 10	464 10	45.5	6.7	131.3	122.6	12,370	547 0	525 2	44.2	5.5	148.6	142.7
Turners and machinemmen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	10,460	518 0	486 0	45.4	6.5	137.0	128.6	10,580	536 7	512 10	44.4	5.4	145.0	138.6
(b) rated below fitters' rate	2,730	449 5	419 5	44.9	6.8	120.0	112.0	7,850	465 0	442 6	43.6	5.3	128.1	121.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	11,210	564 8	534 6	44.6	5.8	151.8	143.7	1,470	534 8	514 9	43.4	5.1	147.8	142.3
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,840	565 6	516 7	47.6	9.1	142.5	130.1	800	593 4	553 9	47.1	8.3	151.1	141.0
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,510	606 11	550 10	48.9	10.1	148.9	135.1	430	550 8	513 2	44.7	8.2	147.9	137.8
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,630	571 10	515 8	48.2	9.9	142.3	128.3	460	550 5	518 6	45.7	7.1	144.6	136.2
Patternmakers	740	582 1	545 3	45.1	6.8	154.9	145.1	100	563 6	545 8	43.1	4.2	156.8	151.8
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,090	500 4	469 6	44.5	6.3	135.1	126.7	3,440	575 4	564 6	41.3	2.7	167.3	164.1
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	270	498 2	474 8	44.2	5.1	135.1	128.8	290	567 3	557 2	41.8	2.8	162.8	159.9
Platers, riveters and caulkers	850	482 10	445 8	46.1	7.5	125.6	115.9	510	573 9	538 10	45.2	6.5	152.4	143.2
All other adult skilled grades	33,230	509 2	477 5	45.5	6.5	134.4	126.0	14,150	535 2	514 6	43.9	5.0	146.2	140.6
All other adult semi-skilled grades	76,650	475 6	439 0	45.9	7.6	124.4	114.9	41,650	503 3	485 4	43.1	5.1	140.1	135.1
Labourers	14,550	378 6	347 11	45.3	7.6	100.3	92.2	3,020	400 8	375 4	46.7	8.6	103.0	96.5
East Anglia‡														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	900	464 3	429 9	45.0	5.3	123.9	114.7	900	510 7	480 10	44.5	5.6	137.7	129.7
Turners and machinemmen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,170	472 2	437 11	45.5	6.0	124.6	115.5	1,170	493 2	461 2	44.7	6.1	132.4	123.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	620	356 2	346 8	41.9	3.0	102.0	99.3	810	420 3	390 8	45.9	7.1	110.0	102.2
Toolroom fitters and turners	470	453 11	431 5	44.1	5.0	123.5	117.4	160	540 0	495 3	47.2	7.6	137.2	125.8
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	320	489 11	454 0	48.2	8.9	122.0	113.1							
Skilled maintenance electricians	160	517 8	479 0	46.9	9.6	132.4	122.6							
Other skilled maintenance classes	180	468 11	435 2	46.2	7.0	121.8	113.0							
Patternmakers	170	434 6	414 0	46										

Table 13 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
West Midlands														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	8,890	s. d. 541 4	s. d. 517 6	44.0	5.4	d. 147.7	d. 141.2	9,820	s. d. 627 5	s. d. 613 5	42.7	3.8	d. 176.3	d. 172.4
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	5,510	527 0	502 2	43.7	5.2	144.6	137.8	15,180	592 9	578 6	42.3	3.7	168.0	164.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate	790	469 8	453 1	43.6	4.7	129.1	124.6	14,360	581 9	569 9	41.7	3.6	167.4	164.0
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,720	590 8	567 7	44.0	5.2	161.2	154.9	2,070	608 4	582 4	44.0	5.1	165.9	158.8
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,130	605 3	558 4	48.5	10.2	149.8	138.2	660	554 6	518 2	46.3	7.7	143.7	134.3
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,640	633 8	585 6	48.8	10.4	155.9	144.0	310	596 3	556 6	47.2	8.0	151.6	141.5
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,790	575 1	530 0	47.6	9.7	145.0	133.6	430	533 11	489 9	46.6	9.2	137.5	126.1
Patternmakers	470	539 9	519 9	43.9	4.6	147.4	142.0	160	533 11	513 11	44.1	4.5	145.4	139.9
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	870	562 9	536 10	43.2	5.5	156.4	149.2	2,710	640 6	633 2	40.5	1.9	189.9	187.8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	380	420 5	408 0	43.4	4.7	116.3	112.8	450	511 2	501 5	42.3	2.6	145.0	142.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	720	464 6	434 1	44.1	5.9	126.5	118.2	1,200	501 0	481 10	43.8	4.9	137.3	132.1
All other adult skilled grades	26,270	544 6	524 2	43.3	5.0	151.0	145.3	21,050	592 8	576 4	42.2	4.0	168.4	163.8
All other adult semi-skilled grades	39,750	468 10	441 9	45.9	7.8	122.7	115.6	54,210	529 6	514 9	42.5	4.5	149.4	145.3
Labourers	15,670	375 1	351 7	45.1	7.8	99.8	93.5	3,840	403 3	380 10	45.7	8.0	105.8	99.9
East Midlands†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,980	s. d. 479 2	s. d. 448 2	46.3	7.5	d. 124.1	d. 116.1	5,800	s. d. 535 1	s. d. 516 5	44.1	5.0	d. 145.7	d. 140.6
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,990	478 8	451 4	44.9	6.2	128.0	120.7	5,940	517 1	497 9	43.6	5.0	142.3	137.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate	460	392 10	367 1	43.6	5.9	108.0	100.9	5,190	458 2	439 2	43.9	5.1	125.3	120.1
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,660	513 8	489 3	44.6	5.8	138.2	131.6	950	560 11	536 8	44.1	5.3	152.5	145.9
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,610	519 4	476 5	45.2	8.9	137.9	126.6	260	595 9	542 0	49.3	10.1	145.1	132.0
Skilled maintenance electricians	800	554 2	510 5	48.0	8.9	138.5	127.6	260	598 1	548 1	49.0	10.1	146.4	134.2
Other skilled maintenance classes	710	511 8	471 4	47.1	8.5	130.4	120.1	120	608 3	562 3	50.2	9.4	145.5	134.5
Patternmakers	180	522 0	499 11	44.7	5.1	140.2	134.3	190	509 4	500 9	41.7	2.5	146.8	144.3
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	400	507 11	488 1	43.5	4.4	140.2	134.8	910	543 0	529 8	42.4	2.9	153.7	149.9
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	485 10	480 3	40.7	1.8	143.1	141.4
Platers, riveters and caulkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	498 8	482 6	42.2	4.4	141.7	137.1
All other adult skilled grades	7,450	495 2	468 2	45.3	6.4	131.1	124.0	4,900	501 1	482 10	44.3	4.8	135.7	130.8
All other adult semi-skilled grades	11,730	409 3	377 4	47.3	8.7	103.9	95.8	14,440	440 9	421 8	44.3	6.0	119.4	114.2
Labourers	3,980	345 8	319 9	46.3	8.1	89.5	82.8	850	354 4	333 9	43.6	6.7	97.6	91.9
Yorkshire and Humberside														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,040	s. d. 436 8	s. d. 407 3	46.6	7.8	d. 112.5	d. 105.0	3,750	s. d. 470 3	s. d. 449 0	43.7	5.2	d. 129.2	d. 123.3
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,330	444 9	415 4	45.6	7.1	117.0	109.3	7,130	498 11	477 9	44.0	5.3	136.2	130.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	690	391 5	368 11	45.2	6.3	103.8	97.8	6,640	443 4	425 5	43.4	4.9	122.7	117.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,900	484 6	457 7	45.5	6.6	127.7	120.6	690	517 7	492 6	45.3	6.3	137.1	130.4
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,300	524 9	477 0	48.5	10.2	129.9	118.0	420	517 3	469 1	49.3	11.1	125.9	114.2
Skilled maintenance electricians	640	561 9	502 0	49.9	11.2	135.0	120.7	240	525 0	480 11	47.8	9.4	131.7	120.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	910	481 4	440 1	48.1	9.1	120.0	109.7	240	477 11	443 6	45.7	7.8	125.4	116.4
Patternmakers	230	473 2	449 0	45.2	5.8	119.3	113.3	220	515 5	488 7	45.1	6.4	137.1	129.9
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	740	433 9	397 9	46.7	7.5	111.5	102.2	1,040	511 11	488 1	44.8	6.0	137.1	130.7
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	200	390 11	371 6	45.4	6.2	103.3	98.1	340	466 10	456 6	41.2	2.9	136.0	133.0
Platers, riveters and caulkers	360	428 4	399 5	44.7	6.8	115.0	107.2	980	481 9	455 6	43.7	5.3	132.3	125.1
All other adult skilled grades	5,210	449 11	422 6	45.9	7.0	117.7	110.5	5,110	488 9	467 5	44.7	6.1	131.3	125.6
All other adult semi-skilled grades	11,920	393 6	362 2	47.3	9.2	99.8	91.8	13,400	438 4	417 6	45.1	6.4	116.6	111.1
Labourers	5,420	329 11	305 11	45.4	7.9	87.3	80.9	1,890	353 1	333 1	45.1	6.9	94.0	88.6

* † ‡ See footnotes on page 433.

Table 13 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
North Western														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	5,870	s. d. 511 9	s. d. 472 3	46.3	7.5	d. 132.6	d. 122.3	10,590	s. d. 501 2	s. d. 482 7	43.6	5.0	d. 138.1	d. 132.9
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,420	462 7	437 7	44.3	5.6	125.2	118.4	8,760	488 2	470 7	43.4	4.5	135.0	130.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,750	517 0	441 5	45.9	7.5	135.2	115.4	9,850	441 8	419 10	43.7	5.2	121.3	115.3
Toolroom fitters and turners	3,750	546 9	500 1	45.5	7.3	144.2	131.9	2,200	562 1	541 3	43.6	4.7	154.7	149.0
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	2,150	531 8	484 9	47.1	8.9	135.3	123.4	610	562 7	520 9	47.7	8.9	141.5	131.0
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,370	577 11	518 10	47.8	9.4	145.2	130.4	500	563 10	516 5	46.5	8.3	145.4	133.1
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,480	503 8	464 9	46.3	7.7	130.5	120.4	680	537 7	497 3	46.1	7.6	140.0	129.5
Patternmakers	390	490 3	469 4	43.8	5.6	134.4	128.6	430	509 10	492 3	42.8	4.5	143.1	138.1
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	830	512 10	482 6	44.5	5.2	138.3	130.1	1,200	513 5	497 5	43.4	4.4	142.0	137.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	310	469 5	450 7	43.3	4.9	130.0	124.7	470	491 0	483 7	41.2	2.2	143.1	141.0
Platers, riveters and caulkers	10,020	510 2	468 3	45.9	7.1	133.3	122.3	8,900	513 0	493 7	43.7	4.9	140.7	135.4
All other adult skilled grades	32,670	476 10	427 2	46.6	8.4	122.9	110.1	24,880	445 5	423 8	44.2	5.8	121.0	115.1
All other adult semi-skilled grades	8,760	351 6	324 1	45.7	7.8	92.3	85.1	3,680	362 0	341 5	44.7	6.2	97.2	91.7
Labourers														
Northern														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,170	s. d. 506 4	s. d. 480 5	45.1	6.4	d. 134.7	d. 127.8	2,760	s. d. 539 9	s. d. 515 9	43.8	5.2	d. 147.9	d. 141.3
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,080	483 7	463 7	43.5	4.8	133.3	127.8	2,880	486 10	467 9	42.1	4.4	138.7	133.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	700	448 7	435 6	41.9	3.7	128.4	124.6	2,230	422 3	405 9	42.8	4.1	118.3	113.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	630	527 1	500 11	44.5	5.4	142.0	135.0	590	559 5	534 3	44.5	5.5	150.9	144.1
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	730	533 1	490 0	47.0	8.2	136.1	125.1	400	555 8	509 11	48.2	9.5	138.5	127.0
Skilled maintenance electricians	370	545 8	501 6	47.6	8.6	137.4	126.3	280	588 4	542 3	49.6	10.2	142.4	131.3
Other skilled maintenance classes	240	517 0	481 1	47.6	8.3	130.2	121.2	350	520 11					

Table 13 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
Wales‡		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	400	456 7	428 8	43.1	5.2	127.1	119.3	580	487 7	460 4	42.8	4.5	136.6	129.0
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	990	536 8	499 4	45.1	6.9	142.8	132.9
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640	450 10	429 0	42.1	4.6	128.5	122.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	140	453 9	400 10	45.9	8.6	118.5	104.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,160	571 11	532 1	45.4	6.1	151.2	140.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance men (skilled)	650	563 9	511 5	47.7	9.0	141.8	128.7	110	564 2	522 0	45.3	5.2	149.5	138.3
Skilled maintenance fitters	390	587 10	537 5	47.8	8.3	147.7	135.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians	300	533 10	483 6	48.1	9.4	133.2	120.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	493 6	487 10	40.9	1.7	144.8	143.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	487 11	447 3	43.6	5.8	134.3	123.1
All other adult skilled grades	3,700	531 0	495 0	45.9	6.9	138.9	129.5	1,610	461 11	441 0	43.2	4.2	128.3	122.5
All other adult semi-skilled grades	6,700	439 6	410 10	44.7	6.8	118.0	110.3	6,800	490 11	462 10	45.5	6.5	129.5	122.1
Labourers	2,580	404 9	380 2	46.5	7.1	104.6	98.2	510	372 3	341 3	45.1	6.8	99.0	90.7

*†† See footnotes on page 433.

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1968

Some provisional statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1968 were published in the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 44 to 46). The present article gives more detailed analyses of these stoppages; where necessary, figures have been revised in the light of later information received.

At the beginning of 1968, 12 stoppages which had commenced in 1967 were still in progress. The number beginning in 1968 which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity and were included in official statistics was 2,378, making a total of 2,390 stoppages in progress in the year.

Nearly 4½ million working days were lost during 1968 through these stoppages. This total includes 1½ million days lost as a result of the one-day national stoppage of engineering workers on 15th May.

Estimates of workers involved and working days lost as a result of the stoppages at the establishments where the disputes occurred are given in the following summary table, together with corresponding figures for 1967. (An extended comparison with earlier years is given on page 442.) In this, as in other tables in the article, distinction is made as necessary between stoppages which began in the year and stoppages "in progress". These latter figures include stoppages continuing from the previous year.

Table 1 Stoppages of work, workers involved and working days lost

	1968	1967
Number of stoppages*		
beginning in year	2,378	2,116
in progress in year	2,390	2,133
Number of workers involved in stoppages		
beginning in year	2,256,000	732,000
of which directly involved	2,074,000	552,000
indirectly involved	182,000	180,000
in progress in year	2,258,000	734,000
of which directly involved	2,076,000	554,000
indirectly involved	182,000	180,000
Number of working days lost through stoppages		
beginning in year	4,672,000	2,765,000
in progress in year	4,690,000	2,787,000

* See table 2, footnote ‡

Stoppages included in the statistics

The statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity relate to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Information about stoppages is supplied by the department's regional manpower advisers and employment exchange managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. There is no differentiation between "strikes" and "lock-outs" although in practice there are few lock-outs.

Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100.

Workers involved

The figures include workers both directly and indirectly involved, the latter being those workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred although not themselves parties to the disputes.

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers directly and indirectly involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers will have been involved in more than one stoppage and thus counted more than once in the year's total.

Working days lost

The figures exclude any loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics. Information is, however, available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicles industry. In these it is estimated that about 132,000 working days were lost in 1968 at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. The corresponding figure for 1967 was 100,000.

Further analyses

Table 2 analyses by industry group the number of stoppages beginning in 1968 and the numbers of workers involved in, and working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. Loss of working time is also expressed in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees in employment in the industry group, but these figures should be used with caution when comparing one group with another. Total numbers of days lost comprise those lost at the establishments concerned by workers indirectly involved as well as those directly involved, and incidence rates calculated on this basis cannot, therefore, be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness". Moreover, "employees" include administrative, technical and clerical workers, who are not normally involved in stoppages, and the proportion of these varies considerably between industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1969, page 46).

Some information about the position in a number of other countries is provided annually by the International Labour Office and published in the GAZETTE (see, for example, page 917 of the November 1968 issue). It should be noted that the international figures are restricted to certain industries, and that additional qualifications and limitations apply because of the differences in scope and methodology employed by the countries concerned.

Table 3 analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1968 as between broad industry groups. Where several causes were involved (for example, a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions) the classification has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The table also shows the number of workers directly involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly involved and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and also

include days lost in 1969 from stoppages which continued into that year. The mining and quarrying group shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified as wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes as to whether special allowances were applicable in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Table 2 Industrial analysis

Industry group	Number of stoppages* beginning in 1968	Number of workers† involved in all stoppages in progress	Working days lost in 1968 through all stoppages in progress	
			Aggregate days lost‡	Days lost per thousand employees
Agriculture, forestry, fishing . . .	5	900	3,000	5
Coal mining . . .	221	29,800	54,000	125
All other mining and quarrying . . .	6	400	3,000	40
Grain milling . . .	2	2,100	8,000	200
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	7	2,400	6,000	30
All other food industries . . .	22	6,400	18,000	50
Drink . . .	31	7,600	20,000	125
Tobacco . . .	1	200	1,000	15
Coke ovens and manufactured fuels . . .	—	—	—	—
Chemicals, explosives, plastics, etc. . .	40	8,900	38,000	150
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	3	2,100	3,000	35
Oils, paints, soap, polishes, adhesives, etc. . .	3	400	1,000	10
Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes) . . .	106	118,500	284,000	650
All other metal manufacture . . .	40	71,100	135,000	950
Non-electrical engineering . . .	269	658,500	874,000	650
Electrical machinery, apparatus and goods . . .	136	309,200	423,000	475
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . .	134	51,700	356,000	1,800
Motor vehicles and cycles . . .	233	402,500	898,000	1,800
Aircraft . . .	67	160,500	184,000	750
Locomotives, carriages, trams, perambulators, etc. . .	18	14,200	19,000	300
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . .	100	124,900	190,000	325
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving . . .	19	5,500	9,000	40
Woolen and worsted . . .	7	1,300	4,000	25
Hosiery and other knitted goods . . .	7	500	2,000	15
All other textile industries . . .	21	5,100	18,000	80
Clothing other than footwear . . .	11	1,800	4,000	10
Footwear . . .	4	1,700	3,000	30
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods . . .	9	2,700	4,000	60
Pottery . . .	—	—	—	—
Glass . . .	8	2,700	18,000	225
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified . . .	23	8,600	78,000	500
Furniture, bedding, upholstery . . .	16	2,200	11,000	90
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork . . .	13	4,900	15,000	70
Paper and board, cartons, etc. . .	12	2,100	4,000	15
Printing, publishing, etc. . .	10	2,000	21,000	50
Other manufacturing industries . . .	62	29,900	103,000	250
Construction . . .	276	46,700	233,000	150
Gas, electricity and water . . .	14	3,000	7,000	20
Railways . . .	11	1,600	3,000	10
Road passenger transport . . .	40	19,600	268,000	1,000
Road haulage contracting . . .	77	19,100	128,000	550
Sea transport . . .	2	300	1,000	5
Port and inland water transport‡ . . .	193	79,000	114,000	850
Other transport and communication . . .	19	26,200	45,000	80
Distributive trades . . .	32	3,800	9,000	5
Insurance, banking and finance . . .	1	—	—	—
Professional and scientific services . . .	4	600	1,000	—
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.) . . .	21	5,200	27,000	15
Public administration and defence . . .	48	9,100	43,000	30
Total . . .	2,378*†	2,257,600	4,690,000	200

* 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.
 † 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.
 ‡ Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages in the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that on the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer than those shown.
 § Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
 || Less than 2.

Table 4 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1968 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days. There were 116 such stoppages in 1968, compared with 92 in 1967.

Tables 5 to 7 analyse the stoppages beginning in 1968 according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The aggregate number of working days lost includes days lost in 1969 because of stoppages which continued into that year. As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, this figure will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days the stoppage lasted.

Most of the stoppages were relatively small. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for nearly 67 per cent. of all stoppages, but contributed less than 6 per cent. of the total days lost. On the other hand, more than 53 per cent. of the total days lost were attributed to the 16 largest stoppages, including the one-day national engineering stoppage. The latter also accounts for the relatively high percentage of workers involved and days lost in stoppages of not more than one day's duration.

Table 9 provides a regional analysis of the number of workers, and of the aggregate number of working days lost, in the broad industry groups. An important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each region. To take account of this factor, reference should be made to the table "Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1968; Regional analysis", on pages 226 to 228 of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for Northern Ireland may be deduced from details for Great Britain and the United Kingdom contained on pages 224 to 226 of the same issue. Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in stoppages in any particular industry group or region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. As already mentioned in relation to the measurement of days lost per 1,000 workers in table 2, the figures for employees include large numbers of administrative, technical and clerical staff who are not normally involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes. The proportion of these workers to total employees varies between industry groups and also between regions. In addition, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

Review 1948-1968

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1948 are given in table 8. Compared with the previous year the number of stoppages again rose in 1968, to a total of 2,378, but this figure has been exceeded in eight other years since 1948. It is interesting to compare the figure for the most recent year with the average for the previous 20 years. The average of the annual figures for the period 1948-1967 is 2,165. This is 213 less than the figure for 1968.

The total of 4,690,000 working days lost in 1968 is 55 per cent. higher than the figure of 3,014,000 obtained by averaging the annual totals for the previous 20 years. The total days lost in 1968 was the fourth highest recorded since 1948, being exceeded only in 1957, 1959 and 1962. High totals for particular industries contributed substantially to the relatively large annual totals in those years. In 1957 a widespread engineering stoppage caused the loss of 4,000,000 working days and a national shipbuilding stoppage a further 2,150,000. In 1959 about 3,500,000 days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry, while in 1962 about 3,785,000 days were lost through two national stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry. As already stated, the figure for 1968 includes 1,500,000 days lost through the national engineering stoppage.

Table 3 Analysis by causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	All industries and services
Number of stoppages beginning in 1968									
Wages:									
Claims for increases	4	321	81	139	33	73	142	157	925*
Other wage disputes	80	58	6	41	5	43	36	37	305*
All wage disputes	84	379	87	180	38	116	178	194	1,230*
Hours of labour	1	4	—	5	2	—	10	7	29
Demarcation disputes	—	13	17	14	—	19	10	10	83
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	8	109	15	30	12	66	22	65	327
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	6	22	2	11	—	8	9	11	69
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	126	75	8	63	14	46	100	68	500
Trade union status†	—	43	2	11	3	13	8	29	109
Sympathetic action‡	2	6	3	4	—	8	5	3	31
Total	227	651	134	318	69	276	342	387	2,378*

Number of workers§ directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1968

Wages:									
Claims for increases	200	1,168,300	36,500	384,900	6,700	15,200	72,800	61,000	1,745,600
Other wage disputes	9,700	12,900	900	18,100	600	5,100	11,500	4,500	63,300
All wage disputes	10,000	1,181,100	37,400	402,900	7,300	20,300	84,400	65,500	1,808,900
Hours of labour	—	200	—	1,500	100	—	2,500	1,200	5,500
Demarcation disputes	—	2,800	3,200	7,200	—	2,400	3,200	1,600	20,300
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	400	33,600	3,100	29,000	2,600	11,000	1,600	9,400	90,700
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	500	10,000	1,200	3,800	—	600	700	3,600	20,400
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	8,800	15,300	1,100	20,500	2,900	6,600	30,000	11,400	96,700
Trade union status†	—	11,800	—	2,100	1,300	1,700	600	3,500	20,900
Sympathetic action‡	800	2,600	1,500	900	—	3,300	1,200	500	10,700
Total	20,600	1,257,400	47,600	467,800	14,100	45,800	124,000	96,700	2,074,000

Number of working days§ lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1968

Wages:									
Claims for increases	2,000	1,568,000	97,000	706,000	17,000	102,000	443,000	278,000	3,214,000
Other wage disputes	24,000	41,000	43,000	172,000	1,000	40,000	32,000	14,000	368,000
All wage disputes	27,000	1,609,000	140,000	878,000	18,000	142,000	476,000	292,000	3,582,000
Hours of labour	—	2,000	—	12,000	1,000	—	4,000	6,000	24,000
Demarcation disputes	—	8,000	206,000	31,000	—	13,000	6,000	12,000	277,000
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	1,000	144,000	21,000	35,000	6,000	40,000	4,000	26,000	277,000
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	5,000	18,000	5,000	5,000	—	3,000	1,000	20,000	58,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	24,000	51,000	2,000	127,000	11,000	22,000	64,000	32,000	334,000
Trade union status†	—	57,000	1,000	10,000	4,000	7,000	1,000	49,000	129,000
Sympathetic action‡	1,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	—	6,000	9,000	2,000	38,000
Total	58,000	1,895,000	383,000	1,106,000	40,000	233,000	564,000	440,000	4,719,000

* Twenty-six stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.
 † Trade union status includes the refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.
 ‡ In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establishments.
 § 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.

Table 4 Prominent stoppages in 1968

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began	Ended			
National stoppage involving more than one industry Engineering, including maintenance, workers employed in many industries—United Kingdom	15 May	15 May	1,500,000	1,500,000	One-day token stoppage in support of a claim for an all round pay increase.
Food, drink and tobacco					
Birmingham	13 Feb.	20 Feb.	900	5,200	In protest against suspension of 7 men for refusing to unload a lorry driven by a non-union member.
Stretford	2 July	8 July	1,385	6,900	Dispute over mobility of labour.
Corby	20 Aug.	28 Aug.	980	6,300	In support of a claim for a pay increase of 1s. an hour.
Chemicals and allied industries					
Urmston	3 May	15 May	1,720	14,000	Against the employment of staff personnel who operated a plant in place of the crew who had withdrawn in dispute.
Ulverston	7 Aug.	25 Oct.	125	6,400	Claim by maintenance workers for a substantial increase in pay.
Metal manufacture					
Deeside	11 Feb.	2 Mar.	8,815	93,700	Claim by maintenance craftsmen for increased tonnage bonus for weekend working.
Middlesbrough and Tees-side	16 April	25 April	1,800	9,000	In support of a claim for an increase in the basic wage rate which had led to suspension of workers for refusal to undertake certain repair work on furnaces.
Nuneaton	23 April	7 June	665	5,100	A dispute over earnings for waiting time.
Neath	29 April	8 May	875	6,700	Against the one-day suspension of a crane driver for refusing to operate his machine until he was paid condition money.
Scotland (various areas)	30 May	8 July	2,000	13,700	A claim by clerical workers at national level for recognition of a trade union by the British Steel Corporation.
Wembley	26 June	9 July	800	6,900	In support of a claim for a new bonus payable during productivity negotiations by electricians and printing paper products machinists.
Corby	22 Aug.	23 Sept.	3,400	8,900	For an increase in wages paid during running-in period of new plant.
Bilston	30 Sept.	2 Dec.	700	17,000	Against the dismissal of two drivers for alleged misconduct.
Port Talbot	2 Oct.	8 Oct.	940	5,700	Refusal to accept new productivity agreement.
Redditch	23 Oct.	22 Nov.	695	10,500	Refusal to accept an agreed wage settlement by workers in the extrusion department.
Non-electrical engineering					
Smethwick	1 Jan.	8 Jan.	1,050	5,700	In protest against introduction of new piecework rates for production workers.
Liverpool	5 Feb.	8 Mar.	495	11,600	Protest against alleged failure by management to implement agreement to re-employ a dismissed convenor of shops stewards.
Birtley Dundee, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1 Mar.	6 Mar.	1,530	5,600	Against the employment of non-union labour on a temporary job.
Kilmarnock	9 May	15 May	1,805	8,300	In support of a claim for an interim pay increase by lift engineers of 1s. an hour pending the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme.
London	13 May	29 May	700	8,400	Dissatisfaction with conditions attached to a proposed pay increase.
Dundee	14 June	5 July	1,490	9,700	Dispute over payments for new methods of working.
Dundee	17 June	21 June	3,735	18,700	Dispute over a proposed pay and productivity agreement.
Tewkesbury	3 July	15 July	600	5,300	In protest against a pay and productivity proposal.
Belfast	30 Aug.	30 Aug.	750	10,000	In support of a pay claim for all hourly paid workers.
Slough	26 Sept.	12 Nov.	285	9,500	For a general increase in pay.
Shrewsbury	8 Oct.	15 Nov.	400	9,800	Claim for all round increase in pay.
Cumbernauld	7 Nov.	18 Nov.	2,000	16,000	In support of a pay claim to restore the differential between workers on special lines and general machinists.
Electrical machinery, etc.					
Swindon	4 Jan.	19 July	240	11,800	Claim by draughtsmen for a higher wage rate.
Cowes, I.O.W.	17 Jan.	26 July	50	7,000	In protest against the rejection of a pay claim in respect of draughtsmen, planners and estimators.
London	7 Feb.	12 Mar.	5,500	11,700	Protest against proposed factory closure.
Coventry	29 Aug.	6 Sept.	1,700	9,500	Against the dismissal of a woman machine operator for refusing to carry out a piecework job.
Birmingham and Cannock	19 Sept.	1 Oct.	2,400	15,300	Dissatisfaction with a bonus offer designed to rectify a wage differential between time and piece workers.
Gateshead	20 Sept.	4 Oct.	750	7,900	Against the dismissal of a senior shop steward.
Birmingham	22 Oct.	1 Nov.	2,955	15,600	In support of a pay claim.
Shipbuilding and marine engineering					
Glasgow	8 Mar.	15 Mar.	1,520	6,100	In protest against the impending closure of shipyard.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	22 April	10 May	550	6,400	Dissatisfaction with working conditions.
Barrow-in-Furness	5 June	3 Dec.	420	39,800	Against the introduction of a new pay structure for apprentices alleged to cause a reduction in earnings.
Barrow-in-Furness	1 July	12 July	920	9,200	In support of a claim for parity in repair allowances and additional claims for "abnormal condition" payments.
Barrow-in-Furness	3 July	17 Jan. (1969)	1,845	190,000	Inter-union demarcation dispute over the allocation of certain work.
Glasgow	29 July	2 Aug.	1,180	5,100	Against the transfer of tradesmen from another division of the firm.
Clydebank	26 Aug.	30 Sept.	3,810	9,200	Against the proposed introduction of a new wage structure.
Barrow-in-Furness	9 Sept.	17 Jan. (1969)	70	6,300	In support of apprentices and fitters already in dispute.
Southwick-on-Wear	3 Oct.	18 Oct.	845	5,300	In support of a claim for an increase in bonus payments.
Motor vehicle and cycle manufacturing					
Leamington Spa	2 Jan.	5 Jan.	4,150	14,100	A dispute about early leaving and a decision to check individual hours of attendance before making payment to certain workers.
Coventry	4 Jan.	5 Feb.	750	5,000	Against the dismissal of two press operators.
Coventry	5 Jan.	12 Jan.	2,500	10,500	Dispute concerning short-time working arrangements.
Castle Bromwich	15 Jan.	17 Jan.	5,290	12,400	Protest by drivers against closure of external transport section of a car body factory.
Aycliffe	16 Jan.	29 Jan.	675	6,500	Disagreement over a new system for piecework rates.
Birmingham	23 Jan.	9 Feb.	4,790	14,100	Claim by maintenance electricians for an increase in bonus payments.
Solihull	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	2,500	7,500	Against the transfer of members of one trade union to a work section normally manned by members of another union.
Coventry	8 Feb.	15 Feb.	1,540	7,500	Against the transfer of a worker from one section to another without consultation.
Scarborough	13 Feb.	25 Mar.	800	23,500	Dispute concerning overtime arrangements in connection with incentive and productivity schemes.
Cwmbran	11 Mar.	15 Mar.	2,365	9,900	For an increase in bonus payments to toolroom, maintenance, etc., workers.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1968

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began	Ended			
Motor vehicle and cycle manufacturing (continued)					
Birmingham	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	2,335	6,300	Dissatisfaction with bonus payments to tool setters.
Coventry	9 April	19 April	900	6,000	Against the transfer of electricians from maintenance work to production work.
Liverpool	22 April	23 April	3,560	5,100	Claim by certain employees for upgrading.
Oxford	22 April	29 April	6,220	26,900	Objection by electricians and pattern makers to new grading system.
Linwood	13 May	7 June	4,600	79,000	Against certain conditions contained in a proposed new wage structure.
Oxford	30 May	14 June	3,770	6,300	Dissatisfaction with a pay offer of 6d. an hour conditional on a staff reduction of 20 per cent.
Bathgate	6 June	10 June	1,490	5,700	A dispute over the procedure used for laying off workers due to shortage of work.
Dagenham	7 June	28 June	9,380	56,700	A claim by female sewing machinists for regrading.
Cardiff	13 June	3 July	635	6,400	In support of a claim for a pay increase of £2 a week.
Birmingham	3 July	3 July	9,530	8,000	In support of clerical workers in their claim at national level for trade union recognition by the British Steel Corporation.
Birmingham	11 July	31 July	6,240	19,400	Dissatisfaction by maintenance workers with the interpretation of a pay award.
Bromborough	22 Aug.	20 Sept.	2,030	25,100	Dissatisfaction by patrol inspectors about delay in completion of a productivity agreement.
Oxford	26 Aug.	28 Aug.	4,130	10,400	Disagreement over a new wage structure based on job evaluation.
Coventry	26 Aug.	30 Aug.	1,600	8,000	Against the introduction of new working methods.
Glasgow	28 Aug.	10 Sept.	2,480	17,800	In protest against action taken by a foreman and subsequently against the resultant suspension of workers.
Eccles	26 Aug.	1 Nov.	190	9,300	Against the suspension of a worker for 2 days.
Sandbach	28 Aug.	27 Sept.	1,480	22,100	For a renewal of the incentive bonus scheme which was withdrawn following a month's trial period.
Wellington	11 Sept.	17 Sept.	1,400	5,300	Against the proposed abolition of tea breaks in return for a pay increase of £1 a week.
Birmingham	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	2,255	33,900	In support of a claim by gear box assemblers for an increase in pay.
Cwmbran	3 Oct.	1 Nov.	2,450	17,000	Claim by toolmakers for an increase in pay.
Liverpool	18 Oct.	18 Oct.	9,000	9,000	One-day token stoppage in support of a claim for a general increase in pay.
Coventry	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	4,015	8,000	Against alleged inadequate compensation for proposed changes in manning and track speeds.
Coventry	8 Nov.	11 Nov.	2,540	6,400	General dissatisfaction by electricians over wages.
Bromborough	11 Nov.	6 Dec.	545	9,600	Inter-union dispute involving setters, machine operators and patrol inspectors.
Bathgate	15 Nov.	25 Nov.	2,020	12,100	Dissatisfaction with a pay and incentive bonus offer.
Aircraft					
Newton Abbot	15 Feb.	23 Feb.	775	5,400	Dissatisfaction with the order of discharge of 40 redundant workers.
Preston	27 Mar.	17 June	200	10,400	In support of a pay claim and subsequently the suspension of certain draughtsmen for refusing to carry out clerical duties.
Gloucester	14 Aug.	22 Aug.	1,250	7,900	Dissatisfaction with a productivity agreement by production inspectors.
Liverpool	1 Sept.	20 Sept.	4,575	19,100	A claim by security men, supported by drivers, for increased pay for weekend working.
Other metal industries					
Sheffield	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	700	5,800	Against the dismissal of three workers for refusing alternative work during the modification of machines.
Textiles					
Chapel-en-le-Frith	22 May	31 May	1,265	6,500	Against the proposed transfer of certain work to another location resulting in a subsequent transfer of personnel to alternative work.
Abrasives					
London	19 Sept.	13 Nov.	1,700	65,650	In support of a pay claim of 6d. an hour.
Timber, furniture, etc.					
London	20 Feb.	23 Feb.	2,500	9,400	Claim for a 3s. an hour pay increase by exhibition workers.
Paper and printing					
London, Manchester	6 Aug.	9 Sept.	565	13,500	Claim for a new wage agreement by process engravers.
Other manufacturing industries					
Lancaster, Morecambe	8 Jan.	19 Jan.	1,000	9,800	Refusal to work with non-union labour.
Renfrew	9 Feb.	15 Mar.	1,210	26,600	Against the employment of non-union factory and office staff.
Drumchapel (Glasgow)	3 Sept.	18 Sept.	545	6,200	Objection to quality control duties being undertaken by supervisors.
Belfast	14 Sept.	25 Sept.	1,795	14,400	Refusal to accept negotiated terms for a wage claim.
Construction					
Kincardine	11 Jan.	16 Feb.	445	10,500	Against a change in the bonus payment system.
Scotland (various areas)	13 May	28 July	800	27,200	In support of a claim for skilled status for insulating engineers.
Llantwit Major	27 May	13 June	740	6,700	A claim for an additional 2s. 6d. an hour condition money by fitters and erectors.
Ellesmere Port	9 Sept.	25 Oct.	1,200	32,900	Dissatisfaction with pay and productivity agreement.
Edinburgh	14 Nov.	17 Dec.	605	11,300	In protest against the non-acceptance by Scottish employers of the Joint Industrial Board, of a pay award made to electricians in England and Wales.
Port and inland water transport					
Hull	12 Sept.	25 Sept.	2,520	8,400	Token stoppages by tallymen in protest against the rate of progress of a pay claim.
London	18 Oct.	22 Oct.	4,290	12,700	Protest by tally clerks against delay in settling claim for a pay increase as a result of greater productivity following decasualisation.
London	15 Nov.	15 Nov.	6,400	6,400	
Transport and communication					
Liverpool	11 Mar.	25 May	3,140	184,700	Protest by drivers and conductors against non-implementation of local agreements pending investigation by the National Board for Prices and Incomes.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	27 April	11 May	1,410	16,100	
North Shields	27 April	19 May	450	8,100	
Liverpool	18 Mar.	5 April	7,150	96,800	Demand by lorry drivers and other road haulage workers for new basic wage from £16 a week upwards, according to tonnage of vehicles, for a 40-hour week.
Various areas in United Kingdom	26 April	3 May	17,875	5,000	Series of one- to two-hour token stoppages by postal and telegraph officers in support of a pay claim.
Hull	11 May	20 May	795	5,300	Against the introduction of new schedules alleged to result in reductions in earnings.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1968

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began	Ended			
Transport and communication (continued)					
Hounslow	16 June	1 July	3,485	30,000	In support of a claim for an increase in salary by airline pilots based on number of hours flown.
Wishaw, Hamilton, Motherwell and East Kilbride	1 July	6 July	1,330	6,000	Dissatisfaction of drivers and conductors with bonus payments under new productivity scheme.
Dundee	13 Aug.	7 Sept.	830	14,300	Protest by drivers and conductors against delay in the payment of an agreed productivity bonus because of reference to National Board for Prices and Incomes.
Plymouth	26 Aug.	15 Sept.	740	11,700	Against the failure of employer to implement National Joint Industrial Council agreement for £1 a week pay rise for road passenger transport employees.
Various areas in England	23 Sept.	28 Feb. (1969)	5,100	18,800	Protest against legislation concerning the fixing of tachometers in vehicles.
Hull	30 Sept.	8 Oct.	1,300	8,200	Dissatisfaction by transport drivers with progress of a pay claim.
Public administration					
Liverpool	9 Sept.	27 Sept.	920	13,800	Claim by road sweepers and refuse collectors for £17 a week basic wage and increase in bonus.
Birmingham	14 Oct.	30 Oct.	1,130	14,700	Claim for a 10 per cent. bonus increase by refuse collectors.
Miscellaneous services					
Various areas in Great Britain	2 Aug.	18 Aug.	2,000	20,000	Claim by television technicians for increased pay and improved working conditions.

Table 5 Analysis of stoppages by duration in working days

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1968	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Not more than one day	680	28.6	1,712,200	75.9	1,660,000	35.2
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	486	20.5	113,100	5.0	156,000	3.3
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	284	11.9	100,900	4.5	223,000	4.8
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	190	8.0	72,300	3.2	176,000	3.7
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	143	6.0	46,700	2.1	183,000	3.9
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	102	4.3	30,300	1.3	139,000	2.9
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	263	11.1	77,400	3.4	505,000	10.7
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	95	4.0	44,700	2.0	437,000	9.2
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	48	2.0	28,300	1.2	380,000	8.1
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	41	1.7	15,500	0.7	241,000	5.1
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	26	1.1	3,900	0.2	135,000	2.9
Over 60 days	20	0.8	11,200	0.5	484,000	10.2
Total	2,378	100.0	2,256,500	100.0	4,719,000	100.0

* 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.

Table 6 Analysis of stoppages by aggregate number of working days lost

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1968	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 250 days	1,197	50.4	87,200	3.9	121,000	2.6
250 and under 500	385	16.2	76,100	3.4	136,000	2.9
500 and under 1,000	314	13.2	118,500	5.2	218,000	4.6
1,000 and under 5,000	367	15.4	216,900	9.6	745,000	15.8
5,000 and under 25,000	99	4.2	203,600	9.0	990,000	21.0
25,000 and under 50,000	8	0.3	17,600	0.8	242,000	5.1
50,000 days and over	8	0.3	1,536,600	68.1	2,267,000	48.0
Total	2,378	100.0	2,256,500	100.0	4,719,000	100.0

* See footnote to table 5.

Table 7 Analysis of stoppages by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1968	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 25 workers	377	15.8	6,300	0.3	46,000	1.0
25 and under 50	375	15.8	13,200	0.6	59,000	1.2
50 and under 100	413	17.4	28,200	1.3	145,000	3.1
100 and under 250	556	23.4	87,200	3.9	352,000	7.5
250 and under 500	294	12.3	99,700	4.4	364,000	7.7
500 and under 1,000	218	9.2	147,600	6.5	559,000	11.9
1,000 and under 2,500	99	4.1	149,800	6.6	821,000	17.4
2,500 and under 5,000	31	1.3	107,000	4.7	507,000	10.7
5,000 and under 10,000	11	0.5	78,700	3.5	360,000	7.6
10,000 workers and over	4	0.2	1,538,900	68.2	1,507,000	31.9
Total	2,378	100.0	2,256,000	100.0	4,719,000	100.0

* See footnote to table 5.

Table 8 Stoppages in years 1948-68

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages		Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages	
		Directly	Indirectly	(a)	(b)
1948	1,759	000's 324	000's 100	000's 426	000's 1,935
1949	1,426	313	120	434	1,805
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687
1952	1,714	303	112	416	1,769
1953	1,746	1,329	41	1,374	2,157
1954	1,989	402	46	450	2,441
1955	2,419	599	60	671	3,741
1956	2,648	464	43	508	2,036
1957	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257
1960	2,832	698†	116	819†	3,001
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757
1963	2,068	455	135	593	1,731
1964	2,524	700†	172	883†	2,011
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906
1966	1,937	414†	116	544†	2,372
1967	2,116	552†	180	734†	2,765
1968	2,378‡	2,074†	182	2,258	4,672

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages began.

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.

‡ See table 2, footnote †.

Table 9 Analysis of workers involved and working days lost by regions and broad industry groups

Region	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	All industries and services
Number of workers* involved in 1968 in all stoppages in progress									
London and South-Eastern	1,700	119,500	1,700	33,000	700	5,400	33,900	19,700	215,600
Eastern and Southern	—	96,700	3,000	73,800	—	6,100	4,300	8,800	192,700
South Western	—	50,000	300	56,000	800	1,500	3,600	3,600	115,700
West Midlands	—	262,000	—	210,800	700	600	8,700	16,000	498,800
East Midlands	†	92,800	—	34,400	500	3,700	1,000	4,300	136,800
Yorkshire and Humberside	9,800	122,400	200	22,100	1,200	1,400	28,100	3,200	188,400
North Western	1,300	181,500	2,800	92,700	4,000	12,100	51,200	19,200	364,700
Northern	100	126,000	12,300	8,300	400	2,300	5,400	9,300	164,100
Scotland	5,800	143,700	29,600	28,100	1,700	6,900	6,200	11,800	233,800
Wales	11,400	48,300	600	16,600	1,300	6,200	3,200	4,100	91,700
Northern Ireland	—	40,800	1,100	1,400	5,500	600	500	5,300	55,300
United Kingdom	30,300	1,283,800	51,700	577,100	16,700	46,700	146,000	105,200	2,257,600
Number of working days* lost in 1968 in all stoppages in progress									
London and South-Eastern	3,000	159,000	2,000	75,000	1,000	25,000	66,000	130,000	460,000
Eastern and Southern	—	129,000	9,000	119,000	—	19,000	9,000	18,000	303,000
South Western	—	78,000	†	61,000	2,000	3,000	17,000	6,000	167,000
West Midlands	—	436,000	—	366,000	2,000	2,000	21,000	54,000	881,000
East Midlands	†	102,000	—	38,000	1,000	9,000	1,000	12,000	162,000
Yorkshire and Humberside	22,000	137,000	1,000	49,000	5,000	5,000	47,000	10,000	276,000
North Western	2,000	224,000	213,000	194,000	12,000	79,000	335,000	94,000	1,154,000
Northern	1,000	166,000	47,000	18,000	1,000	5,000	32,000	21,000	291,000
Scotland	8,000	275,000	80,000	133,000	6,000	57,000	24,000	54,000	638,000
Wales	21,000	152,000	1,000	46,000	2,000	25,000	7,000	12,000	266,000
Northern Ireland	—	51,000	3,000	1,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	24,000	92,000
United Kingdom	57,000	1,909,000	356,000	1,101,000	41,000	233,000	559,000	434,000	4,690,000

* 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.

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 Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th April 1969, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	21,147	1,162	2,427	24,736
Double day shifts‡	36,737	2,417	2,775	41,929
Long spells	9,907	570	694	11,171
Night shifts	11,164	1,435	—	12,599
Part-time work§	17,357	—	—	17,357
Saturday afternoon work	3,509	129	110	3,748
Sunday work	18,732	968	631	20,331
Miscellaneous	4,521	266	75	4,862
Total	123,074	6,947	6,712	136,733

* 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 11,062 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.

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—1968

Last year 312,430 accidents at work, 625 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 254,454 (359 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 46,569 (238 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 10,133 (20 fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 1,274 (eight fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notifiable to the Factory Inspectorate if it causes either loss of life or disables an employed person for more than three days from earning full wages from the work on which he was employed. For statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	57	30,784
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	34	17,883
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	26	25,278
Midlands (Birmingham)	35	24,594
Midlands (Nottingham)	32	23,306
London and Home Counties (North)	49	19,808
London and Home Counties (East)	68	25,414
London and Home Counties (West)	43	19,725
South Western	41	13,872
Wales	48	23,427
North Western (Liverpool)	51	30,202
North Western (Manchester)	37	20,568
Scotland	104	37,569
Total	625	312,430

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	2,474
Cotton weaving processes	—	1,359
Weaving of narrow fabrics	3	287
Woollen spinning processes	—	1,175
Worsted spinning processes	2	1,666
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	600
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	1,193
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	1	890
Carpet manufacture	—	1,485
Rope, twine and net making	—	443
Other textile manufacturing processes	2	733
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	3	1,747
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	220
Laundries	1	741
Total	12	15,013
Clay, minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	7	3,443
Pottery	—	1,529
Other clay products	4	951
Stone and other minerals	2	872
Lime	4	2,204
Cement	1	344
Asphalt and bitumen products	1	87
Boiler insulation materials	1	108
Tile slabbing	1	17
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	2	1,386
Total	22	10,941
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	4	1,361
Iron Conversion	17	4,648
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	585
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	30
Other metals, extraction and refining	4	1,351
Metal rolling		
Iron and steel	14	6,529
Non-ferrous metals	1	1,125
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	2	345
Metal forging	3	2,743
Metal drawing and extrusion	4	2,488
Iron founding	12	9,936
Steel founding	1	2,236
Die casting	—	808
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	1,647
Metal plating	—	587
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	487
Enamelling and other metal finishing	3	595
Total	65	37,501

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	2	1,145
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	6	2,071
Engine building and repairing	1	3,064
Boiler making and similar work	3	2,493
Constructional engineering	6	3,827
Motor vehicle manufacture	7	7,098
Non-power vehicle manufacture	1	1,285
Vehicle repairing	14	7,895
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	18	8,003
Work in wet docks or harbours	3	1,235
Aircraft building and repairing	4	1,786
Machine tool manufacture	1	2,091
Miscellaneous machine making	5	11,049
Tools and implements	1	2,199
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	5	5,906
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	3,777
Sheet metal working	7	4,478
Metal pressing	1	2,275
Other metal machining	2	3,929
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	12	4,914
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	2	4,937
Railway running sheds	—	118
Cutlery	—	269
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	54
Iron and steel wire manufacture	3	972
Wire rope manufacture	—	422
Total	105	87,292
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	2	3,196
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	644
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	1	2,974
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	1	1,636
Cable manufacture	1	1,764
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	779
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	7	2,913
Total	12	13,906
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	7	1,913
Saw milling for imported timbers	1	252
Plywood manufacture	—	182
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	219
Wooden box and packing case making	—	604
Coopering	—	315
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	1,650
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	1	46
Engineers pattern making	—	177
Joinery	4	3,882
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	3	1,276
Total	18	10,516
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	7	1,953
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	1,120
Other chemicals	7	1,492
Synthetic dyestuffs	1	377
Oil refining	5	1,040
Explosives	1	461
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1	1,827
Soap, etc.	1	413
Paint and varnish	1	761
Coal gas	5	1,840
Coke oven operation	3	1,291
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	294
Patent fuel manufacture	1	204
Total	33	13,073
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	3	1,227
Other clothing	1	1,269
Hatmaking and millinery	—	48
Footwear manufacture	—	897
Footwear repair	—	34
Total	4	3,475
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	9	4,588
Paper staining and coating	1	797
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	1,999
Bag making and stationery	1	1,179
Printing and bookbinding	—	3,517
Engraving	—	72
Total	12	12,152

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	3	463
Coarse milling	4	861
Other milling	—	151
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	2	5,175
Sugar confectionery	2	2,406
Food preserving	2	4,093
Milk processing	2	1,741
Edible oils and fats	3	573
Sugar refining	1	620
Slaughter houses	1	915
Other food processing	4	5,967
Alcoholic drink	3	3,760
Non-alcoholic drink	—	819
Total	26	27,544
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	14	3,679
Plant using atomic reactors	—	190
Other use of radioactive materials	—	89
Tobacco	—	611
Tanning	1	689
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	167
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	1	337
Rubber	4	4,650
Linoleum	—	286
Cloth coating	—	205
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	3,205
Glass	4	4,024
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	919
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	20	674
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	274
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	4	676
Processes associated with agriculture	—	172
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	54
Water purification	1	95
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	2,045
Total	50	23,041
Total, all factory processes	359	254,454

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:—		
Construction	45	8,071
Maintenance	14	1,271
Demolition	11	271
Commercial and public building:—		
Construction	28	9,343
Maintenance	6	1,910
Demolition	3	199
Blocks of flats:—		
Construction	22	3,134
Maintenance	6	278
Demolition	—	12
Dwelling houses:—		
Construction	20	7,866
Maintenance	9	2,300
Demolition	1	212
Other building operations:—		
Construction	3	1,741
Maintenance	1	708
Demolition	3	129
Total	172	37,445
Works of engineering construction operations at		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	2	309
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	3	175
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	5	568
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	15	1,544
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	5	526
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	5	594
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	5	239
Sea defence and river works	3	183
Work on roads or airfields	15	3,838
Other works	8	1,148
Total	66	9,124
Total, all construction processes	238	46,569
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	20	10,133
Work at inland warehouses	8	1,274
Total	28	11,407
Grand Total	625	312,430

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE

Every year thousands of people visit the Department of Employment and Productivity's Industrial Health and Safety Centre in Horseferry Road, London. The centre maintains a permanent exhibition of the latest devices and techniques for promoting industrial health and safety.

The machinery on show, incorporating the latest safety devices, ranges from a paper cutting machine with a photo-electric trip guard to prevent hands being guillotined, to a hydro extractor mainly used in the laundry industry, which cannot operate unless the cover is in its correct place. Also displayed are examples of good and bad hand-tools—a large number of accidents result from defective hand-tools. Other exhibits show safe anchorages for industrial safety belts; safety in the use of portable power operated tools—drills and hammers—and safety nets for use in the construction industry.

Although the incidence of certain industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning and anthrax have declined, constant attention has to be directed to possible hazards arising from the use of new materials. The centre shows how potentially dangerous substances including radioactive isotopes can be used and handled with safety. A wide range of protective clothing and equipment for men and women, ranging from goggles to footwear, is on display.

Every week organised parties and individuals from all parts of Britain and overseas tour the centre and seek guidance on industrial safety and health problems. Exhibits and displays are available to organisers of safety exhibitions throughout the country, and the latest publications relating to safety, health and welfare are also on sale at the centre.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 18th March 1969 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 18th March 1969	Average price 18th March 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed			
Chuck	839	72.2	66 - 78
Sirloin (without bone)	853	95.4	84 - 108
Silverside (without bone)*	895	90.3	80 - 100
Back ribs (with bone)*	753	62.6	54 - 72
Fore ribs (with bone)	769	61.3	54 - 72
Brisket (with bone)	769	39.9	32 - 48
Rump steak*	895	120.6	96 - 144
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—
Rump steak*	—	—	—
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	705	73.9	66 - 84
Breast*	698	22.1	16 - 30
Best end of neck	672	56.5	38 - 72
Shoulder (with bone)	702	52.6	44 - 60
Leg (with bone)	711	71.2	64 - 78
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	635	57.0	48 - 66
Breast*	612	14.0	10 - 18
Best end of neck	612	45.9	36 - 56
Shoulder (with bone)	635	42.1	36 - 48
Leg (with bone)	636	61.8	56 - 66
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	862	60.7	50 - 72
Belly*	862	39.0	34 - 44
Loin (with bone)	899	72.3	66 - 78
Pork sausages	865	40.9	36 - 46
Beef sausages	785	33.8	30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	626	37.2	32 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready	401	41.0	32 - 54
Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	283	40.8	32 - 51
Fresh and smoked fish:			
Cod fillets	624	44.3	38 - 50
Haddock fillets	652	51.7	42 - 60
Haddock, smoked, whole	573	49.0	42 - 60
Plaice, fillets	568	74.7	60 - 90
Halibut cuts	352	91.5	72 - 120
Herrings	535	24.8	20 - 30
Kippers, with bone	662	33.1	28 - 36
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	839	19.9	19 - 21
White 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	714	19.3	18 - 21
White, 14 oz loaf	777	11.3	10 - 12½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	709	13.3	12½ - 14
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	877	23.2	18 - 27

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 18th March 1969	Average price 18th March 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose	666	3.9	3 - 4½
White	541	4.7	4 - 5
Red	—	—	—
Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—
Tomatoes	837	31.9	24 - 40
Cabbage, greens	543	14.4	8 - 22
Cabbage, hearted	603	10.8	6 - 15
Cauliflower or broccoli	655	24.5	15 - 33
Brussels sprouts	515	16.6	12 - 20
Peas	—	—	—
Runner beans	—	—	—
Carrots	846	8.6	6 - 10
Onions	868	9.3	8 - 12
Mushrooms	706	15.3	12 - 18
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	856	17.3	15 - 20
Apples, dessert	877	24.8	21 - 30
Pears, dessert	822	18.4	15 - 24
Oranges	857	15.7	12 - 20
Bananas	859	17.0	15 - 20
Bacon			
Collar*	720	50.3	44 - 58
Gammon*	785	73.9	66 - 80
Middle cut*, smoked	548	67.0	56 - 78
Back, smoked	488	72.4	66 - 78
Back, unsmoked	486	69.9	62 - 76
Streaky, smoked	479	46.5	42 - 54
Ham (not shoulder)	823	117.8	104 - 132
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	786	31.4	24 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	907	52.0	48 - 56
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	10.5	—
Butter, New Zealand	846	40.0	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	859	45.5	42 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	173	11.1	10 - 12
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	159	8.2	8 - 9
Lard	913	15.3	12 - 20
Cheese, Cheddar type	889	41.7	34 - 48
Eggs, large, per dozen	777	60.0	54 - 64
Eggs, standard, per dozen	800	55.4	50 - 60
Eggs, medium per dozen	427	50.7	44 - 54
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	903	17.7	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	798	59.5	55 - 66
Tea, per ½ lb.			
Higher priced	371	23.7	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,957	18.6	17 - 21
Lower priced	750	17.3	16 - 18

News and Notes

PROTECTION AGAINST IONISING RADIATIONS

Ionising radiations are widely used in industry for a variety of purposes. Although they are powerful allies for industry and research, there are potential hazards to health from their use in connection with which appropriate precautions must be taken.

Advice on these risks and precautions is given in IONISING RADIATIONS, PRECAUTIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL USES published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity (Safety Health and Welfare News Series No. 13, HMSO or through any bookseller, prices 5s. net.).

This is the second edition on this subject to be published.

When the previous edition was issued the only legislation in force was the Luminising Special Regulations 1947 and the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. Since then the Ionising Radiations (Unsealed Radioactive Substances) Regulations 1968 have been made (see this GAZETTE, June 1968, page 484) based on the latest recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection, and the earlier legislation is being revised to bring it into line.

The booklet discusses the general principles of radiological protection relating to the use of (a) X-ray machines and other apparatus which emit ionising radiations, and (b) sealed and unsealed radioactive substances. Although these principles also apply to the operation of nuclear reactors these form a special subject outside the scope of the publication. The transport of radioactive substances outside the factory and the disposal of radioactive waste are not dealt with in detail in the booklet.

The requirements of the regulations are dealt with in three main sections. The first covers those common to both codes of regulations, such as the need for adequate shielding, the classification of workers employed on work with either radioactive substances or apparatus emitting ionising radiations, personal monitoring, the keeping of dose records, medical supervision, the storage of and accounting for radioactive substances and kindred matters.

The second deals with the special requirements of the proposed Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1969. This gives practical advice on complying with those dealing with radiography, X-ray fluoroscopy, thickness gauges, static elimination and the breakage or leakage of sealed sources.

The third deals similarly with the special requirements of the Ionising Radiations (Unsealed Radioactive Substances) Regulations 1968. Practical advice is given on compliance with the regulations concerning active areas, decontamination areas, the monitoring of contamination and body burdens, cleanliness, waste disposal and incidents involving escape of radioactive substances, etc. This section also amplifies the requirements for changing rooms, washing facilities and the provision of personal protective equipment and breathing apparatus.

A short final section deals with luminising and tracer work. On the subject of luminising, it discusses the use of glove boxes and the detection of contamination by the use of an ultra-violet light, and describes the special ad hoc arrangements which may be necessary when tracer work is being performed.

TRAINING OF SAFETY OFFICERS

The General Policy Committee of the Central Training Council recently asked the Department of Employment and Productivity to draw the attention of industrial training boards to the importance of the proper training of safety officers. The boards were invited to consider what further action they could take to encourage the training of safety officers in their industries, and to use the booklet THE TRAINING OF SAFETY OFFICERS issued by the Institution of Industrial Safety Officers as a basis for that training.

This initiative on the part of the Central Training Council resulted from an approach by the Safety Training Sub-Committee of the Industrial Safety Advisory Council, which, as was mentioned in an article in the December 1968 issue of this GAZETTE, has been examining the job and training of safety officers. The sub-committee was concerned about the status, qualifications and training of many safety officers because it felt that there were many industrial undertakings where the essential function of a safety officer was not adequately understood by management, with the result that the person employed often lacked the personality, the basic qualifications and the status needed to discharge his functions.

The sub-committee also knew that many firms were anxious to improve the quality of the services given by the safety officer, and it, therefore, seemed to be a matter of urgency to improve the standard of training, especially as the formal training which had hitherto been available consisted of little more than an introduction to the basic

principles and techniques of accident prevention. By improving the training of safety officers it was hoped to extend to managements generally the appreciation already existing in some firms of the importance of the contribution which the safety officer could make, not only to accident prevention, but also to the production process.

The sub-committee considered the form and content of the training needed by the safety officer, and commended to the general policy committee the document THE TRAINING OF SAFETY OFFICERS. In this document the institution suggests that training should extend over a period of eight weeks which need not necessarily be consecutive and should comprise:

Part I—A formal off-the-job three weeks' course (preferable residential) of a general nature, covering basic principles and techniques;

Part II—A period of four weeks at a works or site to study the practical application of principles and techniques; this period also includes a project on a specific safety subject;

Part III—A period of one week dealing with specific safety aspects related directly to the safety officer's own industry. This scheme of training would be appropriate for full-time safety officers employed in a wide range of industries, although in a few cases some details might have to be modified. The first part could with advantage be dealt with on a common basis. The two voluntary bodies concerned with safety training, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the British Safety Council, are planning to make courses of this type available during 1969. Further consideration will have to be given to the training of part-time safety officers.

While a trained safety officer can make a valuable contribution towards improving safety performance in a factory the appointment of a safety officer will not, of itself, lead to a reduction in accidents. His work will contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a safer working environment, but there will only be an effective reduction in the number of accidents if there is a good attitude towards safety at all levels from management to workers on the shop floor. The appointment of a fully trained safety officer is also no substitute for training in safe methods of work as an essential part of job training, and the importance of this has from the beginning been emphasised both by the Central Training Council and by industrial training boards.

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ACT 1965

From 1st January 1969 to 31st March 1969 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965 amounted to £16,751,000, of which £12,656,000 was borne by the fund and £4,095,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 69,925. These figures include payments to 593 workers in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) engineering and electrical goods (11,900), construction (9,400), distributive trades (6,400), mining and quarrying (5,700), miscellaneous services (4,500) and transport and communication (3,900).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,136 in England and Wales and 235 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,504 cases were heard in England and Wales and 511 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 196 were heard and 46 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 31st March 1969 there were 1,876 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 219 in Scotland.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 10th March 1969, 4,105 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,248 were able-bodied and 857 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 8,418 (6,632 able-bodied and 1,786 disabled), of whom 7,333 (6,517 able-bodied and 816 disabled) were at government training centres. 510 (110 able-bodied and 400 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 56 (5 able-bodied and 51 disabled) at employers' establishments and 519 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,290 persons (2,576 able-bodied and 714 disabled), and 3,044 (2,414 able-bodied and 630 disabled) were placed in employment.

NBPI TO STUDY OVERTIME AND SHIFT WORKING

The National Board for Prices and Incomes has been asked by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, to examine the relationship between the length and pattern of the working week, including hours of overtime and shift work, and earnings, costs and productivity.

In its third general report (see this GAZETTE August 1968, page 629) the board said it would "welcome a general reference which enabled us to investigate overtime working in depth". It pointed out that "this is an area where studies we have already made show that adequate information and analysis are lacking", and suggested that, "given the prevalence of overtime working and the far-reaching

influence which high levels of overtime exercise on earnings, efficiency and costs, it is clearly important for the prices and incomes policy that far more should be known about this subject."

The White Paper **PRODUCTIVITY, PRICES AND INCOMES POLICY IN 1968 AND 1969** (see this GAZETTE, April 1968, page 280) specifies the criteria against which proposals for pay increases are to be judged. Pay increases include not only increases in basic pay rates, but also in rates for overtime and night or shift working.

Experience has shown that the relationship between, on the one hand, the length and pattern of the working week, including hours of overtime and shift work, and, on the other, earnings, costs and productivity, could usefully be examined further. In particular, changes in the number of hours worked and in their distribution over the working week sometimes play an important part in agreements for the major re-organisation of pay structures. At the same time, limits are set by social factors to the patterns of working hours that can be adopted in practice.

INCREASING SOCIAL SKILLS

The key to increasing an individual's skill in working with others lies in gaining more understanding of one's own attitudes and behaviour according to the latest Training Information Paper (No. 4: IMPROVING SKILLS IN WORKING WITH PEOPLE: THE T-GROUP: HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net) published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity.

The "T-Group", which stands for "Training Group", is a term used to describe a particular method of training in social skills, introduced from the United States and now gaining acceptance in Britain. In it, trainees spend a considerable part of the time examining their relationships with other members of the training group. As a method of training in social skills it needs to be compared with other methods with similar objectives—such as discussion groups, syndicate groups, case studies, and the use of closed circuit television in training interviewers.

In this booklet, the author, Dr. Peter Smith of Sussex University, examines the T-Group technique and the research into its effectiveness done here and in the United States.

The T-Group has three main aims:

To increase one's skill in appreciating how others react to one's behaviour, in other words an increase in *sensitivity*;

To increase one's skill in diagnosing the state of relationships between others, or *diagnostic ability*, and;

To increase one's skills in matching one's behaviour to that required by the particular situation, that is *action skill*.

T-Groups are normally composed of trainees who are initially strangers and drawn from different organisations. However, modifications of the method are used within single organisations. These include Blake's Grid Training and Coverdale Training.

Learning within the group must be analysed as a process of social influence, and the type of social influence will determine how long the effects last. When the group "climate" is based on trust the effect of the training is increased. Other factors increasing the effectiveness of the training are the genuineness of the trainer, discussion of the problems of transferring what is learned back to one's job, the composition of the group and probably the conditions on which the trainee enters the training.

The T-Group requires expertise both in its design and conduct. The selection and training of the trainer is probably rather more important than with conventional training methods. His role in conducting the group, his acceptability and credibility to his trainees and his diagnostic ability are crucial. At present opportunities for training these people in this country are limited, though suggestions are made on how this can be done.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In April, 58 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 55 in March. This total included 30 arising from factory processes and 23 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and five in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included eight in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 26th April, compared with 12 in the five weeks ended 29th March. These eight included six underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries, compared with three and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in April and nine in the previous month.

In April, seven seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with three in March.

In April, six cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: two were of chrome ulceration, two of lead poisoning, one of mercurial poisoning, and one of epitheliomatous ulceration.

SCOPE OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD

A draft schedule incorporating changes which she proposes should be made to the activities coming within the scope of the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board has been circulated to interested organisations by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The effect of the principal amendments is to bring within scope of the board the production of cold finished tubes or cold finished pipes, and the manipulation or fabrication of any tubes or pipes, where these activities are carried out by an employer mainly engaged in the production of iron or steel and in the production from iron or steel of hot finished tubes or hot finished pipes. Other amendments are proposed to clarify the order.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY**Employment in Production Industries**

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,957,700 in March (8,074,600 males, 2,883,100 females). The total included 8,665,700 (5,949,800 males, 2,715,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,435,800 (1,347,200 males, 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 23,000 lower than that for February 1969 and 75,000 lower than in March 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 4,000 lower than in February 1969 and 53,000 higher than in March 1968. The number in construction was 17,000 lower than in February 1969 and 55,000 lower than in March 1968.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 14th April 1969 in Great Britain was 541,589. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 519,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 504,000 in March.

In addition, there were 8,363 unemployed school-leavers and 7,741 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 557,693, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 31,717 less than in March when the percentage rate was 2.5.

Among those wholly unemployed in April, 223,547 (40.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 221,395 (39.3 per cent.) in March; 90,249 (16.5 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 87,075 (15.5 per cent.) in March.

Between March and April the number temporarily stopped fell by 15,616 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 6,593.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 9th April 1969, was 205,379; 10,045 more than on 5th March. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 199,200, compared

with about 202,900 in March. Including 97,260 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 9th April was 302,639; 18,781 more than on 5th March.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 15th March 1969, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,060,300. This is about 35.4 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 29,800 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th April 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 176.8 and 195.0 compared with 176.7 and 195.0 (revised figures) at 31st March.

Index of Retail Prices

At 22nd April the official retail prices index was 131.7 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 130.3 at 18th March and 124.8 at 23rd April 1968. The index for food was 132.1 compared with 129.4 at 18th March.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity, was 204 involving approximately 76,300 workers. During the month approximately 93,800 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 259,000 working days were lost, including 72,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-March 1969, and for the two preceding months and for March 1968.

The term employees in employment relates to all employees (employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work because of short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at 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.

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	March 1968			January 1969*			February 1969*			March 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries	8,170.6	2,861.6	11,032.2	8,107.1	2,882.9	10,990.0	8,092.5	2,888.1	10,980.6	8,074.6	2,883.1	10,957.7
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,917.6	2,695.5	8,613.1	5,949.1	2,715.9	8,665.0	5,948.3	2,721.0	8,669.3	5,949.8	2,715.9	8,665.7
Mining, etc.	487.7	21.0	508.7	438.0	20.5	458.5	436.2	20.5	456.7	435.0	20.5	455.5
Coal mining	433.5	15.9	449.4	384.7	15.4	400.1	382.9	15.4	398.3	381.7	15.4	397.1
Food, drink and tobacco	459.9	343.0	802.9	462.6	347.7	810.3	459.4	345.8	805.2	458.1	344.9	803.0
Grain milling	29.4	8.0	37.4	29.4	7.6	37.0	28.5	7.6	36.1	28.4	7.6	36.0
Bread and flour confectionery	85.7	62.3	148.0	85.1	62.1	147.2	85.2	62.0	147.2	85.1	62.0	147.1
Biscuits	18.2	32.8	51.0	18.5	30.9	49.4	18.2	30.6	48.8	18.2	30.8	49.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	46.3	41.7	88.0	46.8	43.9	90.7	46.6	43.1	89.7	46.6	42.9	89.5
Milk products	21.6	11.7	33.3	21.2	11.8	33.0	21.2	12.1	33.3	21.4	11.9	33.3
Sugar	11.3	3.6	14.9	12.9	4.0	16.9	11.1	3.7	14.8	10.8	3.7	14.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.7	49.6	88.3	38.7	50.6	89.3	38.5	50.6	89.1	38.4	50.0	88.4
Fruit and vegetable products	32.3	40.5	72.8	33.5	42.9	76.4	33.7	42.7	76.4	33.6	42.5	76.1
Animal and poultry foods	20.2	5.8	26.0	20.6	6.1	26.7	20.6	6.2	26.8	20.4	6.2	26.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.8	23.1	50.9	29.0	23.2	52.2	29.0	23.0	52.0	28.8	23.1	51.9
Brewing and malting	70.4	18.9	89.3	69.3	19.5	88.8	68.6	19.5	88.1	68.5	19.4	87.9
Other drink industries	40.5	23.2	63.7	41.3	23.5	64.8	40.8	23.2	64.0	40.5	23.1	63.6
Tobacco	17.5	21.8	39.3	17.4	21.6	39.0	17.4	21.5	38.9	17.4	21.4	38.8
Chemicals and allied industries	364.4	136.7	501.1	362.8	137.3	500.1	362.9	137.8	500.7	363.3	137.9	501.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14.8	15.4	30.2	14.6	15.2	29.8	14.6	15.2	29.8	14.7	15.3	30.0
Mineral oil refining	28.0	4.1	32.1	29.6	4.6	34.2	29.5	4.6	34.1	29.4	4.6	34.0
Lubricating oils and greases	6.6	2.0	8.6	6.2	2.0	8.2	6.2	2.0	8.2	6.2	2.0	8.2
Chemicals and dyes	167.0	42.2	209.2	164.7	41.3	206.0	165.2	41.7	206.9	165.6	41.7	207.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	35.3	43.4	78.7	35.6	45.2	80.8	35.6	45.3	80.9	35.6	45.5	81.1
Explosives and fireworks	16.4	9.2	25.6	15.4	8.9	24.3	15.2	8.9	24.1	15.2	8.9	24.3
Paint and printing ink	31.0	12.7	43.7	30.5	12.4	42.9	30.5	12.4	42.9	30.6	12.4	43.0
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	23.4	11.6	35.0	22.9	11.6	34.5	22.8	11.5	34.3	22.8	11.3	34.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	32.8	6.4	39.2	34.3	6.4	40.7	34.2	6.5	40.7	34.2	6.5	40.7
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.1	4.5	13.6	9.0	4.3	13.3	9.1	4.3	13.4	9.0	4.2	13.2
Metal manufacture	509.5	72.6	582.1	513.6	72.7	586.3	514.8	73.0	587.8	516.4	72.9	589.3
Iron and steel (general)	254.0	23.6	277.6	255.0	23.6	278.6	255.8	23.6	279.4	256.1	23.5	279.6
Steel tubes	44.9	8.3	53.2	45.1	8.0	53.1	45.0	8.0	53.0	44.9	8.1	53.0
Iron castings, etc.	96.5	12.9	109.4	96.9	12.6	109.5	96.9	12.6	109.5	98.0	12.6	110.6
Light metals	47.2	10.6	57.8	48.8	10.9	59.7	49.1	11.1	60.2	49.4	11.1	60.5
Copper, brass and other base metals	66.9	17.2	84.1	67.8	17.6	85.4	68.0	17.7	85.7	68.0	17.6	85.6
Engineering and electrical goods	1,678.1	616.9	2,295.0	1,669.6	622.9	2,292.5	1,669.2	627.3	2,296.5	1,670.1	628.0	2,298.1
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	29.7	4.8	34.5	29.4	4.7	34.1	29.6	4.7	34.3	29.7	4.7	34.4
Metal-working machine tools	82.4	14.3	96.7	81.6	14.4	96.0	81.7	14.6	96.3	81.6	14.7	96.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	54.1	16.3	70.4	54.4	16.3	70.7	54.4	16.4	70.8	54.3	16.3	70.6
Industrial engines	38.0	5.5	43.5	38.1	5.1	43.2	38.1	5.1	43.2	38.1	5.0	43.1
Textile machinery and accessories	38.2	7.3	45.5	39.4	7.7	47.1	39.6	7.8	47.4	39.6	7.8	47.4
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	35.2	4.4	39.6	35.9	4.3	40.2	36.0	4.4	40.4	36.2	4.4	40.6
Mechanical handling equipment	51.1	7.7	58.8	52.1	7.9	60.0	52.1	8.0	60.1	52.0	8.0	60.0
Office machinery	34.4	14.3	48.7	35.7	15.0	50.7	36.0	15.3	51.3	36.4	15.5	51.9
Other machinery	292.9	62.9	355.8	294.2	63.8	358.0	294.5	63.9	358.4	294.8	63.9	358.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	162.7	20.5	183.2	161.0	19.9	180.9	160.7	19.8	180.5	159.7	19.7	179.4
Ordnance and small arms	18.2	5.1	23.3	16.5	4.7	21.2	16.4	4.7	21.1	16.4	4.7	21.1
Other mechanical engineering	191.2	53.5	244.7	194.4	54.0	248.4	194.6	54.8	249.4	195.3	55.0	250.3
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	88.4	46.4	134.8	87.7	45.8	133.5	87.2	45.6	132.8	87.0	45.6	132.6
Watches and clocks	6.0	7.5	13.5	6.2	8.0	14.2	6.4	8.2	14.6	6.4	8.3	14.7
Electrical machinery	163.2	54.7	217.9	150.0	52.4	202.4	149.5	52.7	202.2	149.2	52.5	201.7
Insulated wires and cables	39.2	18.0	57.2	37.4	16.9	54.3	37.0	17.1	54.1	36.7	17.0	53.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	51.6	40.7	92.3	48.1	36.7	84.8	48.1	37.2	85.3	48.2	37.2	85.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	191.2	140.9	332.1	196.9	147.3	344.2	197.2	148.3	345.5	198.2	148.8	347.0
Domestic electric appliances	34.8	22.6	57.4	36.4	24.2	60.6	36.4	24.1	60.5	36.4	23.7	60.1
Other electrical goods	80.6	69.5	150.1	80.7	73.8	154.5	80.8	74.6	155.4	80.9	75.2	156.1

*Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards.
†Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

*Order III—XVI.
§Under 1,000.

Note: Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	March 1968			January 1969*			February 1969*			March 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	179.0	11.9	190.9	173.3	11.9	185.2	173.6	11.8	185.4	174.7	11.9	186.6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	142.8	8.6	151.4	138.9	8.6	147.5	139.5	8.5	148.0	140.5	8.6	149.1
Marine engineering	36.2	3.3	39.5	34.4	3.3	37.7	34.1	3.3	37.4	34.2	3.3	37.5
Vehicles	696.6	108.6	805.2	705.7	109.9	815.6	710.8	110.9	821.7	712.7	111.6	824.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	408.5	61.1	469.6	425.7	63.1	488.8	430.7	64.1	494.8	434.1	64.8	498.9
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing	16.4	6.1	22.5	17.3	6.1	23.4	17.6	6.1	23.7	17.5	6.1	23.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	210.8	35.7	246.5	205.9	35.0	240.9	206.1	35.0	241.1	205.0	35.0	240.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	26.9	1.9	28.8	24.8	1.9	26.7	24.6	1.9	26.5	24.5	1.8	26.3
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	31.1	1.8	32.9	29.1	1.8	30.9	28.9	1.8	30.7	28.7	1.8	30.5
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	2.9	2.0	4.9	2.9	2.0	4.9	2.9	2.0	4.9	2.9	2.1	5.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	375.9	188.2	564.1	381.9	189.9	571.8	382.3	190.6	572.9	382.3	190.1	572.4
Tools and implements	13.9	7.9	21.8	14.1	8.0	22.1	14.1	8.1	22.2	14.2	8.1	22.3
Cutlery	6.8	5.9	12.7	7.1	5.8	12.9	7.1	5.8	12.9	7.1	5.9	13.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.9	16.8	45.7	29.4	17.1	46.5	29.4	17.1	46.5	29.4	17.1	46.5
Wire and wire manufactures	32.0	10.0	42.0	32.7	10.2	42.9	32.8	10.3	43.1	33.0	10.2	43.2
Cans and metal boxes	15.3	18.2	33.5	15.9	18.5	34.4	16.0	18.7	34.7	16.1	18.8	34.9
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	15.3	10.6	25.9	15.1	9.9	25.0	15.1	10.0	25.1	15.1	10.0	25.1
Other metal industries	263.7	118.8	382.5	267.6	120.4	388.0	267.8	120.6	388.4	267.4	120.0	387.4
Textiles	340.0	347.5	687.5	351.8	347.8	699.6	352.3	348.5	700.8	352.9	347.2	700.1
Production of man-made fibres	33.7	6.9	40.6	35.4	6.9	42.3	35.5	7.0	42.5	35.9	7.0	42.9
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.												

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 15th March 1969, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,060,300 or about 35.4 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 29,800 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 484.

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 15th March, 1969

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES 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 a 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	
Food, drink and tobacco	176.4	32.6	1,695	9.6	—	2.0	0.5	5.3	10.8	0.5	0.1	7.3	13.6
Bread and flour confectionery	32.4	31.3	311	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	78.4	28.8	817	10.4	0.1	3.7	0.1	1.5	10.6	0.2	0.1	5.2	22.4
Chemicals and dyes	34.6	30.5	392	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	133.9	31.0	1,269	9.5	—	—	3.4	49.8	14.7	3.4	0.8	49.8	14.7
Iron and steel (general)	37.2	18.2	392	10.5	—	—	1.0	8.6	8.6	1.0	0.5	8.6	8.6
Steel tubes	19.2	50.0	188	9.8	—	—	1.4	31.8	23.3	1.4	3.6	31.8	23.3
Iron castings, etc.	36.8	43.2	329	9.0	—	—	0.9	8.2	9.2	0.9	1.0	8.2	9.2
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	671.6	45.9	5,650	8.4	0.1	2.7	0.9	8.7	9.8	1.0	0.1	11.5	12.0
Non-electrical engineering	480.5	53.2	4,177	8.7	—	2.7	0.4	3.5	8.8	0.4	6.1	15.3	15.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	191.0	34.1	1,474	7.7	—	0.1	0.5	5.2	10.4	0.5	0.1	5.2	10.4
Vehicles	211.6	37.2	1,602	7.6	—	1.0	4.9	34.7	7.2	4.9	0.9	35.7	7.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	144.8	38.1	1,148	7.9	—	0.8	4.8	34.6	7.1	4.9	1.3	35.4	7.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	52.0	40.7	337	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	162.3	38.9	1,380	8.5	0.2	9.7	1.9	18.7	9.7	2.2	0.5	28.4	13.2
Textiles	140.4	24.8	1,166	8.3	0.7	28.9	4.7	46.8	9.9	5.4	1.0	75.6	13.9
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	22.7	16.6	170	7.5	—	0.4	0.4	3.1	7.8	0.4	0.3	3.5	8.8
Woollen and worsted	40.3	32.4	367	9.1	—	1.2	0.6	4.7	8.5	0.6	0.5	5.9	10.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	17.2	15.9	108	6.3	0.6	24.9	2.7	28.8	10.6	3.3	3.1	53.6	16.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.5	30.3	94	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	47.8	12.2	240	5.0	0.1	4.7	4.3	22.1	5.2	4.4	1.1	26.8	6.1
Footwear	12.5	15.4	58	4.7	—	0.6	3.7	18.0	4.9	3.7	4.6	18.6	5.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	89.8	35.0	890	9.9	0.2	6.8	1.0	7.1	7.3	1.1	0.4	13.9	12.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	82.2	37.5	669	8.1	0.5	19.7	5.4	58.5	10.9	5.9	2.7	78.2	13.4
Timber	34.5	42.2	265	7.7	—	0.5	0.2	1.3	7.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	9.2
Furniture and upholstery	20.2	28.4	142	7.1	0.4	18.3	4.6	52.9	11.5	5.0	7.1	71.1	14.2
Paper, printing and publishing	166.9	40.8	1,472	8.8	0.1	4.6	0.5	7.3	16.2	0.6	0.1	11.9	21.3
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	35.1	49.1	291	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	67.5	41.2	563	8.3	0.1	3.9	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	3.9	42.0
Other manufacturing industries	87.6	35.0	802	9.2	—	1.1	0.3	4.2	14.5	0.3	0.1	5.3	16.7
Rubber	33.5	35.1	310	9.3	—	—	0.1	2.1	14.5	0.1	0.2	2.2	14.6
Plastics, moulding and fabricating	30.5	39.6	301	9.9	—	—	0.1	2.1	14.5	0.1	0.2	2.1	14.5
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,060.3	35.4	17,745	8.6	2.0	85.2	27.8	264.8	9.5	29.8	0.5	350.0	11.7

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.
Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 14th April 1969

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 14th April 1969 was 541,589; 463,490 males and 78,099 females and was 22,694 lower than on 10th March 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure was 518,700 or 2.2 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.2 per cent. in March 1969 and 2.3 per cent. in April 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 15,000 in the five weeks between the March and April counts and by about 4,400 per month on average between January and April.

Between 10th March and 14th April, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed rose by 6,593 to 8,363 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 15,616 to 7,741. The total registered unemployed fell by 31,717 to 557,693, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with 2.5 per cent. in March. The total registered included 31,326 married women and 2,791 casual workers.

Of the 547,161 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 90,249 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 58,996 from 2 to 4 weeks, 74,302 from 4 to 8 weeks and 323,614 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 27.3 per cent. of the total of 547,161, compared with 25.4 per cent. in March, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 40.9 per cent., compared with 39.3 per cent. in March.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 14th April 1969

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	128,643	65,307	13,535	35,853	41,647	28,179	54,334	71,943	63,983	39,545	80,031	557,693	36,794	594,487	90,372	51,806
Men	108,066	55,586	11,123	29,159	34,495	23,984	45,886	59,717	52,881	31,273	61,297	457,881	27,888	485,769	76,125	43,064
Women	3,720	1,737	495	790	1,278	731	1,875	2,393	2,668	1,509	2,445	17,904	1,010	18,914	2,583	1,632
Married Women	15,170	7,306	1,669	5,414	5,124	3,106	5,648	8,793	7,260	5,710	15,005	72,899	7,622	80,521	10,519	6,320
Girls	5,219	2,300	574	2,396	2,249	1,216	2,315	3,902	3,304	2,330	7,821	31,326	4,831	36,157	3,470	2,323
	1,687	678	248	490	750	358	925	1,040	1,174	1,053	1,284	9,009	274	9,283	1,145	790
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.9	4.0	3.7	2.4	7.1	—	1.6	1.8
Males	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.7	3.6	3.4	6.5	5.0	4.8	3.3	9.0	—	2.2	2.5
Females	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.0	4.1	—	0.5	0.7
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,066	472	127	191	1,325	575	976	703	766	324	1,688	7,741	498	8,239	722	471
Males	876	429	74	169	1,152	473	807	469	714	165	1,558	6,457	369	6,826	561	389
Females	190	43	53	22	173	102	169	234	52	159	130	1,284	129	1,413	161	82
Wholly unemployed																
Total	127,577	64,835	13,408	35,662	40,322	27,604	53,358	71,240	63,217	39,221	78,343	549,952	36,296	586,248	89,650	51,335
Males	110,910	56,894	11,544	29,780	34,621	24,242	46,954	61,641	54,835	32,617	62,184	469,328	28,529	497,857	78,147	44,307
Females	16,667	7,941	1,864	5,882	5,701	3,362	6,404	9,599	8,382	6,604	16,159	80,624	7,767	88,391	11,503	7,028
Males wholly unemployed†																
Total Men	107,200	55,158	11,050	28,990	33,345	23,515	45,096	59,253	52,186	31,135	59,799	451,569	27,521	479,090	75,570	42,680
Total Boys	3,710	1,736	494	790	1,276	727	1,858	2,388	2,649	1,482	2,385	17,759	1,008	18,767	2,577	1,627
Casual Workers	1,391	1,115	68	310	2	29	94	161	174	30	312	388	2,251	388	2,959	1,281
Under 2 weeks	21,735	12,094	1,651	4,115	5,679	3,088	6,984	10,077	6,050	3,843	8,717	71,939	2,251	74,190	15,747	7,639
2-4 weeks	12,963	7,123	1,165	3,020	3,801	2,451	4,471	6,704	5,057	3,066	5,740	48,438	2,247	50,685	9,323	4,805
4-8 weeks	16,742	9,187	1,483	3,548	4,860	3,014	6,022	8,639	6,125	3,732	7,435	61,600	3,186	64,786	11,883	6,342
Over 8 weeks	58,079	27,375	7,177	18,787	20,279	15,660	29,383	36,060	37,429	21,946	39,980	284,780	20,457	305,237	39,913	25,343
Females wholly unemployed†																
Total Women	15,007	7,263	1,618	5,392	5,023	3,012	5,521	8,563	7,209	5,619	14,882	71,846	7,534	79,380	10,381	6,244
Total Girls	1,660	678	246	490	678	350	883	1,036	1,173	985	1,277	8,778	233	9,011	1,122	784
Casual Workers	94	65	6	32	—	6	24	3	5	4	46	220	37	257	82	18
Under 2 weeks	5,012	2,679	391	1,130	1,459	662	1,595	2,697	1,668	1,057	2,639	18,310	751	19,061	3,697	1,706
2-4 weeks	2,467	1,281	271	706	838	442	891	1,381	1,125	785	1,632	10,558	846	11,404	1,807	951
4-8 weeks	2,697	1,263	316	903	1,009	559	977	1,654	1,386	968	2,233	12,702	1,142	13,844	1,826	1,187
Over 8 weeks	6,377	2,653	880	3,111	2,395	1,693	2,917	3,864	4,198	3,790	9,609	38,834	4,991	43,825	4,091	3,166

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 14th April, 1969

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	469,328	80,624	6,457	1,284	475,785	81,908	557,693	504,683	89,804	594,487
Total, Index of Production industries	260,839	23,835	4,135	1,031	264,974	24,866	289,840	281,738	27,939	309,677
Total, manufacturing industries	124,288	22,787	3,670	1,030	127,958	23,817	151,775	133,968	26,785	160,753
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11,877	1,101	1,865	52	13,742	1,153	14,895	16,448	1,227	17,675
Agriculture and horticulture	8,914	1,064	147	52	9,061	1,116	10,177	11,442	1,189	12,631
Forestry	361	21	1	1	362	21	383	515	22	537
Fishing	2,602	16	1,717		4,319	16	4,335	4,491	16	4,507
Mining and quarrying	25,924	220	47		25,971	220	26,191	26,135	226	26,361
Coal mining	24,676	180	1		24,676	180	24,856	24,682	182	24,864
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	467	19	41		508	19	527	641	22	663
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	300	7	7		301	7	308	321	7	328
Other mining and quarrying	482	14	4		486	14	500	491	15	506
Food, drink and tobacco	13,301	3,686	18	58	13,301	3,744	17,045	14,140	4,327	18,467
Grain milling	711	70			711	70	781	775	77	852
Bread and flour confectionery	2,623	504	2	1	2,623	504	3,127	2,842	554	3,396
Biscuits	607	298			607	298	905	618	311	929
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,296	499	13	31	1,296	530	1,826	1,449	573	2,022
Milk products	616	148			616	148	764	707	208	915
Sugar	651	56			651	56	707	654	56	710
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	955	404			955	404	1,359	973	415	1,388
Fruit and vegetable products	977	608	2	8	979	616	1,595	1,093	724	1,817
Animal and poultry foods	677	59			677	59	736	709	66	775
Food industries not elsewhere specified	697	268	1	18	698	286	984	709	290	999
Brewing and malting	1,751	188			1,751	188	1,939	1,770	193	1,963
Other drink industries	1,156	403			1,156	403	1,559	1,212	431	1,643
Tobacco	581	182			581	182	763	629	429	1,058
Chemicals and allied industries	7,670	1,040	11	3	7,681	1,043	8,724	7,912	1,062	8,974
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	278				278		279	1	280	
Mineral oil refining	1,033	60			1,033	60	1,093	1,041	60	1,101
Lubricating oils and greases	140	11			140	11	151	141	11	152
Chemicals and dyes	3,259	269	4	2	3,259	271	3,530	3,443	281	3,724
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	594	293	2		596	293	889	602	296	898
Explosives and fireworks	296	158			296	158	454	302	158	460
Paint and printing ink	729	62			729	62	791	736	62	799
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	572	96	5	1	577	97	674	587	99	686
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	542	58			542	58	600	544	58	602
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	231	32			231	32	263	237	35	272
Metal manufacture	10,675	590	476	38	11,151	628	11,779	11,270	637	11,907
Iron and steel (general)	5,303	191	243	1	5,546	192	5,738	5,594	193	5,787
Steel tubes	895	42	4		899	43	942	905	43	948
Iron castings, etc.	2,605	77	197	25	2,802	202	3,004	2,831	206	3,037
Light metals	1,675	18	1		1,675	18	1,772	1,704	79	1,783
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,978	102	14	10	2,111	112	2,223	2,136	116	2,252
Engineering and electrical goods	30,054	5,014	314	237	30,368	5,251	35,619	31,386	5,709	37,095
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	523	30			523	30	554	537	31	568
Metal-working machine tools	1,366	135	47	11	1,413	146	1,559	1,436	154	1,590
Engineers' small tools and gauges	759	107	2		761	107	868	788	110	898
Industrial engines	441	50	154		595	50	645	596	51	647
Textile machinery and accessories	559	42			559	42	601	741	81	822
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	383	19			383	19	402	398	20	418
Mechanical handling equipment	839	57			839	57	896	852	57	909
Office machinery	480	105			480	105	492	492	117	609
Other machinery	6,074	553	12		6,086	553	6,639	6,220	570	6,790
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,157	123	28		3,185	123	3,308	3,208	125	3,333
Ordnance and small arms	356	38	1		357	38	395	360	38	398
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,341	309	11	1	3,352	310	3,662	3,434	324	3,758
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	1,016	247			1,017	247	1,264	1,042	274	1,316
Watches and clocks	123	85			123	85	208	127	85	212
Electrical machinery	3,151	503	13	9	3,151	512	3,663	3,194	527	3,721
Insulated wires and cables	983	111			984	111	1,095	1,026	139	1,165
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,208	547			1,208	547	1,755	1,247	716	1,963
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,572	1,133	21	109	2,593	1,242	3,835	2,902	1,317	4,219
Domestic electric appliances	1,164	316	7	101	1,171	417	1,588	1,184	441	1,625
Other electrical goods	1,572	504	15	6	1,587	510	2,097	1,602	532	2,134
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,923	164	28	2	7,951	166	8,117	9,066	171	9,237
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,238	146	28	2	7,266	148	7,414	8,269	153	8,422
Marine engineering	685	18			685	18	703	797	18	815
Vehicles	8,996	690	894	22	9,890	712	10,602	10,147	753	10,900
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,172	391	876	19	6,048	410	6,458	6,157	416	6,573
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	350	53	17	3	367	56	423	370	57	427
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,190	179	1		2,191	179	2,370	2,325	212	2,537
Locomotives and railway track equipment	594	30			594	30	624	597	31	628
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	534	11			534	11	545	539	11	550
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	156	26			156	26	182	159	26	185
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,438	1,687	73	15	10,511	1,702	12,213	10,658	1,741	12,399
Tools and implements	566	70	3		569	70	639	582	73	655
Cutlery	203	46	2	2	205	48	253	209	57	266
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	423	97			423	97	520	425	98	523
Wire and wire manufactures	597	86		1	597	87	684	601	88	689
Cans and metal boxes	410	229			410	229	639	425	232	657
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	284	59	19		303	59	362	306	60	366
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,955	1,100	49	12	8,004	1,112	9,116	8,110	1,133	9,243
Textiles	7,865	2,790	430	325	8,295	3,115	11,410	9,580	4,008	13,588
Production of man-made fibres	443	62			443	62	505	540	85	625
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,129	401	1	8	1,129	409	1,538	1,443	782	2,225
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	758	264	2	8	760	272	1,032	979	272	1,251
Woolen and worsted	1,835	639	28	51	1,863	690	2,553	1,911	758	2,669
Jute	432	82		14	432	96	528	437	99	536
Rope, twine and net	158	96			158	96	254	193	120	313
Hosiery and other knitted goods	676	530	122	182	798	712	1,510	877	813	1,690
Lace	60	12			61	12	73	67	38	105
Carpets	406	155	27		433	155	588	688	212	900
Narrow fabrics	190	111	7	4	197	115	312	217	130	347
Made-up textiles	335	195	4	23	339	218	557	384	361	745
Textile finishing	1,021	196	216	27	1,237	223	1,460	1,397	280	1,677
Other textile industries	423	47	22	8	445	55	500	447	58	505

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	973	206	11	7	984	213	1,197	1,029	230	1,259
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	636	64	10	5	646	69	715	678	74	752
Leather goods	250	120	2	2	250	122	372	260	172	392
Fur	87	22	1		88	22	110	91	24	115
Clothing and footwear	2,468	2,924	140	145	2,608	3,069	5,677	2,715	3,764	6,479
Weatherproof outerwear	196	137			196	137	339	212	162	374
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	440	680	5	7	445	687	1,132	464	789	1,253
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	408	255	25	8	433	263	696	435	268	703
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	142	339		13	142	352	494	183	691	874
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	361	878	4	19	365	897	1,262	375	974	1,349
Hats, caps and millinery	72	30	35	17	107	47	154	115	68	183
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	195	286			195	287	482	207	380	587
Footwear</										

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in development areas and certain local areas and percentage rates of unemployment. The percentage rate of unemployment represents the total number of persons registered as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, expressed as a percentage of the total number of employees (employed and unemployed). Some of the local areas listed also form parts of development areas.

The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are calculated have recently been reviewed (see the article on page 554

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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 14th April 1969

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	5,273	1,316	303	6,892	36	5.1
Merseyside	23,213	3,169	1,700	28,082	132	3.5
Northern	53,669	7,555	3,908	65,132	783	4.8
Scottish	56,736	14,421	3,449	74,606	1,626	3.9
Welsh	22,611	4,574	1,928	29,113	323	4.5
Total all Development Areas	161,502	31,035	11,288	203,825	2,900	4.2
Northern Ireland	27,888	7,622	1,284	36,794	498	7.1

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	55,586	7,306	2,415	65,307	472	1.4
†Aldershot	265	36	41	342	—	1.1
†Aylesbury	273	29	32	334	—	1.0
†Basingstoke	165	55	14	234	—	0.9
†Bedford	606	78	47	731	—	1.4
†Bournemouth	2,934	420	57	3,411	5	3.0
†Braintree	399	31	338	768	5	1.9
†Brentwood	302	28	7	337	4	1.2
†Brighton	3,127	356	90	3,573	76	3.0
†Chatham	1,308	340	168	1,816	—	2.5
†Chelmsford	741	138	26	905	1	1.6
†Chichester	806	109	40	955	1	2.4
†Colchester	899	160	70	1,129	5	2.5
†Crawley	903	127	74	1,104	11	1.0
†Eastbourne	874	50	13	937	—	2.7
†Gravesend	1,100	163	104	1,367	—	2.1
†Guildford	566	156	41	763	—	1.5
†Harlow	943	114	69	1,126	40	2.0
†Hastings	1,293	141	33	1,467	7	4.1
†High Wycombe	763	124	17	904	122	1.2
†Letchworth	268	51	17	336	—	0.9
†Luton	1,160	160	47	1,367	4	1.3
†Maidstone	118	55	19	182	3	1.6
†Newport, I.O.W.	805	164	19	988	2	3.0
†Oxford	1,696	304	97	2,097	43	1.5
†Portsmouth	3,870	568	264	4,702	1	3.2
†Ramsgate	992	207	59	1,258	—	4.9
†Reading	1,256	225	69	1,550	—	1.2
†St. Albans	619	87	16	722	—	0.8
†Slough	919	114	48	1,081	19	1.0
†Southampton	3,335	465	201	4,001	—	2.7
†Southend-on-Sea	4,160	471	199	4,830	47	3.1
†Stevenage	298	54	30	382	—	1.3
†Tunbridge Wells	856	110	26	992	—	1.5
†Watford	1,129	139	70	1,338	—	1.2
†Weybridge	600	131	68	799	7	1.0
†Worthing	1,164	134	23	1,321	9	3.0
East Anglia						
Cambridge	564	103	17	684	—	1.0
Great Yarmouth	1,007	92	53	1,152	11	3.5
†Ipswich	1,685	290	75	2,050	—	2.5
Lowestoft	600	52	26	678	—	2.6
†Norwich	1,986	179	98	2,263	6	2.2
Peterborough	509	111	52	672	—	1.3

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South Western						
Bath	585	136	23	744	—	2.1
†Bristol	5,733	701	160	6,594	1	2.3
Cheltenham	1,022	209	42	1,273	—	2.5
†Exeter	1,389	193	57	1,639	—	3.0
Gloucester	929	265	74	1,268	—	2.2
†Plymouth	2,677	476	154	3,307	—	3.4
Salisbury	448	100	43	591	—	1.8
Swindon	1,164	142	41	1,347	45	1.9
Taunton	661	121	17	799	—	2.5
†Torbay	2,323	397	81	2,801	63	4.6
†Yeovil	578	98	27	703	3	2.2
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	9,279	1,375	417	11,071	170	1.6
Burton-on-Trent	531	100	39	670	—	2.0
Cannock	517	69	34	620	3	2.4
†Coventry	3,068	531	165	3,764	96	1.8
Dudley	770	103	24	897	2	2.1
Hereford	727	115	59	901	—	2.9
†Kidderminster	436	74	13	523	—	1.4
Leamington	461	72	38	571	—	1.4
Nuneaton	900	83	118	1,101	120	3.6
†Oakengates	772	316	88	1,176	3	2.9
Redditch	156	19	1	176	—	0.7
Rugby	649	96	32	777	154	2.7
Shrewsbury	661	64	51	776	—	2.1
†Stafford	464	141	45	650	3	1.4
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,722	507	192	4,421	60	2.1
†Stourbridge	707	72	44	823	84	2.2
†Walsall	1,772	194	145	2,111	86	1.8
†Warley	760	77	35	872	96	1.0
†West Bromwich	1,344	107	28	1,479	282	1.5
†Wolverhampton	2,368	333	213	2,914	86	2.0
Worcester	748	83	32	863	6	1.8
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,886	291	70	2,247	—	2.9
Coalville	293	50	6	349	—	1.1
Corby	489	85	32	606	—	2.2
†Derby	1,562	151	58	1,771	—	1.4
Kettering	358	33	11	402	—	1.1
Leicester	2,088	243	42	2,373	106	3.0
Lincoln	1,238	260	93	1,591	—	1.1
Loughborough	265	43	7	315	5	0.8
†Mansfield	1,188	175	100	1,463	12	2.4
†Northampton	730	82	23	835	6	1.1
†Nottingham	5,718	523	289	6,530	72	2.5
Sutton-in-Ashfield	947	55	23	1,025	28	3.3
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,793	238	142	3,173	30	4.3
†Bradford	3,357	401	126	3,884	30	2.3
†Castleford	1,892	212	138	2,242	17	3.7
†Dewsbury	1,302	164	57	1,523	46	2.1
†Doncaster	3,902	496	400	4,798	254	4.8
Grimsby	1,515	91	72	1,678	2	2.6
†Halifax	559	72	43	674	11	1.0
Harrrogate	518	101	28	647	1	2.3
Huddersfield	750	168	30	948	30	1.0
†Hull	5,415	489	314	6,218	14	3.6
Keighley	483	88	9	580	8	1.9
†Leeds	6,191	523	225	6,939	168	2.3
†Mexborough	1,555	287	132	1,974	25	6.2
Rotherham	1,884	165	123	2,172	8	3.8
†Scunthorpe	824	419	146	1,389	—	2.5
†Sheffield	5,341	561	220	6,122	93	2.2
Wakefield	1,012	50	44	1,106	4	2.2
York	1,329	173	92	1,594	5	2.4

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 14th April 1969 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North Western						
†Accrington	436	120	21	577	9	1.9
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,231	168	61	1,460	35	1.8
†Barrow-in-Furness	628	257	58	943	16	2.9
†Blackburn	833	177	29	1,039	10	1.6
†Blackpool	3,226	742	123	4,091	91	4.5
†Bolton	1,663	227	70	1,960	9	1.9
†Burnley	593	130	31	754	24	1.6
†Bury	819	186	18	1,023	15	1.7
†Chester	779	124	45	948	—	2.0
†Crewe	748	185	45	978	—	2.3
†Lancaster	1,021	114	32	1,167	14	2.7
†Leigh	737	135	44	916	2	2.1
†Liverpool	21,494	2,753	1,554	25,801	130	3.9
†Manchester	13,891	1,262	630	15,783	73	2.2
†Nelson	307	92	11	410	7	1.5
†Northwich	658	125	54	837	35	2.6
†Oldham	1,201	191	38	1,430	21	1.6
†Preston	2,141	373	126	2,640	15	2.0
†Rochdale	667	78	17	762	12	1.4
St. Helens	915	238	75	1,228	—	2.1
Southport	933	103	22	1,058	8	3.6
†Warrington	658	198	121	977	7	1.3
†Widnes	804	178	71	1,053	2	2.4
†Wigan	1,527	279	42	1,848	8	2.7
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,951	167	138	3,256	17	7.6
†Carlisle	815	171	40	1,026	21	2.4
†Chester-le-Street	1,861	251	123	2,235	7	5.9
†Consett	1,908	215	96	2,219	6	6.8
†Darlington	1,356	243	42	1,641	80	3.1

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 135,479 adults in employment in the five weeks ended 9th April 1969. At that date 205,379 vacancies remained unfilled, 10,045 more than at 5th March. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 199,200 in April, compared with 202,900 in March and 208,000 in January 1969. (See table 119 on page 483).

Youth employment offices placed 34,122 young persons in employment in the five weeks ended 9th April. At that date 97,260 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 8,736 more than at 5th March.

The figures for men, women, boys and girls are given in table 1 and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 3. Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of placings from 5th December 1968.

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of employment exchanges and youth employment offices. Similarly, the figures

of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies notified to those offices by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

	Four weeks ended 5th March 1969		Five weeks ended 9th April 1969		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 9th April 1969 (18 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	83,615	98,225	96,251	102,888	352,191
Women	35,562	97,109	39,246	102,491	152,017
Total Adults	119,177	195,334	135,497	205,379	504,208
Boys	11,042	39,009	18,387	43,581	52,988
Girls	6,630	49,515	15,735	53,679	38,000
Total young persons	17,672	88,524	34,122	97,260	90,988
Total	136,849	283,858	169,619	302,639	595,196

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 9th April 1969					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th April 1969				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	96,251	18,387	39,246	15,735	169,619	102,888	43,581	102,491	53,679	302,639
Total, Index of Production industries	66,213	10,749	15,498	7,439	99,899	63,192	23,284	45,022	25,039	156,537
Total, all manufacturing industries	40,712	8,135	14,962	7,235	71,044	49,675	18,475	44,011	24,122	136,283
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,059	503	1,239	50	2,851	1,261	1,695	372	369	3,697
Mining and quarrying	611	128	24	10	773	3,499	744	99	43	4,385
Coal mining	320	112	20	5	457	3,179	690	41	9	3,919
Food, drink and tobacco	3,362	832	2,400	742	7,336	2,197	965	4,451	1,854	9,467
Chemicals and allied industries	2,136	180	655	259	3,230	2,235	645	1,377	907	5,164
Metal manufacture	3,494	383	396	92	4,365	3,693	1,349	779	453	6,274
Engineering and electrical goods	10,565	1,759	3,664	1,054	17,042	19,613	5,088	9,611	3,359	37,671
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	7,950	1,300	1,545	462	11,257	14,024	3,737	3,556	1,632	22,949
Electrical goods and machinery	2,615	459	2,119	592	5,785	5,589	1,351	6,055	1,727	14,722
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,348	91	67	21	2,527	1,326	159	68	41	1,594
Vehicles	3,687	367	557	146	4,757	6,067	1,553	1,523	512	9,655
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,984	1,109	1,372	322	6,787	4,362	2,336	3,080	1,727	11,505
Textiles	2,451	688	1,309	1,060	5,508	2,507	1,301	5,888	4,127	13,823
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	571	139	319	137	1,166	1,489	318	872	3,402	7,178
Woollen and worsted	513	179	236	189	1,117	464	331	1,273	852	2,920
Leather, leather goods and fur	355	137	136	90	718	189	269	541	536	1,535
Clothing and footwear	576	430	1,837	2,242	5,085	886	885	10,234	6,424	18,429
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,146	347	357	123	2,973	1,784	704	1,452	620	4,560
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,131	990	304	141	3,566	1,620	1,231	654	547	4,052
Paper, printing and publishing	1,442	444	849	567	3,302	1,376	1,215	2,028	1,945	6,564
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	959	222	507	256	1,944	771	407	1,274	785	3,237
Printing and publishing	483	222	342	311	1,358	605	808	754	1,160	3,327
Other manufacturing industries	2,035	378	1,059	376	3,848	1,820	775	2,325	1,070	5,990
Construction	24,000	2,442	345	155	26,942	9,099	3,591	640	714	14,044
Gas, electricity and water	890	44	167	39	1,140	919	474	272	160	1,825
Transport and communication	5,043	345	671	155	6,214	9,603	1,352	1,749	671	13,375
Distributive trades	7,766	4,014	5,434	5,406	22,620	6,903	8,908	13,190	14,541	43,542
Insurance, banking and finance	457	85	592	360	1,494	1,752	1,372	1,464	2,375	6,963
Professional and scientific services	1,235	128	2,428	498	4,289	5,494	1,972	16,339	2,595	26,400
Miscellaneous services	10,326	2,265	11,205	1,485	25,281	9,612	3,807	21,269	7,033	41,721
Entertainments, sports, etc.	594	98	374	53	1,119	544	195	985	219	1,943
Catering, hotels, etc.	6,377	329	8,256	303	15,265	3,988	702	11,489	1,069	17,248
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	324	272	503	279	1,378	181	244	1,585	922	2,932
Public administration	4,152	298	2,179	342	6,971	5,071	1,191	3,086	1,056	10,404
National government service	1,557	153	1,597	228	3,535	2,594	457	1,713	465	5,229
Local government service	2,595	145	582	114	3,436	2,477	734	1,373	591	5,175

Note: Industries analysed according to Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

Table 3

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 9th April 1969					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 9th April 1969				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	35,121	5,092	15,361	3,618	59,192	42,748	15,678	39,847	17,253	115,526
Greater London	20,606	2,353	9,292	1,311	33,562	18,973	8,538	20,963	9,067	57,541
East Anglia	2,609	623	853	522	4,607	2,884	1,083	2,745	1,312	8,024
South Western	5,572	1,132	2,343	1,256	10,303	5,853	2,981	7,104	3,362	19,300
Midland	11,151	3,142	3,643	2,443	20,379	17,720	10,686	14,926	11,391	54,723
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,067	1,652	2,693	1,660	13,072	10,700	4,163	14,703	6,520	26,730
North Western	13,662	2,798	5,465	2,233	24,158	17,720	4,424	19,703	6,520	36,086
Northern	6,861	1,225	2,406	1,750	12,242	4,421	1,162	3,649	1,637	10,270
Wales	5,423	828	2,175	719	9,145	3,822	1,162	3,649	1,637	10,270
Scotland	8,785	1,895	4,307	1,534	16,521	6,509	2,341	7,094	3,953	19,897
Great Britain	96,251	18,387	39,246	15,735	169,619	102,888	43,581	102,491	53,679	302,639
London and South Eastern	26,009	3,342	12,453	2,124	43,928	25,979	11,833	27,354	12,714	77,880
Eastern and Southern	11,721	2,373	3,761	2,016	19,871	19,653	4,928	15,238	5,851	45,670

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Department, was 204. In addition, 42 stoppages which began before April 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 93,800. This total included 17,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 76,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 60,200 were directly involved and 16,100 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

Stoppages of work in the first four months of 1969 and 1968

Industry group	January to April 1969			January to April 1968		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	100	†	4	800	3,000
Coal mining	80	10,500	29,000	75	8,400	15,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	29	6,000	16,000	15	4,600	10,000
Chemicals, etc.	14	4,500	13,000	10	1,000	3,000
Metal manufacture	78	25,100	99,000	48	20,100	130,000
Engineering	205	89,500	314,000	125	38,500	133,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	29	10,900	63,000	32	5,300	19,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	82	112,500	810,000	79	63,600	210,000
Aircraft	23	15,900	35,000	15	5,900	18,000
Other vehicles	4	1,900	2,000	4	900	1,000
Other metal goods	36	6,200	28,000	33	6,500	42,000
Textiles	21	4,400	11,000	12	3,100	5,000
Clothing and footwear	4	800	4,000	8	2,700	5,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	11	2,100	6,000	12	2,000	17,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	10	1,200	5,000	11	3,800	15,000
Paper and printing	10	7,600	32,000	5	300	1,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	28	9,200	32,000	20	5,600	43,000
Construction	86	13,500	74,000	96	22,600	82,000
Gas, electricity and water	4	1,000	1,000	3	300	1,000
Port and inland water transport	81	46,500	83,000	46	13,300	15,000
All other transport and communication	43	80,600	117,000	45	20,700	224,000
Distributive trades	11	1,400	4,000	4	200	†
Administrative, professional, etc., services	17	16,600	26,000	11	1,100	4,000
Miscellaneous services	4	800	2,000	4	200	†
Total	911	468,500	1,805,000	714	231,600	994,000

* 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.</

BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES

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

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

Indices

At 30th April 1969 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:—

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1968 April	168.4	90.7	185.6	166.5	90.6	183.7
1969 March	176.7	90.7	195.0	175.0	90.6	193.2
1969 April	176.8	90.7	195.0	175.0	90.6	193.2

Notes:

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

Principal changes reported in April

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

- Rubber manufacture:** Increases in minimum weekly rates of 20s. for men and of 15s. for women (1 January).
- Gas supply:** Increases of varying amounts under a new wages structure, based on revised working arrangements for certain workers (2 March).
- Road passenger transport (London Transport Board—drivers and conductors):** Consolidation into standard weekly rates of the special bonus of 10s. (4 January). Consolidation of the productivity payment of 10s. (15 February).
- Electrical cable making:** Introduction of a new national wages structure for all workers except plumber joiners and mates (31 March). Increases of 4d. an hour for plumber joiners and of 3½d. for mates (7 April).
- Baking (Scotland):** Increases of varying amounts according to occupation (2 February).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during April resulted in increases for workers in several industries, including iron and steel manufacture, cinematograph film production and basket making.

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.

Estimates of the changes reported in April indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 525,000 workers were increased by a total of £265,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in April, with operative effect from earlier months (295,000 workers, £220,000 in weekly rates of wages). There were no changes in normal weekly hours of work during April. Of the total increase of £265,000, about £170,000 resulted from

arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £65,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £20,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group (1958 SIC)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		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	330,000	235,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	3,000	1,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	90,000	50,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	120,000	65,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	80,000	30,000	37,000	37,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	85,000	26,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	18,000	8,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	100,000	34,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	1,000	1,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	85,000	70,000	—	—
Construction	32,000	45,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	100,000	60,000	—	—
Transport and communication	65,000	55,000	6,000	6,000
Distributive trades	210,000	100,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	32,000	35,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	14,000	10,000	74,000	74,000
Totals—January–April 1969	1,630,000	930,000	118,000	118,000
Totals—January–April 1968	4,400,000	3,170,000	365,000	405,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			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	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1968					
April	385	—	185	50	98
May	490	—	160	80	80
June	560	—	200	—	—
July*	750	—	370	35	35
August	535	—	475	—	—
September*	1,000	—	480	45	25
October	1,240	—	620	13	15
November*	2,560	—	1,385	4	23
December*	3,325	1,190	2,645	40	60
1969					
January*	825	—	405	118	118
February*	725	—	365	—	—
March*	415	—	115	—	—
April	230	—	45	—	—

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 22nd April 1969

At 22nd April 1969 the official retail price index was 131.7 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 130.3 at 18th March and 124.8 at 23rd April 1968.

The principal changes affecting the index during the month were rises in the average levels of prices of tomatoes, potatoes and fresh fruit, whose prices vary seasonally, higher local rates, and higher prices for petrol.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 152.4 and that for all other items of food was 128.0.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage and fresh fruit were mainly responsible for a rise of about 2 per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index for foods, the prices of which show significant seasonal variations, rose by about 10 per cent. to 152.4, compared with 138.4 in March. The index for the food group as a whole was 132.1, compared with 129.4 in March.

Housing: There were increases in local rates in most areas in England and Wales and a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished. The average level of housing costs rose by rather more than 1½ per cent., and the group index figure was 146.4, compared with 144.0 in March.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many items, and the group index figure rose by nearly 1 per cent. to 117.4, compared with 116.4 in March.

Transport and vehicles: Mainly as a result of increases in the prices of petrol, following an increase in the rate of duty, and a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by about 1 per cent. to 124.1, compared with 122.8 in March.

Miscellaneous goods: As a result of increases in the prices of many items in this group, the group index figure rose by rather less than 1 per cent. to 131.3, compared with 130.3 in March.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: The principal change in this group was a rise in the average price for State school meals following the withdrawal of the concession of free meals to children of large families. The group index rose by nearly 1½ per cent. to 133.2, compared with 131.4 in March.

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	132.1
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	134
Meat and bacon	136
Fish	129
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	107
Milk, cheese and eggs	127
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	109
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	141
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	164
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	122
Other food	121

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	135.1
III Tobacco	135.3
IV Housing: Total	146.4
Rent	150
Rates and water charges	153
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	123
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	138.6
Coal and coke	143
Gas	127
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	117.4
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	126
Radio, television and other household appliances	107
Pottery, glassware and hardware	119
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	116.7
Men's outer clothing	122
Men's underclothing	121
Women's outer clothing	114
Women's underclothing	117
Children's clothing	115
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	112
Footwear	120
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	124.1
Motoring and cycling	116
Fares	140
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	131.3
Books, newspapers and periodicals	162
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	119
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	114
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	129
X Services: Total	140.9
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	137
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	145
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	133.2*
All Items	131.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes persons without recent employment who have registered whilst seeking employment, and, in particular, young persons seeking their first employment, who are described as 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 by men and by women wage earners in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by half-yearly earnings enquiries.

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
 .. not available
 - nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
 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

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
THOUSANDS										
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1962	December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
1963	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
	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
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	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
1965	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
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	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
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
	September	22,701	1,681	24,382	535	24,916	395	25,311	16,326	8,986
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†										
1962	December	22,496		24,149				25,078	16,511	8,568
1963	March	22,405		24,055				25,090	16,528	8,562
	June	22,591		24,239				25,174	16,561	8,614
	September	22,619		24,263				25,169	16,537	8,632
	December	22,758		24,399				25,245	16,559	8,686
1964	March	22,797		24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698
	June	22,878		24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747
	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
1965	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
1966	March	23,309		24,922				25,615	16,602	9,013
	June	23,285		24,897				25,618	16,563	9,055
	September	23,247		24,876				25,626	16,566	9,060
	December	22,994		24,641				25,500	16,497	9,003
1967	March	22,846		24,510				25,424	16,453	8,971
	June	22,813		24,495				25,427	16,465	8,962
	September	22,821		24,502				25,449	16,517	8,932
	December	22,714		24,395				25,337	16,402	8,936
1968	March	22,681		24,362				25,311	16,351	8,961
	June	22,633		24,313				25,268	16,293	8,975
	September	22,612		24,293				25,232	16,292	8,940

* From January 1969 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) have been included in the appropriate series from September 1966 to date.
 † A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure are published for the first time in the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
THOUSANDS												
Standard Regions												
1965	September	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	991	2,167	23,209
	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	*September	7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701

* Regional estimates are provisional.

† The sum of the estimates for the regions does not agree with the estimate for Great Britain, which includes Civil Servants serving overseas.

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		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
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av.1960=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av.1960=100)										
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	100.1	8,662.9	100.1	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	101.4	8,793.5	101.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	101.0	8,718.4	100.7	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	99.9	8,581.5	99.1	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4
1964 June (a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	101.1	8,704.2	100.6	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6
1965 June (b)§	22,892.0	11,408.3	101.1	8,731.4	100.6	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7
1966 June (a)	23,147.0	11,537.8	102.3	8,846.7	101.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4
1966 June (a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.3	8,868.2	101.9	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
1967 June (b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	102.4	8,976.4	102.2	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1968 June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.2	8,613.1	98.0	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
1965 April	21,147.0	11,513.9	102.2	8,827.9	101.6	463.8	575.3	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1965 May	21,147.0	11,548.3	102.3	8,852.7	101.9	463.8	575.3	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1965 June	21,147.0	11,537.8	102.3	8,846.7	101.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4
1965 July	21,147.0	11,553.8	102.3	8,864.4	102.0	620.1	827.4	833.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8
1965 August	21,147.0	11,599.2	102.4	8,903.9	102.1	616.9	833.4	833.4	517.4	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1
1965 September	23,209.0	11,656.3	102.6	8,932.0	102.1	613.3	825.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6
1965 October	23,280.0	11,654.6	102.5	8,943.8	102.1	609.1	828.0	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7
1965 November	23,280.0	11,659.5	102.6	8,957.7	102.2	605.3	829.7	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	767.4
1965 December	23,280.0	11,633.5	102.5	8,961.9	102.3	602.4	826.0	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3
1966 January	23,194.0	11,553.7	102.6	8,899.2	102.3	598.8	806.3	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7
1966 February	23,194.0	11,548.0	102.5	8,893.5	102.2	594.5	802.4	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2
1966 March	23,194.0	11,532.8	102.4	8,872.2	102.2	590.0	802.4	802.4	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5
1966 April	23,301.0	11,534.6	102.4	8,879.0	102.2	584.9	799.2	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4
1966 May	23,301.0	11,557.5	102.4	8,870.9	102.1	580.4	803.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	595.3	757.3
1966 June (a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.4	8,868.2	102.1	576.3	811.2	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
1966 June (b)	23,301.0	11,610.1	102.4	8,976.4	102.2	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1966 July	23,325.0	11,607.5	102.3	8,993.7	102.2	570.6	850.4	850.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7
1966 August	23,325.0	11,637.6	102.3	9,033.4	102.3	568.3	856.4	856.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1
1966 September	23,325.0	11,611.1	101.7	8,929.4	102.0	566.2	844.6	844.6	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5
1966 October	23,016.0	11,587.2	101.4	8,907.7	101.6	564.9	847.5	847.5	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8
1966 November	23,016.0	11,529.2	100.9	8,961.5	101.0	564.2	846.9	846.9	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3
1966 December	23,016.0	11,480.7	100.6	8,921.6	100.6	562.7	841.3	841.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4
1967 January	22,728.0	11,363.9	100.3	8,840.9	100.4	561.0	825.4	825.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0
1967 February	22,728.0	11,320.9	99.9	8,801.4	100.0	559.7	818.9	818.9	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9
1967 March	22,728.0	11,287.2	99.7	8,770.1	99.8	557.8	817.8	817.8	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3
1967 April	22,828.0	11,276.3	99.6	8,762.1	99.7	556.1	818.0	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1
1967 May	22,828.0	11,256.4	99.2	8,732.5	99.3	553.9	820.0	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8
1967 June	22,828.0	11,220.7	99.0	8,700.5	99.0	550.5	824.2	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
1967 July	22,905.0	11,212.0	98.8	8,698.4	98.8	545.7	840.7	840.7	514.6	589.4	2,314.6	196.3	812.5	563.6	697.8
1967 August	22,905.0	11,226.2	98.5	8,708.1	98.6	542.2	842.1	842.1	515.1	588.8	2,317.1	194.8	809.7	564.0	697.0
1967 September	22,905.0	11,220.7	98.3	8,706.9	98.3	538.5	833.4	833.4	512.5	589.8	2,326.5	193.8	809.4	564.5	692.1
1967 October	22,733.0	11,196.6	98.0	8,701.8	98.2	533.6	835.1	835.1	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8	564.4	689.5
1967 November	22,733.0	11,191.4	97.9	8,705.9	98.2	528.2	835.5	835.5	509.3	586.7	2,326.8	194.3	806.1	566.1	689.6
1967 December	22,733.0	11,159.7	97.8	8,696.3	98.1	524.1	830.2	830.2	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5	566.9	691.1
1968 January	22,561.0	11,049.2	97.6	8,623.6	97.9	520.2	809.7	809.7	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4	562.9	686.4
1968 February	22,561.0	11,043.4	97.5	8,625.7	98.0	515.7	804.0	804.0	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7	564.7	689.5
1968 March	22,561.0	11,032.2	97.5	8,613.1	98.0	508.7	802.9	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2	564.1	687.5
1968 April	22,645.0	11,006.8	97.2	8,602.5	97.8	499.0	799.2	799.2	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3	564.1	687.5
1968 May	22,645.0	11,038.0	97.3	8,617.6	98.0	493.0	802.7	802.7	500.8	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9	565.4	689.6
1968 June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.2	8,613.1	98.0	485.9	806.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
1968 July	22,701.0	11,022.6	97.1	8,638.0	98.1	481.0	825.5	825.5	499.4	581.8	2,283.0	188.1	802.2	566.5	689.6
1968 August	22,701.0	11,062.2	97.1	8,677.2	98.2	475.5	831.1	831.1	504.1	583.7	2,288.4	187.9	802.1	568.0	694.3
1968 September	22,701.0	11,068.1	96.9	8,681.6	98.1	471.0	820.3	820.3	501.9	585.4	2,294.7	188.5	807.5	570.4	695.6
1968 October	22,701.0	11,071.4	96.9	8,698.1	98.1	467.0	824.3	824.3	501.7	584.7	2,297.1	185.9	811.1	573.7	697.1
1968 November	22,701.0	11,087.3	97.0	8,710.6	98.2	464.2	825.9	825.9	502.3	585.8	2,299.8	184.8	812.2	575.9	700.4
1968 December	22,701.0	11,080.2	97.1	8,723.4	98.4	461.0	825.9	825.9	502.5	587.1	2,304.5	186.2	815.0	576.9	702.3
1969 January	22,701.0	10,990.0	97.0	8,665.0	98.4	458.5	810.3	810.3	500.1	586.3	2,292.5	185.2	815.6	571.8	699.6
1969 February	22,701.0	10,980.6	97.0	8,669.3	98.5	456.7	805.2	805.2	500.7	587.8	2,296.5	185.4	821.7	572.9	700.8
1969 March	22,701.0	10,957.7	96.8	8,665.7	98.6	455.5	803.0	803.0	501.2	589.3	2,298.1	186.6	824.3	572.4	700.1

* 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 1960 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.
† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production industries and for manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in Table 101.
§ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964 (a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)
|| Figures after June 1968 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month

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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
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
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3
1965	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	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	269.0	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	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2
June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3
July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4
September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4
October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3
1968	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2
February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.4
June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	568.7	2.5
July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	580.4	2.5
August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	585.0	2.5
September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	574.5	2.5
October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	551.1	2.4
November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	528.8	2.3
December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	520.1	2.2
1969	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	505.5	2.2
February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	486.8	2.1
March 10	589.4	2.5	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	503.7	2.2
April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	518.7	2.2

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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
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	1.7	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
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1
1965	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	225.0	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	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	1.4
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	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	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	461.0	3.1
October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	445.0	3.0
November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	442.5	3.0
December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	444.9	3.0
1968	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	425.2	2.9
February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	412.3	

**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	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	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	5.3	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		1.5
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
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0
Monthly averages								
1965	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
1965	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
1965	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
1965	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
1965	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
1965	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
1965	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
1965	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
1965	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
1965	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
1965	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
1965	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
1966	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
1966	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
1966	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
1966	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
1966	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
1966	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
1966	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
1966	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
1966	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
1966	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
1966	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
1967	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
1967	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
1967	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
1967	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
1967	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
1967	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
1967	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
1967	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
1967	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
1967	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
1967	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
1968	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
1968	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
1968	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0
1968	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.8	1.0
1968	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	88.8	1.0
1968	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	91.9	1.1
1968	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	95.0	1.1
1968	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	87.3	1.0
1968	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.8	1.0
1968	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	79.1	0.9
1968	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	77.4	0.9
1969	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	72.0	0.8
1969	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	69.9	0.8
1969	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	71.7	0.8
1969	81.9	1.0	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	73.6	0.9

**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	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	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
1968	93.5	1.6	92.3	1.0	1.2	91.3		1.6
Monthly averages								
1965	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
1965	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
1965	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
1965	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
1965	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9
1965	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
1965	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
1965	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
1965	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
1965	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
1965	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
1965	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
1966	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
1966	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
1966	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
1966	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
1966	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
1966	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
1966	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
1966	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
1966	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
1966	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2
1966	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.4
1967	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
1967	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
1967	96.2	1.7	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
1967	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.6
1967	84.6	1.5	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
1967	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
1967	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
1967	90.3	1.6	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.8
1967	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
1967	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
1967	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
1968	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.5
1968	101.4	1.7	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.8	1.5
1968	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5	92.8	1.6
1968	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	1.2	91.4	92.8	1.6
1968	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	0.9	85.4	97.3	1.7
1968	84.0	1.4	83.3	0.4	0.8	82.9	99.9	1.7
1968	89.4	1.5	88.8	4.8	0.7	83.9	98.4	1.7
1968	86.5	1.5	85.8	2.7	0.6	83.1	97.4	1.7
1968	88.0	1.5	87.3	0.9	0.7	86.3	89.5	1.5
1968	89.4	1.5	88.5	0.5	0.8	88.1	85.4	1.5
1968	91.7	1.6	88.1	0.3	3.6	87.8	85.2	1.5
1969	96.9	1.7	96.1	0.4	0.8	95.7	80.4	1.4
1969	96.6	1.7	95.5	0.3	1.1	95.2	77.2	1.3
1969	93.4	1.6	92.5	0.2	0.9	92.3	81.9	1.4
1969	90.4	1.6	89.7	1.2	0.7	88.5	84.2	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	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	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	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7		..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4		..
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
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8		1.7
Monthly averages								
1965	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	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	23.3	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	44.5	43.5	1.6
December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	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	46.3	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	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
March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	43.0	1.5
April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	45.5	1.6
May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	48.2	1.7
June 10	43.6	1.6	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	53.8	1.9
July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	53.7	1.9
August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	53.8	1.9
September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	51.3	1.8
October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	48.0	1.7
November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0	47.0	1.7
December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	46.2	1.6
1969	54.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	0.7	53.2	43.9	1.6
February 10	55.6	2.0	53.8	0.1	1.8	53.7	42.1	1.5
March 10	59.7	2.1	54.0	0.1	5.7	53.9	44.6	1.6
April 14	51.8	1.8	51.3	0.7	0.5	50.7	46.0	1.6

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	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	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
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9		2.5
Monthly averages								
1965	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	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	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	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7	2.6
September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	34.2	2.5
October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.1	2.4
November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	32.9	2.5
December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	32.6	2.4
1968	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5	2.4
February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	30.5	2.3
March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	31.0	2.3
April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	32.7	2.4
May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	33.0	2.5
June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	35.9	2.7
July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	36.4	2.7
August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	35.8	2.7
September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	34.6	2.6
October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.0	2.5
November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.1	2.4
December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	31.9	2.4
1969	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	31.0	2.3
February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	30.8	2.3
March 10	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	32.9	2.5
April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4	34.0	2.5

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	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	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	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		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		0.9
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
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9
Monthly averages								
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	41.0	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	44.2	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	2.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	47.4	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	1.9
	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	1.8
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	1.9
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	2.1
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	2.1
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	2.1
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	2.0
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.9
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.6
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	1.5
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	1.6
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	1.7

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	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	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	..	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
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
Monthly averages								
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	1.8
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	1.8
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	1.7
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	1.6
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	1.7
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	1.7
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.9
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	2.0
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	2.0
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	1.8
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.8
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.8
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	1.8

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		
						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	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
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4		2.5
Monthly averages								
1965	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2
March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6	2.3
April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4	2.5
May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	52.1	2.5
June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1	2.6
July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	54.2	2.6
August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	54.6	2.7
September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	53.6	2.6
October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	52.8	2.6
November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	50.3	2.5
December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	48.8	2.4
1969	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	48.3	2.4
February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	46.8	2.3
March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	48.9	2.4
April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	51.6	2.5

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		
						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	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	1.2	2.9	45.3		1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8		2.7
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
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6		2.4
Monthly averages								
1965	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.1
March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.3
July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2	2.4
August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0	2.5
September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5	2.5
October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0	2.4
November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8	2.4
December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8	2.4
February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0	2.4
March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	68.6	2.3
April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	70.6	2.4
May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	69.8	2.4
June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	71.4	2.4
July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	73.2	2.5
August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	74.3	2.5
September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	73.4	2.5
October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	70.6	2.4
November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	68.8	68.2	2.3
December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	67.3	2.3
1969	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	67.4	2.3
February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	66.2	2.2
March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	67.1	2.3
April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	67.6	2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE I14

	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	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	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
Monthly averages								
1965	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
1965	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
1965	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
1965	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
1965	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
1965	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
1965	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
1965	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
1965	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
1965	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
1965	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
1965	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
1966	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
1966	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
1966	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
1966	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
1966	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
1966	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
1966	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
1966	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
1966	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
1966	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0
1966	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.0	3.3
1967	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	43.6	3.3
1967	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	44.0	3.3
1967	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6
1967	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.7	3.7
1967	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9
1967	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1
1967	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3
1967	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	1.1	50.9	56.8	4.3
1967	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	53.7	4.0
1967	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
1967	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	1.2	60.5	53.6	4.1
1968	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	1.2	59.2	51.8	4.0
1968	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	1.2	58.1	52.2	4.0
1968	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	0.7	58.0	56.7	4.3
1968	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.6
1968	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7
1968	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	66.1	5.0
1968	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	68.1	5.2
1968	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	0.7	59.7	66.6	5.1
1968	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	1.0	61.4	62.8	4.8
1968	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	0.8	63.0	59.5	4.5
1968	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	0.6	62.7	57.4	4.4
1969	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	1.0	67.1	59.7	4.6
1969	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	1.3	64.9	56.9	4.3
1969	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	1.1	63.4	56.9	4.3
1969	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	0.8	61.8	60.5	4.6

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE I15

	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	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	3.0	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
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
Monthly averages								
1965	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
1965	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
1965	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
1965	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
1965	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
1965	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
1965	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
1965	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
1965	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
1965	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
1965	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
1965	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.1	26.3	2.6
1966	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
1966	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
1966	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
1966	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
1966	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
1966	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
1966	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
1966	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
1966	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
1966	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
1966	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.6
1967	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.6
1967	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.7
1967	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.9
1967	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.9
1967	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	4.0
1967	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.1
1967	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	40.6	4.1
1967	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	41.1	4.2
1967	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.8	3.9
1967	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.5	4.0
1967	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	39.4	4.0
1968	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	37.4	3.8
1968	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	35.6	3.6
1968	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	0.2	39.6	36.2	3.7
1968	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.2	39.2	38.1	3.9
1968	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	0.1	37.0	38.1	3.9
1968	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	0.1	35.1	39.7	4.0
1968	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	0.2	35.2	40.0	4.1
1968	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	36.4	40.0	4.1
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	0.1	36.9	40.9	4.2
1968	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	0.2	37.8	38.2	3.9
1968	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	0.1	38.5	37.7	3.8
1968	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.1	39.3	37.9	3.8
1969	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	36.2	3.7
1969	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	0.5	40.6	35.3	3.6
1969	40.8	4.1	40.0	0.3	0.7	39.8	36.4	3.7
1969	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	0.3	38.5	37.4	3.8

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	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	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
1965	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
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
1965	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
1965	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
1965	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
1965	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
1965	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
1965	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
1965	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
1965	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
1965	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
1965	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
1965	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	50.6	58.9	2.7
1965	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
1966	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
1966	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
1966	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
1966	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
1966	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
1966	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
1966	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
1966	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
1966	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
1966	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
1966	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
1967	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3
1967	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
1967	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5
1967	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.7
1967	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	81.7	3.8
1967	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	84.2	3.9
1967	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	86.9	4.0
1967	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
1967	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	83.7	3.9
1967	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.3	3.8
1967	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	79.1	3.7
1968	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	75.6	3.5
1968	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	76.2	3.5
1968	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	78.7	3.6
1968	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	79.5	3.7
1968	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	82.2	3.8
1968	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	84.4	3.9
1968	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	85.7	4.0
1968	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	82.0	3.8
1968	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	81.5	3.8
1968	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	76.9	3.6
1968	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	75.1	3.5
1969	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	74.1	3.4
1969	85.6	4.0	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	71.5	3.3
1969	83.2	3.9	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	72.9	3.4
1969	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	74.4	3.4

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	
										I
	All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
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	10	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	
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130	
1967	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117	
1967	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120	
1967	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119	
1967	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120	
1967	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114	
1967	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107	
1967	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112	
1967	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120	
1967	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123	
1967	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127	
1967	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131	
1967	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132	
1968	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135	
1968	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135	
1968	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133	
1968	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133	
1968	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127	
1968	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120	
1968	497	262	143	92	11	31	52	18	123	
1968	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130	
1968	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130	
1968	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133	
1968	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133	
1968	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	29	132	
1969	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135	
1969	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134	
1969	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132	
1969	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131	
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1967	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109	
1967	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111	
1967	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113	
1967	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116	
1967	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116	
1967	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119	
1967	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125	
1967	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129	
1967	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131	
1967	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125	
1967	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124	
1967	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126	
1968	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127	
1968	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125	
1968	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127	
1968	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129	
1968	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129	
1968	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132	
1968	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136	
1968	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139	
1968	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138	
1968	551	293	153	110	15	33	57	25	131	
1968	529	279	147	102	13	34	55	23	127	
1968	520	271	143	97	12	33	55	23	126	
1969	506	258	142	85	11	33	53	23	127	
1969	487	246	134	83	11	33	50	22	125	
1969	504</									

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES										
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 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)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1954-1968	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0								
		210.3	66.2	31.5								
		226.7	67.9	30.0								
		291.4	74.5	25.6								
		404.0	87.5	21.7								
		436.7	82.3	18.9								
		339.2	68.7	20.3								
		306.4	87.9	22.2								
		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0						
545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3								
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	22.7	7.0	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	22.3	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	522.7	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				
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0				
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8	
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2				
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8				
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9	
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8				
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4				
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4	
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6				
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8				
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8	
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6				
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0				
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0	

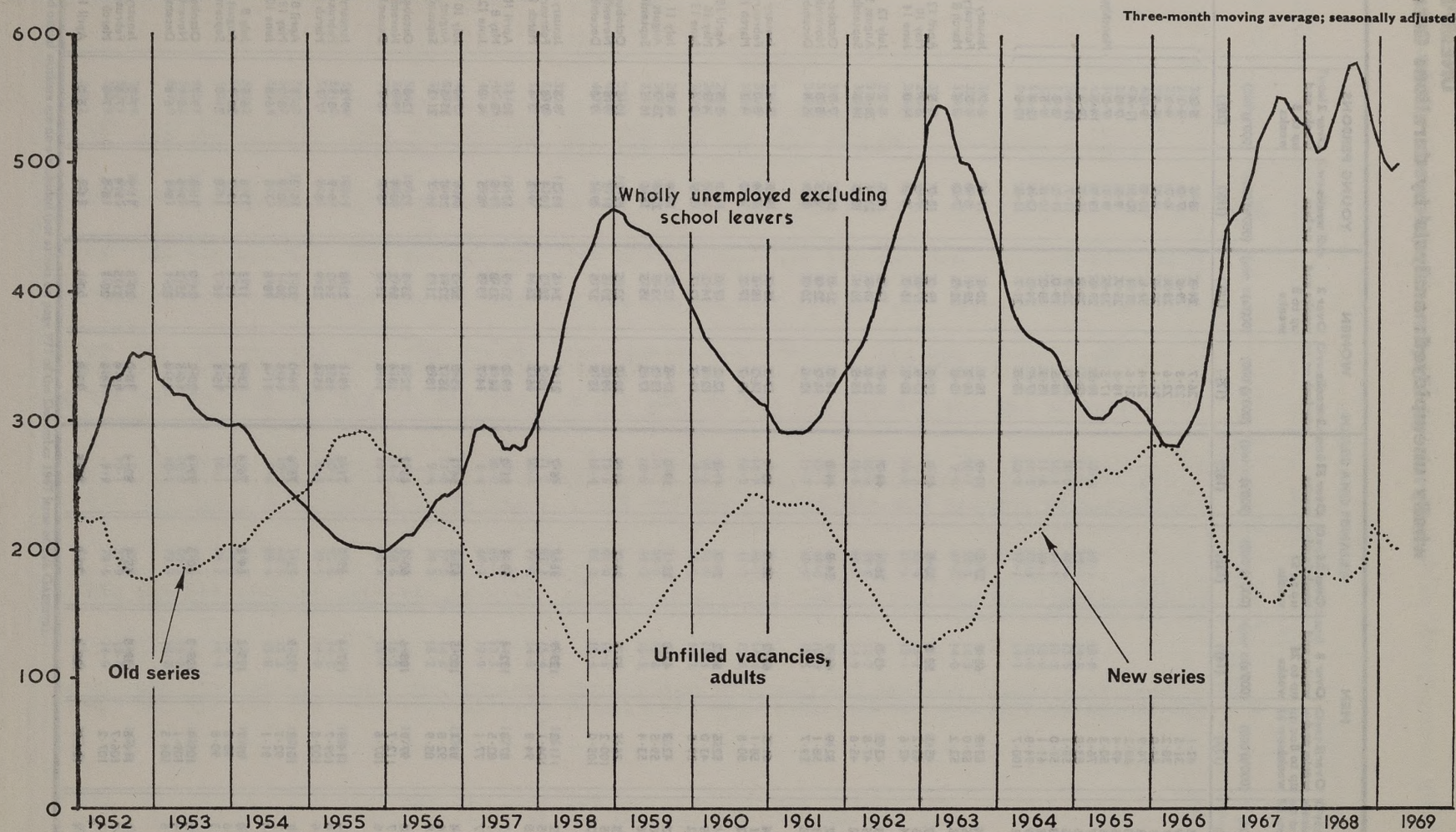
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

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)
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1954-1968	Monthly averages	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2
		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1
		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2
		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4
		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1
		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4		
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8		
1965	January 11	260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7
	February 8	254.3	44.5	59.0				16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3
	March 8	244.8	41.2	52.2				13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4
	April 12	223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5
	May 10	312.9	38.5	43.2				13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7
	June 14	196.5	34.4	42.6				10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0
	July 12	194.8	38.3	42.3	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2
	August 9	205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5
	September 13	207.6	44.2	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8
	October 11	217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9
	November 8	224.9	46.3	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8
	December 6	234.8	45.8	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4
1966	January 10	250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3
	February 14	242.7	46.1	58.1				14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0
	March 14	227.3	41.2	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2
	April 18	218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5
	May 16	200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3
	June 13	189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4
	July 11	191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0
	August 8	206.0	44.8	59.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3
	September 12	228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5
	October 10	271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6
	November 14	325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8
	December 12	354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6
1967	January 9	402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8
	February 13	410.3	64.5	104.1							

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
Monthly averages									
1964	May 6	326.6	116.3	110.8	227.1	107.3	102.8	210.3	99.6
	June 10	368.4	128.4	122.5	250.8	113.3	105.8	219.1	117.5
	July 8	380.5	127.5	122.6	250.2	113.7	106.3	220.3	130.3
	August 5	357.3	123.2	115.4	238.6	115.2	107.9	223.2	118.7
	September 9	334.8	124.9	113.6	238.5	121.2	109.5	230.8	96.2
	October 7	324.8	123.9	109.5	233.4	126.9	113.1	240.1	91.4
	November 4	319.1	125.2	105.0	230.2	135.6	116.7	252.4	88.9
	December 2	311.4	120.5	101.6	222.1	136.0	118.5	254.8	89.3
1965	January 6	311.3	118.1	103.1	221.1	136.2	117.6	253.6	90.1
	February	325.6	124.2	105.2	229.4	135.7	116.2	251.8	96.3
	March 3	358.2	137.0	112.1	249.2	139.9	117.1	256.9	109.1
	April 7	407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3
	May 5	420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3
	June 9	449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9
	July 7	452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	141.6	119.6	261.3	156.0
	August 4	421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	143.9	121.2	265.2	139.4
	September 8	391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	144.9	123.8	268.9	116.5
	October 6	372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3
	November 3	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1
	December 1	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
1966	January 5	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
	February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
	September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
	November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
	December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
	February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
	March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.1	91.2	177.5	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	87.1	92.8	180.3	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	87.5	91.6	179.1	93.5
	September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	90.5	95.7	186.1	81.3
	October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	95.1	100.1	194.9	76.4
	November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	106.4	105.1	211.2	73.2
	December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	113.5	111.0	224.5	71.5
1969	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	104.2	103.9	208.0	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	104.7	103.0	207.7	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.7	101.3	202.9	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	99.4	99.5	199.2	97.3

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

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

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		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Hours lost		Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)		Hours lost
Total (000's)	Average			Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average		
1961	May 27	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
1964	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	33	33	0.5	263	8
	June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
	July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
	August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	19	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
	September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½
	October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½
	November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½
	December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967	January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
	February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
	March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
	April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
	May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
	June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
	July 15	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
	August 19	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
	September 16	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
	October 14	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
	November 18	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
	December 16	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968	January 13	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
	February 17	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
	March 16	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
	April 6	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
	May 18	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
	June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
	July 13†	2,023	34.8	17,607	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
	August 17‡	1,865	31.9	15,875	8½	1	59	18	147	8½	19	0.3	206	11
	September 14‡	2,051	35.1	17,668	8½	9	359	20	175	9	28	0.5	534	19
	October 19‡	2,125	36.3	18,489	8½	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	206	10
	November 16‡	2,188	37.3	18,739	8½	1	58	21	182	9	22	0.4	240	11
	December 14‡	2,166	36.9	18,839	8½	1	43	23	209	9	24	0.4	252	10½
1969	January 18‡	2,082	35.7	17,897	8½	2	82	20	178	9	22	0.4	260	12
	February 15‡	2,088	35.8	17,753	8½	2	86	22	196	9	24	0.4	282	11½
	March 15‡	2,060	35.4	17,745	8½	2	85	28	265	9½	30	0.5	350	11½

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

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each.

‡ Figures after June 1968 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE - 100

	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	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	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	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	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	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	104.8	101.7	101.7	102.5	
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	104.9	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.4	100.4	101.1	
1962	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	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0	
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2	
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4	
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6	
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	82.7	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1	
1968	91.3	94.3	87.0	83.2	90.3	95.2	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0	
1965	May 15	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	
	June 19	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	
	July 17*	95.7	97.3	85.6	89.3	98.3	100.2	99.5	98.2	99.3	100.6	99.8	
	August 14*	83.4	84.0	81.9	77.6	90.0	86.0	99.2	98.2	95.7	100.3	100.6	
	September 18	101.8	103.3	97.2	97.7	99.8	105.1	98.8	97.8	96.5	100.2	100.0	
	October 16	101.8	103.8	97.3	97.4	99.7	104.8	98.9	98.2	96.8	100.0	98.4	
	November 13	101.9	104.8	97.4	97.5	99.4	104.5	99.8	98.2	97.2	100.1	98.5	
	December 11	101.7	104.7	98.1	96.9	98.9	103.9	99.0	98.3	98.0	100.2	99.3	
1966	January 15	99.2	10										

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

TABLE 122 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												
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1964 April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0	April 1964
1964 Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12	Oct. 1964
1965 April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5	April 1965
1965 Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1	Oct. 1965
1966 April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 6	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11	April 1966
1966 Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	23 19	20 8	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17	Oct. 1966
1967 April	20 10	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9	April 1967
1967 Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9	Oct. 1967
1968 April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11	April 1968
1968 Oct.	22 2	23 13	24 8	23 2	23 19	26 9	22 19	21 7	20 8	20 5	23 8	Oct. 1968
Average Hours Worked												
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1964 April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6	April 1964
1964 Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4	Oct. 1964
1965 April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3	April 1965
1965 Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7	Oct. 1965
1966 April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3	April 1966
1966 Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	44.1	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8	Oct. 1966
1967 April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2	April 1967
1967 Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.5	44.7	44.8	41.8	48.0	Oct. 1967
1968 April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	45.5	41.9	47.7	April 1968
1968 Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46.1	45.6	42.4	47.9	Oct. 1968
Average Hourly Earnings												
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1964 April	10.0	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	7 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	6 0.3	7 3.1	7 3.1	April 1964
1964 Oct.	7 1.6	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4	7 6.4	Oct. 1964
1965 April	7 4.8	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6	7 9.6	April 1965
1965 Oct.	7 10.0	8 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7	8 2.7	Oct. 1965
1966 April	8 2.7	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2	8 6.2	April 1966
1966 Oct.	8 4.1	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7	8 8.7	Oct. 1966
1967 April	8 5.8	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8	8 10.8	April 1967
1967 Oct.	8 9.3	9 11.6	9 6.1	9 7.7	11 3.0	9 4.1	8 7.2	8 4.4	8 11.7	9 1.7	9 1.7	Oct. 1967
1968 April	9 0.1	10 3.3	10 10.0	10 1.7	11 10.0	9 8.5	8 10.2	8 7.2	9 2.5	9 5.4	9 5.4	April 1968
1968 Oct.	9 3.4	10 7.5	10 1.4	10 5.7	12 0.6	9 11.6	9 3.0	8 11.5	9 6.7	9 9.2	9 9.2	Oct. 1968

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												
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1964 April	8 9	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 7	8 11	8 11	8 9	April 1964
1964 Oct.	8 14	9 0	9 0	8 13	10 10	8 17	8 12	8 2	8 14	8 11	9 0	Oct. 1964
1965 April	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	9 0	9 3	9 7	9 17	9 17	9 5	April 1965
1965 Oct.	9 8	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 7	9 14	9 14	9 14	Oct. 1965
1966 April	9 15	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 18	9 15	April 1966
1966 Oct.	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 9	11 5	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 0	10 1	Oct. 1966
1967 April	10 0	10 7	10 13	10 3	12 0	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 3	10 5	April 1967
1967 Oct.	10 5	10 14	11 2	11 11	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 12	10 13	Oct. 1967
1968 April	10 9	11 0	11 17	10 15	13 7	10 19	11 3	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 17	April 1968
1968 Oct.	10 19	11 4	11 17	10 15	13 7	10 19	11 3	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 17	Oct. 1968
Average Hours Worked												
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1964 April	40.5	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.3	April 1964
1964 Oct.	40.4	39.7	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.7	Oct. 1964
1965 April	39.6	38.4	38.5	39.2	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.6	April 1965
1965 Oct.	39.1	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	37.9	38.1	Oct. 1965
1966 April	39.1	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.5	37.6	April 1966
1966 Oct.	38.8	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.0	37.7	Oct. 1966
1967 April	38.9	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.0	37.9	April 1967
1967 Oct.	38.8	37.4	38.5	38.5	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.0	37.3	Oct. 1967
1968 April	38.6	37.5	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.1	37.5	37.8	37.8	37.6	April 1968
1968 Oct.	39.0	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.3	37.3	37.4	Oct. 1968
Average Hourly Earnings												
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1964 April	2.1	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	5 3.7	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6	4 3.6	April 1964
1964 Oct.	4 3.7	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0	4 5.0	Oct. 1964
1965 April	4 6.4	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9	4 7.9	April 1965
1965 Oct.	4 9.5	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2	4 10.2	Oct. 1965
1966 April	4 11.9	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8	5 1.8	April 1966
1966 Oct.	5 0.7	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0	5 2.0	Oct. 1966
1967 April	5 1.6	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5	5 3.5	April 1967
1967 Oct.	5 3.3	5 6.2	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5.3	5 5.9	5 5.5	5 3.0	5 5.9	5 6.1	5 6.1	Oct. 1967
1968 April	5 4.9	5 8.9	5 11.9	5 5.7	6 8.8	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 7.2	5 8.0	5 8.0	April 1968
1968 Oct.	5 7.4	5 10.4	6 2.0	5 7.9	6 10.9	5 9.3	5 10.4	5 6.0	5 10.6	5 9.6	5 9.6	Oct. 1968

* Working full-time.

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

TABLE 122 (continued) 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											
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	13 11	April 1964
17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2	Oct. 1964
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18	April 1965
19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12	Oct. 1965
19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5	April 1966
19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6	Oct. 1966
19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12	April 1967
20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8	Oct. 1967
21 9	26 2	22 17	22 17	21 14	21 4	20 4	22 19	19 2	17 7	22 5	April 1968
22 3	26 19	23 12	23 12	22 14	22 17	20 14	24 4	19 8	17 9	23 0	Oct. 1968
Average Hours Worked											
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8	April 1964
46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9			

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		
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1
1963	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	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2
1965	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	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9	27 18 9	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8
1968	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4	29 5 11	28 2 9	29 15 7	29 12 5	29 19 1	29 10 4	28 12 7	29 7 11	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4

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	
										£ s. d.	No. covered
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1,345,000	21 4 4	21 2 8	2,200,000
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1	2,267,000
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0	23 10 7	2,283,000
1965	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
1966	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
1967	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 4	27 18 1	2,501,000
1968	31 16 4	30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11	1,553,000	29 11 8	29 15 5	2,571,000

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. Production industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.
 † All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.
 †† Revised figure.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees: 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	147.6	147.6
1967	154.2	154.3	154.3
1968	163.9	165.2	163.2

† 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		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1958	307,000	£ s. d. 11 16 4	95.6	315,000	£ s. d. 8 9 7	91.3	898,000	£ s. d. 16 13 10	93.8	826,000	£ s. d. 10 2 2	91.2
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 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155.8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155.1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165.6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158.8

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

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 rates		"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
1955 April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0			
1955 October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6			
1956 April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0			
1956 October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6			
1957 April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3			
1957 October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0			
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1			
1958 October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3			
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0			
1959 October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5			
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0			
1960 October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8			
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3			
1961 October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5			
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1			
1962 October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2			
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4			
1963 October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3			
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6			
1964 October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4			
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7			
1965 October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2			
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7			
1966 October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9			
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3			
1967 October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3			
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9†			
1968 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 6.9	+ 6.0	+ 0.9			

Note:— The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the department'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.
 † The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from implementation of the later stages of the December 1964 long-term national agreement for the engineering industry.

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

TABLE 127

		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.
1964	January	86.1	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	89.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	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
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	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
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
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
1968	January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
	February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
1969	January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	119.3
	February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0	117.1
	March*	130.2	121.5	123.3	120.4	122.6	125.5	121.7	122.0	116.1	119.6	122.9	120.2

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (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 services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
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 1964
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April 1964
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July 1964
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 1965
	February	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February 1965
	March	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.4	March 1965
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January 1966
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	February 1966
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	March 1966
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	January 1967
	February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	February 1967
	March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	March 1967
1968	January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	January 1968
	February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	February 1968
	March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	March 1968
1969	January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	January 1969
	February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0	February 1969
	March*	130.2	121.5	123.3	120.4	122.6	125.5	121.7	122.0	116.1	119.6	122.9	March* 1969

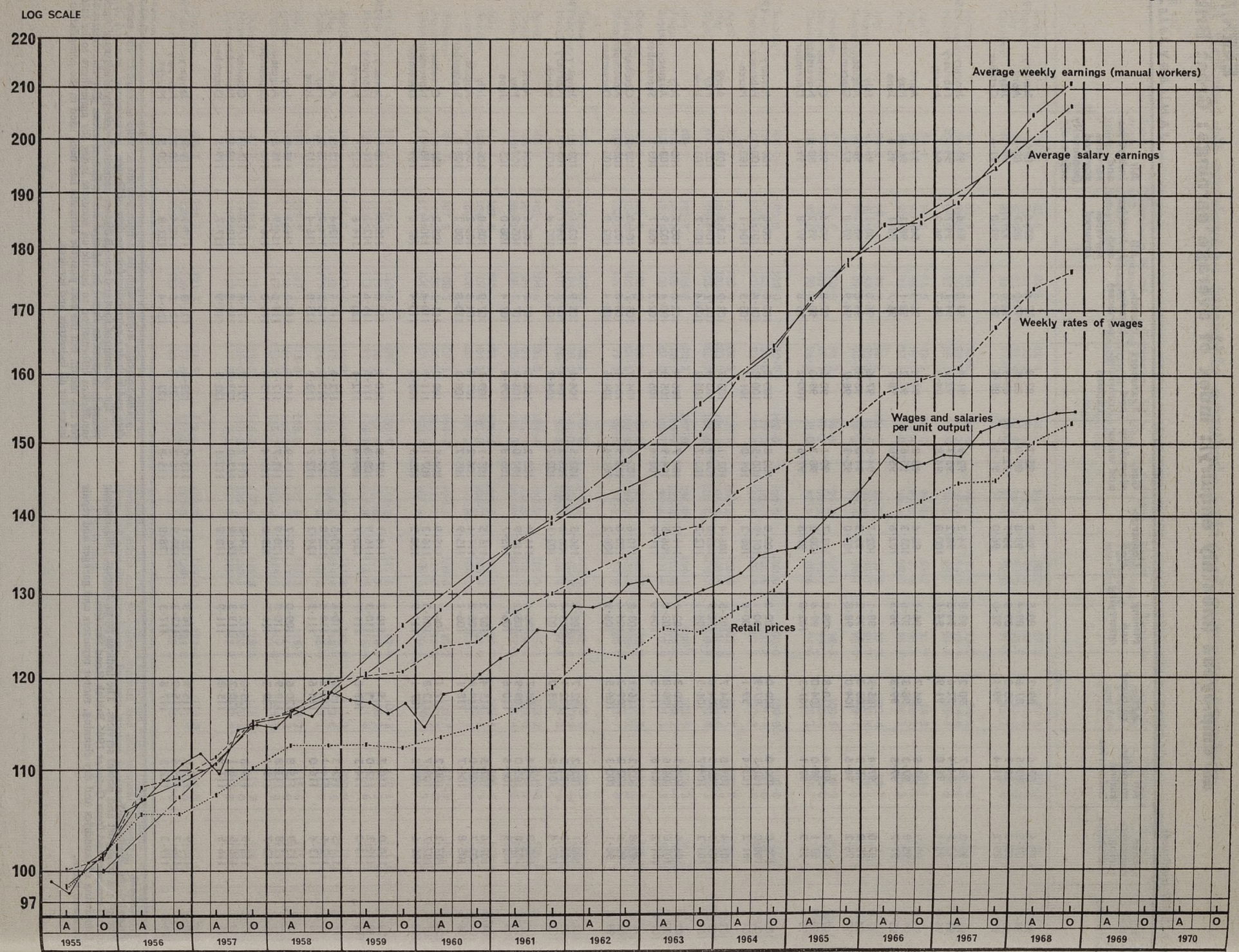
* Provisional.
† England and Wales only.
‡ Except sea transport and postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services.
§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

|| The seasonal adjustments have been revised to take account of the extra year's data and include a correction for the date of Easter.
¶ The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.

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

Average 1955 = 100

See footnote † to table 129.



EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	January 1969	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	January 1969
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	114.6	117.5	121.1	127.1	133.5	520 7	121.2	122.8	129.2	132.1	138.8	129.6
Semi-skilled	108.1	112.8	119.7	126.0	132.4	457 6	117.2	118.1	126.3	127.8	134.4	110.1
Labourers	112.2	116.3	119.5	127.0	131.0	366 10	119.1	120.7	126.5	130.6	136.7	89.7
All timeworkers	112.4	116.1	121.0	127.3	133.7	478 4	120.1	121.2	128.3	130.8	137.7	117.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	115.4	118.6	120.4	127.9	133.3	535 4	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.6	139.1	142.7
Semi-skilled	108.9	114.1	116.9	124.7	129.7	482 8	117.1	119.9	124.9	129.3	134.1	128.2
Labourers	112.0	114.9	118.8	123.3	127.8	379 11	118.1	118.6	126.1	128.6	133.0	94.3
All payment-by-result workers	112.2	116.3	118.6	126.1	131.2	503 1	120.0	122.2	127.2	131.2	136.2	133.5
All skilled workers	114.9	117.9	120.6	127.4	133.2	527 2	121.9	123.5	129.0	132.4	138.4	135.4
All semi-skilled workers	108.5	113.3	118.0	125.1	130.8	470 7	117.0	118.7	125.1	128.1	133.9	119.2
All labourers	112.2	116.1	119.4	126.2	130.3	369 10	119.0	120.5	126.5	130.3	136.1	90.8
All workers covered	112.2	116.1	119.6	126.5	132.3	489 10	120.0	121.6	127.4	130.7	136.9	124.7
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	124.5	131.3	127.5	130.2	138.9	471 7	126.9	132.8	134.7	138.5	150.4	118.7
Semi-skilled	131.3	130.5	137.2	141.3	139.5	388 11	126.7	127.1	133.5	133.6	142.0	91.6
Labourers	119.3	122.9	122.8	129.0	138.9	369 9	121.3	123.4	131.3	135.2	150.3	88.8
All timeworkers	126.2	130.8	129.8	133.4	141.3	428 9	127.5	131.4	135.6	138.2	151.7	105.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	128.5	131.0	130.9	140.8	145.8	535 9	128.9	130.9	135.7	140.9	149.0	137.2
Semi-skilled	125.7	127.2	128.0	138.9	145.3	426 8	123.7	126.6	130.5	140.8	147.4	102.6
Labourers	116.2	114.2	118.0	131.9	138.1	434 0	118.7	120.2	124.8	129.2	139.6	96.2
All payment-by-result workers	126.8	128.9	129.6	140.1	145.3	503 2	127.1	129.7	134.6	140.6	148.3	125.3
All skilled workers	127.9	130.9	130.2	139.4	144.1	522 2	128.7	131.0	135.2	141.0	148.5	133.2
All semi-skilled workers	127.1	128.0	130.3	139.5	143.3	415 5	124.7	126.8	130.9	139.1	145.4	99.3
All labourers	118.8	118.2	120.8	132.7	139.8	408 3	121.0	121.9	128.3	133.1	144.9	93.3
All workers covered	127.2	129.4	129.7	139.5	144.1	484 0	128.0	130.2	134.8	141.0	148.7	120.0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	121.2	124.2	130.7	133.5	139.5	473 0	127.3	127.6	137.2	139.2	149.6	119.1
Craftsmen	124.0	124.5	132.7	135.3	140.6	528 10	124.3	124.6	134.8	138.4	143.1	129.2
All timeworkers	121.7	124.3	131.2	133.9	139.7	485 7	126.5	127.2	136.8	139.3	148.2	121.4
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	117.3	122.0	127.7	131.7	135.5	481 10	121.5	123.8	129.6	130.7	135.2	124.4
Craftsmen	114.2	122.0	129.6	132.0	136.6	546 3	114.9	120.4	125.2	126.9	133.3	136.9
All payment-by-result workers	116.5	121.6	128.1	131.8	135.8	496 3	119.7	122.5	128.3	129.5	134.5	127.1
All general workers	119.6	123.4	129.5	132.9	138.0	477 1	125.2	126.6	134.3	136.1	143.7	121.6
All craftsmen	119.8	123.4	131.5	134.1	139.2	536 10	120.1	122.6	130.6	133.5	139.1	132.7
All workers covered	119.5	123.2	129.9	133.2	138.2	490 6	123.8	125.4	133.3	135.4	142.5	124.1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	114.3	114.5	119.4	124.8	128.9	454 8	120.9	116.0	124.3	123.0	125.9	106.8
Maintenance workers (skilled)	115.8	118.0	120.9	133.1	135.6	541 0	121.4	122.3	127.0	144.0	147.1	133.3
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	116.0	119.1	126.2	134.5	137.0	467 2	112.8	113.3	126.5	130.5	130.8	103.3
Service workers	110.8	113.3	116.8	125.2	130.5	436 4	117.6	118.4	118.8	125.0	129.3	102.4
Labourers	113.8	115.2	120.6	126.3	128.6	380 0	117.7	118.9	123.1	124.7	126.2	86.3
All timeworkers	115.5	116.9	121.6	130.6	134.8	457 11	120.5	119.8	125.3	131.7	135.3	107.8
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	108.4	110.7	115.9	123.3	129.4	516 0	115.0	115.8	122.3	126.9	130.7	132.9
Maintenance workers (skilled)	112.0	115.6	118.5	124.2	130.4	559 4	118.4	119.6	123.3	127.3	130.0	137.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	106.7	110.7	113.9	119.3	126.0	479 0	113.0	115.0	118.6	121.5	127.3	118.5
Service workers	110.7	114.9	119.5	126.7	129.7	466 4	116.6	118.4	122.6	127.7	130.6	116.1
Labourers	112.6	118.4	121.6	126.1	136.5	432 10	118.0	118.5	123.1	128.7	132.8	99.6
All payment-by-result workers	109.4	112.4	117.0	123.6	129.9	507 7	115.8	116.7	122.3	126.7	130.4	127.8
All process workers	109.2	111.3	116.4	123.6	129.8	510 5	116.1	116.1	122.9	126.7	130.9	130.4
All maintenance workers (skilled)	112.7	116.1	118.9	125.9	131.2	554 5	118.8	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.1	136.6
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	108.6	112.6	116.2	121.9	128.3	477 7	114.1	116.6	120.8	123.9	129.2	116.5
All service workers	111.0	114.5	118.4	126.0	130.0	455 2	117.4	118.6	121.0	126.4	130.0	110.9
All labourers	113.8	118.2	122.1	127.0	135.1	414 11	118.9	120.0	124.2	128.2	132.3	95.1
All workers covered	110.9	113.7	118.2	125.1	131.3	498 9	117.5	118.2	123.6	128.0	132.3	124.2

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:

* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† 370.1.

‡ 271-272; 276.
§ 311-312.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
	Basic weekly rates of wages‡	Basic 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(44.6)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	139.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	154.3	155.8	—
1964	144.9	153.7	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	186.1	—
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
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 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1968 January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 March	173.3	191.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
1968 May	173.8	191.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 August	175.4	193.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 September	176.1	194.2	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1968 November	178.2	196.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 December	180.9	199.5	90.7	—	—	—	—
1969 January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 February	181.9	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 March	182.2	201.0	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 April	182.2	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC 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	117.7	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
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1968 April	167.1	171.6	179.5	168.4	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.3	189.0	197.9	185.6
1968 May	167.2	172.1	180.1	168.6	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.4	189.6	198.6	185.8
1968 June	167.4	172.3	180.4	168.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.6	189.9	198.9	186.0
1968 July	168.3	173.2	181.6	169.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	185.6	190.8	200.2	187.1
1968 August	168.9	173.3	181.9	170.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.2	190.9	200.5	187.6
1968 September	169.5	174.0	182.5	170.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.9	191.7	201.2	188.3
1968 October	169.8	175.0	183.3	171.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	187.2	192.8	202.1	188.8
1968 November	171.5	176.4	185.2	172.9	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	189.2	194.3	204.1	190.7
1968 December	174.3	177.7	188.5	175.4	90.6	90.7	90.7	90.7	192.2	195.8	207.9	193.5
1969 January	174.7	178.6	189.3	176.0	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	192.8	197.0	208.9	194.2
1969 February	175.3	178.9	190.3	176.5	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.3	197.3	209.9	194.7
1969 March	175.5	179.1	190.5	176.7	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.6	197.6	210.2	195.0
1969 April	175.5	179.1	190.6	176.8	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.6	197.6	210.3	195.0
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	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	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	122.7	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	135.9	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	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	157.1	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
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1968 April	164.7	171.9	177.7	166.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.4	190.3	196.2	183.7
1968 May	164.9	172.8	178.1	166.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.7	191.4	196.7	184.1
1968 June	165.0	172.8	178.2	166.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.8	191.4	196.8	184.2
1968 July	165.5	173.7	178.8	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.5	197.5	184.8
1968 August	165.5	173.8	178.8	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.5	197.5	184.8
1968 September	166.0	174.5	179.4	167.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.9	193.3	198.3	185.4
1968 October	166.3	174.8	179.9	168.2	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.3	193.7	198.9	185.8
1968 November	166.8	175.3	180.2	168.6	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.8	194.2	199.3	186.3
1968 December	172.4	177.4	186.7	173.7	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	190.0	196.5	206.5	191.9
1969 January	173.1	178.3	187.8	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.8	197.6	207.6	192.8
1969 February	173.2	178.4	187.9	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.9	197.7	207.7	192.9
1969 March	173.4	178.8	188.2	175.0	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	191.1	198.1	208.0	193.2
1969 April	173.4	178.8	188.3	175.0	90.7	90.2						

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	128	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1968 May	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	167	170
1968 June	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	167	170
1968 July	174	162	171	158	169	154	158	167	173
1968 August	174	162	171	158	169	154	158	167	173
1968 September	174	162	171	158	170	154	158	170	174
1968 October	174	162	171	158	170	154	164	170	174
1968 November	174	169	171	161	170	154	164	170	177
1968 December	174	169	172	161	179	154	164	170	177
1969 January	174	169	173	164	179	155	164	170	178
1969 February	185	169	173	164	179	155	164	170	178
1969 March	185	169	173	166	179	155	164	171	178
1969 April	185	169	173	166	179	155	164	171	178
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.6	94.8	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1963	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1964	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1965	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1966	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1967	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1968	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 May	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 June	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 December	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 January	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 February	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 March	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 April	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	161	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1968 May	186	172	189	172	186	170	171	184	187
1968 June	186	172	189	172	186	170	171	184	187
1968 July	186	172	191	172	186	171	176	184	190
1968 August	186	172	191	172	186	171	176	184	190
1968 September	186	172	192	172	187	171	176	188	191
1968 October	186	172	192	172	187	172	182	188	191
1968 November	186	181	192	175	187	172	182	188	196
1968 December	187	181	193	176	197	172	182	188	196
1969 January	187	181	193	179	197	172	182	188	196
1969 February	198	181	194	181	197	172	182	188	196
1969 March	199	181	194	181	197	172	182	189	196
1969 April	199	181	194	181	197	172	182	189	196

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

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172
1968 May	170	169	176	172	173	172	169	177	171
1968 June	170	169	176	172	173	172	170	177	171
1968 July	171	169	176	172	173	178	171	178	171
1968 August	171	169	176	172	173	183	171	182	172
1968 September	171	169	176	172	178	183	171	182	172
1968 October	172	174	177	172	178	183	173	182	173
1968 November	172	174	177	178	178	183	175	184	175
1968 December	174	174	178	176	178	184	175	185	175
1969 January	177	174	183	176	178	185	177	185	175
1969 February	177	174	183	176	179	185	177	185	175
1969 March	177	174	183	176	183	185	177	185	175
1969 April	178	174	183	176	183	185	177	185	175
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	99.8	97.4	99.2
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
1968	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
1968 May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.7
1968 June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7
1968 July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7
1968 August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7
1968 September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7
1968 October	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7
1968 November	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7
1968 December	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7
1969 January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5
1969 February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5
1969 March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5
1969 April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5</

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*									All items except food
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All	
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100											
Weights	1,000	350									650
1956 } Monthly averages	102.0	102.2									102.0
1957 }	105.8	104.9									106.3
1958 }	109.0	107.1									110.0
1959 }	109.6	108.2									110.4
1960 }	110.7	107.4									112.5
1961 }	114.5	109.1									117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100											
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	
1968§	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	
1969	1,000	254	44.0-46.0 (provisional)	208.0-210.0 (provisional)	38.5-39.9 (provisional)	64.1-64.7 (provisional)	102.6-104.6 (provisional)			746	
17th January 1956 = 100											
1962 } Monthly averages	119.3	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	
1963 }		103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	
1964 }		107.0	107.8	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	
1965 }		112.1	111.6	109.3	113.1	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	
1966 }		116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	
1967 }		119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	
1968 }		125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	119.0	125.7	
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	119.3	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.9	
1962 July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	112.3	102.6	102.9	106.1	104.9	100.1	101.5	
1962 October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	88.6	103.5	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.9	
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	107.3	103.4	102.3	102.2	
1963 April 9	106.5	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	99.9	102.9	
1963 July 16	103.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	108.1	106.2	99.6	102.1	103.2	
1963 October 15	103.7	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6	103.5	
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	
1964 April 14	106.1	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	109.8	107.8	105.3	
1964 July 14	107.4	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.1	106.7	
1964 October 13	107.9	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	110.7	107.7	
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	
1965 April 13	112.0	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.4	113.0	111.0	112.2	
1965 July 13	112.7	112.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4	112.6	
1965 October 12	113.1	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1	113.8	
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	
1966 April 19	116.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8	116.3	
1966 July 19	116.6	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7	116.8	
1966 October 18	117.4	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5	118.2	
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	
1967 April 18	119.5	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1	119.4	
1967 July 18	119.2	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8	119.5	
1967 October 17	119.7	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4	120.8	
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	
1968 February 20	122.2	121.8	121.2	122.2	116.4	123.9	121.2	127.7	119.3	122.4	
1968 March 19	122.6	122.1	122.9	122.2	116.5	124.7	121.7	127.5	118.5	122.8	
1968 April 23	124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4	125.3	
1968 May 21	124.9	123.6	126.0	123.4	119.2	126.1	123.6	129.0	118.0	125.5	
1968 June 18	125.4	124.1	127.4	123.7	119.2	126.5	123.8	129.3	118.6	125.9	
1968 July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7	126.1	
1968 August 20	125.7	123.2	117.5	124.7	120.6	127.1	124.8	131.5	118.8	126.6	
1968 September 17	125.8	122.6	113.9	124.8	120.3	127.1	124.7	132.0	119.0	127.0	
1968 October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6	
1968 November 12	126.7	123.9	119.0	125.2	120.3	127.9	125.1	131.8	119.6	127.8	
1968 December 10	128.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	120.5	128.3	125.5	132.2	120.0	129.5	
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	
1969 February 18	129.8	128.2	132.2	127.6	122.1	131.5	128.1	133.4	121.6	130.5	
1969 March 18	130.3	129.4	138.4	127.7	122.2	132.0	128.4	133.4	121.4	130.7	
1969 April 22	131.7	132.1	152.4	128.0	122.6	132.3	128.7	134.2	121.4	131.6	

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

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

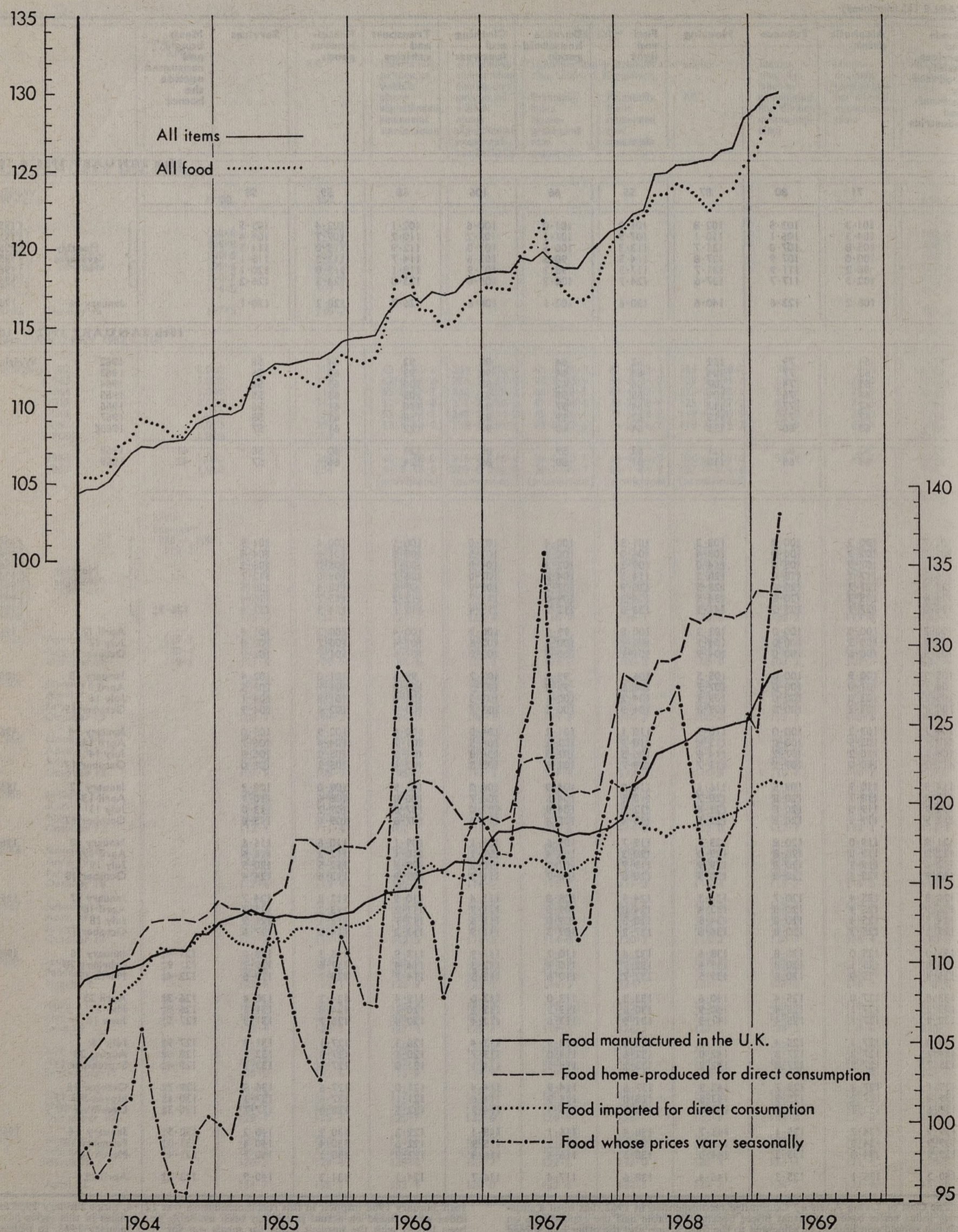
RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	Weights	
											1956-1961	1962
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100												
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58			Weights
	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			Monthly averages
	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			
	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			
	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			
	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			
	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			
	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			January 16 1962
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100												
	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		Weights
	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		1962
	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		1963
	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		1964
	99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		1965
	97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		1966
	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		1967
	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56		1968
	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57		1969
	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9		Monthly averages
	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0		
	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9		
	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		
	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		
	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4		
	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	112.4	124.5	132.4		126.9‡
	100.7	100.0	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4		April 17 1962
	101.3	100.3	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0		
	102.3	100.6	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	100.1	102.9		
	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5</							

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



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)	
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
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	4,900	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	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,256§	5,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1965	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	1	12	16	12
	February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	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	130	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	179	18	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	29	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	144	154	364	10	197	3	9	122	23
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	336	5	25	27	38
	March	252	294	94	143	750	7	676	5	21	16	24
	April	204	246	77	94	259	10	142	1	19	34	52

* 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 1969 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.

§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.

¶ Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages on the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134 (1960=100)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
I WHOLE ECONOMY										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	94.9	100.0	101.8	103.2	106.6	112.6	115.5	117.0	118.7	122.6
1b	98.3	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.5	102.9	103.8	104.0	102.5	
1c	96.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	105.0	109.4	111.2	112.5	115.8	
Costs per unit of output†										
1d	98.3	100.0	103.3	106.8	109.1	112.1	116.5	120.7	125.0	128.0
1e	99.1	100.0	105.3	109.6	110.2	113.2	117.8	124.3	127.1	130.2
1f	99.3	100.0	105.6	110.1	111.0	113.9	119.0	127.5	130.4	134.6
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	—	100.0	101.2	102.3	105.8	114.0	117.2	118.6	118.5	123.9
2b	—	100.0	101.3	101.0	99.9	101.6	102.7	102.4	99.6	97.9
2c	—	100.0	99.9	101.3	105.9	112.2	114.1	115.8	119.0	126.6
Costs per unit of output										
2d	99.3	100.0	105.2	107.8	107.7	109.4	115.4	120.4	122.1	
2e	99.4	100.0	105.6	108.5	108.8	110.5	116.9	123.9	122.9	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	—	100.0	100.2	100.6	104.7	113.0	116.8	118.3	117.1	123.6
3b	—	100.0	101.2	100.5	99.3	100.7	101.9	101.9	99.1	98.1
3c	—	100.0	99.0	100.1	105.4	112.2	114.6	116.1	118.2	126.0
Costs per unit of output										
3d	100.2	100.0	106.3	108.7	107.4	108.7	114.8	120.3	123.3	
3e	100.4	100.0	106.8	109.5	108.6	109.9	116.3	123.9	122.1	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	—	100.0	98.6	101.3	101.2	101.5	97.8	92.1	91.1	86.3
4b	—	100.0	95.7	92.9	89.2	85.8	81.3	75.4	71.5	63.8
4c	—	100.0	103.0	109.0	113.5	118.3	120.3	122.1	127.4	135.3
Costs per unit of output										
4d	100.1	100.0	102.4	100.0	99.7	99.6	102.4	106.9	107.7	
4e	99.6	100.0	102.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	104.4	110.3	111.6	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	—	100.0	94.1	88.9	93.1	105.5	110.2	103.5	97.2	103.3
5b	—	100.0	101.8	97.1	96.3	100.6	102.3	100.2	95.3	93.6
5c	—	100.0	92.4	91.6	96.7	104.9	107.7	103.3	102.0	110.4
Costs per unit of output										
5d	103.3	100.0	111.5	115.3	112.9	113.8	119.7	129.8	135.3	
5e	103.4	100.0	112.2	116.6	115.0	115.8	122.0	134.2	135.1	
6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	—	100.0	106.6	108.4	110.9	120.7	126.7	133.8	134.7	138.5
6b	—	100.0	104.3	105.8	105.0	107.7	111.1	113.4	112.1	110.3
6c	—	100.0	102.2	102.5	105.6	112.1	114.0	118.0	120.2	125.6
Costs per unit of output										
6d	98.1	100.0	102.9	105.1	104.5	106.1	112.6	114.9	118.0	
6e	98.3	100.0	103.3	106.0	105.8	107.4	114.2	118.6	117.0	
7 VEHICLES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	—	100.0	93.1	94.9	102.5	107.1	109.6	111.2	102.7	111.9
7b	—	100.0	97.9	96.5	95.4	94.8	93.3	91.2	89.3	89.3
7c	—	100.0	95.1	98.3	107.4	112.0	115.6	119.2	114.0	125.3
Costs per unit of output										
7d	99.6	100.0	110.8	109.7	106.0	110.9	115.1	115.3	125.4	
7e	99.5	100.0	111.2	110.5	106.9	111.8	116.4	118.6	124.3	
8 TEXTILES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	—	100.0	96.6	94.7	99.3	105.3	107.0	106.3	103.2	117.0
8b	—	100.0	99.1	95.2	93.0	92.7	91.2	89.6	83.4	82.1
8c	—	100.0	97.5	99.5	106.8	113.6	117.3	118.6	123.7	142.5
Costs per unit of output										
8d	97.9	100.0	109.1	110.0	108.1	108.6	112.8	120.0	120.3	
8e	98.0	100.0	109.2	111.0	109.1	109.9	114.6	124.2	119.2	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	—	100.0	104.6	112.9	120.4	124.3	131.5	136.9	141.4	148.1
9b	—	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.9	108.5	110.3	113.6	113.8	110.5
9c	—	100.0	102.4	108.6	112.6	114.6	119.2	120.5	124.3	134.0
Costs per unit of output										
9d	100.1	100.0	102.7	103.0	103.9	109.0	115.9	116.7	116.6	
9e	100.4	100.0	103.4	103.5	104.9	109.8	116.9	118.7	119.1	

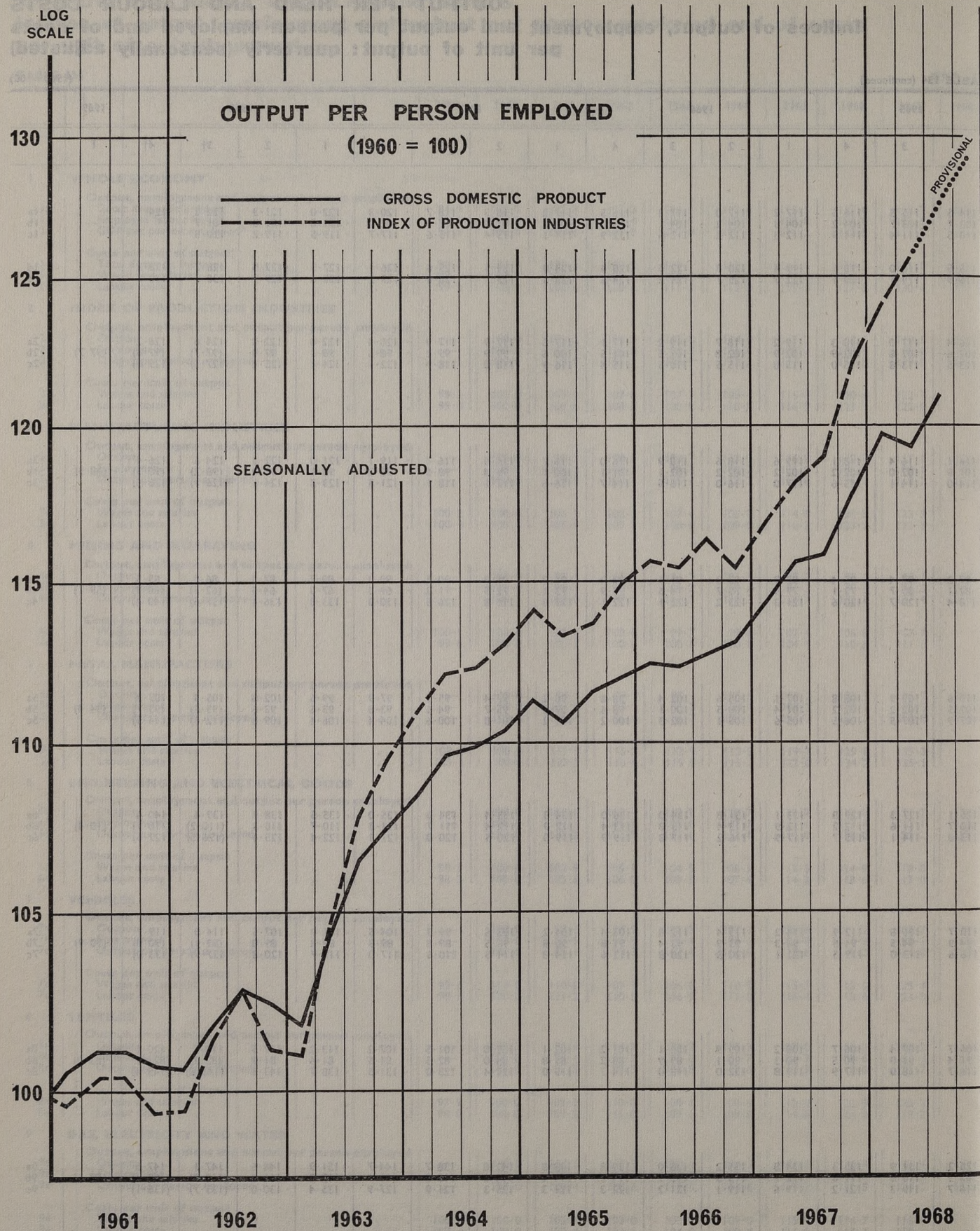
*Civil employment and H.M. Forces.

†These revised series take into account new estimates of the Gross Domestic Product at constant (1963) prices, see the article on "National income and expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1968" in the April 1968 issue of "Economic Trends".

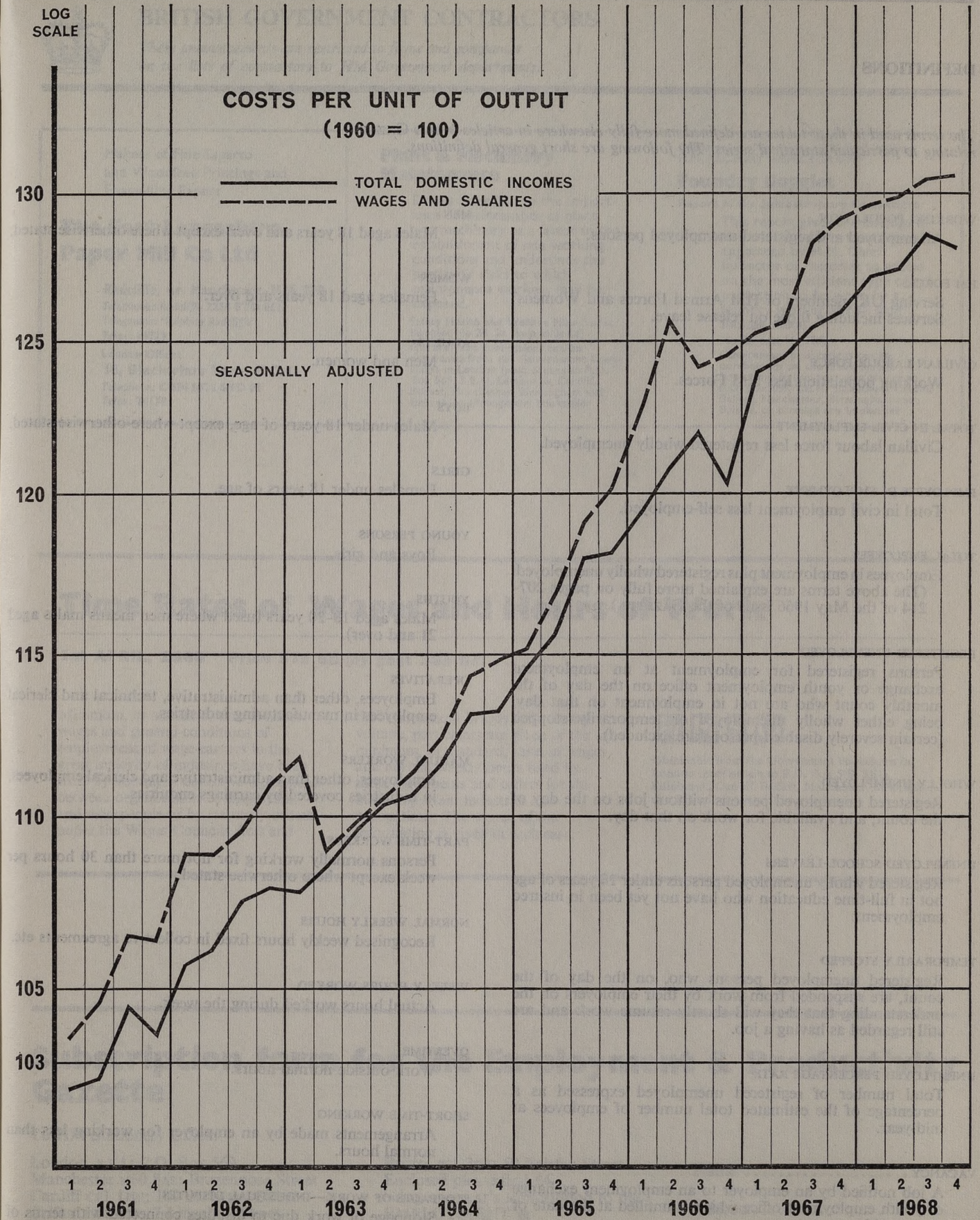
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1960=100)

	1965				1966				1967				1968				1969
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1	
I WHOLE ECONOMY																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
1a	114.5	115.5	116.5	117.2	117.0	117.3	116.5	117.2	118.3	118.7	120.3	122.0	121.3	122.8	124.1	—	
1b	103.7	103.7	104.2	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.2	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.2	102.0	101.8	101.7	102.8		
1c	110.5	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.6	112.9	114.1	115.4	115.6	117.7	119.5	119.2	120.8			
Costs per unit of output†																	
1d	115.5	118.0	118.1	119.4	120.8	122.0	120.4	124.0	124.5	125.6	126.1	127.3	127.5	128.7	128.3		
1e	116.9	119.1	120.1	122.9	125.7	124.2	124.6	125.3	125.7	128.4	129.2	129.6	129.9	130.7	130.8		
1f	116.9	119.1	120.1	122.9	125.7	124.2	124.6	125.3	125.7	128.4	129.2	129.6	129.9	130.7	130.8		
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
2a	116.4	117.0	118.3	119.2	118.7	119.2	117.1	117.6	117.9	117.9	120.4	122.0	122.8	124.6	126.2	—	
2b	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.9	102.8	102.5	101.5	100.6	99.9	99.2	98.6	98.3	97.9	(97.7)	(97.8)	(97.7)	
2c	113.5	113.8	115.0	115.8	115.5	116.3	115.4	116.9	118.0	118.9	122.1	124.1	125.4	(127.5)	(129.0)		
Costs per unit of output																	
2d	116.1	116.4	118.1	119.6	118.6	118.9	116.0	116.7	116.4	116.4	119.1	121.0	122.3	124.6	126.4	—	
2e	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.1	101.1	100.1	99.4	98.6	98.2	98.0	98.0	(98.2)	(98.3)	(98.5)	
2f	114.0	114.1	115.6	117.0	116.0	116.5	114.7	116.6	117.1	118.1	121.3	123.3	124.8	(126.9)	(128.6)		
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
3a	97.2	97.4	95.4	93.9	93.3	91.1	90.2	91.8	91.9	90.1	90.3	89.7	87.8	86.0	85.5	—	
3b	82.1	80.7	79.1	77.4	75.7	74.6	73.9	73.1	72.5	71.2	69.3	67.3	64.5	(62.5)	(60.9)	(59.7)	
3c	118.4	120.7	120.6	121.3	123.2	122.1	122.1	125.6	126.8	126.5	130.3	133.3	136.1	(137.6)	(140.4)		
Costs per unit of output																	
3d	110.6	109.9	108.8	107.1	105.6	102.4	98.8	98.2	97.4	95.2	97.9	99.6	102.8	105.4	107.3	—	
3e	102.5	102.2	102.2	101.4	100.5	100.1	98.6	97.0	95.7	94.6	93.8	93.6	93.6	(93.6)	(93.7)	(94.4)	
3f	107.9	107.5	106.5	105.6	105.1	102.3	100.2	101.2	101.8	100.6	104.4	106.4	109.8	(112.6)	(114.5)		
4 MINING AND QUARRYING																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
4a	125.1	127.3	129.8	133.1	131.8	134.0	136.0	134.3	135.4	134.0	135.0	135.5	138.3	139.4	140.4	—	
4b	110.7	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.9	112.4	111.7	111.3	110.7	110.3	(110.2)	(110.1)	(110.4)	
4c	113.0	114.1	115.7	117.9	116.2	117.8	119.9	119.0	120.5	120.0	121.3	122.4	125.4	(126.5)	(127.5)		
Costs per unit of output																	
4d	110.7	106.8	112.9	114.2	113.4	112.8	103.4	104.2	103.6	99.3	104.5	106.9	107.5	114.0	119.7	—	
4e	94.9	94.5	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.4	91.8	90.8	90.5	89.8	89.3	89.0	89.0	(89.1)	(90.0)	(90.9)	
4f	116.6	113.0	119.5	121.1	120.8	120.8	112.6	114.8	114.5	110.6	117.0	119.7	120.8	(127.9)	(133.0)		
5 METAL MANUFACTURE																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
5a	106.7	107.4	106.7	108.2	109.9	106.1	101.2	102.1	102.0	101.5	107.2	113.2	117.5	118.2	120.1	—	
5b	91.4	91.0	90.5	90.3	90.1	89.9	88.2	85.8	84.0	82.5	81.5	81.6	81.9	(82.2)	(82.6)	(83.0)	
5c	116.7	118.0	117.9	119.8	122.0	118.0	114.7	119.0									



† See footnote † to table 134.



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 Womens' 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 employees in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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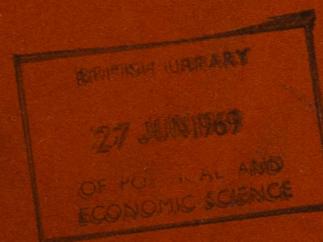
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