

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Accidents

How they are caused and how to prevent them

This well illustrated booklet contains descriptions of accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

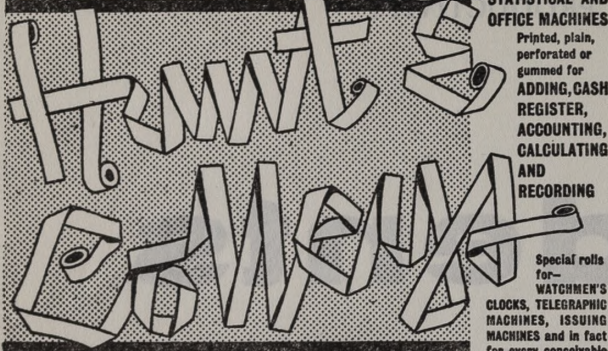
Details are given of safety precautions applicable to factories, building operations, works of engineering construction and docks.

Quarterly 2s (by post 2s 6d) annual subscription 10s including postage

HMSO

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol, or through any bookseller

The name in PAPER ROLLS!



WE MAKE ROLLS for all makes of STATISTICAL AND OFFICE MACHINES

Printed, plain, perforated or gummed for ADDING, CASH REGISTER, ACCOUNTING, CALCULATING AND RECORDING

Special rolls for—WATCHMEN'S CLOCKS, TELEGRAPHIC MACHINES, ISSUING MACHINES and in fact for every conceivable purpose.

HUNT & COLLEYS LTD., HUCKNALL RD., NOTTINGHAM Tel: 61088-9

Workshops for the Blind

REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY

Reviews the employment facilities currently provided in them, and considers their role under modern conditions and how it can be fulfilled efficiently and economically. It also considers the extent to which provision of sheltered employment for the blind should be combined with similar provision for other seriously disabled persons, and makes recommendations. 8s. 6d. (by post 9s. 2d.)

Published by HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1) Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production

Prepared in collaboration with other Government departments, principally the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, this quarterly bulletin supplies up-to-date factual information in a comprehensive and convenient form especially suitable for reference by those engaged in negotiation or arbitration. The tables cover wage rates, earnings (including salary earnings), hours of work, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects. Much of the statistical information given in the EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE is collated in summary form in time series and the publication also contains statistical analyses not published elsewhere.

Quarterly, price 30s. (by post 30s. 10d.)

Published by

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

and obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, SE1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

Sick Pay Schemes

A report which reviews the nature and extent of sick pay cover, sets out considerations to be taken into account in planning the introduction or extension of a sick pay scheme, and makes a number of recommendations which should stimulate interest and lead to further progress.

4s 6d (by post 5s)

HMSO

Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P O Box 569, S E 1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

April 1969 (pages 305-396)

Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES

PAGE	308	Employment changes in certain less skilled occupations: 1961-66
	314	Statutory wages regulation in 1968
	315	Quarterly statistics of total employment
	317	Quarterly employment statistics: historical series
	324	Estimated numbers of employees in employment, June 1968: regional analysis
	329	Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries, Great Britain: revised estimates
	330	Average retail prices of items of food
	331	Labour turnover
	332	Unemployed register: entitlement to benefit; Disabled persons in Government employment; Employment of women and young persons, special exemption orders

NEWS AND NOTES

333	Group training schemes—Top salaries—Shipyard dispute inquiry report—Success in adult training—Proposed scope of clothing industry training board—Disabled Persons Register—Professional and Executive Register—Review of Central Training Council—Industrial fatalities and diseases—Unemployment benefit
-----	---

MONTHLY STATISTICS

337	Summary
338	Employees in employment—industrial analysis
340	Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
341	Unemployment
342	Industrial analysis of unemployment
344	Area statistics of unemployment
345	Seasonal variations in unemployment
346	Placing work of employment exchanges
347	Stoppages of work
348	Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
349	Retail prices

STATISTICAL SERIES

350	Introduction
351	Employment—Unemployment—Vacancies—Overtime and short-time—Hours of work—Earnings and hours—Wages and hours—Retail prices—Stoppages of work

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscription £4.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London W.C.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 39 Brazenose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE; Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8AY.

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment and Productivity (Inf 3) 11/12 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (01-930 6200, Ext. 572).

ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to Messrs. Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., 2-4 Ludgate Circus Buildings, London E.C.4 (Telephone: 01-248 3718).

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the GAZETTE, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 5s. 0d. per page (or part) for 125 copies and 8s. 0d. per page (or part) for each additional 125 copies. Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12c), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1 Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster General.

Employment changes in certain less-skilled occupations: 1961-66

While technological changes are tending to raise the general educational and skill level of the labour force, many workers are still employed in occupations requiring little or no skill, and many young people find their first jobs in such occupations. This is likely to remain true for some years to come. This article gives the results of an examination by the Department of Employment and Productivity's Manpower Research Unit of changes between 1961 and 1966 in the numbers employed in some of these occupations. Since this is the only comprehensive source of occupational information, the study was based on data from the Censuses of Population. Because of a change between 1951 and 1961 in the occupational classification used for the Census, the analysis of movements in individual occupations must be confined to the period 1961-66. But it is possible to look at general trends in the employment of less skilled workers over a longer period. These are summarised in the next three paragraphs.

1931-61 changes

In his book "Occupation and Pay in Great Britain 1906-60", Dr. Guy Routh has shown that between 1931 and 1951 the percentage of unskilled workers in the labour force fell from 14.8 to 12.0 and that of semi-skilled workers from 35.0 to 32.6. The actual numbers of workers in each group also declined.

Occupational trends between 1951 and 1961 have been analysed in a report by the Manpower Research Unit that was published early in 1968. (Manpower Studies No. 6: Occupational Changes 1951-61, see this GAZETTE, January 1968, page 6). While the composition of occupational groups is not identical with that used by Dr. Routh, there is sufficient similarity between the two exercises to regard the 1951-61 trends as related to those taking place between 1931 and 1951. Manpower Studies No. 6 shows that semi-skilled workers' share of the labour force fell from 27.5 per cent. in 1951 to 25.3 per cent. in 1961, and that their actual numbers fell from 6,254,600 to 6,198,300. But the numbers employed in semi-skilled sales and service occupations, and to a lesser extent in semi-skilled engineering occupations, grew (although their proportion of the labour force fell). The number of unskilled workers fell

from 3,941,800 to 3,823,100 and their share of the labour force was reduced from 17.3 per cent. to 15.6 per cent.

These broad changes over the whole economy conceal movements in different directions within particular industries or by individual occupations within the broad groups referred to in the previous paragraphs. As 1961 data for Manpower Studies No. 6 was obtained by recoding the occupations of a 1 in 200 sub-sample of the employed population according to the 1951 Census classifications, figures for individual occupations are subject to such wide margins of sampling error that meaningful comparisons with the 1951 figures for such occupations cannot be made.

The 1961-66 exercise

Tables 1 and 2 show, for males and females respectively, changes between 1961 and 1966 in the numbers employed in certain occupations requiring comparatively little or no skill. The figures refer to all those in employment at any time during the week before Census, in other words those out of work for the whole of that week are excluded, but employers and the self-employed are included. Since smaller figures are subject to increasingly wide margins of sampling error, only occupations with 10,000 or more workers in at least one of the two years are shown in the tables. Therefore, some occupations are excluded from the female, but included in the male table. Occupations are listed according to their relative rates of growth or decline during the period covered by the exercise, the occupation with the largest percentage increase being at the top of each table.

The change in the total number of workers in an occupation cannot be an exact guide to the change in the number of young workers in that occupation. Tables 3 and 4, respectively, show 1961-66 employment trends for the "less-skilled" occupations in which there were fairly large numbers of males in the 15-17 and 18-19 groups. Similar data for females is shown in tables 5 and 6. For technical reasons tables 3 to 6 refer to all "economically active", that is including the "out of work". Therefore, these tables are not strictly comparable with tables 1 and 2. But the differences are not such as to invalidate general

comparisons between the trends shown by different tables. In tables 3 to 6 only occupations in which there was an increase or decrease of at least 1,000 are included. The reason for the omission of other occupations is that possible margins of sampling error are so great that actual movements could have been in a different direction from the apparent changes shown by the Census data.

Limitations

As is mentioned above, Census estimates are subject to margins of sampling error which increase as the number in the cell gets smaller. For example, a figure of 10,000 (1,000 in the sample) is subject, within 95 per cent. confidence limits, to a possible sampling error of 6 per cent. The sampling error for a figure of 1,000 (100 in the sample), again within 95 per cent. confidence limits, is 19 per cent. In particular, if the change between 1961 and 1966 is small in relation to the numbers in employment, its validity is doubtful. Two examples from table 1 are:

	Thousands			95% Confidence Limits of Change
	1961	1966	Change	
Barmen	25	26	+ 1	-400 to + 2,300
Chemical production process workers n.e.c.	112	116	+ 4	+ 1,200 to + 6,800

The total population of Great Britain is known to have been understated in the 1966 Census by about 1½ per cent., owing mainly to deficiencies in the sampling frames. Therefore, increases between 1961 and 1966 will tend to be under-estimated and decreases over-estimated. The degree of under-estimation in 1966 was greatest in London. Therefore, the occupations most likely to be affected are those concentrated there.

Because of these limitations, the tables are no more than a rough guide to 1961-66 occupational changes. While, for example, percentages are shown to one place of decimals, this does not imply that they are accurate to this degree of precision. Similarly, too much attention should not be paid to comparatively small differences, such as that between the percentage growth rates shown in table 1 for "building and contracting labourers" and "street vendors and hawkers".

Census occupation codes often cover individual occupations at different skill levels. For example, agricultural workers and shop salesmen and assistants will include a small number of workers who have entered the occupation through indentured apprenticeships and a rather larger number of other workers who have not received any formal training. The tables cannot show changes in the proportion of more highly skilled workers within occupational codes. Also the work performed by workers with a particular occupational title, and therefore the attributes required for that occupation, may change, although the title remains the same as in the past. For example, the Manpower Research Unit's report on food retailing

(published in January 1969 as Manpower Studies No. 8, see this GAZETTE, January 1969, page 10) has shown that, as a result of self-service, many shop workers are performing jobs with a lower skill content and a less varied range of duties. The level of skill required by other occupations is increasing. Such changes cannot, of course, be revealed by purely statistical comparisons such as those in this article.

1961-66 changes (all ages)

The extent to which young people are employed in the occupations identified in tables 1 and 2 varies. However, certain occupations (for instance stevedores, dock labourers) in which there are comparatively few young workers have been included, since declining opportunities in such occupations may mean that young people will have to face increasing competition for other less skilled jobs.

The tables show that, in general, female "less-skilled" jobs have been growing more quickly or declining less rapidly than those for males. Twenty of the thirty-eight occupations identified in table 1 declined between 1961 and 1966, whereas nineteen of the twenty-four shown in table 2 increased during that period. Five female occupations grew much more rapidly than any male occupation. These movements are partly a reflection of the changes during the period in the total numbers of men and women in employment. Between 1961 and 1966 male employment fell by 0.9 per cent. whereas female employment grew by 13.0 per cent. But another explanation is that many of the declining occupations are those that have been traditionally male preserves. One illustration of this is that only two of the ten occupations at the bottom of table 1 appear in table 2.

Although there was a reduction in the number of men in those occupations, the number of women employed as maids, etc., agricultural workers, labourers in engineering and allied trades, packers and labellers, and shop assistants in non-food shops increased. On the other hand, the number of men working as labourers in textiles, and as bus conductors declined to a lesser degree than the number of women in each of these occupations. Some of these differences may reflect changes in the type of work performed by workers in those occupations, or in the structure, etc. of the industries in which such workers are found.

As would be expected, growing occupations are, in general, those associated with expanding industries. These are found largely, but not only, in the service sector. Similarly declining occupations are largely those associated with industries whose total manpower requirements are falling. However, the tables also reflect changes in occupational structure within individual industries. For example, a report by the Manpower Research Unit on the electronics industry (Manpower Studies No. 5: Electronics, see this GAZETTE, December 1967, page 960) shows that the growing demand for electrical and electronic assemblers is caused not only by the expansion of the industry, but also by occupational changes within it. Table 1 also shows an increase in the number of chemical production process workers, and a corresponding decrease in the number of labourers in chemicals and allied industries.

1961-66 changes (younger age-groups)

Tables 3 and 5 show that in most of the occupations identified the decline was greater (or the increase smaller) in the 15-17 age group than among workers of all ages. Conversely, tables 4 and 6 show that in most occupations the 18-19 age group grew rapidly (or declined less quickly) than total employment in those occupations. These differences are largely attributable to working population movements in the different age groups, the decline in the 15-17 age group, for example, reflecting the increasing numbers (and proportion) of young people who are remaining in education beyond the minimum school leaving age. The effect of these changes on employment in less skilled occupations in the different age groups is illustrated in table A below which compares 1961-66 employment changes in some 40 less skilled occupations, that is the 38 shown in table 1, together with glass, ceramics, etc. production process workers not elsewhere classified and chimney sweeps with those in all occupations.

Table A

	1961-66 PERCENTAGE CHANGES	
	All occupations	40 less-skilled occupations
All ages		
Males	-0.9	-0.9
Females	+13.9	+23.1
15-17		
Males	-8.5	-10.6
Females	-9.0	-10.2
18-19		
Males	+28.0	+17.6
Females	+25.4	+10.6

The table also shows that whereas less skilled occupations' proportion of female employment in the younger age group declined, their proportion of female employment in all age groups increased considerably. This suggests that one of the main sources of recruitment for such occupations has been married women returning to the working population, and that a high proportion of those married women have been seeking employment where comparatively little education or training is required.

While it is possible to identify relatively few separate occupations in tables 3 to 6, we have also looked at changes in the different age groups for a group of purely labouring occupations, in other words 1966 Census Occupation Codes 108-116 inclusive. Although there was a 2.9 per cent. fall in the total number of male workers in these occupations, there was a 1.1 per cent. increase in the 15-17 age group and one of 23.2 per cent. in the 18-19 age group. (But these occupations' share of the total labour force in this age group was, of course, declining.)

At first sight, one slightly surprising feature of the tables is the apparent decline in the proportion of workers in the younger age groups among shop assistants and salesmen in food shops. The MRU report on food retailing suggested that a higher proportion of workers in self-service shops are under 18 than in counter-service shops. One would, therefore, have expected that the increases in the total numbers of shop assistants (food)

shown by tables 1 and 2 would be reflected by rather greater increases in the 15-17 age group. The tables show that the reverse is true. There are, however, at least two possible explanations for this apparent discrepancy. First, students in full-time education are excluded from the Census economically active population, even if they have part-time or vacation jobs. It is possible that, had they been included, changes in the younger age groups in certain occupations would be different from those shown in the tables.

Secondly, much of the increase in less skilled employment in retail distribution has been in occupations other than that of shop assistant. Self-service has led to a growing need for stock room workers, shelf-fillers, etc., most of whom will be shown in the Census as warehousemen, storekeepers and assistants, or as packers, labellers and related workers. It is not possible, from the published Census data, to measure the movement in the younger age groups in these occupations within retail distribution. However, we do have information about the changes affecting all age groups. In retail distribution there was a 17.8 per cent. increase between 1961 and 1966 in the number of male warehousemen, storekeepers and assistants and a corresponding rise of 34.3 per cent. in the number of female workers. While the Census figures indicate that the number of male "packers, labellers and related workers" in retail distribution fell slightly, this apparent change is well within the margins of sampling error. In the same occupation there was a 48.3 per cent. rise in the number of females.

A further occupational effect of self-service is that the traditional shop assistant is replaced by a cashier. In the Census occupational classification cashiers are shown together with clerks, and have not, therefore, been included among the "less-skilled" occupations discussed in this article. As both clerks working in offices and cashiers at a check-out point in a self-service store are covered by the one occupation code, it is not possible to measure the increase in the number of cashiers alone. However, the number of female clerks, cashiers, etc. in retail distribution rose by 13.4 per cent. between 1961 and 1966. ("Office machine operators" are included in the 1966 figures as these were not shown separately in 1961.) This compares with a 4.3 per cent. increase between 1961 and 1966 in the number of female clerks, etc. in all industries and services. The number of male clerks, cashiers, etc. in retail distribution fell by 5.8 per cent. between 1961 and 1966. An examination of the General Register Office's special records for a 1 in 20 sample of the enumerated population (that is a 1 in 200 sub-sample of the total population) suggests that between a fifth and a quarter of the workers (males and females combined) in retail distribution who were classified in the 1966 Census as "clerks, cashiers, etc." had used the term "cashier"—sometimes with a qualifying description—when entering their occupation in the Census return. The vast majority of these "cashiers" were women. It, therefore, seems likely that much of the increase between 1961 and 1966 in the number of female clerks, cashiers, etc. in retail distribution was in the selling area rather than in the office. Table 2 therefore understates the growth in job opportunities in food retailing for women with little or no skill.

(continued on page 313)

Table 1 1961-1966 Employment changes in certain semi and unskilled occupations: males, Great Britain

Occupation	Numbers in employment		Numerical change 1961-1966	Percentage change 1961-1966
	1961 (000's)	1966 (000's)		
Assemblers (electrical and electronic)	11	15	+ 4	+36.2
Office cleaners, window cleaners	50	60	+ 10	+18.9
Labourers n.e.c.(a) Building and Contracting	251	286	+ 35	+13.8
Street vendors, hawkers	59	67	+ 8	+13.5
Caretakers, office keepers	53	59	+ 6	+10.7
Hospital or ward orderlies, ambulance men	27	30	+ 3	+10.2
Restaurateurs, waiters, counter hands	73	78	+ 5	+ 7.1
Postmen, mail sorters	109	117	+ 8	+ 6.9
Drivers of road goods vehicles	538	574	+ 36	+ 6.6
Shop salesmen and assistants—food	146	156	+ 9	+ 6.4
Telephone operators	20	21	+ 1	+ 5.9
Other metal-making, working; jewellery and electrical production process workers	199	210	+ 11	+ 5.8
Barmen	25	26	+ 1	+ 5.0
Food processors, n.e.c.(a)	76	79	+ 3	+ 4.1
Crane and hoist operators; slingers	78	81	+ 3	+ 3.7
Chemical production process workers n.e.c.(a)	112	116	+ 4	+ 3.2
Labourers, n.e.c.(a) Glass and ceramics	31	31	+ 1	+ 2.8
Kitchen hands	16	16	(b)	+ 1.0
Messengers	29	29	(b)	- 0.8
Roundsmen (bread, milk, laundry, soft drinks)	63	62	- 1	- 1.8
Labourers n.e.c. (a) Textiles (not textile goods)	35	35	- 1	- 2.0
Bus and tram conductors	53	51	- 2	- 2.9
Packers, labellers and related workers	88	85	- 3	- 3.1
Other production process workers	66	64	- 2	- 3.2
Valets and related service workers n.e.c.(a)	20	20	- 1	- 3.3
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	24	23	- 1	- 3.7
Other labourers n.e.c.(a)	467	444	- 23	- 5.0
Labourers n.e.c.(a) Engineering and allied trades	228	215	- 12	- 5.4
Stevedores, dock labourers	64	57	- 7	- 10.7
Lorry drivers' mates, van guards	32	27	- 5	- 13.4
Labourers n.e.c.(a) Coke ovens and gas works	17	14	- 3	- 16.1
Shop salesmen and assistants—non-food	73	60	- 13	- 17.8
Agricultural workers n.e.c.(a)	334	271	- 62	- 18.7
Labourers n.e.c.(a) Chemical and allied trades	31	25	- 6	- 18.9
Labourers n.e.c.(a) Foundries in engineering and allied trades	38	30	- 8	- 20.0
Railway guards	23	18	- 5	- 21.3
Railway lengthmen	48	33	- 16	- 32.4
Porters; ticket collectors, railway	41	28	- 14	- 33.3

Notes:

1. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest thousand and percentages to one place of decimals. Numbers and percentages have been rounded separately.

2. Source: 1961 and 1966 Censuses of Population.
3. (a) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
4. (b) below 500.

Table 2 1961-1966 Employment changes in certain semi and unskilled occupations: females, Great Britain

Occupation	Numbers in employment		Numerical change 1961-1966	Percentage change 1961-1966
	1961 (000's)	1966 (000's)		
Drivers of road goods vehicles	7	11	+ 5	+67.2
Barmaids	41	66	+ 25	+61.5
Street vendors, hawkers	12	19	+ 7	+60.5
Assemblers (electrical and electronic)	45	68	+ 23	+51.0
Maids, and related service workers n.e.c.	326	486	+ 160	+49.0
Charwomen, office cleaners, window cleaners	347	466	+ 119	+34.4
Restaurateurs, waitresses, counter hands	292	392	+ 100	+34.3
Food processors n.e.c.(a)	50	67	+ 17	+33.6
Agricultural workers n.e.c.(a)	55	68	+ 12	+22.7
Shop saleswomen and assistants, non-food	486	590	+ 105	+21.5
Caretakers, office keepers	20	23	+ 3	+15.5
Kitchen hands	85	96	+ 11	+12.9
Chemical production process workers n.e.c.(a)	15	17	+ 2	+11.8
Hospital or ward orderlies	22	25	+ 3	+11.3
Labourers(a) Engineering and allied trades	22	24	+ 2	+ 9.7
Other metal-making, working; jewellery and electrical production process workers	53	58	+ 5	+ 9.6
Telephone operators	90	97	+ 8	+ 8.6
Packers, labellers and related workers	209	226	+ 17	+ 8.0
Shop saleswomen and assistants, food	245	249	+ 4	+ 1.7
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	92	90	- 2	- 2.0
Other production process workers	55	54	- 1	- 2.3
Labourers n.e.c.(a) Other	51	49	- 2	- 3.3
Bus and tram conductors	27	23	- 4	- 14.4
Labourers n.e.c. Textiles (not textile goods)	12	10	- 2	- 18.6

Notes:

1. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest thousand and percentages to one place of decimals. Numbers and percentages have been rounded separately.

2. Source: 1961 and 1966 Censuses of Population.
3. (a) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

(121827)

Table 3 1961-1966 Employment changes in certain semi and unskilled occupations: males 15-17 age group: Great Britain

Occupation	Numbers economically active		Numerical change 1961-1966 (000's)	Percentage change 1961-1966
	1961 (000's)	1966 (000's)		
Street vendors, hawkers	0.8	4.4	+ 3.7	+481.6
Drivers of road goods vehicles	5.2	6.4	+ 1.2	+ 22.1
Other labourers n.e.c.(a)	23.4	25.8	+ 2.4	+ 10.3
Lorry drivers' mates, vanguards	16.8	13.6	- 3.2	- 19.0
Shop salesmen and assistants—food	15.1	10.4	- 4.7	- 31.1
Agricultural workers n.e.c.(a)	41.8	26.3	- 15.5	- 37.1
Messengers	5.5	3.3	- 2.2	- 39.5
Labourers n.e.c.(a) Glass and ceramics	3.7	1.8	- 1.9	- 50.7

Notes: 1. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest hundred and percentages to one place of decimals. Numbers and percentages have been rounded separately. 2. Source: 1961 and 1966 Censuses of Population. 3. (a) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 4 1961-1966 Employment changes in certain semi and unskilled occupations: males 18-19 age group: Great Britain

Occupation	Numbers economically active		Numerical change 1961-1966 (000's)	Percentage change 1961-1966
	1961 (000's)	1966 (000's)		
Bus and tram conductors	3.3	5.7	+ 2.4	+74.6
Food processors n.e.c.(a)	2.3	3.5	+ 1.2	+50.2
Other metal making, working: jewellery and electrical production process workers	6.3	9.0	+ 2.7	+43.5
Labourers n.e.c.(a) Engineering and allied trades	5.3	7.6	+ 2.3	+43.0
Shop salesmen and assistants non-food	12.9	17.4	+ 4.5	+34.9
Labourers n.e.c.(a) Building and Contracting	18.4	23.6	+ 5.2	+28.2
Other labourers n.e.c.(a)	20.1	23.7	+ 3.7	+18.3
Drivers of road goods vehicles	10.8	12.5	+ 1.7	+16.2
Agricultural workers n.e.c.(a)	23.8	20.3	- 3.5	-14.6
Shop salesmen and assistants—food	6.7	5.6	- 1.0	-15.3

Notes: 1. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest hundred and percentages to one place of decimals. Numbers and percentages have been rounded separately. 2. Source: 1961 and 1966 Censuses of Population. 3. (a) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 5 1961-1966 Employment changes in certain semi and unskilled occupations: females 15-17 age group: Great Britain

Occupation	Numbers economically active		Numerical change 1961-1966 (000's)	Percentage change 1961-1966
	1961 (000's)	1966 (000's)		
Food processors n.e.c.(a)	3.8	5.2	+ 1.5	+38.7
Restaurateurs, waitresses, counterhands	7.3	8.5	+ 1.2	+16.1
Shop saleswomen and assistants—non-food	91.6	88.0	- 3.6	- 3.9
Packers, labellers and related workers	22.7	20.4	- 2.3	-10.0
Shop saleswomen and assistants—food	33.9	27.3	- 6.6	-19.5
Telephone operators	11.1	8.8	- 2.3	-21.0
Agricultural workers n.e.c.(a)	7.5	5.7	- 1.8	-24.2
Other labourers n.e.c.(a)	5.8	4.3	- 1.6	-26.5
Other production process workers	5.6	3.9	- 1.7	-30.3
Maids, and related service workers n.e.c.(a)	16.1	9.9	- 6.2	-38.6

Notes: 1. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest hundred and percentages to one place of decimals. Numbers and percentages have been rounded separately. 2. Source: 1961 and 1966 Censuses of Population. 3. (a) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 6 1961-1966 Employment changes in certain semi and unskilled occupations: females 18-19 age group: Great Britain

Occupation	Numbers economically active		Numerical change 1961-1966 (000's)	Percentage change 1961-1966
	1961 (000's)	1966 (000's)		
Assemblers (electrical and electronic)	3.4	6.1	+ 2.7	+77.5
Food processors n.e.c.(a)	3.4	5.1	+ 1.8	+52.5
Telephone operators	8.2	11.0	+ 2.8	+34.8
Restaurateurs, waiters, counterhands	6.3	7.7	+ 1.4	+23.0
Shop saleswomen and assistants—non-food	42.0	51.6	+ 9.6	+22.8
Packers, labellers and related workers	15.0	16.3	+ 1.3	+ 8.9
Shop saleswomen and assistants—food	15.8	14.8	- 1.0	- 6.4
Maids and related service workers n.e.c.(a)	13.8	10.5	- 3.3	-24.0

Notes: 1. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest hundred and percentages to one place of decimals. Numbers and percentages have been rounded separately. 2. Source: 1961 and 1966 Censuses of Population. 3. (a) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

(continued from page 310)

This article has been confined to an examination of past occupational trends. The reason for this is that we are not at present able to produce forecasts of likely employment changes in individual less skilled occupations. During 1969 the MRU hopes to produce estimates of 1972 requirements in a number of broad occupational groups. These will be based on the trends shown by the 1961-66 Censuses of Population and will take account of the most recent estimates of future industry employment requirements. However, the occupational groups identified will be very broad, and will usually cover a wider range of training/educational levels than the individual less skilled occupations discussed in this article.

Future developments

Meanwhile, it is possible to suggest some of the influences on future employment prospects in the occupations discussed in this article. The latest projections (published in the March issue of this GAZETTE) indicate that there will be little change between 1967 and 1973 in the number of males in the working population (at constant pressure of demand) and that during the same period the number of females will fall slightly (by about 0.3 per cent.). This latter estimate conceals a projected rise of 9.2 per cent. in the number of married women, many of whom are likely to be seeking part-time rather than full-time work, and a 12.9 per cent. fall in the number of other women. While the direction of both of these changes is the same as in the recent past, the rate of decline in the number of "other women" is expected to be nearly three times as fast as it was between 1962 and 1967. For both sexes the changes in the youngest age group (15-19), with a 16.7 per cent. fall for males and one of 15.4 per cent. for females, are expected to be much more marked than the overall changes.

Moreover, there will be further sharp falls in the numbers of both boys and girls between 1973 and 1974 as a result of the raising of the school leaving age. Although the broad pattern of industrial employment change is likely to remain similar to that in the recent past, service employment in the private sector (for example in distribution and hotels and catering) may grow less rapidly than in the past as a result of various Government measures to limit consumers' expenditure and as employers in these industries become more conscious of labour costs. In fact the recently published Green Paper on "The Task Ahead" suggests that there should be no need for service industries in the private sector, taken together, to increase their share of total employment between 1967 and 1972. It also indicates that employment in distribution is likely to fall, and that the manpower requirements of other private sector service industries will grow more slowly than over the last few years. Since several of these service industries employ a fairly high proportion of relatively unskilled women, any restriction on their growth is likely to affect women to a greater extent than men.

However, demands for "less-skilled" women are likely to continue to grow fairly rapidly in parts of the public sector (for instance in educational and health services) and also within manufacturing industries. Moreover the decline in a number of predominantly male employing industries/occupations is likely to continue. It, therefore, seems probable that the employment situation for women and girls will continue to be a good deal better than that for men and boys. But it should also be remembered that employers' requirements, and, therefore, their recruitment policies, are, at least to some extent, influenced by the type of labour that is available as well as by the actual content of the jobs that have to be filled.

Statutory wages regulation in 1968

There are some trades in which wage rates and conditions of employment cannot at present be satisfactorily regulated, or a reasonable standard of remuneration maintained, by voluntary collective bargaining, because of inadequate organisation among employers or workers or both. For these trades, Wages Councils have been set up under the provisions of the Wages Councils Act 1959. Each council consists of three independent members, and an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives.

There are at present 57 Wages Councils covering an estimated 3½ million workers, chiefly employed in road haulage, retail distribution and the catering trades. The councils submit proposals for minimum remuneration and holidays with pay to the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, who is required by the Act to give legal effect to these proposals by wages regulation orders which are enforceable at law.

The Secretary of State's powers and duties under the Wages Councils Act were modified by Schedule 2 of the Prices and Incomes Act 1968 which enables the making of a Wages Regulation Order to be deferred for a period of three months from the date on which the proposals are submitted. If, during that period the Secretary of State refers the proposals to the National Board for Prices and Incomes the powers of delay remain operative for three months from the date of reference, or until the board has reported, whichever is the shorter period. If the board's report is adverse to the proposals, the making of the Order may be postponed for an additional period up to a date not later than 12 months from the date of submission of the proposals.

The commission of inquiry set up in 1967 to advise the then Ministry of Labour on the desirability of abolishing the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) completed its hearings and reported to the First Secretary in August 1968. The First Secretary accepted the report (which was published in January 1969). The commission recommended the abolition of the council, but to give the parties time to provide for the new situation, and to elaborate more formal machinery of negotiation, they advocated that the abolition order should be timed to take effect not earlier than six months after the publication of the report.

The report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, under the chairmanship of Lord Donovan, was published in June 1968. The commission considered that the wages council system had impeded the growth of voluntary collective bargaining and made several recommendations, the most important of which suggested less stringent legal requirements for the abolition of councils. The Government is consulting the TUC, CBI and Wages Councils before making a decision on how the Wages Councils Act should be amended.

In December 1968 the Secretary of State gave statutory notice of her intention to vary the scope of operation of the Road Haulage Wages Council. This was made necessary by the new system of road haulage licensing introduced by the Transport Act 1968. Two objections to the draft Order were received which are at present under consideration.

Wages regulation orders

Of the 52 wages regulation orders made and becoming effective in 1968, 35 related to settlements reached on or after the 20th March 1968, and were subject to consideration under the criteria outlined in the White Paper "Productivity, Prices and Incomes Policy in 1968 and 1969" (Cmnd 3590).

Following the issue of the White Paper and the enactment of the Prices and Incomes Act in July 1968, councils meeting to consider the submission of wages regulation proposals were asked to place

on the agenda as separate items of business the White Paper and a letter from the department setting out the powers of delay vested in the Secretary of State under the Act. The making of three Orders was postponed under Schedule 2 of the Act for the maximum period of three months. Most of the orders increased the minimum wage rates and involved a reduction of working hours, and 14 varied the holiday provisions.

A general reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes for examination of the pay and conditions in the clothing manufacturing industries did not result in a standstill on settlements reached, and 14 clothing trade orders came into operation.

The wages regulation order made in accordance with proposals submitted by the Cutlery Wages Council introduced, in addition to increases in rates, a sickness benefit provision.

Permits

Wages councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minima. During 1968, 37 new permits were issued, 88 existing permits were renewed and 61 permits were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

On 31st December 1968, 154 Wages Inspectors, including 24 women, were employed full-time on visiting employers' premises, making routine inspections and investigating complaints. Statistics of inspection and enforcement are:

	1967	1968
Establishments on wages councils lists	503,267	498,902
Complaints received	8,880	8,792
Inspections	49,729	50,905
Establishments which paid arrears of remuneration (including holiday remuneration)	9,958	8,795
Workers whose wages were examined	264,115	265,370
Workers to whom arrears were paid	13,940	13,417
Amounts of arrears paid	£181,946	£177,930

Civil proceedings were taken against two employers and judgment obtained for payment of arrears of wages and holiday remuneration amounting to £20 8s. 1d. No employer was prosecuted during 1968.

Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954

This Act, which restricts night working in the baking industry, applies to all bakery workers except women and young persons, whose hours of work are controlled by the Factories Act, and whose employment during the night is prohibited.

Bakers covered by an approved voluntary agreement regulating night work may be granted, under Section 9, exemption from the main provisions of the Act. On 1st October 1968 there were 9,775 bakeries in scope of the Act, of which 2,283 had been exempted under these arrangements.

Compliance with the Act is enforced by Wages Inspectors who are empowered to enter premises, to examine and copy records, to examine workers and employers and to institute proceedings for any offence under the Act. Inspections were made in 1968 at 954 bakeries, including 181 exempted under Section 9. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Act were disclosed at 15 day bakeries and 12 night bakeries. No employer was prosecuted under the Act in 1968.

Quarterly statistics of total employment

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in September 1968 were 16,326,000 males and 8,986,000 females, a total of 25,311,000.

Between June 1968 and September 1968 there was an increase in the working population of 78,000; including 41,000 males and 38,000 females. There was an increase in civil employment of 56,000 (27,000 males and 29,000 females). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, there was a decrease in the working population of 36,000 including 35,000 females; the number in civil employment fell by 20,000, a decrease of 24,000 females being partially offset by an increase of 3,000 males.

In the twelve months from September 1967 to September 1968, the working population decreased by 214,000—217,000 fewer males but 4,000 more females. The number in employment fell by 204,000; a decrease of 224,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 20,000 females.

The numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures and the changes since September 1967 and June 1968 are given in table 1.

Standard Regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in September 1968 are given in table 2, and the changes since September 1967 and June 1968 in tables 3 and 4.

The regional estimates for September 1968 are provisional; they are not so reliable as those for June 1968 because of changes from quarter to quarter in the number of national insurance cards exchanged by employers centrally in regions different from those in which the persons are employed. They are subject to revision by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of the GAZETTE when June 1969 estimates are available. Revised September 1967 estimates published in this issue of the GAZETTE (pages 319 to 323) have been used in calculating changes between September 1967 and September 1968.

Between June and September 1968, civil employment increased by 36,000 in Scotland, by 20,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside and 13,000 in Northern Regions. There was a decrease of 24,000 in the South Western Region. Part of these changes are attributable to seasonal variations; seasonally adjusted figures, however, are not available.

In the twelve months from September 1967 to September 1968 there were decreases of 64,000 in the number in employment in the South East, 40,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside and 38,000 in North Western Regions.

Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain

	THOUSANDS								
	September 1968			Changes June 1968 to September 1968			Changes September 1967 to September 1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations									
Working population	16,326	8,986	25,311	+ 41	+ 38	+ 78	- 217	+ 4	- 214
H.M. Forces	380	15	395	- 5	-	- 5	- 17	- 1	- 18
Employers and self-employed	1,320	361	1,681				assumed no change		
Employees	14,626	8,610	23,235	+ 46	+ 38	+ 83	- 200	+ 5	- 196
Wholly unemployed	448	87	535	+ 19	+ 10	+ 29	+ 24	- 15	+ 9
Total in civil employment	15,498	8,884	24,382	+ 27	+ 29	+ 56	- 224	+ 20	- 204
Employees in employment	14,178	8,523	22,701	+ 27	+ 29	+ 56	- 224	+ 20	- 204
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population	16,292	8,940	25,232	- 1	- 35	- 36	- 225	+ 8	- 217
Total in civil employment	15,448	8,844	24,293	+ 3	- 24	- 20	- 233	+ 23	- 209
Employees in employment	14,128	8,483	22,612	+ 4	- 26	- 21	- 233	+ 23	- 209

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

Table 2 Civilian Labour Force, September 1968: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
THOUSANDS											
Employees in employment											
Males	4,827	396	821	1,455	884	1,281	1,771	821	632	1,280	14,178
Females	3,033	219	467	821	509	742	1,127	447	316	841	8,523
Total	7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701
Total in Civil employment											
Males	5,265	447	951	1,562	963	1,388	1,921	884	714	1,392	15,498
Females	3,143	229	499	854	533	774	1,184	465	338	864	8,884
Total	8,408	676	1,450	2,416	1,497	2,161	3,105	1,349	1,052	2,257	24,382
Wholly unemployed											
Males	102	9	25	38	22	45	60	54	32	60	448
Females	17	2	5	8	4	8	10	10	7	16	87
Total	119	11	30	46	26	53	71	63	39	76	535
Total employees											
Males	4,930	406	846	1,493	907	1,326	1,832	875	664	1,340	14,626
Females	3,050	221	472	829	513	749	1,137	456	324	857	8,610
Total	7,979	626	1,318	2,322	1,420	2,075	2,969	1,331	988	2,198	23,235
Total civilian labour force											
Males	5,368	457	976	1,600	986	1,433	1,982	938	746	1,452	15,946
Females	3,160	231	504	862	537	781	1,194	474	346	880	8,971
Total	8,527	687	1,480	2,462	1,523	2,214	3,176	1,412	1,092	2,333	24,916

Table 3 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, June 1968—September 1968: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
THOUSANDS											
Employees in employment } †											
Males	+ 6	+ 2	- 14	+ 12	- 8	+ 11	- 3	+ 14	+ 3	+ 1	+ 27
Females	- 2	+ 5	- 10	- 7	+ 3	+ 10	+ 2	- 1	- 4	+ 34	+ 29
Total	+ 4	+ 8	- 24	+ 5	- 4	+ 20	- 1	+ 13	- 2	+ 36	+ 56
Wholly unemployed											
Males	- 1	-	+ 1	-	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2	+ 19
Females	+ 2	-	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	-	+ 2	+ 1	-	+ 10
Total	+ 1	-	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 5	+ 4	+ 7	+ 4	+ 1	+ 29
Total employees } †											
Males	+ 7	+ 3	- 13	+ 13	- 6	+ 14	+ 1	+ 20	+ 6	+ 3	+ 46
Females	- 1	+ 6	- 10	- 6	+ 4	+ 11	+ 2	-	- 3	+ 34	+ 38
Total	+ 5	+ 8	- 22	+ 7	- 2	+ 25	+ 3	+ 20	+ 3	+ 38	+ 83

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, September 1967—September 1968: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
THOUSANDS											
Employees in employment } †											
Males	- 75	+ 1	- 9	+ 1	- 22	- 32	- 28	- 13	- 16	- 34	- 224
Females	+ 10	+ 2	- 6	+ 1	+ 7	- 7	- 9	- 3	+ 2	+ 25	+ 20
Total	- 64	+ 3	- 14	+ 2	- 14	- 40	- 38	- 16	- 14	- 9	- 204
Wholly unemployed											
Males	- 3	-	-	- 2	+ 2	+ 10	+ 2	+ 10	+ 2	+ 1	+ 24
Females	- 2	-	-	- 2	+ 2	+ 10	- 4	-	- 2	- 4	- 15
Total	- 5	-	-	- 2	+ 2	+ 10	- 1	+ 8	- 1	- 3	+ 9
Total employees } †											
Males	- 77	+ 2	- 8	+ 1	- 18	- 22	- 26	- 3	- 14	- 34	- 200
Females	+ 8	+ 2	- 6	- 1	+ 7	- 8	- 13	- 5	+ 1	+ 21	+ 5
Total	- 70	+ 3	- 14	-	- 12	- 30	- 39	- 8	- 14	- 12	- 196

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

† The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to be unchanged.

Note.—Because of changes from quarter to quarter in the numbers of national insurance cards exchanged by head offices etc. in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for September 1968 are not so reliable as for June 1968. They are, therefore, provisional, and subject to revision when June 1969 estimates are available.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: HISTORICAL SERIES

The following tables give, in full detail, the various series of quarterly employment estimates which have been published in this GAZETTE since 1966. Tables 1-5 incorporate some revisions for dates later than March 1960, and replace those published in the April 1968 issue (pages 291-295).

These series for Great Britain were introduced when estimates from June 1950 to September 1965 were published in full detail in the May 1966 issue (pages 210 to 213). Estimates for subsequent dates have since been published at quarterly intervals, and, for the main groups within the working population, have been given in the form of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted time series in table 101 each month.

Regional estimates beginning at June 1965 were introduced in the July 1966 issue (page 391). Later estimates have been published quarterly, and, for employees in employment, have been given in the form of time series in table 102 each month.

In the April, 1968 issue (pages 290-295) revised regional estimates were published for the months of March, September and December of each year up to March 1967, taking account of the number of national insurance cards of employees of larger firms which were exchanged centrally irrespective of the area in which they were actually employed. Estimates are now available of the number of cards which were exchanged in a region different from that in which the employees were employed in June 1968, and the provisional estimates for September 1967, December 1967 and March 1968 have, therefore, been revised; it has been assumed that the changes between June 1967 and June 1968 in the numbers employed outside the region in which their cards are exchanged have occurred progressively over the intervening quarters. These

estimates may be subject to further review when additional information about the location of employees in employment at June 1968 becomes available later this year.

The previously published figures for data later than March 1966 have assumed that the national and regional numbers of employers and self-employed had remained unchanged; these estimates were based on the results of the April 1966 Census of Population. Estimates of the change between June 1966 and June 1967 in the number of male employers and self-employed has now become available from sample-based estimates of Class II national insurance cards exchanged, provided by the Department of Health and Social Security. It was not possible to obtain similar estimates of the change in the number of female employers and self-employed persons because many self-employed females have opted out of the national insurance scheme and do not exchange national insurance cards. It has been assumed that there has been no change in male employers and self-employed since June 1967 and in female employers and self-employed since June 1966. Consequential revisions to the estimates of the total working population, the total numbers in the civilian labour force and the total numbers in civil employment have been made. The revisions to Table 101 of the GAZETTE were first published in the January 1969 issue (page 67).

A new seasonal adjustment procedure designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components was also introduced in Table 101 of the January 1969 issue (page 67).

The complete revised national series from March 1960 and the regional series from June 1965 are given in the tables below.

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 1. Total males and females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

		GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS										
Quarter		Employees with cards	Employees without cards		Total employees	Employers and self-employed	Forces	Working population	Wholly un-employed	Employees in employment	Civil employment	
			Civil servants In G.B.	Wholly un-employed Outside U.K.								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1960	March	21,624	656	9	34	22,323	1,675	526	24,524	402	21,921	23,596
	June	21,637	658	9	30	22,333	1,675	518	24,526	297	22,036	23,711
	September	21,722	660	9	43	22,433	1,674	513	24,620	298	22,135	23,809
	December	21,881	662	9	33	22,585	1,674	503	24,761	323	22,262	23,935
1961	March	21,971	664	9	32	22,677	1,673	485	24,835	322	22,354	24,027
	June	21,923	666	9	30	22,627	1,672	474	24,773	255	22,373	24,044
	September	22,057	670	10	47	22,784	1,669	464	24,916	291	22,493	24,162
	December	22,005	675	10	39	22,729	1,665	454	24,849	355	22,375	24,040
1962	March	22,160	680	10	44	22,893	1,663	446	25,002	411	22,482	24,145
	June	22,202	684	10	48	22,944	1,660	442	25,046	372	22,572	24,232
	September	22,263	691	10	75	23,040	1,656	436	25,133	439	22,601	24,258
	December	22,253	698	11	49	23,010	1,653	433	25,097	524	22,486	24,139
1963	March	22,212	705	11	51	22,979	1,651	431	25,060	636	22,343	23,993
	June	22,294	712	12	46	23,063	1,647	427	25,138	461	22,603	24,250
	September	22,337	713	12	77	23,138	1,644	424	25,207	468	22,707	24,315
	December	22,439	714	12	46	23,211	1,641	423	25,275	451	22,759	24,400
1964	March	22,362	714	12	39	23,127	1,638	424	25,189	415	22,712	24,350
	June	22,448	715	12	34	23,209	1,635	424	25,268	317	22,892	24,527
	September	22,603	718	12	52	23,386	1,632	423	25,440	335	23,050	24,682
	December	22,650	720	12	34	23,417	1,629	425	25,471	340	23,078	24,706
1965	March	22,594	723	12	31	23,360	1,626	424	25,410	343	23,017	24,643
	June	22,652	725	12	28	23,417	1,623	423	25,463	270	23,147	24,770
	September	22,723	732	12	45	23,513	1,620	421	25,553	304	23,209	24,829
	December	22,823	734	12	30	23,599	1,617	420	25,636	319	23,280	24,897
1966	March	22,725	735	12	28	23,500	1,614	418	25,532	307	23,194	24,807
	June	22,777	740	10	27	23,554	1,612	417	25,583	253	23,301	24,913
	September	22,847	748	10	44	23,649	1,629	416	25,695	324	23,325	24,955
	December	22,680	758	10	35	23,483	1,647	419	25,549	467	23,016	24,662
1967	March	22,451	755	10	37	23,252	1,664	419	25,335	525	22,728	24,391
	June	22,484	762	11	36	23,293	1,681	417	25,391	466	22,828	24,509
	September	22,592	766	11	63	23,431	1,681	413	25,525	526	22,905	24,586
	December	22,465	772	10	44	23,292	1,681	412	25,385	559	22,733	24,414
1968	March	22,312	766	10	45	23,133	1,681	407	25,221	572	22,561	24,242
	June	22,305	794	10	43	23,152	1,681	400	25,233	506	22,645	24,326
	September	22,360	801	10	65	23,235	1,681	395	25,311	535	22,701	24,382

Table 2 Males; unadjusted for seasonal variations

Quarter		GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS										
		Employees with cards	Employees without cards			Total employees	Employers and self-employed	Forces	Working population	Wholly un-employed	Employees in employment	Civil employment
			Civil servants	Outside U.K.	Wholly un-employed							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
1960	March	13,893	475	7	17	14,392	1,349	511	16,252	287	14,105	15,454
	June	13,916	475	7	15	14,413	1,348	503	16,264	214	14,199	15,547
	September	13,909	476	7	23	14,416	1,347	498	16,261	213	14,203	15,550
	December	14,077	477	7	17	14,579	1,347	488	16,414	233	14,346	15,693
1961	March	14,062	478	7	17	14,564	1,346	469	16,379	230	14,334	15,680
	June	14,061	479	8	15	14,564	1,344	459	16,366	185	14,379	15,722
	September	14,115	483	8	27	14,632	1,339	448	16,419	211	14,421	15,760
	December	14,130	486	8	22	14,646	1,334	438	16,418	262	14,384	15,718
1962	March	14,198	489	8	27	14,721	1,330	429	16,480	306	14,416	15,745
	June	14,227	493	8	29	14,757	1,325	425	16,507	278	14,480	15,804
	September	14,250	499	8	46	14,803	1,320	419	16,542	325	14,478	15,798
	December	14,281	505	9	28	14,824	1,315	415	16,554	399	14,424	15,739
1963	March	14,217	512	9	31	14,769	1,311	413	16,492	496	14,273	15,583
	June	14,277	518	10	27	14,832	1,306	410	16,548	346	14,486	15,792
	September	14,255	518	10	47	14,830	1,301	407	16,538	347	14,482	15,793
	December	14,347	518	10	28	14,904	1,296	406	16,606	340	14,564	15,860
1964	March	14,241	519	10	24	14,794	1,292	408	16,493	314	14,480	15,772
	June	14,301	519	10	21	14,851	1,287	408	16,546	240	14,611	15,898
	September	14,348	521	10	32	14,910	1,282	407	16,599	249	14,661	15,943
	December	14,407	522	10	21	14,960	1,277	409	16,646	255	14,705	15,982
1965	March	14,296	524	10	19	14,849	1,273	408	16,530	259	14,590	15,863
	June	14,376	525	10	18	14,929	1,268	407	16,604	207	14,722	15,989
	September	14,339	531	10	28	14,907	1,263	406	16,576	231	14,677	15,940
	December	14,429	534	10	18	14,991	1,258	405	16,654	247	14,743	16,002
1966	March	14,307	535	10	17	14,870	1,254	403	16,526	239	14,631	15,884
	June	14,342	536	8	17	14,903	1,251	402	16,556	199	14,704	15,955
	September	14,344	538	8	27	14,918	1,248	401	16,587	253	14,665	15,933
	December	14,293	546	8	23	14,870	1,246	403	16,559	373	14,497	15,782
1967	March	14,092	542	8	24	14,667	1,303	403	16,372	421	14,246	15,548
	June	14,158	545	8	24	14,736	1,320	407	16,457	378	14,358	15,678
	September	14,228	548	8	42	14,826	1,320	397	16,543	424	14,402	15,722
	December	14,156	553	8	31	14,748	1,320	396	16,464	461	14,287	15,607
1968	March	13,968	549	8	32	14,557	1,320	391	16,268	477	14,080	15,400
	June	13,980	561	8	30	14,580	1,320	385	16,285	429	14,151	15,471
	September	14,006	566	8	46	14,626	1,320	380	16,326	448	14,178	15,498

Table 3 Females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

Quarter		GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS										
		Employees with cards	Employees without cards			Total employees	Employers and self-employed	Forces	Working population	Wholly un-employed	Employees in employment	Civil employment
			Civil servants	Outside U.K.	Wholly un-employed							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
1960	March	7,730	182	2	17	7,931	326	15	8,272	115	7,816	8,142
	June	7,721	182	2	15	7,920	326	15	8,261	83	7,837	8,163
	September	7,813	183	2	19	8,018	327	15	8,359	85	7,933	8,259
	December	7,803	185	2	16	8,006	327	15	8,348	90	7,916	8,243
1961	March	7,909	186	2	16	8,113	327	16	8,456	92	8,021	8,348
	June	7,861	187	2	14	8,064	328	15	8,407	70	7,994	8,322
	September	7,942	188	2	20	8,151	330	16	8,497	79	8,072	8,401
	December	7,875	189	2	18	8,083	331	16	8,431	93	7,991	8,322
1962	March	7,962	190	2	17	8,172	333	17	8,522	106	8,066	8,399
	June	7,975	191	2	19	8,187	335	17	8,539	95	8,093	8,427
	September	8,013	192	2	30	8,237	336	17	8,591	114	8,123	8,459
	December	7,972	193	2	20	8,187	338	18	8,543	125	8,062	8,400
1963	March	7,995	193	2	20	8,210	340	18	8,568	140	8,070	8,410
	June	8,017	194	2	18	8,231	341	17	8,590	115	8,116	8,458
	September	8,082	194	2	30	8,309	343	17	8,669	121	8,188	8,531
	December	8,092	195	2	18	8,307	345	17	8,668	112	8,195	8,540
1964	March	8,121	196	2	15	8,333	346	16	8,696	102	8,232	8,578
	June	8,146	196	2	13	8,358	348	16	8,722	77	8,281	8,629
	September	8,256	197	2	20	8,475	350	16	8,841	87	8,389	8,739
	December	8,244	198	2	14	8,458	352	16	8,825	85	8,373	8,724
1965	March	8,298	199	2	12	8,511	353	16	8,880	84	8,427	8,780
	June	8,275	200	2	10	8,488	355	16	8,859	63	8,425	8,780
	September	8,384	201	3	17	8,605	357	15	8,977	73	8,532	8,895
	December	8,395	200	2	12	8,609	359	15	8,982	72	8,537	8,895
1966	March	8,418	200	2	10	8,631	360	15	9,006	68	8,563	8,923
	June	8,435	204	2	10	8,651	361	15	9,027	54	8,597	8,958
	September	8,503	210	2	16	8,732	361	15	9,108	71	8,660	9,021
	December	8,386	212	2	13	8,613	361	16	8,990	94	8,519	8,880
1967	March	8,359	212	2	13	8,586	361	16	8,963	104	8,482	8,843
	June	8,326	217	2	12	8,558	361	16	8,935	88	8,470	8,831
	September	8,364	218	2	21	8,605	361	16	8,982	102	8,503	8,864
	December	8,310	219	2	14	8,544	361	16	8,921	98	8,447	8,808
1968	March	8,344	216	2	13	8,575	361	16	8,952	95	8,480	8,841
	June	8,325	233	2	12	8,572	361	15	8,948	77	8,494	8,855
	September	8,353	235	2	19	8,610	361	15	8,986	87	8,523	8,884

Notes to tables 1-3
 (a) Employees stationed outside Great Britain are included in Col. (1) if their national insurance cards were exchanged in Great Britain by their employers. Similarly, members of H.M. Forces stationed outside Great Britain are included in Col. (7). Civil Servants without cards who are stationed overseas are shown separately in Col. (3).
 (b) The estimates for employees with cards relate to the first Monday in the months shown. The unemployment figures are taken from the mid-month counts.

(c) The relationship between the columns are as follows:
 (5) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4)
 (10) = (5) - (9)
 (8) = (5) + (6) + (7)
 (11) = (6) + (10)
 (d) Each figure is rounded to the nearest thousand. Thus rounded totals may not agree exactly with the sum of the rounded parts.

Table 4 Males, females and total; adjusted for normal seasonal variations

Quarter		GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS											
		MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL			
		Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment
1960	March	14,404	16,264	14,142	15,491	7,905	8,245	7,800	8,126	22,309	24,508	21,942	23,617
	June	14,433	16,284	14,186	15,534	7,934	8,278	7,839	8,165	22,366	24,561	22,024	23,698
	September	14,424	16,269	14,193	15,540	7,991	8,331	7,903	8,229	22,415	24,600	22,097	23,770
	December	14,540	16,375	14,332	15,679	8,045	8,387	7,960	8,287	22,585	24,761	22,292	23,966
1961	March	14,579	16,394	14,375	15,721	8,093	8,435	8,011	8,338	22,672	24,829	22,386	24,059
	June	14,582	16,384	14,363	15,706	8,081	8,425	7,999	8,327	22,663	24,810	22,362	24,033
	September	14,639	16,426	14,411	15,750	8,122	8,467	8,041	8,370	22,761	24,893	22,452	24,120
	December	14,606	16,378	14,369	15,703	8,116	8,463	8,028	8,359	22,721	24,841	22,396	24,061
1962	March	14,744	16,504	14,465	15,794	8,158	8,508	8,062	8,395	22,902	25,012	22,527	24,189
	June	14,773	16,523	14,460	15,784	8,209	8,561	8,102	8,437	22,982	25,084	22,563	24,221
	September	14,807	16,546	14,466	15,786	8,204	8,558	8,087	8,425	23,011	25,104	22,554	24,212
	December	14,781	16,511	14,406	15,721	8,212	8,568	8,091	8,429	22,992	25,078	22,496	24,149
1963	March	14,805	16,528	14,333	15,643	8,205	8,562	8,073	8,413	23,009	25,090	22,405	24,055
	June	14,845	16,561	14,464									

Table 5 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males (continued)

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Total in civil employment											
1965 June	5,383	440	982	1,613	993	1,447	1,987	929	752	1,455	15,989
September	5,317	449	974	1,614	992	1,445	1,998	930	753	1,456	15,940
December	5,380	458	969	1,608	988	1,446	2,006	929	754	1,453	16,002
1966 March	5,333	452	969	1,616	988	1,438	1,971	922	741	1,446	15,884
June	5,354	448	982	1,627	990	1,444	1,986	926	745	1,442	15,955
September	5,355	449	972	1,611	986	1,448	1,992	922	739	1,452	15,933
December	5,336	445	948	1,584	985	1,432	1,981	904	731	1,429	15,782
1967 March	5,243	439	941	1,547	973	1,418	1,951	892	720	1,416	15,548
June	5,284	446	972	1,579	991	1,409	1,951	900	722	1,414	15,678
September	5,340	446	960	1,561	985	1,420	1,949	897	730	1,426	15,722
December	5,307	447	947	1,554	983	1,420	1,926	887	720	1,407	15,607
1968 March	5,222	435	943	1,535	971	1,399	1,910	872	709	1,395	15,400
June	5,259	445	965	1,550	971	1,377	1,924	870	711	1,391	15,471
‡September	5,265	447	951	1,562	963	1,388	1,921	884	714	1,392	15,498
Wholly unemployed											
1965 June	46	5	13	10	9	15	32	22	16	39	207
September	52	5	15	12	10	16	35	25	19	41	231
December	55	7	18	11	10	18	33	28	21	46	247
1966 March	56	7	17	11	10	16	32	26	21	42	239
June	46	7	17	10	9	14	28	21	16	37	199
September	59	7	17	15	12	18	35	27	21	42	253
December	97	10	28	27	18	27	45	37	29	55	373
1967 March	112	12	29	33	19	31	54	40	31	60	421
June	97	9	22	32	17	28	51	39	27	55	378
September	105	9	25	38	20	35	58	44	30	59	424
December	116	11	29	39	21	41	59	49	33	64	461
1968 March	120	11	29	41	23	45	62	50	32	65	477
June	103	9	24	38	21	42	57	48	29	58	429
September	102	9	25	38	22	45	60	54	32	60	448
Total employees											
1965 June	5,020	394	872	1,520	927	1,359	1,875	887	685	1,381	14,929
September	4,962	404	866	1,523	928	1,358	1,891	890	690	1,385	14,907
December	5,028	414	865	1,515	925	1,362	1,898	893	693	1,388	14,991
1966 March	4,983	409	864	1,524	924	1,352	1,860	884	681	1,378	14,870
June	4,994	403	874	1,535	925	1,357	1,873	884	680	1,369	14,903
September	4,999	406	865	1,522	923	1,363	1,883	886	679	1,383	14,918
December	5,011	405	850	1,507	926	1,355	1,880	878	679	1,373	14,870
1967 March	4,925	400	842	1,474	914	1,343	1,857	870	669	1,364	14,667
June	4,944	404	865	1,504	930	1,330	1,851	875	667	1,357	14,736
September	5,007	404	854	1,492	925	1,348	1,858	878	678	1,374	14,826
December	4,985	407	846	1,485	925	1,354	1,835	873	670	1,359	14,748
1968 March	4,904	395	842	1,469	914	1,337	1,823	859	659	1,348	14,557
June	4,923	403	859	1,480	913	1,312	1,831	855	658	1,337	14,580
‡September	4,930	406	846	1,493	907	1,326	1,832	875	664	1,340	14,626
Total civilian labour force											
1965 June	5,429	445	995	1,624	1,002	1,462	2,019	951	767	1,494	16,197
September	5,369	455	989	1,627	1,002	1,461	2,034	954	772	1,497	16,170
December	5,435	464	987	1,619	999	1,464	2,040	957	775	1,499	16,249
1966 March	5,389	459	986	1,627	998	1,454	2,002	948	762	1,488	16,123
June	5,400	453	996	1,638	999	1,458	2,014	947	761	1,479	16,154
September	5,413	456	989	1,626	998	1,466	2,026	949	760	1,494	16,186
December	5,433	456	976	1,612	1,003	1,459	2,026	941	761	1,484	16,156
1967 March	5,355	451	970	1,580	992	1,449	2,005	933	751	1,476	15,969
June	5,382	455	995	1,611	1,009	1,437	2,001	938	749	1,469	16,056
September	5,445	455	984	1,599	1,004	1,455	2,008	941	760	1,486	16,146
December	5,423	458	976	1,592	1,004	1,461	1,985	936	752	1,471	16,068
1968 March	5,342	446	972	1,576	993	1,444	1,973	922	741	1,460	15,877
June	5,361	454	989	1,587	992	1,419	1,981	918	740	1,449	15,900
‡September	5,368	457	976	1,600	986	1,433	1,982	938	746	1,452	15,946

*† See footnotes on page 323.

‡ Provisional

Table 5 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: females

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment											
1965 June	2,989	208	468	837	495	737	1,140	436	316	797	8,425
September	3,000	210	476	845	504	743	1,163	445	320	823	8,532
December	3,038	211	464	842	504	749	1,150	449	316	812	8,537
1966 March	3,044	214	467	836	502	757	1,158	452	314	816	8,563
June	3,065	210	478	850	510	750	1,154	445	322	810	8,597
September	3,081	210	480	828	515	761	1,162	460	323	837	8,660
December	3,046	214	465	830	510	743	1,143	449	310	806	8,519
1967 March	3,051	210	461	826	511	746	1,121	437	310	806	8,482
June	3,035	210	473	828	511	732	1,125	443	312	798	8,470
September	3,023	217	473	820	502	749	1,136	450	314	816	8,503
December	3,005	213	462	822	512	738	1,125	450	317	801	8,447
1968 March	3,036	221	464	816	513	734	1,123	451	312	808	8,480
June	3,035	214	477	828	506	732	1,125	448	320	807	8,494
‡September	3,033	219	467	821	509	742	1,127	447	316	841	8,523
Employers and self-employed†											
1965 June	108	10	31	32	23	32	56	18	22	23	355
September	108	10	31	33	23	32	57	18	22	23	357
December	108	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	358
1966 March	109	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	360
June	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
September	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
December	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
1967 March	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
June	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
Total in civil employment											
1965 June	3,097	218	499	869	518	769	1,196	454	338	820	8,780
September	3,108	220	507	878	527	775	1,220	463	342	846	8,889
December	3,146	221	496	875	528	781	1,207	467	338	835	8,895
1966 March	3,153	224	499	869	526	789	1,215	470	336	839	8,923
June	3,175	220	510	883	534	782	1,211	463	344	833	8,958
September	3,191	220	512	861	539	793	1,219	478	345	860	9,021
December	3,156	224	497	863	534	775	1,200	467	332	829	8,880
1967 March	3,161	220	493	859	535	778	1,178	455	332	829	8,843
June	3,145	220	505	861	535	764	1,182	461	334	821	8,831
September	3,133	227	505	853	526	781	1,193	468	336	839	8,864
December	3,115	223	494	855	536	770	1,182	468	339	824	8,808
1968 March	3,146	231	496	849	537	766	1,180	469	334	831	8,841
June	3,145	224	509	861	530	764	1,182	466	342	830	8,855
‡September	3,143	229	499	854	533	774	1,184	465	338	864	8,884
Wholly unemployed											
1965 June	11	1	3	3	2	4	10	6	6	16	63
September	13	1	4	5	3	5	11	7	7	16	73
December	13	1	6	4	2	4	10	7	7	17	72
1966 March	13	2	5	4	2	4	9	6	6	17</	

Table 5 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: females (continued)

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Total Civilian Labour Force											
1965 June	3,108	220	502	872	521	773	1,206	460	343	836	8,843
September	3,121	222	512	883	529	781	1,231	470	349	862	8,962
December	3,159	222	502	879	530	785	1,217	473	345	852	8,967
1966 March	3,166	226	504	873	528	793	1,224	476	343	856	8,991
June	3,184	221	513	887	536	786	1,218	468	349	847	9,012
September	3,204	221	516	866	542	799	1,228	485	353	875	9,093
December	3,175	226	505	870	538	781	1,212	476	341	848	8,974
1967 March	3,182	223	501	867	539	785	1,193	464	342	851	8,947
June	3,162	222	510	868	539	770	1,195	469	342	840	8,919
September	3,152	229	510	863	530	789	1,207	479	345	859	8,966
December	3,134	225	502	862	540	777	1,194	477	347	844	8,905
1968 March	3,165	233	503	857	541	773	1,192	478	342	851	8,936
June	3,161	225	514	868	533	770	1,192	474	349	846	8,933
‡September	3,160	231	504	862	537	781	1,194	474	346	880	8,971

*† See footnotes on page 323.

‡ Provisional.

Table 5 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males and females

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment											
1965 June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	985	2,139	23,147
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
Employers and self-employed†											
1965 June	517	61	154	136	98	135	200	82	104	136	1,623
September	515	61	154	137	97	135	200	82	104	135	1,620
December	515	60	154	137	98	134	199	82	104	134	1,617
1966 March	515	60	154	136	98	134	199	82	103	133	1,614
June	516	60	154	136	98	133	198	81	103	133	1,612
September	524	60	156	137	99	135	200	81	103	134	1,629
December	532	61	158	138	101	136	203	81	104	134	1,647
1967 March	540	61	160	139	102	138	205	81	104	135	1,664
June	548	61	162	140	103	139	207	81	104	135	1,681
Total in civil employment											
1965 June	8,479	658	1,480	2,482	1,511	2,216	3,184	1,383	1,089	2,275	24,770
September	8,426	670	1,482	2,493	1,519	2,220	3,218	1,392	1,095	2,302	24,829
December	8,525	679	1,465	2,483	1,516	2,226	3,213	1,396	1,092	2,288	24,897
1966 March	8,486	676	1,468	2,485	1,514	2,226	3,186	1,392	1,078	2,285	24,807
June	8,529	669	1,493	2,511	1,524	2,227	3,197	1,390	1,089	2,276	24,913
September	8,546	669	1,483	2,473	1,525	2,241	3,210	1,399	1,084	2,312	24,955
December	8,492	669	1,444	2,448	1,519	2,208	3,180	1,372	1,064	2,258	24,662
1967 March	8,405	660	1,434	2,406	1,508	2,197	3,129	1,347	1,052	2,245	24,391
June	8,429	667	1,477	2,440	1,527	2,173	3,133	1,360	1,056	2,235	24,509
September	8,472	673	1,464	2,414	1,511	2,201	3,143	1,365	1,066	2,266	24,586
December	8,422	670	1,441	2,408	1,519	2,190	3,108	1,356	1,058	2,231	24,414
1968 March	8,368	665	1,439	2,385	1,508	2,166	3,090	1,342	1,042	2,226	24,242
June	8,404	668	1,474	2,411	1,501	2,141	3,106	1,336	1,054	2,221	24,326
‡September	8,408	676	1,450	2,416	1,497	2,161	3,105	1,349	1,052	2,257	24,382

Table 5 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males and females (continued)

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Wholly unemployed											
1965 June	58	6	16	14	11	19	42	28	21	55	270
September	65	7	19	17	13	22	46	32	26	58	304
December	69	8	24	15	13	23	43	35	28	63	319
1966 March	69	9	22	15	13	21	41	32	27	59	307
June	55	6	17	14	11	17	36	26	21	50	253
September	72	8	22	20	15	24	44	34	28	57	324
December	116	13	36	34	21	33	57	45	38	74	467
1967 March	132	14	36	41	24	38	68	49	40	82	525
June	114	10	27	39	21	34	63	47	35	74	466
September	124	11	30	48	24	43	72	55	40	79	526
December	136	13	37	46	25	48	72	58	41	84	559
1968 March	139	13	35	48	27	52	74	58	40	85	572
June	118	11	28	44	24	48	67	56	35	75	506
September	119	11	30	46	26	53	71	63	39	76	535
Total employees											
1965 June	8,020	603	1,343	2,360	1,424	2,100	3,026	1,329	1,006	2,193	23,417
September	7,976	615	1,347	2,373	1,434	2,107	3,064	1,342	1,017	2,224	23,513
December	8,079	627	1,335	2,361	1,431	2,115	3,058	1,349	1,016	2,217	23,599
1966 March	8,039	625	1,336	2,364	1,429	2,113	3,028	1,341	1,001	2,212	23,500
June	8,068	615	1,355	2,388	1,437	2,111	3,034	1,335	1,007	2,193	23,554
September	8,094	617	1,349	2,355	1,441	2,130	3,054	1,352	1,010	2,235	23,649
December	8,076	621	1,322	2,343	1,440	2,105	3,034	1,336	998	2,198	23,483
1967 March	7,997	613	1,310	2,308	1,429	2,096	2,993	1,315	988	2,192	23,252
June	7,995	616	1,342	2,339	1,445	2,068	2,989	1,326	987	2,174	23,293
September	8,049	623	1,332	2,322	1,432	2,105	3,008	1,339	1,002	2,210	23,431
December	8,010	622	1,316	2,315	1,441	2,099	2,972	1,332	996	2,180	23,292
1968 March	7,959	618	1,313	2,293	1,431	2,078	2,957	1,319	978	2,176	23,133
June	7,974	618	1,340	2,315	1,422	2,050	2,966	1,311	985	2,160	23,152
‡September	7,979	626	1,318	2,322	1,420	2,075	2,969	1,331	988	2,198	23,235
Total civilian labour force											
1965 June	8,537	664	1,497	2,496	1,522	2,235	3,226	1,411	1,110	2,329	25,040
September	8,491	676	1,501	2,510	1,531	2,242	3,264	1,424	1,121	2,359	25,132
December	8,594	687	1,489	2,498	1,529	2,249	3,257	1,431	1,120	2,351	25,216
1966 March	8,554	685	1,490	2,500	1,527	2,247	3,229	1,423	1,104	2,345	25,114
June	8,584	675	1,509	2,524	1,535	2,244	3,232	1,416	1,110	2,326	25,166
September	8,618	677	1,505	2,492	1,540	2,265	3,254	1,433	1,113	2,369	25,279
December	8,608	682	1,480	2,481	1,541	2,241	3,237	1,417	1,102	2,332	25,130
1967 March	8,537	674	1,470	2,447	1,531	2,234	3,198	1,396	1,092	2,327	24,916
June	8,543	677	1,504	2,479	1,548	2,207	3,196	1,407	1,091	2,309	24,974
September	8,597	684	1,494	2,462	1,535	2,244	3,215	1,420	1,106	2,345	25,112
December	8,558	683	1,478	2,455	1,544	2,238	3,179	1,413	1,100	2,315	24,973
1968 March	8,507	679	1,475	2,433	1,534	2,217	3,164				

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT, JUNE 1968: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE (table 3 on pages 228-230) showed the estimated numbers of employees in employment in each industry in Great Britain at June 1968. Corresponding estimates for each standard region are given in table 1.

Table 1 Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1968: Regional analysis THOUSANDS

	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks, Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
Total, all industries and services	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645†
of which Men aged 18 and over	4,657	377	801	1,379	853	1,212	1,701	769	603	1,212	13,571
Boys aged under 18	163	17	33	64	40	57	73	38	26	58	580
Women aged 18 and over	2,853	197	442	764	462	674	1,047	407	294	736	7,878
Girls aged under 18	182	17	35	64	44	58	78	41	27	71	616
INDUSTRY											
Total, index of production industries	3,148.5	258.5	555.9	1,404.7	820.7	1,123.8	1,565.7	658.6	488.4	993.2	11,017.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,509.7	195.5	413.1	1,197.9	616.2	855.3	1,319.9	449.8	328.4	728.3	8,613.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	99.2	56.5	46.5	29.8	33.1	30.8	16.8	21.2	14.0	65.2	413.3
Agriculture and horticulture	96.0	54.3	44.4	29.3	32.4	24.9	15.2	18.5	10.9	50.9	377.0
Forestry	2.9	*	1.7	*	*	*	1.5	*	2.8	5.9	17.4
Fishing	*	1.3	*	*	*	5.6	1.2	1.2	*	8.4	18.9
Mining and quarrying	17.5	2.4	13.6	35.8	91.3	102.0	28.4	81.6	66.1	47.1	485.9
Coal mining	7.6	—	1.0	32.2	84.0	98.2	22.6	78.3	42.8	60.7	427.5
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	1.5	*	3.9	1.2	2.7	*	3.1	1.7	4.0	2.7	21.4
Chalk, clay and gravel extraction	6.5	1.5	7.7	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	*	1.0	1.4	26.5
Other mining and quarrying	1.9	*	1.0	*	2.5	*	1.7	*	*	*	10.5
Food, drink and tobacco	217.6	39.8	64.4	68.7	47.3	81.2	128.8	38.5	20.4	100.6	806.9
Grain milling	11.6	2.4	3.0	*	3.6	3.1	7.0	1.8	2.7	36.8	36.8
Bread and flour confectionery	38.0	2.5	10.3	19.4	7.9	11.6	25.1	11.1	6.4	16.9	149.3
Biscuits	13.1	1.0	1.7	2.3	3.5	16.4	2.5	1.1	1.1	10.2	51.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	23.4	3.6	8.4	6.2	3.2	12.4	11.8	3.8	1.3	14.2	88.3
Milk products	9.7	2.0	10.1	2.9	*	1.2	4.5	1.9	2.3	2.4	35.4
Sugar	5.7	*	1.0	*	1.0	*	3.0	*	1.4	14.6	14.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	21.5	3.4	5.3	1.8	2.1	21.7	12.1	2.9	1.9	4.2	87.0
Fruit and vegetable products	15.7	15.5	1.6	4.2	7.5	7.8	10.9	2.3	5.5	71.2	71.2
Animal and poultry products	5.2	1.8	4.3	*	2.7	2.1	6.7	*	*	2.5	26.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.8	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.7	4.8	9.2	1.9	3.9	51.0	51.0
Brewing and malting	27.2	3.3	5.9	12.8	4.1	8.5	10.6	5.7	3.5	8.1	89.8
Other drink industries	17.5	1.4	3.8	4.6	1.6	3.5	5.6	2.4	1.2	25.3	66.8
Tobacco	9.9	*	8.3	—	7.7	*	5.9	1.8	1.1	3.3	38.7
Chemicals and allied industries	163.3	10.9	12.8	25.1	18.3	45.2	114.7	49.7	24.6	33.5	497.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	—	—	*	2.3	5.1	*	2.1	3.9	*	15.2
Mineral oil refining	20.9	—	—	*	*	*	7.1	*	2.2	34.1	34.1
Lubricating oils and greases	2.7	—	—	*	*	*	2.9	*	—	8.3	8.3
Chemicals and dyes	44.1	4.7	5.7	9.5	3.3	24.3	58.2	33.4	7.2	13.7	203.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	48.5	1.0	1.0	7.2	5.3	11.1	11.1	2.0	1.3	1.7	79.8
Explosives and fireworks	2.8	—	2.2	3.4	*	7.2	*	2.8	8.8	24.8	24.8
Paint and printing ink	20.3	1.0	1.2	4.3	*	3.3	7.3	3.0	2.3	43.6	43.6
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	6.9	*	*	*	1.4	4.1	17.4	2.4	1.2	34.4	34.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	9.0	3.5	1.8	4.4	*	5.9	6.2	5.1	2.1	39.5	39.5
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	8.0	*	*	1.7	*	1.4	*	*	*	13.7	13.7
Metal manufacture	46.2	3.9	5.8	143.0	44.1	107.5	38.0	53.7	91.8	45.8	579.7
Iron and steel (general)	3.9	*	*	27.4	9.6	84.7	14.9	40.5	72.5	22.2	276.0
Steel tubes	3.5	*	*	24.2	9.4	*	1.1	3.3	2.6	6.8	52.7
Iron castings, etc.	7.4	2.8	2.0	33.6	22.8	11.8	7.6	5.5	4.7	10.5	108.5
Light metals	14.1	*	*	22.1	1.4	*	5.3	1.6	9.3	3.4	58.2
Copper, brass and other base metals	17.3	*	2.7	35.7	*	9.5	9.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	84.3
Engineering and electrical goods	840.0	56.8	112.0	296.7	145.7	159.5	302.9	122.5	62.2	182.2	2,281.0
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	8.7	7.1	2.5	4.4	1.6	1.4	3.4	*	3.8	34.4	34.4
Metal-working machine tools	25.6	1.8	3.3	30.9	7.5	11.1	6.7	3.4	1.0	5.1	96.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	24.1	*	2.4	15.1	4.3	15.7	4.8	*	2.6	70.3	70.3
Industrial engines	7.4	—	5.3	10.7	9.5	3.1	*	*	*	37.4	37.4
Textile machinery and accessories	1.2	—	—	1.8	8.7	18.7	—	—	2.9	45.4	45.4
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	8.3	2.8	1.7	3.5	7.8	4.4	1.9	3.1	1.5	5.0	40.3
Mechanical handling equipment	16.1	*	4.6	6.5	6.7	3.7	8.3	*	5.2	58.7	58.7
Office machinery	23.3	*	3.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	*	11.8	48.4	48.4
Other machinery	122.6	10.5	20.1	28.1	24.0	36.4	49.3	15.2	8.3	39.3	353.8
Industrial plant and steelwork	41.8	2.0	3.5	28.1	9.9	14.8	27.2	19.3	7.5	28.5	182.6
Ordnance and small arms	4.0	*	*	2.5	1.6	2.1	4.9	4.6	*	1.5	22.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	75.8	3.5	22.8	39.3	21.1	24.0	24.8	11.6	8.2	12.4	243.5
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	91.9	3.7	8.5	4.0	2.4	4.6	6.1	2.0	2.5	6.6	132.3
Watches and clocks	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	1.5	6.3	13.7
Electrical machinery	43.3	3.9	10.8	42.2	7.8	15.8	51.4	20.0	11.3	211.6	211.6
Insulated wires and cables	23.3	—	—	4.7	1.1	*	18.3	2.4	3.2	1.0	54.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	30.3	*	15.0	8.3	*	16.5	14.2	2.1	3.4	—	91.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	201.9	12.9	15.2	16.1	11.3	27.5	9.1	9.0	25.1	33.7	334.7
Domestic electric appliances	21.4	4.3	2.3	7.3	1.0	3.5	5.7	3.9	3.7	58.4	58.4
Other electrical goods	65.4	2.1	3.4	33.8	5.9	3.3	22.4	5.2	3.5	5.9	151.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	40.2	3.5	16.8	1.3	1.3	7.1	31.5	37.6	2.8	45.9	188.1
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	29.5	3.3	12.9	1.2	1.2	6.7	25.5	32.5	2.3	35.2	149.5
Marine engineering	10.7	*	3.9	*	*	6.0	5.1	*	*	10.7	38.6
Vehicles	235.1	16.2	60.8	201.2	55.5	43.6	121.5	11.2	19.4	38.1	802.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	151.0	14.5	13.7	157.7	8.3	22.5	68.3	5.5	14.2	18.0	473.8
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.4	—	—	12.4	8.0	*	*	—	*	—	22.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	71.1	1.4	41.4	25.9	30.3	11.5	40.6	1.9	2.8	14.8	241.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	2.3	—	5.2	3.8	3.8	3.2	8.9	—	*	3.4	27.6
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	7.8	—	*	2.8	5.0	5.4	3.4	3.8	1.7	1.7	31.9
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1.5	*	*	2.1	*	*	*	—	—	*	5.3

Table 1 (continued)

	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks, Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	126.0	3.8	12.7	210.7	22.1	67.1	59.6	13.9	23.2	26.5	565.5
Tools and implements	2.4	—	*	6.0	*	10.0	1.5	*	*	*	21.7
Cutlery	5.2	—	—	*	*	6.2	*	*	*	*	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	5.9	—	—	29.3	*	1.9	2.5	*	1.8	3.2	45.9
Wire and wire manufactures	10.6	*	*	6.1	1.8	10.2	9.9	1.6	2.3	4.3	42.1
Cans and metal boxes	9.8	1.3	*	2.5	4.2	3.2	4.6	2.1	3.6	1.3	33.6
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	87.0	2.1	11.0	157.7	14.3	30.8	40.4	9.3	15.0	16.7	384.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	87.0	2.1	11.0	157.7	14.3	30.8	40.4	9.3	15.0	16.7	384.2
Textiles	32.3	3.2	15.1	34.8	120.8	164.4	190.8	20.0	17.5	90.8	689.8
Production of man-made fibres	*	—	2.5	4.8	5.4	6.6	6.5	3.7	8.9	1.1	40.5
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	2.4	—	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.1	57.5	1.2	2.1	8.6	83.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1.6	*	*	2.5	4.4	8.3	49.8	1.1	—	3.8	73.3
Woollen and worsted	2.0	—	3.4	1.2	3.5	108.1	9.9	5.7	1.0	17.7	152.4
Jute	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	14.5	15.2
Rope, twine and net	1.3	*	*	*	*	1.3	1.7	1.8	—	1.7	9.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	7.9	*	*	3.6	75.7	3.4	10.1	2.1	1.9	20.9	126.7
Lace	*</										

Table 1 (continued)

	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks, Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
Professional and scientific services.	978.3	75.3	182.0	230.6	138.2	219.6	325.7	142.4	123.8	273.7	2,689.5
Accountancy services	41.6	1.8	4.2	7.9	4.2	7.0	10.0	3.4	2.5	8.6	91.3
Educational services	426.1	43.8	90.3	127.4	76.7	117.3	165.1	75.7	63.5	124.4	1,310.2
Legal services	48.7	2.8	7.7	8.0	4.6	6.9	10.4	4.2	3.5	12.7	109.5
Medical and dental services	338.5	22.8	67.4	75.1	45.4	81.0	123.8	53.8	49.8	110.3	968.0
Religious organisations	12.0	*	1.0	*	*	1.0	2.0	*	*	1.9	20.7
Other professional and scientific services	111.4	3.9	11.4	11.3	6.7	6.4	14.4	4.5	4.0	15.8	189.8
Miscellaneous services	918.7	59.4	144.0	150.6	94.3	152.5	221.1	107.5	81.3	170.6	2,100.1
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	75.9	1.5	5.5	5.6	3.2	5.9	8.5	5.1	4.7	6.2	122.0
Sport and other recreations	26.9	2.9	3.9	4.8	2.7	6.1	9.4	5.1	2.7	5.9	70.6
Betting	18.6	*	2.2	2.5	1.2	3.6	17.9	3.1	3.5	4.3	57.3
Catering, hotels, etc.	215.9	14.9	49.2	39.9	21.3	42.9	59.9	39.0	27.9	60.6	571.4
Laundries	42.4	2.8	6.6	7.8	3.5	9.1	11.0	4.3	3.0	7.3	97.8
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	14.2	1.0	2.0	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.5	1.6	1.7	3.7	39.9
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	148.5	15.9	33.6	39.9	28.1	36.1	44.0	22.0	19.2	35.9	423.2
Repair of boots and shoes	3.5	*	*	1.3	*	1.4	*	*	*	*	9.9
Hairdressing and manicure	38.7	3.0	7.5	8.0	6.2	7.6	10.0	4.8	3.4	9.1	98.1
Private domestic service	58.3	9.7	15.5	8.0	8.1	11.9	14.0	6.3	6.2	11.5	149.5
Other services	275.8	7.1	17.4	29.3	15.5	24.2	41.0	15.8	8.9	25.2	460.4
Public administration	582.3	35.9	106.8	102.7	67.2	89.3	141.9	79.7	65.9	120.6	1,402.2†
National government service	275.8	13.6	55.9	32.5	23.3	24.9	43.5	36.3	22.3	46.0	584.0†
Local government service	306.5	22.3	50.9	70.2	43.9	64.4	98.4	43.4	43.6	74.6	818.2

* Under 1,000.
† The Great Britain figures include about 10,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom (8,000 males and 2,000 females).

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

Changes in earnings of full-time manual workers 1956-1968

From time to time, a short article has been published in this GAZETTE showing the effect of combining the average weekly earnings of the manual workers in the industries and services covered by the Department of Employment and Productivity's half-yearly (April and October) enquiries with the average weekly earnings of agricultural workers, coalminers and other workers for whom information was available from other sources. The last such article appeared in the November 1963 issue of the GAZETTE. More recently, the combined averages have been published in the Annual Abstract of Statistics (for example, table 149 of the 1968 edition).

It is thought that it would be useful to present the data comprehensively for reference purposes. However, the figures which have already been published are the combined average earnings of full-time and part-time workers, that is, men, women, youths and boys, and girls. Because reliable estimates are not available about the numbers of part-time workers in different industries, calculations have now been made for full-time workers only, using as far as possible information which is regularly published. (The figures for agricultural workers, however, have been specially calculated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from existing series and have not been published previously.)

Tables 1-3 below set out, for April each year from and including 1956, the average weekly earnings of full-time men, women, youths and boys, and girls in (a) manufacturing industries (from the DEP enquiries), (b) all the industries and services included in the DEP enquiries, and (c) the separate industries for which information is available, but not included in the DEP enquiries; together with the combined results. The combined results represent the average earnings of, in total, over 10 million full-time manual workers (at April 1968).

Table 4 shows the corresponding indices (April 1956 = 100) together with indices for all full-time manual workers (combined). The tables show that the average weekly earnings of each category, for example men in all industries (combined), differ only slightly from the averages derived from the DEP enquiries. In studying the tables it should be borne in mind that over the period from 1956 there have been changes in industrial coverage (mentioned in the footnotes to the tables) and that the proportions of men, women, boys and girls vary from year to year. It should also be noted that the indices in table 4 have been linked to allow for the changeover from the 1948 to the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification.

Table 1 Average weekly earnings of full-time manual workers: April each year

	(1948 SIC)				(1958 SIC)								
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Manufacturing industries	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Men (21 and over)	12 2 2	12 8 11	13 1 4	13 11 9	14 16 4	15 15 3	16 3 10	16 12 4	18 4 3	19 8 10	20 19 4	21 2 7	22 16 6
Women (18 and over)	5 19 7	6 5 11	6 11 2	6 17 3	7 5 2	7 12 7	7 17 1	8 3 5	8 16 4	9 4 0	9 19 5	10 4 4	10 19 2
Youths and boys	4 17 6	5 2 2	5 6 10	5 11 1	6 4 0	6 17 11	7 2 3	7 5 1	8 0 7	8 17 3	9 15 1	9 19 1	10 15 1
Girls	3 18 8	4 4 4	4 5 11	4 7 9	4 13 7	5 0 3	5 5 1	5 5 8	5 17 7	6 6 11	6 15 10	6 19 7	7 11 8
All industries covered by the DEP enquiries*													
Men (21 and over)	11 15 4	12 1 6	12 13 2	13 2 11	14 2 1	15 1 4	15 12 10	16 3 1	17 12 5	18 18 2†	20 5 0	20 11 7	22 5 3‡
Women (18 and over)	5 19 9	6 6 0	6 11 4	6 17 1	7 5 0	7 12 7	7 17 2	8 3 9	8 16 4	9 4 2†	9 19 5	10 4 2	10 18 10‡
Youths and boys	5 0 6	5 5 0	5 9 7	5 14 0	6 3 1	6 15 9	7 1 3	7 4 9	7 19 9	8 15 6†	9 12 10	9 19 0	10 15 3‡
Girls	3 18 4	4 3 11	4 5 7	4 7 4	4 13 1	4 19 11	5 4 6	5 5 2	5 16 10	6 6 4†	6 15 1	6 18 8	7 10 8‡

* All manufacturing industries; mining and quarrying (except coal); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and sea transport); certain miscellaneous services and national and local government services.

† Excluding electricity.
‡ Including dockers and postmen.

Table 2 Average weekly earnings of full-time manual workers: April each year

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Agriculture*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Men (20 and over)	8 4 8	8 14 6	9 5 8	9 13 5	10 1 5	10 14 7	10 19 10	11 14 7	12 7 11	13 4 9	14 2 2	14 13 4	15 10 0
Women	5 18 8	6 6 1	6 11 5	6 19 7	6 19 9	7 7 11	7 10 4	7 12 1	7 16 8	8 3 9	8 19 0	10 3 11	10 15 4
Youths and boys	4 19 8	5 4 0	5 12 7	5 14 2	5 19 2	6 8 3	6 11 3	7 1 3	7 6 6	7 15 9	8 14 3	9 0 9	9 7 4
Girls	4 12 11	4 12 7	4 17 3	5 8 4	5 10 5	5 12 10	5 18 2	6 0 8	6 14 10	6 12 1	6 17 7	8 5 1	8 1 11
Coal mining													
Men (21 and over)	14 14 11	15 19 9	16 4 3	15 12 6	15 19 3	16 17 6	17 16 10	18 5 0	19 8 2	20 11 4	21 12 0	22 12 1	24 2 1
Youths and boys (under 21)	8 2 0	8 16 0	8 15 8	8 8 1	8 10 1	8 18 3	9 7 1	9 6 2	9 18 11	10 12 6	11 11 3	12 15 9	13 5 2
British Rail†													
Men (20 and over) A	10 18 10	11 0 1	11 12 0	11 19 0	13 14 0	14 3 0	14 17 0	—	16 8 0	18 9 0	20 16 0	21 10 0	21 18 0
(21 and over) B	11 18 11	12 0 8	12 5 0	12 10 0	14 14 0	15 1 0	14 18 0	—	16 15 0	19 12 0	20 10 0	21 9 0	21 17 0
Women (20 and over) A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 3 0	11 3 0	12 5 0	12 16 0	13 7 0
(21 and over) B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 13 0	10 14 0	11 3 0	12 2 0	11 12 0
Youths and boys A	4 7 9	4 10 11	6 5 0	6 9 0	7 9 0	7 8 0	7 16 0	—	10 0 0	11 9 0	12 11 0	11 14 0	11 17 0
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 17 0	8 10 0	9 10 0	9 17 0	9 8 0
Girls A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 18 0	5 18 0	6 9 0	7 11 0	8 19 0
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 3 0	6 10 0	8 5 0	8 15 0	8 9 0
Inland waterways‡													
Men	9 19 10	10 1 3	10 12 0	10 19 0	11 17 0	12 15 0	13 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
London Transport§													
Men (males) A	11 5 10	12 3 0	12 4 6	13 4 0	14 9 0	15 13 0	15 16 0	—	17 10 11	19 18 10	21 0 10	21 7 3	22 2 6
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 5 1	20 14 3	22 7 6	23 6 11	22 9 5
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 15 3	17 10 10	19 7 11	19 15 0	22 4 8
Women (females) A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 8 10	16 7 6	17 10 10	18 7 11	18 16 2
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 11 10	15 7 8	16 12 1	16 4 4	16 9 8
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 19 9	8 18 9	11 2 0	11 11 0	11 19 2
Dock labour||													
Men	13 9 7	13 5 7	13 11 11	14 10 11	15 9 3	15 8 3	17 7 6	18 1 10	18 19 7	21 0 2	22 7 5	22 16 6	—
National Health Service¶													
Men (21 and over)	—	—	—	—	—	11 18 0	13 0 9	13 10 4	14 11 11	15 7 10	16 11 1	16 16 10	18 6 3
Women (18 and over)	—	—	—	—	—	7 14 9	8 10 7	8 17 4	9 11 4	9 19 11	10 16 4	10 16 0	11 18 2
Youths and boys	—	—	—	—	—	7 15 1	8 4 11	8 12 10	9 6 6	10 2 6	11 1 2	11 3 5	12 13 4
Girls	—	—	—	—	—	5 11 6	6 0 6	6 7 6	6 18 2	7 9 0	7 14 4	7 17 10	8 11 8

* England and Wales only. The figures quoted for April are simple averages of the quarterly average earnings for January/March and April/June. Average earnings in the first half of the year are normally somewhat lower than in the second half.
† A = Wages staff other than workshop } Rail staff only. See footnote * to table 3.
B = Workshop wages staff
‡ No information available for April 1963. Prior to that date, British Transport Commission census provided information as shown, but not separate information for full-time females.
§ Figures prior to April 1963 derived from the British Transport Commission Census. From April 1963 included in DEP enquiry.

§ A = Road staff.
B = Rail staff.
C = Common services
No information available for April 1963. Prior to that date, combined information available for men, but not for full-time females.
|| From April 1968 (actually October 1967) included in DEP enquiry.
¶ Hospital employees only. Information not available prior to April 1961.

Table 3 Average weekly earnings of full-time manual workers: April each year

	(1948 SIC)				(1958 SIC)								
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
All industries for which information is available, including industries covered by the DEP enquiries*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Men	11 16 6	12 4 2	12 15 0	13 3 0	14 1 10	14 19 9	15 11 9	16 2 7	17 10 2	18 16 6	20 3 4	20 10 11	22 2 11
Women	5 19 9	6 6 0	6 11 4	6 17 1	7 5 0	7 12 9	7 17 8	8 4 3	8 17 5	9 5 6	10 0 8	10 5 6	11 0 3
Youths and boys	5 5 7	5 11 0	5 15 11	5 18 6	6 6 3	6 17 9	7 3 2	7 6 5	8 1 3	8 16 7	9 13 9	10 0 5	10 15 6
Girls	3 18 11	4 4 4	4 6 2	4 8 3	4 13 8	5 0 5	5 5 7	5 5 7	5 17 4	6 6 7	6 15 3	6 19 4	7 11 1

* Also included in these figures are

Table 4 Indices of average weekly earnings of full-time manual workers: April each year*

	April 1956 = 100												
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Manufacturing industries													
Men (21 and over)	100	102.8	107.9	112.2	121.1	128.8	132.3	135.8	148.8	158.9	171.3	172.7	186.5
Women (18 and over)	100	105.3	109.7	114.8	121.2	127.4	131.1	136.4	147.2	153.6	166.5	170.6	183.0
Youths and boys	100	104.8	109.6	113.9	124.5	138.4	142.8	145.6	161.2	177.9	195.8	199.9	215.9
Girls	100	107.2	109.2	111.5	118.1	126.5	132.6	133.3	148.4	160.2	171.4	176.1	191.4
All workers	100	103.7	108.7	113.0	120.8	128.4	132.3	135.4	148.3	159.3	171.9	174.3	189.2
All industries covered by the DEP enquiries													
Men (21 and over)	100	102.6	107.6	111.7	119.7	127.9	132.8	137.1	149.6	160.5	171.9	174.7	189.0
Women (18 and over)	100	105.2	109.7	114.5	120.9	127.2	131.0	136.5	147.0	153.5	166.2	170.2	182.4
Youths and boys	100	104.5	109.0	113.4	122.5	135.1	140.6	144.0	159.0	174.6	191.9	198.0	214.2
Girls	100	107.1	109.3	111.5	118.2	126.9	132.7	133.5	148.3	160.4	171.5	176.1	191.3
All workers	100	103.5	108.3	112.5	119.8	127.7	132.8	136.7	149.2	160.4	172.4	176.0	191.4
All industries for which information is available, including industries covered by the DEP enquiries													
Men	100†	103.3†	107.8†	111.2†	119.1†	126.6	131.7	136.3†	147.9	159.0‡	170.4	173.6	187.1
Women	100†	105.2†	109.6†	114.5†	120.8†	127.3	131.4	136.9†	147.9	154.6‡	167.2	171.2	183.5
Youths and boys	100†	105.1†	109.8†	112.2†	119.6†	130.4	135.6	138.6†	152.7	167.2‡	183.5	189.8	204.1
Girls	100†	106.8†	109.3†	111.9†	118.1†	126.7	132.4	133.1†	148.0	159.6‡	170.6	175.7	190.1
All workers	100†	103.9†	108.4†	111.9†	118.9†	126.1	131.2	134.5†	146.9	158.0‡	169.6	173.5	187.6

* These indices are linked from April 1960 onwards to allow for the changeover from the 1948 to the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification.
 † Excluding National Health Service.
 ‡ Excluding British Rail and London Transport.
 § Excluding electricity.
 ¶ From October 1967 (April 1968 in this table) dockers were included in DEP figures. See also footnote † to table 2.
 † Including postmen.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The aim of the Youth Employment Service is to help young people at the stage of transition from school to work and during the early years of their employment. It is available to all boys and girls up to the age of 18 years, and to any who remain at school beyond that age.

The service is under the general direction of the Central Youth Employment Executive, staffed by officers of the Department of Employment and Productivity, the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department. This joint executive is appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, who is responsible to Parliament for the Youth Employment Service as a whole. A National Youth Employment Council and separate advisory committees for Scotland and Wales are appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity to advise him.

Locally the service is provided in most areas through youth employment offices established by local education authorities (in Scotland by education authorities) in accordance with schemes approved by the Secretary of State. In those areas where such schemes are not in operation, the service is carried out by local offices of the Department of Employment and Productivity. Each youth employment office has an experienced youth employment officer or careers advisory officer in charge; there is often a specialist officer available to advise older, more able

pupils. Local youth employment committees, made up of teachers, representatives of employers and workers, and others with a special interest in young people, assist in an advisory capacity.

The service has four main tasks. These are the collection and provision of information about careers and employment, including assistance to teachers in careers projects; the giving of vocational guidance to young people; assistance in finding suitable employment for those who do not go on to full-time further education; and keeping in touch with young people during the early years of employment so that they can be given further advice and help should this become necessary.

Youth employment officers keep in touch with employers to assist them in finding suitable young workers and also to keep themselves informed about local working conditions, training opportunities and prospects. In addition, each youth employment office is linked with all the others throughout the country so that information is readily available about opportunities in all areas.

The Youth Employment Service also issues a Careers Bulletin to schools three times a year, publishes booklets on careers and undertakes the distribution of careers literature published by professional organisations or employers

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN
 REVISED ESTIMATES FOR WEEK-ENDED 18th JANUARY 1969

These estimates take account of the information obtained from the June 1968 count of national insurance cards (see article on pages 222-224 of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE), and are, therefore, different from the unrevised estimates for January

1969 published on page 248 of the March 1969 issue. Comparable estimates for February 1969, and a note about the content of the estimates are given on page 340 of this issue. A time series is given in table 120 on page 372.

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

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time worked		Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Standing off for whole week		Working part of week		Total		
			Total	Average			Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average	
Food, drink and tobacco	176.0	32.2	1,665	9.5	0.2	7.0	0.4	5.8	13.2	0.6	0.1	12.8	21.1
Bread and flour confectionery	32.4	31.3	300	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	78.3	28.8	795	10.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	33.3	29.5	366	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal Manufacture	133.2	30.9	1,288	9.7	—	0.1	2.8	28.7	10.3	2.8	0.6	28.8	10.3
Iron and steel (general)	36.9	18.2	390	10.6	—	0.1	1.5	12.9	8.4	1.5	0.8	13.0	8.5
Iron castings, etc.	36.8	43.7	341	9.2	—	—	0.6	5.0	8.1	0.6	0.7	5.0	8.1
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	667.8	45.7	5,564	8.3	0.4	17.2	1.2	9.5	7.9	1.6	0.1	26.7	16.7
Non-electrical engineering	475.6	52.8	4,094	8.6	0.4	17.1	0.7	5.8	8.3	1.1	0.1	22.8	20.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	191.9	34.4	1,471	7.7	—	0.1	0.5	3.8	7.6	0.5	0.1	3.8	7.6
Vehicles	247.5	44.0	1,960	7.9	—	2.0	1.9	14.7	7.8	1.9	0.3	16.7	8.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	173.7	46.6	1,426	8.2	—	2.0	1.8	13.6	7.7	1.8	0.5	15.6	8.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	59.2	46.1	414	7.0	—	—	0.1	1.1	8.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	8.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	162.8	39.1	1,381	8.5	—	1.2	1.1	8.6	8.1	1.1	0.3	9.7	9.0
Textiles	136.8	24.2	1,140	8.3	0.7	27.9	3.8	37.1	9.8	4.4	0.8	65.1	14.6
Spinning and weaving of cottons, etc.	22.1	16.1	170	7.7	0.1	5.4	0.4	3.2	8.0	0.5	0.4	8.8	17.6
Woollen and worsted	39.5	31.7	352	8.9	—	1.9	0.2	2.1	9.3	0.3	0.2	4.0	14.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	16.5	15.3	107	6.5	0.4	17.8	1.9	17.2	9.2	2.3	2.1	35.0	15.2
Textile finishing	20.0	40.1	178	8.9	—	1.6	1.3	14.0	11.0	1.3	2.6	15.6	11.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.0	28.6	93	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	44.1	11.2	214	4.8	0.2	6.4	4.1	22.8	5.6	4.2	1.1	29.2	6.9
Footwear	11.4	14.0	52	4.5	0.1	3.2	3.6	18.3	5.1	3.7	4.5	21.5	5.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	94.1	36.6	946	10.1	—	0.6	0.6	5.7	9.0	0.6	0.3	6.3	9.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	84.0	37.4	654	7.8	0.3	12.7	3.6	39.4	11.1	3.9	1.7	52.1	13.5
Timber	36.2	43.0	265	7.3	—	0.8	0.1	0.5	6.9	0.1	0.1	1.3	13.4
Furniture and upholstery	21.2	29.1	140	6.6	0.3	11.0	2.3	28.7	12.5	2.6	3.5	39.7	15.6
Bedding, etc.	2.0	15.0	14	7.1	—	0.8	1.1	9.3	8.4	1.1	8.2	10.0	9.0
Paper, printing and publishing	159.5	38.9	1,383	8.7	—	1.0	0.1	1.2	8.2	0.2	—	2.1	13.0
Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	32.4	45.1	254	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	63.8	38.7	520	8.2	—	0.4	0.1	1.2	8.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	10.3
Other manufacturing industries	86.3	34.6	812	9.4	0.1	5.2	0.5	4.1	7.9	0.6	0.3	9.3	14.3
Rubber	33.1	34.6	304	9.2	—	0.1	0.4	2.8	7.8	0.4	0.4	3.0	8.1
Plastics moulding and fabricating	30.3	39.8	306	10.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.9	10.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	11.6
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,081.5	35.7	17,897	8.6	1.9	81.6	20.2	178.0	8.8	22.1	0.4	259.6	11.8

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1968

There were 388 cases of industrial diseases, including 140 of chrome ulceration, 82 of epitheliomatous ulceration and 105 of lead poisoning reported last year under the Factories Act, 1961. Four fatal cases, one of cadmium poisoning, one of epitheliomatous ulceration, one of anthrax, and one of chrome ulceration were reported. Details are:

CASES	
Lead Poisoning	105
Phosphorus Poisoning	16
Aniline Poisoning	13
Cadmium Poisoning	7
Compressed Air Illness	3
Toxic Jaundice	1
Anthrax	1
Benzene Poisoning	1
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	82
Mercurial Poisoning	4
Chrome Ulceration	140
Arsenical Poisoning	4
Toxic Anaemia	1
Beryllium Poisoning	4
Total, Cases	388
DEATHS	
Anthrax	1
Cadmium Poisoning	1
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	1
Chrome Ulceration	1
Total, Deaths	4

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 18th February 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 February 1969	Average price 18th February 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	
			d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed				
Chuck	839	71.9	66 - 78	
Sirloin (without bone)	861	95.9	84 - 108	
Silverside (without bone)*	906	90.1	80 - 100	
Back ribs (with bone)*	754	62.9	54 - 72	
Fore ribs (with bone)	774	61.3	54 - 72	
Brisket (with bone)	792	40.3	32 - 54	
Rump steak*	907	121.2	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)	765	73.3	64 - 84	
Breast*	756	21.9	16 - 30	
Best end of neck	729	56.1	40 - 72	
Shoulder (with bone)	755	52.1	44 - 60	
Leg (with bone)	766	70.8	66 - 78	
Lamb: Imported				
Loin (with bone)	621	58.0	50 - 66	
Breast*	602	14.2	10 - 20	
Best end of neck	597	47.1	36 - 58	
Shoulder (with bone)	619	43.2	38 - 48	
Leg (with bone)	616	62.8	58 - 68	
Pork: Home-killed				
Leg (foot off)	882	61.6	52 - 72	
Belly*	873	39.0	34 - 46	
Loin (with bone)	905	72.8	66 - 80	
Pork sausages	872	40.8	36 - 46	
Beef sausages	803	33.6	28 - 38	
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	636	36.7	30 - 44	
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready	407	41.9	32 - 54	
Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	291	41.0	34 - 52	
Fresh and smoked fish:				
Cod fillets	628	44.6	38 - 50	
Haddock fillets	655	51.8	42 - 60	
Haddock, smoked, whole	567	49.0	42 - 60	
Plaice, fillets	575	74.3	60 - 90	
Halibut cuts	358	91.7	72 - 120	
Herrings	572	24.4	20 - 30	
Kippers, with bone	670	33.0	28 - 36	
Bread				
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	840	19.9	19 - 21	
White 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	738	19.3	18 - 20½	
White, 14 oz loaf	795	11.3	10 - 12½	
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	717	13.1	12½ - 14	
Flour				
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	894	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 February 1969	Average price 18th February 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	
			d.	d.
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes, old, loose	678	3.8	3 - 4½	
White	547	4.7	4 - 5	
Red	—	—	—	
Potatoes, new, loose	847	33.9	28 - 42	
Tomatoes	574	11.3	6 - 18	
Cabbage, greens	717	8.5	6 - 12	
Cabbage, hearted	585	23.2	12 - 30	
Brussels sprouts	691	14.6	12 - 18	
Peas	—	—	—	
Runner beans	862	8.7	6 - 11	
Carrots	874	9.2	8 - 12	
Onions	719	15.1	12 - 18	
Mushrooms	—	—	—	
Fresh fruit				
Apples, cooking	860	16.2	12 - 20	
Apples, dessert	876	22.8	18 - 28	
Pears, dessert	817	16.7	12 - 21	
Oranges	857	15.4	12 - 18	
Bananas	847	16.5	14 - 20	
Bacon				
Collar*	728	50.0	42 - 58	
Gammon*	795	74.3	66 - 80	
Middle cut*, smoked	546	67.2	58 - 78	
Back, smoked	495	72.6	66 - 78	
Back, unsmoked	490	69.8	62 - 76	
Streaky, smoked	479	46.6	40 - 56	
Ham (not shoulder)	833	117.9	104 - 132	
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	803	31.4	24 - 36	
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	916	51.9	48 - 56	
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	10.5	—	
Butter, New Zealand	871	39.9	37 - 42	
Butter, Danish	877	45.6	42 - 50	
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	173	11.0	10 - 12	
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	158	8.2	8 - 9	
Lard	928	15.1	12 - 20	
Cheese, Cheddar type	896	41.7	34 - 48	
Eggs, large, per dozen	796	56.2	54 - 60	
Eggs, standard, per dozen	817	50.2	48 - 54	
Eggs, medium per dozen	430	44.7	42 - 48	
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	923	17.7	17 - 19	
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	827	59.6	55 - 66	
Tea, per ½ lb.				
Higher priced	381	23.7	23 - 24	
Medium priced	1,984	18.7	17 - 21	
Lower priced	753	17.3	16 - 18	

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: PERIOD ENDED 15th FEBRUARY 1969

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the period ended 15th February 1969, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Industry	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	3.0	5.1	3.9	3.7	5.7	4.5
Grain milling	3.0	4.6	3.4	2.3	4.7	2.8
Bread and flour confectionery	3.7	4.9	4.1	3.5	5.0	4.1
Biscuits	2.9	4.8	4.1	4.2	5.8	5.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4.1	6.0	5.0	4.4	7.8	6.1
Milk products	4.1	6.5	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.2
Sugar	0.9	2.0	1.1	14.9	10.2	13.9
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	3.0	5.6	4.5	3.5	5.6	4.7
Fruit and vegetable products	3.4	6.1	4.9	2.7	6.4	4.7
Animal and poultry foods	3.0	6.0	3.6	3.3	4.7	3.6
Other food industries	3.1	6.3	4.5	3.1	7.2	5.0
Brewing and malting	1.7	3.3	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.9
Other drink industries	3.4	4.7	3.9	4.6	6.3	5.2
Tobacco	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.4	1.8
Chemicals and allied industries	2.1	3.9	2.6	2.0	3.6	2.4
Coke ovens	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.9	3.5	2.0
Mineral oil refining	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Lubricating oils and greases	2.1	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5
Chemicals and dyes	2.1	3.6	2.4	1.8	2.8	2.0
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	2.5	4.7	3.7	2.5	4.5	3.6
Explosives and fireworks	1.4	3.6	2.2	2.2	3.5	2.7
Paint and printing ink	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.3
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	2.2	3.7	2.7	2.3	4.1	2.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.4
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3.2	4.2	3.5	2.5	3.3	2.7
Metal manufacture	2.8	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.7
Iron and steel (general)	2.3	3.5	2.4	2.0	3.7	2.2
Steel tubes	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Iron castings, etc.	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3
Light metals	2.9	5.2	3.3	2.4	4.0	2.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.3
Engineering and electrical goods	2.5	4.7	3.1	2.5	4.0	2.9
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.2
Metal-working machine tools	2.3	4.8	2.6	2.1	3.7	2.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.8	4.4	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.0
Industrial engines	1.4	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.2
Textile machinery, etc.	3.2	4.8	3.4	2.7	3.5	2.8
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	2.3	3.5	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.0
Mechanical handling equipment	2.6	4.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Office machinery	2.9	5.8	3.8	2.1	3.9	2.6
Other machinery	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.5	3.7	2.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1
Ordnance and small arms	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.8
Other mechanical engineering	3.2	5.4	3.7	3.1	4.0	3.3
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	1.9	3.8	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.1
Watches and clocks	4.8	7.0	6.0	2.1	4.0	3.1
Electrical machinery	1.9	4.5	2.6	2.2	3.9	2.6
Insulated wires and cables	2.4	4.2	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1.6	5.4	3.2	1.5	4.0	2.6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.4	5.1	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.2
Domestic electric appliances	2.5	4.3	3.3	2.4	5.0	3.4
Other electrical goods	3.0	5.1	4.0	2.9	4.0	3.4
Marine engineering	1.7	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.5
Vehicles	2.1	3.9	2.3	1.4	3.0	1.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	2.6	4.5	2.8	1.4	2.9	1.6
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	4.4	5.9	4.8	3.0	5.0	3.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1.2	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.3	3.4	1.4
Railway carriages, etc.	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.6
Perambulators, etc.	2.4	7.8	4.5	2.4	5.0	3.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.6	5.1	4.1	3.5	4.8	3.9
Tools and implements	3.6	5.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.2
Cutlery	3.6	4.8	4.2	3.3	4.8	4.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.9
Wire and wire manufacture	3.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.9
Cans and metal boxes	4.1	7.1	5.8	3.3	6.1	4.8
Jewellery and precious metals	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.6
Other metal industries	3.7	5.2	4.2	3.6	5.0	4.0
Textiles	3.8	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.9
Production of man-made fibres	1.6	3.2	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.5
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	6.3	5.2	5.7	5.7	4.4	5.0
Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5
Woollen and worsted	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7
Jute	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8
Rope, twine and net.	4.5	5.8	5.2	3.5	5.2	4.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	3.1	3.9	3.7	2.5	3.8	3.4
Lace	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	3.2	2.6
Carpets	2.3	3.4	2.7	2.3	3.7	2.9
Narrow fabrics	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.0	4.2	3.7
Made-up textiles	4.9	5.4	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.7
Textile finishing	3.1	4.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
Other textile industries	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6
Leather and fellmongery	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	2.9	

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 591,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 10th February 1969, it is estimated that about 251,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 71,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 139,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 130,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table opposite.

The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was explained in an article in the *MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE* (November, 1960, page 423) when these details were published in this form for the first time. This article also commented on the various categories concerned, but the term "supplementary allowance" should now be substituted for all references to "national assistance".

Entitlement to Benefit

	Thousands				Total
	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	
Receiving unemployment benefit only	213	18	15	5	251
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	65	4	1	2	71
Total receiving unemployment benefit	277	21	16	7	321
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	122	12	2	4	139
Others registered for work	91	12	15	12	130
Total	490	45	33	23	591

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

DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on 1st October, 1968 in relation to the total numbers of employees, both non-industrial and industrial. Comparable figures for 1st October, 1967 are shown in brackets.

Total number of employees	Total number of registered disabled persons	Percentage of registered disabled persons in total employed
1,083,659 (1,108,336)	30,655 (32,705)	2.8 (3.0)

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, all employers of 20 or more workers are required to employ a quota of registered disabled persons, at present 3 per cent. of total staff, and Government departments although not bound by them, have accepted the obligations of

these Acts. The percentage figure in the above table has been calculated to the nearest one decimal place; the actual percentage was 2.829. This figure for Government departments compares favourably with the average percentage of registered disabled persons employed by all other undertakings having 20 or more employees, which is 2.4 per cent.

In addition 375, or 96 per cent., of a total of 389 staff employed in designated employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment reserved for registered disabled persons under the Act.

The information, compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury is related directly to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, and the totals, therefore, differ slightly from those in the published figures of staff employed in Government departments where different criteria are applied, for example the latter return includes home based staff employed abroad.

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†	21,225	1,192	2,407	24,824
Double day shifts‡	36,309	2,371	2,792	41,472
Long spells	9,857	579	692	11,128
Night shifts	11,000	1,329	—	12,329
Part-time work§	15,999	—	—	15,999
Saturday afternoon work	3,498	125	99	3,722
Sunday work	16,982	949	566	18,497
Miscellaneous	4,516	265	75	4,856
Total	119,386	6,810	6,631	132,827

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

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

‡ Includes 10,860 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.

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 31st March 1969, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

News and Notes

GROUP TRAINING SCHEMES

Rapid progress in the development of group training schemes by industrial training boards was recorded by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, in the House of Commons recently. By March this year 425 schemes had been established in industries covered by eleven different training boards, and training boards are planning or actively considering proposals for at least another 200 groups. The groups already in operation cover about 7,000 firms and more than 200,000 employees.

The character and scope of group training schemes vary considerably with the needs of the firms concerned. Many are concerned primarily with craft training, and enable smaller engineering firms, for instance, to enjoy the benefit of off-the-job training facilities. Others are concerned with more general needs (for example, operative or supervisory training) and enable firms acting together to employ a full-time training officer and to complement each other's training facilities.

This rapid development of group schemes provides important evidence that smaller firms are being helped by the boards to participate effectively in the training effort and to share in the economic returns of improved training.

Most boards not only give generous grants to encourage the formation and development of such schemes, but are also able to supply valuable advice and initiative in the preliminary stages of forming groups. Grants to encourage groups in industries not covered by boards, are made by the Department of Employment and Productivity.

While the great majority of groups are composed of firms from the same industry, boards are also working together successfully to establish group arrangements covering firms from more than one industry, for instance in remoter areas, where the number of employers in one industry may not be sufficient to form a viable group.

TOP SALARIES

The relationship between pay and performance is a more important strand in the administration of salary as an instrument of management policy than the use of external comparisons, states the National Board for Prices and Incomes in a recent report (*TOP SALARIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES*, Cmnd 3970, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 8s. 6d. net).

The board suggests three ways of linking the pay of managers to their performance. First, the establishment of a sound salary structure in the sense that it adequately

rewards promotion and offers an inducement to the assumption of greater responsibility. Secondly, assuming the existence of such a structure, the granting of pay increases to maintain the integrity of the structure by recognising developments which have led to some jobs entailing more responsibility than before. Thirdly, the distribution of any increase in such a way as to reward high performance in the job.

The board had been asked to examine the application of the prices and incomes policy to top executive pay generally, and also to make recommendations on the appropriate range of remuneration at board and senior management level in the nationalised industries.

An earnings survey which it carried out in nationalised industries and in large industrial and commercial undertakings and financial institutions in the private sector, showed that:

at the levels covered by the reference and immediately below, salaries prevailing in the nationalised industries are substantially lower than those obtaining in the private sector (although at less senior levels this is not the case);

retirement benefits are also lower in the public sector, principally because pensions and gratuities are tied to lower final salaries;

these differences in total remuneration, that is pay and pensions combined, do not correspond with differences in the levels of responsibilities carried by senior managers in the nationalised industries as compared with men in similar positions in private sector undertakings in so far as differences in responsibilities are measurable;

benefits in kind (such as the use of cars) and other fringe benefits—except for pensions—are not a substantial element of total remuneration in the larger units of either sector of the economy.

The report says the available evidence bears out the contention of a large number of the companies which have supplied the board with information that incomes policy has had a restraining influence on pay increases at the top and has tended to mean those at the top have received proportionately less than those below them.

Dealing with salaries in the nationalised industries, the report concludes that the salary differentials both below board level and on the board should be widened, but recommends against the idea that pay in the public sector should entirely match whatever is paid in the private sector. It, therefore, suggests increases in pay to the board members of nationalised industries over three years. The new salaries recommended for chairmen and deputy-chairmen of the

main boards of the principal nationalised industries range between £13,500 and £20,000.

The NBPI says that a further review of these salaries will be required at an appropriate time, and points out that the chairman of the nationalised industries have indicated that they would consider it appropriate for the matter to be remitted to the board as a standing (or, in other words, a continuing) reference.

Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity in a statement to the House of Commons following the publication of the report, said that the Government accepted the board's conclusions about salary structures in private industry, and added that her department would apply the principles suggested when examining proposals for salary increases and would consider in consultation with the TUC and CBI the reference to the board of salary structures of individual firms.

She also stated that the Government accepted the broad analysis made by the board of the principles on which top salaries should be fixed in the nationalised sector, and was satisfied that the board's recommendations on the level of these salaries were also right in principle, and should be implemented when the requirements of incomes policy allowed.

The Government accepted the board's recommendation that from 1st April the pay of nationalised board members should be increased on average by amounts equivalent to an overall annual rate of 2½ per cent. since they were last raised in 1964. It would review the situation about the further increases in top salaries which the board recommended in the light of developments in incomes policy in the next two years.

SHIPYARD DISPUTE INQUIRY REPORT

The Court of Inquiry into the demarcation dispute between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers and the Plumbing Trades Union at the Vickers shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness, states in its report (Cmnd. 3984, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net) that it is "appalled that a dispute concerning the work of four to six men should cause such widespread disruption and jeopardise the future of the whole company".

The immediate cause of the dispute, which resulted in strike action lasting several months, was the placing by the company of two plumbers on pipe testing and buffing in the pipe production shop in place of two fitters, who were transferred to other work. The AEF fitters considered that all pipe testing and buffing in the pipe production shop was their work, whereas the company took the view that in

giving the plumbers a share in it they were honouring an informal agreement made in December 1965 with the plumbers in which consent had been given to this part of plumbers' work being relaxed to fitters as long as plumbers were overloaded with work.

The court, which was under the chairmanship of Sir Jack Scamp, finds that:

- (1) fitters should test and buff all pipes over 200 pounds pressure per square inch;
- (2) plumbers and coppersmiths should share with the fitters the testing of pipes up to 200 pounds per square inch on a ratio of one fitter to one plumber/coppersmith;
- (3) under (2) where either party is overloaded, there should be relaxation of the work by up to 20 per cent.

This rule should apply, adds the report, until such time as the parties can reach agreement upon an integrated labour force in the pipe production shop.

The court pointed out that an informal agreement was made in December 1965 between the company and the plumbers whereby some pipe testing was relaxed to fitters, and states that it considers the company should have ensured that the AEF were aware of this agreement, and as soon as that union contested its validity the company should have been ready to refer the problem to a demarcation court. It criticises the AEF for its delaying tactics which prevented the issue being referred to a demarcation court, and says it has no confidence that, after nine months of disagreement, any attempt now to settle the issue under the Demarcation Agreement procedure would be acceptable or indeed effective.

"We consider," adds the report, "that relations between the management and the unions concerned as a result of this dispute are at a low ebb, and that both sides will have to work hard to rebuild confidence. To this end we believe that the company would be well advised to re-consider their present arrangements for dealing with personnel and industrial relations matters and to ensure that the undivided and expert attention of a senior member of the management team is devoted to such matters."

SUCCESS IN ADULT TRAINING

Success in training is a difficult idea. One way to measure it is by finding out how many trainees complete their training period, and, subsequently, how long they remain in the new jobs for which they trained.

A survey which examined this problem has been carried out by the Industrial Training Research Unit of University College, London, and the results are set out in the latest Training Information Paper (No. 3, CHALLENGE OF CHANGE TO THE ADULT TRAINEE, HMSO. or through any bookseller, price 4s. 6d. net) which was published recently.

The study was made in 30 organisations known to be retraining workers over 35 years of age as well as young workers for operations which required a training period

of at least two weeks. It covered 2,364 trainees, of whom 802 were aged 35 years or more.

It was carried on for two years after the trainees had completed their training so that the results could be examined over a significant period. These results provide encouraging evidence that suitably designed training schemes for adults can be a good investment.

Perhaps the main lesson of the study is that it is necessary to distinguish between the short-term and long-term results. In many cases a larger percentage of older workers than younger workers left *during* training or *soon after* their transfer to the production floor. Subsequently, however, the situation changed; in the longer term (in other words at the end of the two years) a greater proportion of older workers remained in their new jobs.

Another point which the survey makes clear is that with older workers the *method* of training has considerable significance. In this TIP the effects of various methods are compared—traditional exposure training, systematic methods, and special methods where some particular effort has been made to design the training with the particular learning problems of adults in mind.

The advantages of designing training procedures which minimise the difficulties of these older learners are to be found in the markedly higher proportion of trainees in these circumstances who remain in their new jobs.

But the survey emphasises that concern with training methods alone is not sufficient to ensure the success of a training programme. A complete scheme should include:

- (a) adequate preparation of the trainees before formal training commences;
- (b) briefing of first line supervisors so that the critical move from training to production is safeguarded; and
- (c) adequate follow-up by training and personnel staff.

The Industrial Training Research Unit where the author, Miss Newsham, is working is continuing its investigations into these and similar training problems. Some of this work will be reported in later booklets in the series of Training Information Papers, which are designed for the layman, presenting research investigations and their findings briefly and in everyday language.

Improving the quality and efficiency of the training process is one of the main objectives of the 1964 Industrial Training Act. One way of helping to achieve this is by speeding up the introduction of new ideas, methods and techniques, and this series of booklets, produced with the approval of the Central Training Council, has this particular objective.

PROPOSED SCOPE OF CLOTHING INDUSTRY BOARD

A draft schedule outlining the activities which it is proposed should come within the scope of an industrial training board for the clothing and allied products industries has been circulated to interested organisations by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The main activities which it is proposed that the board should cover are any process

in the design, manufacture or repair of clothing; the manufacture of clothing patterns; any process in the manufacture or repair of made-up textiles; the manufacture of quilts or quilting or the remaking of quilts; the manufacture, from any combination of woven fabric and of wadding, plastic foam or other padding of tea-cosies, ironing-board covers or any similar articles; the manufacture, repair or re-covering of umbrellas or making of covers therefor; the manufacture from ostrich or other fancy feathers of fans, dress or hat trimmings or dress accessories.

Also included is arranging for the carrying out on commission of any of the activities above mentioned; the letting out on hire of tents, marquees or tarpaulins; dealing in any garments, shapes, plates or shells being products manufactured from furs or fur skins.

Excluded from the scope of the board are the manufacture of knitted articles; and when carried out by an employer engaged in the manufacture of knitted articles, the manufacture of any articles from knitted fabrics or from shaped pieces of material being knitted articles; the manufacture from woven fabric of sacks or bags; the manufacture, re-making or repair of bolsters, cushions, pillows, mattresses, divans or upholstered divan bases; the making of curtains or loose covers for furniture or for seating of any kind.

Mrs. Castle has also circulated to interested organisations a draft schedule setting out the changes she proposes to make to the scope of the Road Transport Industry Training Board. The effect of the principal amendments will bring within the scope of the board the maintenance or repair of, and the dealing in, agricultural or horticultural machinery or equipment. They will exclude from its scope the selling by wholesale of tyres for motor vehicles or goods vehicles and the public warehousing of petroleum products. The Road Transport Industry Training Board, set up in 1966, covers about one million employees.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 15th April 1968 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 654,788 compared with 655,379 at 17th April 1967.

There were 69,758 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 10th March 1969, of whom 62,562 were males and 7,196 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 59,984 (53,898 males and 6,086 females), while there were 9,774 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 5th March 1969, 5,413 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,512 men, 817 women and 84 young persons. In addition, 170 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 5th March 1969 was 29,969 consisting of 27,654 men and 2,315 women, of whom 13,601 men and 916 women were in employment.

During the period 5th December 1968 to 5th March 1969 the number of vacancies filled was 2,801. The number of vacancies unfilled at 5th March was 9,925.

REVIEW OF CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

As announced in the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE (page 210) Mr. Frank Cousins has been appointed chairman of a committee to review the functions and organisation of the Central Training Council. The committee comprising representatives of the CBI, TUC, nationalised industries, educational interests, industrial training boards and the Department of Employment and Productivity, will make recommendations to Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The committee is now ready to consider evidence. It has invited several organisations to submit written evidence, and other interested organisations or persons who have not already been approached are invited to send their views to the Secretary to the Committee, Mr. D. P. Buckley, Department of Employment and Productivity, 168 Regent Street, London, W.1. It would be appreciated if evidence could be submitted by 31st May, 1969 and if ten copies could be supplied.

The secretary would be glad to send, on request, an indication of the main issues on which the committee would be particularly interested to have evidence.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In March, 55 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 60 in February. This total included 34 arising from factory processes and 21 from building operations and works of engineering construction.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 12 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 29th March, compared with 14 in the four weeks ended 22nd February.

These 12 included three underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries, compared with eight and four a month earlier.

In the railway service there were nine fatal accidents in March and three in the previous month.

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

In March, 37 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: 14 were of chrome ulceration, 12 of lead poisoning, one of mercurial poisoning, one of aniline poisoning and nine of epitheliomatous ulceration.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended 7th March 1969 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £33,256,000. During the 13 weeks ended 6th December, 1968 the corresponding figure was £30,060,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 8th March 1968, it was £35,344,000.

Towards better training

Reports and handbooks published for the Department of Employment and Productivity and Central Training Council providing guidance on different aspects of training

- Training of training officers *Introductory courses* 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.)
- Training of training officers *A pattern for the future* 3s. 9d. (4s. 2d.)
- Supervisory training *A new approach for management* 4s. (4s. 6d.)
- An approach to the training and development of managers 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.)
- Training for commerce and the office 7s. 6d. (8s. 2d.)
- Training for office supervision 2s. (2s. 6d.)
- Central Training Council's third report 4s. (4s. 4d.)
- Glossary of training terms 4s. 9d. (5s. 2d.)
- Training research register 10s. 6d. (11s. 2d.)
- Training information paper No 1 *Design of instruction* 2s. 9d. (3s. 3d.)
- Training information paper No. 2 *Identifying supervisory training needs* 3s. 0d. (3s. 8d.)
- Training information paper No. 3 *Challenge of change to the adult trainee* 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.)
- Prices in brackets include postage*

HMSO

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

Training Abstracts Service

A service providing up to 80 abstracts a month, printed on cards and designed to give convenient summaries of books, articles etc. of direct interest to anyone concerned with training. The abstracts are up to 400 words in length and are classified according to a special classification of Training Information. Subscription £5 10s a year

Further information on this Service from Department of Employment and Productivity, Training Department (TD4) 168 Regent Street, London W1. (Telephone 437-9088 Ext 5)

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 10,980,600 in February (8,092,500 males, 2,888,100 females). The total included 8,669,300 (5,948,300 males, 2,721,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,452,800 (1,364,200 males, 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 9,000 lower than that for January 1969 and 63,000 lower than in February 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 4,000 higher than in January 1969 and 44,000 higher than in February 1968. The number in construction was 11,000 lower than in January 1969 and 28,000 lower than in February 1968.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 10th March 1969 in Great Britain was 564,283. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 504,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 487,000 in February.

In addition, there were 1,770 unemployed school-leavers and 23,357 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 589,410, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees. This was 1,811 less than in February when the percentage rate was 2.6.

Among those wholly unemployed in March, 221,395 (39.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 232,179 (40.5 per cent.) in February; 87,075 (15.5 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 96,459 (16.8 per cent.) in February.

Between February and March the number temporarily stopped rose by 8,242 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 755.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 5th March 1969, was 195,334; 8,684 more than on 5th February. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 202,900, compared

with about 207,700 in February. Including 88,524 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 5th March was 283,858; 20,103 more than on 5th February.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 15th February 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 2,087,600. This is about 35.8 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 24,300 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st March 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 176.5 and 194.8 compared with 176.4 and 194.6 (revised figures) at 28th February 1969.

Index of Retail Prices

At 18th March the official retail prices index was 130.3 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 129.8 at 18th February and 122.6 at 19th March 1968. The index for food was 129.4 compared with 128.2 at 18th February.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity, was 190 involving approximately 67,400 workers. During the month approximately 127,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 658,000 working days were lost, including 478,000 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-February 1969, and for the two preceding months and for February 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	February 1968			December 1968*			January 1969*			February 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries	8,178.0	2,865.4	11,043.4	8,161.6	2,918.6	11,080.2	8,107.1	2,882.9	10,990.0	8,092.5	2,888.1	10,980.6
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,926.2	2,699.5	8,625.7	5,971.8	2,751.6	8,723.4	5,949.1	2,715.9	8,665.0	5,948.3	2,721.0	8,669.3
Mining, etc.	494.4	21.3	515.7	440.5	20.5	461.0	438.0	20.5	458.5	436.2	20.5	456.7
Coal mining	439.8	16.1	455.9	387.2	15.4	402.6	384.7	15.4	400.1	382.9	15.4	398.3
Food, drink and tobacco	460.8	343.2	804.0	466.6	359.3	825.9	462.6	347.7	810.3	459.4	345.8	805.2
Grain milling	29.6	8.1	37.7	28.3	7.6	35.9	28.3	7.6	35.9	28.5	7.6	36.1
Bread and flour confectionery	86.0	62.2	148.2	85.8	64.9	150.7	85.1	62.1	147.2	85.2	62.0	147.2
Biscuits	18.1	32.8	50.9	18.8	32.9	51.7	18.5	30.9	49.4	18.2	30.6	48.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	46.3	41.7	88.0	47.3	45.1	92.4	46.8	43.9	90.7	46.6	43.1	89.7
Milk products	21.4	11.7	33.1	21.3	12.1	33.4	21.2	11.8	33.0	21.2	12.1	33.3
Sugar	11.3	3.6	14.9	13.0	4.2	17.2	12.9	4.0	16.9	11.1	3.7	14.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.9	49.7	88.6	38.7	51.9	90.6	38.7	50.6	89.3	38.5	50.6	89.1
Fruit and vegetable products	32.2	41.0	73.2	33.7	44.0	77.7	33.5	42.9	76.4	33.7	42.7	76.4
Animal and poultry foods	20.0	5.8	25.8	20.6	6.2	26.8	20.6	6.1	26.7	20.6	6.2	26.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.9	22.8	50.7	29.2	23.6	52.8	29.0	23.2	52.2	29.0	23.0	52.0
Brewing and malting	70.9	19.0	89.9	70.5	20.2	90.7	69.3	19.5	88.8	68.6	19.5	88.1
Other drink industries	40.6	22.9	63.5	42.0	24.8	66.8	41.3	23.5	64.8	40.8	23.2	64.0
Tobacco	17.6	21.9	39.5	17.4	21.8	39.2	17.4	21.6	39.0	17.4	21.5	38.9
Chemicals and allied industries	366.0	137.6	503.6	363.6	138.9	502.5	362.8	137.3	500.1	362.9	137.8	500.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14.9	15.5	30.4	14.6	15.2	29.8	14.6	15.2	29.8	14.6	15.2	29.8
Mineral oil refining	27.5	4.0	31.5	29.9	4.6	34.5	29.6	4.6	34.2	29.5	4.6	34.1
Lubricating oils and greases	6.6	2.1	8.7	6.3	2.0	8.3	6.2	2.0	8.2	6.2	2.0	8.2
Chemicals and dyes	168.4	42.7	211.1	164.8	41.2	206.0	164.7	41.3	206.0	165.2	41.7	206.9
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	35.1	43.4	78.5	35.6	46.8	82.4	35.6	45.2	80.8	35.6	45.3	80.9
Explosives and fireworks	16.7	9.4	26.1	15.3	8.9	24.2	15.4	8.9	24.3	15.2	8.9	24.1
Paint and printing ink	31.2	12.8	44.0	30.6	12.5	43.2	30.7	12.4	42.9	30.5	12.4	42.9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	23.7	11.7	35.4	23.1	11.5	34.6	22.9	11.6	34.5	22.8	11.5	34.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	32.7	6.4	39.1	34.2	6.5	40.7	34.3	6.4	40.7	34.2	6.5	40.7
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.2	4.5	13.7	9.1	4.3	13.4	9.0	4.3	13.3	9.1	4.3	13.4
Metal manufacture	510.4	72.8	583.2	513.9	73.2	587.1	513.6	72.7	586.3	514.8	73.0	587.8
Iron and steel (general)	254.3	23.8	278.1	255.4	23.7	279.1	255.0	23.6	278.6	255.8	23.6	279.4
Steel tubes	45.3	8.3	53.6	45.1	8.2	53.3	45.1	8.0	53.1	45.0	8.0	53.0
Iron castings, etc.	96.8	13.0	109.8	96.9	12.7	109.6	96.9	12.6	109.5	96.9	12.6	109.5
Light metals	46.9	10.6	57.5	48.6	10.9	59.5	48.8	10.9	59.7	49.1	11.1	60.2
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.1	17.1	84.2	67.9	17.7	85.6	67.8	17.6	85.4	68.0	17.7	85.7
Engineering and electrical goods	1,683.3	618.3	2,301.6	1,676.4	628.1	2,304.5	1,669.6	622.9	2,292.5	1,669.2	627.3	2,296.5
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	29.7	4.8	34.5	29.5	4.6	34.1	29.4	4.7	34.1	29.6	4.7	34.3
Metal-working machine tools	82.5	14.4	96.9	81.9	14.6	96.5	81.6	14.4	96.0	81.7	14.6	96.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	54.1	16.6	70.7	54.4	16.3	70.7	54.4	16.3	70.7	54.4	16.4	70.8
Industrial engines	33.1	5.6	38.7	31.7	5.2	36.9	31.6	5.1	36.7	31.3	5.1	36.4
Textile machinery and accessories	38.3	7.3	45.6	39.1	7.6	46.7	39.4	7.7	47.1	39.6	7.8	47.4
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	35.0	4.3	39.3	35.8	4.4	40.2	35.9	4.3	40.2	36.0	4.4	40.4
Mechanical handling equipment	51.3	7.6	58.9	52.4	8.0	60.4	52.1	7.9	60.0	51.8	8.0	59.8
Office machinery	34.6	14.2	48.8	35.5	14.9	50.4	35.7	15.0	50.7	36.0	15.3	51.3
Other machinery	293.4	63.3	356.7	294.8	64.2	359.0	294.2	63.8	358.0	294.5	63.9	358.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	163.2	20.7	183.9	161.8	20.1	181.9	161.0	19.9	180.9	160.7	19.8	180.5
Ordnance and small arms	18.4	5.2	23.6	16.5	4.7	21.2	16.5	4.7	21.2	16.4	4.7	21.1
Other mechanical engineering	191.6	53.5	245.1	195.1	54.3	249.4	194.4	54.0	248.4	194.6	54.8	249.4
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	88.7	46.6	135.3	88.1	46.1	134.2	87.7	45.8	133.5	87.2	45.6	132.8
Watches and clocks	6.0	7.6	13.6	6.2	8.0	14.2	6.2	8.0	14.2	6.4	8.2	14.6
Electrical machinery	164.9	54.9	219.8	151.1	52.7	203.8	150.0	52.4	202.4	149.5	52.7	202.2
Insulated wires and cables	39.7	18.2	57.9	37.8	17.1	54.9	37.4	16.9	54.3	37.0	17.1	54.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	52.0	41.9	93.9	50.2	37.4	87.6	48.1	36.7	84.8	48.1	37.2	85.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus	191.2	140.2	331.4	196.9	148.9	345.8	196.9	147.3	344.2	197.2	148.3	345.5
Domestic electric appliances	34.8	22.7	57.5	36.5	24.7	61.2	36.4	24.2	60.6	36.4	24.1	60.5
Other electrical goods	80.8	69.0	149.8	81.1	74.3	155.4	80.7	73.8	154.5	80.8	74.6	155.4

*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	February 1968			December 1968*			January 1969*			February 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	179.8	11.8	191.6	174.2	12.0	186.2	173.3	11.9	185.2	173.6	11.8	185.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.2	8.6	151.8	139.8	8.7	148.5	138.9	8.6	147.5	139.5	8.5	148.0
Marine engineering	36.6	3.2	39.8	34.4	3.3	37.7	34.4	3.3	37.7	34.1	3.3	37.4
Vehicles	695.7	109.0	804.7	704.6	110.4	815.0	705.7	109.9	815.6	710.8	110.9	821.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	406.5	61.0	467.5	423.7	63.4	487.1	425.7	63.1	488.8	430.7	64.1	494.8
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing	16.3	6.1	22.4	17.2	6.1	23.3	17.3	6.1	23.4	17.6	6.1	23.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	211.5	36.2	247.7	206.3	35.2	241.5	205.9	35.0	240.9	206.1	35.0	241.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	27.2	2.0	29.2	25.0	1.9	26.9	24.8	1.9	26.7	24.6	1.9	26.5
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	31.4	1.8	33.2	29.5	1.8	31.3	29.1	1.8	30.9	28.9	1.8	30.7
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	2.8	1.9	4.7	2.9	2.0	4.9	2.9	2.0	4.9	2.9	2.0	4.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	376.4	188.3	564.7	383.9	193.0	576.9	381.9	189.9	571.8	382.3	190.6	572.9
Tools and implements	14.1	8.0	22.1	14.1	8.0	22.1	14.1	8.0	22.1	14.1	8.1	22.2
Cutlery	6.8	5.8	12.6	7.2	5.9	13.1	7.1	5.8	12.9	7.1	5.8	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.8	16.7	45.5	29.5	17.3	46.8	29.4	17.1	46.5	29.4	17.1	46.5
Wire and wire manufactures	32.2	10.2	42.4	33.0	10.5	43.5	32.7	10.2	42.9	32.8	10.3	43.1
Cans and metal boxes	15.4	18.3	33.7	15.9	18.6	34.5	15.9	18.5	34.4	16.0	18.7	34.7
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	15.6	10.6	26.2	15.2	10.1	25.3	15.1	9.9	25.0	15.1	10.0	25.1
Other metal industries	263.5	118.7	382.2	269.0	122.6	391.6	267.6	120.4	388.0	267.8	120.6	388.4
Textiles	340.4	349.1	689.5	352.0	<							

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 15th February 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 2,087,600 or about 35.8 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 24,300 or 0.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below. Revised overtime and short-time figures for January 1969, comparable with the February 1969 figures and taking into account

information obtained from the June 1968 count of national insurance cards, are published on page 329. A time series is given in table 120 on page 372.

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 February, 1969

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time 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.)	Total		
			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average	
Food, drink and tobacco	176.2	32.4	1,675	9.5	0.2	8.9	0.8	6.2	7.6	1.0	0.2	15.2	14.7
Bread and flour confectionery	33.0	31.9	307	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	77.8	28.6	788	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyestuffs	33.4	29.5	369	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	136.5	31.6	1,287	9.4	—	0.2	2.3	18.5	8.1	2.3	0.5	18.7	8.2
Iron and steel (general)	37.9	18.6	389	10.3	—	0.2	1.3	10.9	8.6	1.3	0.6	11.1	8.7
Iron castings, etc.	36.9	43.8	331	9.0	—	—	0.9	7.0	7.5	0.9	1.1	7.0	7.5
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	666.6	45.6	5,527	8.3	0.5	22.8	1.1	9.9	8.9	1.7	0.1	32.7	19.7
Non-electrical engineering	478.4	53.0	4,080	8.5	0.5	22.7	0.3	3.7	12.3	0.9	0.1	26.3	29.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	188.3	33.6	1,447	7.7	—	0.1	0.7	6.2	8.9	0.7	0.1	6.2	8.9
Vehicles	252.3	44.5	1,871	7.4	—	1.8	2.5	23.6	9.5	2.5	0.4	25.4	10.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	181.3	48.1	1,365	7.5	—	1.8	2.5	23.5	9.5	2.5	0.7	25.3	10.0
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	55.7	43.4	387	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	161.7	38.7	1,376	8.5	0.2	7.8	1.5	13.9	9.5	1.6	0.4	21.7	13.2
Textiles	138.7	24.5	1,157	8.3	0.5	20.7	4.8	44.3	9.3	5.3	0.9	65.0	12.4
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	23.1	16.7	172	7.4	—	1.0	0.2	2.5	12.5	0.3	0.2	3.5	11.7
Woolen and worsted	40.0	32.1	361	9.0	—	0.7	0.5	7.5	14.5	0.5	0.4	8.3	15.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	16.6	15.3	106	6.4	0.4	15.2	2.4	18.3	7.5	2.8	2.6	33.5	12.0
Textile finishing	19.4	39.0	170	8.7	0.1	2.3	1.4	14.9	10.7	1.5	2.9	17.2	11.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.3	29.5	92	8.1	—	0.9	—	0.2	5.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	19.5
Clothing and footwear	47.4	12.1	231	4.9	0.1	5.1	4.0	21.1	5.2	4.2	1.1	26.2	6.3
Footwear	12.9	15.8	55	4.3	—	1.1	3.7	18.5	5.1	3.7	4.5	19.6	5.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	91.6	35.6	912	10.0	0.1	4.6	0.8	7.9	9.4	1.0	0.4	12.5	13.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	82.5	37.2	663	8.0	0.3	11.0	3.9	45.7	11.6	4.2	1.9	56.7	13.5
Timber	35.4	42.8	263	7.4	—	0.6	0.3	1.8	7.2	0.3	0.3	2.4	9.1
Furniture and upholstery	20.2	28.1	139	6.9	0.2	8.3	3.0	37.2	12.6	3.2	4.4	45.5	14.4
Paper, printing and publishing	158.7	38.8	1,364	8.6	—	0.7	0.1	1.0	7.5	0.1	—	1.7	11.5
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	32.2	44.9	257	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	65.3	39.8	525	8.0	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	—	0.4	5.1
Other manufacturing industries	86.3	34.5	808	9.4	—	1.2	0.4	4.2	11.4	0.4	0.2	5.4	13.6
Rubber	34.2	35.6	332	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,087.6	35.8	17,753	8.5	2.0	85.8	22.3	196.4	8.8	24.3	0.4	282.3	11.6

* 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 10th March 1969

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 10th March 1969 was 564,283; 482,611 males and 81,672 females and was 9,298 lower than on 10th February 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure was 503,700 or 2.2 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.1 per cent. in February 1969 and 2.2 per cent. in March 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 16,900 in the four weeks between the February and March counts and decreased by about 5,500 per month on average between December and March.

Between 10th February and 10th March, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 755 to 1,770 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 8,242 to 23,357. The total registered unemployed fell by 1,811 to 589,410, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with 2.6 per cent. in February. The total registered included 32,489 married women and 3,114 casual workers.

Of the 562,939 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 87,075 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 55,728 from 2 to 4 weeks, 78,592 from 4 to 8 weeks and 341,544 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 25.4 per cent. of the total of 562,939 compared with 26.9 per cent. in February, and

those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 39.3 per cent., compared with 40.5 per cent. in February.

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

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

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	35,555	3,283	8,147	1,802	48,787
Over 1, up to 2	28,691	2,252	6,126	1,219	38,288
Up to 2	64,246	5,535	14,273	3,021	87,075
Over 2, up to 3	23,384	1,363	4,162	706	29,615
Over 3, up to 4	20,972	975	3,682	484	26,113
Over 2, up to 4	44,356	2,338	7,844	1,190	55,728
Over 4, up to 5	18,838	758	3,552	387	23,535
Over 5, up to 8	43,965	1,538	8,741	813	55,057
Over 4, up to 8	62,803	2,296	12,293	1,200	78,592
Over 8	296,325	2,956	40,390	1,873	341,544
Total	467,730	13,125	74,800	7,284	562,939
Up to 8—per cent.	36.6	77.5	46.0	74.3	39.3

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 10th March 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	138,703	66,803	14,449	38,025	46,016	30,245	55,471	77,811	64,733	40,760	83,197	589,410	39,060	628,470	93,412	59,740
Men	118,601	57,532	12,165	30,514	39,465	26,174	47,863	66,155	54,899	32,661	63,621	492,118	29,822	521,940	79,844	50,922
Boys	2,910	1,284	334	684	797	604	1,216	1,668	1,750	1,257	2,185	13,406	1,142	14,548	1,928	1,316
Women	15,841	7,433	1,763	6,273	5,335	3,185	5,729	9,231	7,202	5,934	15,993	76,486	7,802	84,288	10,734	6,870
Married Women	5,332	2,238	604	2,658	2,277	1,192	2,427	4,140	3,227	2,511	8,121	32,489	4,859	37,348	3,436	2,500
Girls	1,351	554	187	554	419	282	663	757	882	908	1,397	7,400	294	7,694	906	632
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.6	4.9	4.1	3.9	2.5	7.6	1.6	2.1	
Males	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.7	6.6	5.2	4.9	3.5	9.6	2.3	2.9	
Females	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.0	4.2	0.5	0.7	
Temporarily stopped																
Total	6,314	624	308	407	4,875	1,003	1,327	5,129	1,126	724	2,144	23,357	861	24,218	921	5,701
Males	6,095	566	272	378	4,558	839	1,191	4,805	1,078	675	1,870	21,761	725	22,486	847	5,520
Females	219	60	36	29	317	164	136	324	48	49	274	1,596	136	1,732	74	181
Wholly unemployed																
Total	132,389	66,177	14,141	37,618	41,141	29,242	54,144	72,682	63,607	40,036	81,053	566,053	38,199	604,252	92,491	54,039
Males	115,416	58,250	12,227	30,820	35,704	25,939	47,888	63,018	55,571	33,243	63,937	483,763	30,239	514,002	80,925	46,718
Females	16,973	7,927	1,914	6,798	5,437	3,303	6,256	9,664	8,036	6,793	17,116	82,290	7,960	90,250	11,566	7,321
Males wholly unemployed†																
Total Men	112,519	56,967	11,895	30,137	34,923	25,352	46,691	61,395	53,842	32,004	61,868	470,626	29,099	499,725	79,007	45,407
Total Boys	2,897	1,283	332	683	781	587	1,197	1,623	1,729	1,239	2,069	13,137	1,140	14,277	1,918	1,311
Casual Workers	1,607	1,210	104	347	2	51	86	159	208	69	275	2,908	456	3,364	1,409	302
Under 2 weeks	22,055	12,113	1,575	3,909	5,509	3,521	6,332	9,943	5,315	3,541	8,081	69,781	2,119	71,900	15,587	8,043
2-4 weeks	13,150	7,052	1,317	2,484	3,462	2,295	4,536	6,491	4,635	2,767	5,557	46,694	2,294	48,988	9,285	5,182
4-8 weeks	17,476	9,269	1,898	3,822	5,126	3,441	6,076	8,899	6,448	4,254	7,659	65,099	3,699	68,798	12,414	6,960
Over 8 weeks	61,128	28,606	7,333	20,258	21,605	16,631	30,858	37,526	38,965	22,612	42,365	299,281	21,671	320,952	42,230	26,231
Females wholly unemployed†																
Total Women	15,629	7,375	1,730	6,248	5,025	3,046	5,615	8,912	7,157	5,892	15,751	75,005	7,668	82,6		

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 10th March, 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*	483,763	82,290	21,761	1,596	505,524	83,886	589,410	536,488	91,982	628,470
Total, Index of Production industries	273,302	23,824	19,420	1,349	292,722	25,173	317,895	310,882	28,327	339,209
Total, manufacturing industries	125,947	22,761	17,748	1,348	143,695	24,109	167,804	149,979	27,142	177,121
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13,247	1,340	1,743	99	14,990	1,439	16,429	17,951	1,516	19,467
Agriculture and horticulture	10,048	1,317	305	91	10,353	1,408	11,761	12,908	1,483	14,391
Forestry	395	13	23	7	418	20	438	569	22	591
Fishing	2,804	10	1,415	1	4,219	11	4,230	4,474	11	4,485
Mining and quarrying	25,357	207	31		25,388	207	25,595	25,594	213	25,807
Coal mining	24,058	162	13		24,058	162	24,220	24,062	162	24,224
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	512	20	18		530	20	550	696	24	720
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	309	9			309	9	318	334	10	344
Other mining and quarrying	491	16			491	16	507	502	17	519
Food, drink and tobacco	13,817	3,765	71	88	13,888	3,853	17,741	14,809	4,483	19,292
Grain milling	682	60	1		683	60	743	758	73	831
Bread and flour confectionery	2,653	544	9		2,652	544	3,206	2,884	597	3,481
Biscuits	606	308			606	308	914	614	318	932
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,280	508	24	25	1,304	533	1,837	1,470	592	2,062
Milk products	673	168	7		680	168	848	787	241	1,028
Sugar	815	60	1		816	60	876	818	60	878
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	988	445	1	5	989	450	1,439	1,013	465	1,478
Fruit and vegetable products	1,024	588	25	47	1,049	635	1,684	1,156	727	1,883
Animal and poultry foods	663	61	4		663	61	728	708	73	781
Food industries not elsewhere specified	631	265	2	5	633	270	903	646	272	918
Brewing and malting	1,922	175	1		1,923	175	2,098	1,949	181	2,130
Other drink industries	1,273	404	1	2	1,273	406	1,679	1,340	437	1,777
Tobacco	607	179			607	179	786	666	447	1,113
Chemicals and allied industries	7,622	1,026	9	3	7,631	1,029	8,660	7,783	1,050	8,833
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	257	3			257	3	260	259	3	262
Mineral oil refining	994	56			994	56	1,050	1,006	56	1,062
Lubricating oils and greases	156	11			156	11	167	157	11	168
Chemicals and dyes	3,233	260	2		3,235	260	3,495	3,335	271	3,606
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	577	318		1	577	319	896	583	321	904
Explosives and fireworks	316	153			316	153	469	322	154	476
Paint and printing ink	745	65			745	65	810	751	68	819
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	553	89	4	2	557	91	648	570	92	662
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	548	50	1		549	50	599	551	50	601
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	243	21	2		245	21	266	249	24	273
Metal manufacture	10,998	551	842	18	11,840	569	12,409	11,956	578	12,534
Iron and steel (general)	5,400	190	447		5,847	190	6,037	5,897	193	6,090
Steel tubes	939	42	3		942	42	984	946	42	988
Iron castings, etc.	2,716	157	367	14	3,083	171	3,254	3,119	175	3,294
Light metals	713	82	24		737	83	820	745	83	828
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,230	80	1	3	1,231	83	1,314	1,249	85	1,334
Engineering and electrical goods	30,377	5,164	497	61	30,874	5,225	36,099	31,918	5,649	37,567
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	500	31			500	31	531	512	32	544
Metal-working machine tools	1,435	121	29	9	1,464	130	1,594	1,486	137	1,623
Engineers' small tools and gauges	776	104	38	7	814	111	925	839	114	953
Industrial engines	476	42	69		545	42	587	547	42	589
Textile machinery and accessories	550	46	2	1	552	47	599	729	79	808
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	419	25			419	25	444	436	26	462
Mechanical handling equipment	835	51			835	51	886	847	51	898
Other machinery	484	106	29	1	513	107	620	524	113	637
Industrial plant and steelwork	6,227	560	32	2	6,259	562	6,821	6,381	576	6,957
Ordnance and small arms	520	126	23		2,975	126	3,101	2,993	128	3,121
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,368	328	90		3,368	328	3,786	3,540	346	3,886
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	1,047	258	2	1	1,049	259	1,308	1,077	282	1,359
Watches and clocks	116	105			116	105	221	118	105	223
Electrical machinery	3,103	542	3	8	3,106	550	3,656	3,158	563	3,721
Insulated wires and cables	1,033	114	133	15	1,166	129	1,295	1,203	160	1,363
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,298	576	1		1,299	576	1,875	1,347	723	2,070
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,552	1,159	1	5	2,553	1,164	3,717	2,891	1,253	4,144
Domestic electric appliances	1,168	315	32	2	1,200	317	1,517	1,213	333	1,546
Other electrical goods	1,518	504	12	10	1,530	514	2,044	1,552	535	2,087
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,363	182	148	2	8,511	184	8,695	8,663	186	8,849
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,663	162	135	2	7,798	164	7,962	8,831	165	8,996
Marine engineering	700	20	13		713	20	733	832	21	853
Vehicles	8,928	669	12,779	204	21,707	873	22,580	22,000	913	22,913
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,183	363	12,567	202	17,750	565	18,315	17,887	570	18,457
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	329	48	158		487	48	535	489	50	539
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,097	196	54	2	2,151	198	2,349	2,292	229	2,521
Locomotives and railway track equipment	631	21			631	21	652	635	22	657
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	554	18			554	18	572	560	18	578
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	134	23			134	23	157	137	24	161
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,580	1,662	282	82	10,862	1,744	12,606	11,024	1,794	12,818
Tools and implements	585	92	6		591	92	683	611	95	706
Cutlery	224	45	1	1	225	46	271	229	56	285
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	456	92			456	92	548	457	92	549
Wire and wire manufactures	609	89	1	3	610	92	702	615	96	711
Cans and metal boxes	395	228			395	228	623	408	233	641
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	253	54	19	3	272	57	329	274	59	333
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,058	1,062	255	75	8,313	1,137	9,450	8,430	1,163	9,593
Textiles	7,765	2,769	580	342	8,345	3,111	11,456	9,756	4,062	13,818
Production of man-made fibres	421	56			423	56	479	541	84	625
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,092	377	16	51	1,108	428	1,536	1,429	642	2,071
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	758	277	16	27	774	304	1,078	1,063	444	1,507
Woolen and worsted	1,766	648	53	43	1,819	691	2,510	1,881	766	2,647
Jute	416	75	12		416	75	503	421	89	510
Rope, twine and net	170	96	1		170	97	267	203	110	313
Hosiery and other knitted goods	702	526	203	149	905	675	1,580	982	796	1,778
Lace	56	16	2		58	16	74	65	41	106
Carpets	415	147	15	1	430	148	578	693	201	894
Narrow fabrics	193	94	13	8	206	102	308	229	110	339
Made-up textiles	336	213	4	12	340	225	565	374	416	790
Textile finishing	1,053	208	247	38	1,300	246	1,546	1,476	324	1,800
Other textile industries	387	36	9		396	36	432	399	39	438

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	979	182	19	6	998	188	1,186	1,042	200	1,242
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	662	49	19	5	681	54	735	712	59	771
Leather goods	238	102		1	238	103	341	248	109	357
Fur	79	31			79	31	110	82	32	114
Clothing and footwear	2,361	2,779	136	110	2,497	2,889	5,386	2,602	3,554	6,156
Weatherproof outerwear	182	138	2		184	140	324	193	166	359
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	437	655	4	19	441	674				

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 10th March 1969

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	5,697	1,682	279	7,658	97	5.7
Merseyside	27,146	3,161	1,203	31,510	3,584	3.9
Northern	55,836	7,514	2,693	66,043	1,183	4.8
Scottish	58,807	15,403	3,470	77,680	2,133	4.0
Welsh	23,412	4,710	1,668	29,790	498	4.6
Total all Development Areas	170,898	32,470	9,313	212,681	7,495	4.4
Northern Ireland	29,822	7,802	1,436	39,060	861	7.6

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	57,532	7,433	1,838	66,803	626	1.4
†Aldershot	275	58	40	373	—	1.2
†Aylesbury	280	27	19	326	—	1.0
†Basingstoke	187	41	16	244	—	0.9
†Bedford	865	66	30	961	252	1.8
†Bournemouth	3,281	604	64	3,949	13	3.5
†Braintree	507	120	27	654	35	2.3
†Brentwood	365	37	9	411	12	1.5
†Brighton	3,312	360	103	3,775	28	3.1
†Chatham	1,423	369	135	1,927	4	2.6
†Chelmsford	800	129	21	950	—	1.6
†Chichester	893	127	35	1,055	2.6	2.6
†Colchester	1,049	158	48	1,255	34	2.8
†Crawley	908	140	49	1,097	2	1.0
†Eastbourne	939	62	12	1,013	3	2.9
†Gravesend	1,219	183	55	1,457	6	2.2
†Guildford	584	151	37	772	—	1.5
†Harlow	962	133	38	1,133	15	2.0
†Hastings	1,463	169	33	1,665	34	4.6
†High Wycombe	969	138	17	1,124	324	1.5
†Letchworth	411	61	8	480	161	1.2
†Luton	4,838	291	53	5,182	3,688	4.8
†Maidstone	912	106	48	1,066	78	1.8
†Newport, I.O.W.	951	262	35	1,248	—	3.8
†Oxford	1,884	274	109	2,267	261	1.6
†Portsmouth	3,954	600	187	4,741	3	3.2
†Ramsgate	1,104	205	55	1,364	2	5.3
†Reading	1,337	201	72	1,610	18	1.2
†St. Albans	705	89	17	811	109	0.8
†Slough	912	121	39	1,072	—	1.0
†Southampton	3,798	504	172	4,474	11	3.0
†Southend-on-Sea	4,554	467	178	5,199	127	3.3
†Stevenage	392	48	10	450	47	1.6
†Tunbridge Wells	927	115	24	1,066	6	1.6
†Watford	1,306	129	50	1,485	129	1.4
†Weybridge	638	134	42	814	1	1.0
†Worthing	1,303	114	19	1,436	10	3.2
East Anglia						
Cambridge	546	85	12	643	—	0.9
Great Yarmouth	1,089	116	33	1,238	3	3.8
†Ipswich	1,865	326	83	2,274	55	2.8
†Lowestoft	653	38	10	701	—	2.6
†Norwich	2,070	150	67	2,287	66	2.2
†Peterborough	631	141	43	815	1	1.5

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South Western						
†Bath	595	145	24	764	—	2.2
†Bristol	5,551	709	147	6,407	100	2.3
†Cheltenham	1,070	207	47	1,324	—	2.6
†Exeter	1,478	227	52	1,757	—	3.2
†Gloucester	972	249	71	1,292	—	2.2
†Plymouth	2,720	555	130	3,405	—	3.6
†Salisbury	443	114	43	600	—	1.8
†Swindon	1,256	159	54	1,469	30	2.0
†Taunton	694	113	22	829	—	2.6
†Torbay	2,633	536	86	3,255	121	5.4
†Yeovil	488	107	19	614	3	1.9
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	9,765	1,296	324	11,385	195	1.7
†Burton-on-Trent	569	73	29	671	1	2.0
†Cannock	523	59	25	607	21	2.4
†Coventry	6,904	715	119	7,738	3,675	3.7
†Dudley	857	15	15	967	8	2.3
†Hereford	749	121	58	928	2	3.0
†Kidderminster	466	79	12	557	3	1.5
†Leamington	549	72	26	647	57	1.6
†Nuneaton	901	82	38	1,021	40	3.3
†Oakengates	821	303	62	1,186	8	3.0
†Redditch	190	26	4	220	24	0.9
†Rugby	557	93	33	683	35	2.3
†Shrewsbury	685	67	43	795	—	2.1
†Stafford	462	136	24	622	4	1.3
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,877	582	109	4,568	197	2.2
†Stourbridge	788	79	6	873	90	2.3
†Walsall	1,766	275	61	2,102	103	1.8
†Warley	752	58	15	825	111	1.0
†West Bromwich	1,117	153	22	1,292	131	1.3
†Wolverhampton	2,406	298	61	2,765	80	1.9
†Worcester	731	87	15	833	—	1.7
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,136	301	71	2,508	48	3.2
†Coalville	318	50	23	391	13	1.3
†Corby	494	74	17	585	—	2.1
†Derby	1,736	193	43	1,972	6	1.6
†Kettering	376	33	12	421	3	1.5
†Leicester	2,465	268	54	2,787	82	1.3
†Lincoln	1,351	275	71	1,697	2	3.2
†Loughborough	255	33	6	294	2	0.8
†Mansfield	1,311	191	52	1,554	64	2.6
†Northampton	839	83	28	950	23	1.3
†Nottingham	5,882	551	190	6,623	56	2.5
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,004	74	29	1,107	44	3.5
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,961	259	97	3,317	117	4.5
†Bradford	3,249	378	84	3,711	77	2.2
†Castleford	2,019	211	79	2,309	37	3.9
†Dewsbury	1,337	168	29	1,534	43	2.2
†Doncaster	3,848	512	266	4,626	33	4.6
†Grimsby	1,725	111	66	1,902	—	2.9
†Halifax	540	72	15	627	34	1.0
†Harrogate	511	112	19	642	2	2.3
†Huddersfield	775	139	15	929	30	1.0
†Hull	5,370	492	171	6,033	34	3.5
†Keighley	500	79	13	592	7	2.0
†Leeds	6,510	519	184	7,213	209	2.4
†Mexborough	1,565	267	91	1,923	8	6.1
†Rotherham	2,123	198	80	2,401	125	2.6
†Scunthorpe	912	411	111	1,434	2	2.3
†Sheffield	5,778	566	169	6,513	177	2.3
†Wakefield	1,049	84	23	1,156	30	2.3
†York	1,378	198	42	1,618	23	2.4

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 10th March 1969 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North Western						
†Accrington	472	117	17	606	20	2.0
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,284	212	37	1,533	129	1.9
†Barrow-in-Furness	768	272	54	1,094	52	3.3
†Blackburn	906	175	21	1,102	14	1.7
†Blackpool	3,454	977	89	4,520	95	5.0
†Bolton	1,705	226	61	1,992	13	1.9
†Burnley	536	115	29	680	7	1.4
†Bury	779	215	17	1,011	29	1.7
†Chester	1,417	165	34	1,616	622	3.4
†Crewe	753	157	34	944	—	2.2
†Lancaster	1,105	143	16	1,264	19	2.9
†Leigh	753	137	19	909	5	2.1
†Liverpool	25,134	2,740	1,113	28,987	3,367	4.4
†Manchester	14,709	1,328	483	16,520	242	2.3
†Nelson	340	90	11	441	21	1.7
†Northwich	717	137	30	884	38	2.7
†Oldham	1,202	165	17	1,384	17	1.6
†Preston	2,092	362	93	2,547	9	1.9
†Rochdale	694	105	11	810	18	1.5
†St. Helens	1,094	264	45	1,403	197	2.4
†Southport	1,020	122	8	1,150	38	3.9
†Warrington	737	172	55	964	8	1.2
†Widnes	918	157	45	1,120	20	2.5
†Wigan	1,674	306	26	2,006	11	2.9
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	3,058	191	113	3,362	48	7.9
†Carlisle	928	168	41	1,137	1	2.6
†Chester-le-Street	1,935	242	85	2,262	30	5.9
†Consett	1,721					

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 119,177 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 5th March 1969. At that date 195,334 vacancies remained unfilled, 8,684 more than at 5th February. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 202,900 in March, compared with 207,700 in February and 224,500 in December 1968. (See table 119 on page 371.)

Youth employment offices placed 17,672 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 5th March. At that date 88,524 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 11,419 more than at 5th February.

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 February 1969		Four weeks ended 5th March 1969		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 5th March 1969 (13 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	89,036	93,838	83,615	98,225	255,940
Women	40,110	92,812	35,562	97,109	112,771
Total Adults	129,146	186,650	119,177	195,334	368,711
Boys	13,030	33,852	11,042	39,009	34,601
Girls	8,624	43,253	6,630	49,515	22,265
Total young persons	21,654	77,105	17,672	88,524	56,866
Total	150,800	263,755	136,849	283,858	425,577

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 5th March 1969					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th March 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	83,615	11,042	35,562	6,630	136,849	98,225	39,009	97,109	49,515	283,858
Total, Index of Production industries	56,691	6,211	14,971	2,833	80,706	61,842	20,958	45,260	23,940	152,000
Total, all manufacturing industries	38,471	4,813	14,502	2,726	60,512	49,626	16,714	44,310	23,074	133,724
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	810	274	577	29	1,690	1,049	1,501	388	291	3,229
Mining and quarrying	709	73	33	9	824	3,267	700	90	35	4,092
Coal mining	441	62	16	—	519	2,970	652	45	5	3,672
Food, drink and tobacco	2,653	474	2,238	335	5,700	1,917	924	4,233	1,696	8,770
Chemicals and allied industries	2,077	114	605	100	2,896	2,078	596	1,422	899	4,995
Metal manufacture	3,212	236	376	44	3,868	3,800	1,057	798	357	6,012
Engineering and electrical goods	9,607	1,025	3,602	420	14,654	19,535	4,578	9,767	3,230	37,110
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	7,106	748	1,630	197	9,681	13,804	3,348	1,503	1,503	22,041
Electrical goods and machinery	2,501	277	1,972	223	4,973	5,731	1,230	6,381	1,727	15,069
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,687	43	59	7	2,796	1,329	125	78	37	1,569
Vehicles	3,913	162	524	53	4,652	6,383	1,466	1,549	462	9,860
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,876	733	1,283	170	6,062	4,332	2,009	3,061	1,394	10,796
Textiles	2,408	380	1,291	353	4,432	2,628	1,254	5,927	3,991	13,800
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	642	69	299	68	1,078	826	272	1,566	800	3,464
Woolen and worsted	539	88	221	56	904	527	365	1,269	885	3,046
Leather, leather goods and fur	293	100	157	70	620	192	248	501	432	1,373
Clothing and footwear	515	261	1,784	623	3,183	1,027	825	10,440	6,524	18,816
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,954	189	328	57	2,528	1,742	660	1,573	695	4,670
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,913	564	313	68	2,858	1,628	1,200	694	493	4,015
Paper, printing and publishing	1,263	293	840	253	2,649	1,237	1,085	1,976	1,865	6,163
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	859	165	491	121	1,636	657	338	1,247	797	3,039
Printing and publishing	404	128	349	132	1,013	580	747	729	1,068	3,124
Other manufacturing industries	2,100	239	1,102	173	3,614	1,798	687	2,291	999	5,775
Construction	16,809	1,305	302	82	18,498	8,070	3,152	602	657	12,481
Gas, electricity and water	702	20	134	16	872	879	392	258	174	1,703
Transport and communication	4,946	246	1,506	101	6,799	9,703	1,026	1,678	567	12,974
Distributive trades	7,283	2,727	4,999	2,384	17,393	6,487	7,965	11,899	12,851	39,202
Insurance, banking and finance	399	88	495	190	1,172	1,610	1,299	1,337	2,110	6,356
Professional and scientific services	1,149	99	2,310	275	3,833	5,326	1,690	16,191	2,354	25,561
Miscellaneous services	8,870	1,240	8,922	684	19,716	7,767	3,573	17,551	6,386	35,277
Entertainments, sports, etc.	766	60	306	19	1,151	423	180	863	199	1,665
Catering, hotels, etc.	5,192	159	6,439	194	11,984	2,718	625	8,434	867	12,644
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	294	228	409	168	1,099	162	281	1,411	903	2,757
Public administration	3,467	157	1,782	134	5,540	4,441	997	2,805	1,016	9,259
National government service	1,324	65	1,235	74	2,698	2,526	326	1,679	465	4,996
Local government service	2,143	92	547	60	2,842	1,915	671	1,126	551	4,263

Note: Industries analysed according to Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

Table 3

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 5th March 1969					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 5th March 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	31,228	3,453	13,737	1,577	49,995	42,121	14,571	38,177	16,202	111,071
Greater London	19,175	1,812	8,664	659	30,310	19,419	8,014	20,882	8,624	56,939
East Anglia	2,069	207	706	157	3,139	2,720	994	2,486	1,339	7,539
South Western	4,711	658	2,041	526	7,936	5,021	2,762	6,228	3,157	17,168
Midland	9,349	1,596	3,454	841	15,240	16,958	9,438	14,640	10,551	51,587
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,251	874	2,312	604	10,041	7,373	3,515	8,339	5,070	24,297
North Western	12,319	1,526	4,883	906	19,634	10,495	3,330	14,502	5,632	33,959
Northern	6,194	729	3,083	584	10,590	4,409	1,275	3,753	2,422	11,859
Wales	4,244	636	1,792	440	7,112	2,936	1,021	2,514	1,276	7,747
Scotland	7,250	1,363	3,554	995	13,162	6,192	2,103	6,470	3,866	18,631
Great Britain	83,615	11,042	35,562	6,630	136,849	98,225	39,009	97,109	49,515	283,858
London and South Eastern	23,664	2,379	10,891	1,013	37,947	26,122	10,879	26,810	11,991	75,802
Eastern and Southern	9,633	1,281	3,552	721	15,187	18,719	4,686	13,853	5,550	42,808

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Department, was 190. In addition, 38 stoppages which began before March 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 127,200. This total includes 59,800 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 67,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 60,800 were directly involved and 6,600 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 three months of 1969 and 1968

Industry group	January to March 1969		January to March 1968	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	52	5,900	54	5,700
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	18	3,800	11	2,700
Chemicals, etc.	11	3,400	7	700
Metal manufacture	51	14,900	38	15,500
Engineering	150	66,900	96	27,400
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	26	10,700	22	3,400
Motor vehicles and cycles	54	94,400	61	46,400
Aircraft	19	13,200	10	3,500
Other vehicles	3	1,900	2	400
Other metal goods	22	2,400	26	5,800
Textiles	13	2,400	7	2,700
Clothing and footwear	4	800	6	1,700
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	9	1,400	6	1,500
Timber, furniture, etc.	9	1,200	10	3,800
Paper and printing	6	2,500	3	100
Remaining manufacturing industries	22	8,800	16	4,300
Construction	62	11,000	69	11,400
Gas, electricity and water	2	200	3	300
Port and inland water transport	42	34,700	32	9,400
All other transport and communication	28	77,700	23	11,400
Distributive trades	10	1,400	1	100
Administrative, professional, etc., services	13	10,800	9	900
Miscellaneous services	—	—	4	200
Total	626	370,400	518	160,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

The aggregate of 658,000 working days lost in March includes 478,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in March 1969		Beginning in the first three months of 1969	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved

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 31st March 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 March	168.1	90.7	185.3	166.1	90.6	183.3
1969 February	176.4	90.7	194.6	174.5	90.6	192.7
1969 March	176.5	90.7	194.8	174.7	90.6	192.9

Notes:
1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
2. The February figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in March

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

Light castings manufacture: General wage increases of 6s. or 5s. 3d. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women (16th December). Introduction of a simplified time-work rates structure (20th January).

Heavy chemicals manufacture—constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.: Basic time rates increased by 3½d. an hour for adult process workers and by 4d., 3½d. or 3¼d., according to occupation, for maintenance workers (25th November).

Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering: Occupations regraded under a new wage structure (24th February).

Water supply—England and Wales: Increase of 3½d. in hourly rates of wages (9th February).

Fire services: General pay increase of 5½ per cent. (1st January).

Sawmilling—England and Wales: Increase in minimum rates for labourers of 5d. an hour for men and 4d. for women (first full pay week following 15th December).

In the footwear manufacturing industry, increases in minimum day wage rates and in the percentage addition to piecework rates took effect from the first pay day in March under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Other industries affected by sliding-scale adjustments included carpet manufacture and hosiery finishing (Midlands).

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 March indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 520,000 workers were increased by a total of £185,000 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 March, with operative effect from earlier

months (165,000 workers, £110,000 in weekly rates of wages). There were no changes in normal weekly hours of work. Of the total increase of £185,000, about £105,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £40,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, £34,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from statutory wages regulation orders.

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 March, 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	310,000	225,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	3,000	1,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	65,000	35,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	105,000	57,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	240,000	75,000	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	80,000	25,000	37,000	37,000
Textiles	—	—	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	85,000	26,000	1,000	1,000
Clothing and footwear	17,000	7,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	100,000	34,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,000	1,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	12,000	4,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	30,000	45,000	—	—
Construction	25,000	15,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	35,000	25,000	6,000	6,000
Transport and communication	210,000	95,000	—	—
Distributive trades	—	—	—	—
Public administration and professional services	25,000	25,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	7,000	5,000	74,000	74,000
Totals—January—March 1969	1,350,000	700,000	118,000	118,000
Totals—January—March 1968	4,065,000	2,985,000	315,000	305,000

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 (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)	
	increases	decreases			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	
1968					
March	1,885	—	410	20	
April	385	—	185	50	
May	490	—	160	80	
June	560	—	200	—	
July	740	—	350	35	
August	535	—	475	—	
September	975	—	470	45	
October*	1,240	—	620	13	
November*	2,555	—	1,360	4	
December*	3,325	1,190	2,645	60	
1969					
January*	715	—	310	118	
February*	640	—	320	—	
March	355	—	75	—	

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

(Continued on page 349)

RETAIL PRICES 18th March 1969

At 18th March 1969 the official retail prices index was 130.3 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 129.8 at 18th February and 122.6 at 19th March 1968.

The principal changes affecting the index during the month were rises in the average levels of prices of eggs and fresh green vegetables, whose prices vary seasonally.

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 138.4 and that for all other items of food was 127.7.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of eggs, fresh green vegetables, fresh fruit, and sweets and chocolate were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of tomatoes. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by rather more than 4½ per cent. to 138.4, compared with 132.2 in February. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly one per cent. to 129.4, compared with 128.2 in February.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices for many articles of clothing and footwear, and the index for the group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 116.4, compared with 115.9 in February.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather less than one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 131.4, compared with 131.0 in February.

Other groups: In the remaining eight 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	129.4
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	133
Meat and bacon	135
Fish	128
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	108
Milk, cheese and eggs	127
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	109
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	140
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	143
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	116
Other food	120

(Continued from page 348)

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include the following: Industrial leathers manufacture—1 additional day; Rubber proofed garment making—1 additional day of customary holiday; Ostrich and fancy feather and artificial flower industry—2 additional days in 1969 and a further 3 days from 1970; Glass processing—2 additional days; Paper tube manufacture—1 additional day; Brush and broom manufacture—1 additional day after 2 years' service and a further day after 4 years.

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	134.8
III Tobacco	135.2
IV Housing: Total	144.0
Rent	149
Rates and water charges	147
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	121
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	138.5
Coal and coke	142
Gas	127
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	116.4
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	125
Radio, television and other household appliances	107
Pottery, glassware and hardware	119
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	116.4
Men's outer clothing	122
Men's underclothing	121
Women's outer clothing	113
Women's underclothing	117
Children's clothing	115
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	111
Footwear	120
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	122.8
Motoring and cycling	115
Fares	140
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	130.3
Books, newspapers and periodicals	161
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	117
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	115
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	127
X Services: Total	140.7
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	137
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	144
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	131.4*
All Items	130.3

* 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	25,391	417	25,807	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	22,691

* Regional estimates are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

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)	11,375.9	101.1	100.6	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
(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
1965 June	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	102.4	8,868.2	102.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	99.0	8,976.4	99.0	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1967 June	22,828.0	11,220.7	97.2	8,700.5	98.0	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	689.8
1968 June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.2	8,613.1	98.0	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
1965 April	11,513.9	102.2	101.6	8,827.9	101.6	486.1	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8
May	11,548.3	102.3	101.9	8,852.7	101.9	486.1	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	861.5	589.3	771.2
June (a)	11,548.8	102.3	101.9	8,846.7	101.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	633.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4
July	11,553.8	102.3	102.0	8,864.4	102.0	486.1	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8
August	11,599.2	102.4	102.1	8,903.9	102.1	486.1	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1
September	11,656.3	102.6	102.1	8,932.0	102.1	486.1	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6
October	11,654.6	102.5	102.1	8,943.8	102.1	486.1	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7
November	11,659.5	102.6	102.2	8,957.7	102.2	486.1	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6
December	11,633.5	102.5	102.3	8,961.9	102.3	486.1	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3
1966 January	11,553.7	102.6	102.3	8,899.2	102.3	486.1	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7
February	11,548.0	102.5	102.2	8,893.5	102.2	486.1	594.5	804.2	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2
March	11,532.8	102.4	102.2	8,872.2	102.2	486.1	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5
April	11,534.6	102.4	102.2	8,879.0	102.2	486.1	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4
May	11,557.5	102.4	102.1	8,870.9	102.1	486.1	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3
June (a)	11,548.8	102.4	102.1	8,868.2	102.1	486.1	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)	11,610.1	102.4	102.2	8,976.4	102.2	486.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
July	11,607.5	102.3	102.2	8,993.7	102.2	486.1	570.6	850.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7
August	11,637.6	102.1	102.3	9,033.4	102.3	486.1	568.3	856.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1
September	11,611.1	101.7	102.0	9,029.4	102.0	486.1	566.2	844.6	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5
October	11,587.2	101.4	101.6	9,007.7	101.6	486.1	564.9	847.5	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8
November	11,529.2	100.9	101.0	8,961.5	101.0	486.1	564.2	846.9	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3
December	11,480.7	100.6	100.6	8,921.6	100.6	486.1	562.7	841.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4
1967 January	11,363.9	100.3	100.4	8,840.9	100.4	486.1	561.0	825.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0
February	11,320.9	99.9	100.0	8,801.4	100.0	486.1	559.7	818.9	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9
March	11,287.2	99.7	99.8	8,770.1	99.8	486.1	557.8	818.7	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3
April	11,276.3	99.6	99.7	8,762.1	99.7	486.1	556.1	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1
May	11,256.4	99.2	99.3	8,732.5	99.3	486.1	553.9	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8
June	11,220.7	99.0	99.0	8,700.5	99.0	486.1	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
July	11,212.0	98.8	98.8	8,698.4	98.8	486.1	545.7	840.7	514.6	589.4	2,314.6	196.3	812.5	563.6	697.8
August	11,226.2	98.5	98.6	8,708.1	98.6	486.1	542.2	842.1	515.1	588.8	2,317.1	194.8	809.7	564.0	697.0
September	11,220.7	98.3	98.3	8,706.9	98.3	486.1	538.5	833.4	512.5	589.8	2,326.5	193.8	809.4	564.5	692.1
October	11,196.6	98.0	98.2	8,701.8	98.2	486.1	533.6	835.1	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8	564.4	689.5
November	11,191.4	97.9	98.2	8,705.9	98.2	486.1	528.2	835.5	509.3	586.7	2,326.8	193.3	806.1	566.1	689.6
December	11,159.7	97.8	98.1	8,696.3	98.1	486.1	524.1	830.2	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5	566.9	691.1
1968 January	11,049.2	97.6	97.9	8,623.6	97.9	486.1	520.2	809.7	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4	562.9	686.4
February	11,043.4	97.5	98.0	8,625.7	98.0	486.1	515.7	804.0	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7	564.7	689.5
March	11,032.2	97.5	98.0	8,613.1	98.0	486.1	508.7	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2	564.1	687.5
April	11,006.8	97.2	97.8	8,602.5	97.8	486.1	499.0	799.2	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3	564.1	687.5
May	11,038.0	97.3	98.0	8,617.6	98.0	486.1	493.0	802.7	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9	565.4	689.6
June	11,017.3	97.2	98.0	8,613.1	98.0	486.1	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
July	11,022.6	97.1	98.1	8,638.0	98.1	486.1	481.0	825.5	499.4	581.8	2,283.0	188.1	802.2	566.5	689.6
August	11,062.2	97.1	98.2	8,677.2	98.2	486.1	475.5	831.1	504.1	583.7	2,288.4	187.9	802.1	568.7	694.3
September	11,068.1	96.9	98.1	8,681.6	98.1	486.1	471.0	820.3	501.9	585.4	2,294.7	188.5	807.5	570.4	695.6
October	11,071.4	96.9	98.1	8,698.1	98.1	486.1	467.0	824.3	501.7	584.7	2,297.1	185.9	811.1	573.7	697.1
November	11,087.3	97.0	98.2	8,710.6	98.2	486.1	464.2	825.9	502.3	585.8	2,299.8	184.8	812.2	575.9	700.4
December	11,080.2	97.1	98.4	8,723.4	98.4	486.1	461.0	825.9	502.5	587.1	2,304.5	186.2	815.0	576.9	702.3
1969 January	10,990.0	97.0	98.4	8,665.0	98.4	486.1	458.5	810.3	500.1	586.3	2,292.5	185.2	815.6	571.8	699.6
February	10,980.6	97.0	98.5	8,669.3	98.5	486.1	456.7	805.2	500.7	587.8	2,296.5	185.4	821.7	572.9	700.8

* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. For June 1959 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.
† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production industries and for manufacturing industries are introduced for the first time in this issue. 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.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service		
																Mid-month	
1960 June	62.9	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300											

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	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	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
Monthly averages								
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	16.0	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

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	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	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
Monthly averages								
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	235.9	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	1.5
June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
August 6	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0
November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3
December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	359.4	2.4
1967	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	2.8
March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	418.2	2.9
April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	449.3	3.1
May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	466.0	3.2
June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	488.1	3.3
July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	497.0	3.4
August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	496.6	3.4
September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	488.2	3.3
October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	468.2	3.2
November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	449.8	3.1
December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	440.9	3.0
1969	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	10.5	494.6	423.6	2.9
February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	407.9	2.8
March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	424.3	2.9

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.2	
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	3.0	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	
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.8	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	88.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	91.9	1.1
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	95.0	1.1
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	87.3	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.8	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	77.4	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	72.0	0.8
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	69.9	0.8
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	71.7	0.8

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(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	
1965	January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	0.2	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	4.9	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.4
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
	April 10	96.2	1.7	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.6
	June 12	84.6	1.5	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
	September 11	90.3	1.6	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.8
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
	February 12	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.5
	March 11	101.4	1.7	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.8	1.5

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							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
1965	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
1965	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
1965	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
1965	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
1965	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
1965	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
1965	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
1965	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
1965	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
1965	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
1965	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
1966	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
1966	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
1966	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
1966	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
1966	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
1966	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
1966	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
1966	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
1966	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
1966	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
1966	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
1967	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.5
1967	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.5
1967	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
1967	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6	1.7
1967	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.8
1967	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
1967	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
1967	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1	1.9
1967	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0	1.7
1967	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9	1.8
1967	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
1968	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	43.2	1.5
1968	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	43.0	1.5
1968	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	45.5	1.6
1968	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	48.2	1.7
1968	43.6	1.6	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	53.8	1.9
1968	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	53.7	1.9
1968	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	53.8	1.9
1968	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	51.3	1.8
1968	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	48.0	1.7
1968	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0	47.0	1.7
1968	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
1969	55.6	2.0	53.8	0.1	1.8	53.7	42.1	1.5
1969	59.7	2.1	54.0	0.1	5.7	53.9	44.6	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		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	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	0.4	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	0.3	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
1965	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
1965	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
1965	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
1965	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
1965	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
1965	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
1965	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
1965	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
1965	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
1965	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
1965	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
1966	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
1966	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
1966	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
1966	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
1966	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
1966	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6
1966	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
1966	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
1966	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
1966	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
1966	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
1967	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
1967	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.4
1967	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4
1967	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4	2.5
1967	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	34.3	2.6
1967	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	35.3	2.6
1967	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7	2.6
1967	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	34.2	2.5
1967	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.1	2.4
1967	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	32.9	2.5
1967	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
1968	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	30.5	2.3
1968	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	31.0	2.3
1968	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	32.7	2.4
1968	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	33.0	2.5
1968	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	35.9	2.7
1968	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	36.4	2.7
1968	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	35.8	2.7
1968	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	34.6	2.6
1968	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.0	2.5
1968	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.1	2.4
1968	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
1969	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	30.8	2.3
1969	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	32.9	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		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	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	20.4		0.9
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	16.8		0.8
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	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
1965	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
1965	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
1965	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.2	14.2	0.6
1965	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
1965	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
1965	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
1965	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
1965	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
1965	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
1965	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
1965	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
1966	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
1966	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
1966	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
1966	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
1966	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
1966	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
1966	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	16.1	16.1	0.7
1966	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
1966	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
1966	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
1966	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5
1967	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
1967	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6
1967	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
1967	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	41.0	41.0	1.8
1967	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
1967	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
1967	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	2.0
1967	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0
1967	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
1967	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	46.4	46.4	2.0
1967	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0
1968	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.9
1968	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	42.3	1.8
1968	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	43.2	1.9
1968	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	45.9	2.0
1968	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	47.2	47.2	2.0
1968	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	48.6	2.1
1968	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	47.8	2.1
1968	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	47.9	2.1
1968	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	46.3	2.0
1968	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	44.8	1.9
1968	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	43.0	1.9
1968	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	41.4	1.8
1969	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	37.6	1.6
1969	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	35.3	1.5
1969	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	36.9	1.6

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		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	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	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
1965	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
1965	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
1965	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
1965	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
1965	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
1965	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
1965	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
1965	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
1965	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
1965	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
1965	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
1966	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
1966	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
1966	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
1966	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
1966	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
1966	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
1966	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
1966	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
1966	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
1966	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
1966	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
1967	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
1967	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
1967	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
1967	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
1967	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
1967	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
1967	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
1967	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.7
1967	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
1967	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
1967	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8
1968	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	24.1	1.7
1968	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	23.3	1.6
1968	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	23.5	1.7
1968	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	24.8	1.7
1968	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.7	1.8
1968	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	26.2	1.8
1968	24.2	1.7	2					

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number 000's	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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	January 11	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	January 10	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	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6	2.3
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4	2.5
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	52.1	2.5
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1	2.6
	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	54.2	2.6
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	54.6	2.7
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	53.6	2.6
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	52.8	2.6
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	50.3	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	48.8	2.4
1969	January 13	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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number 000's	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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	43.3	..	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4	
Monthly averages									
1965	January 11	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	January 10	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	January 9	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	January 8	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	69.8	68.2	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	67.3	2.3
1969	January 13	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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	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
February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0
December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.0	3.3
February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	43.6	3.3
March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	44.0	3.3
April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6
May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.7	3.7
June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9
July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1
August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3
September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	1.1	50.9	56.8	4.3
October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	53.7	4.0
November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	1.2	60.5	53.6	4.1
February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	1.2	59.2	51.8	4.0
March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	1.2	58.1	52.2	4.0
April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	0.7	58.0	56.7	4.3
May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.6
June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7
July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	66.1	5.0
August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	68.1	5.2
September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	0.7	59.7	66.6	5.1
October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	1.0	61.4	62.8	4.8
November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	0.8	63.0	59.5	4.5
December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	0.6	62.7	57.4	4.4
1969	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	1.0	67.1	59.7	4.6
February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	1.3	64.9	56.9	4.3
March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	1.1	63.4	56.9	4.3

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	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
February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.1	26.3	2.6
1966	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.6
February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.6
March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.7
April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.9
May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.9
June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	4.0
July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.1
August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	40.6	4.1
September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	41.1	4.2
October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.8	3.9
November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.5	4.0
December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	39.4	4.0
1968	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	37.4	3.8
February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	35.6	3.6
March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	0.2	39.6	36.2	3.7
April 8	39.8	4.0	39.2	0.4	0.2	39.2	38.1	3.9
May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	0.1	37.0	38.1	3.9
June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	0.1	35.1	39.7	4.0
July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	0.2	35.2	40.0	4.1
August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	36.4	40.0	4.1
September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	0.1	36.9	40.9	4.2
October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	0.2	37.8	38.2	3.9
November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	0.1	38.5	37.7	3.8
December 9	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
February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	0.5	40.6	35.3	3.6
March 10	40.8	4.1	40.0	0.3	0.7	39.8	36.4	3.7

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
Monthly averages								
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

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 II-XVIII	Manufacturing industries III-XVI	Construction industry XVII	Agriculture, forestry and fishing I	Transport and communication XIX	Distributive trades XX	Catering, hotels, etc. MLH 884	All other industries and services XXI-XXIV*	
										All
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	46	10	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	37	19	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	86	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130	
1966	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110	
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	28	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	
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1966	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105	
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	29	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	484	258	135	92	12	33	52	23	126	

* Excluding MLH 884 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXIII. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

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		268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961	Monthly averages	306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1964	October 12	335.2	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1	63.2
	November 9	337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5			
	December 7	335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0			
1965	January 11	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3			
	March 8	338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0			
	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1			
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1			
	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8			
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5			
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	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			

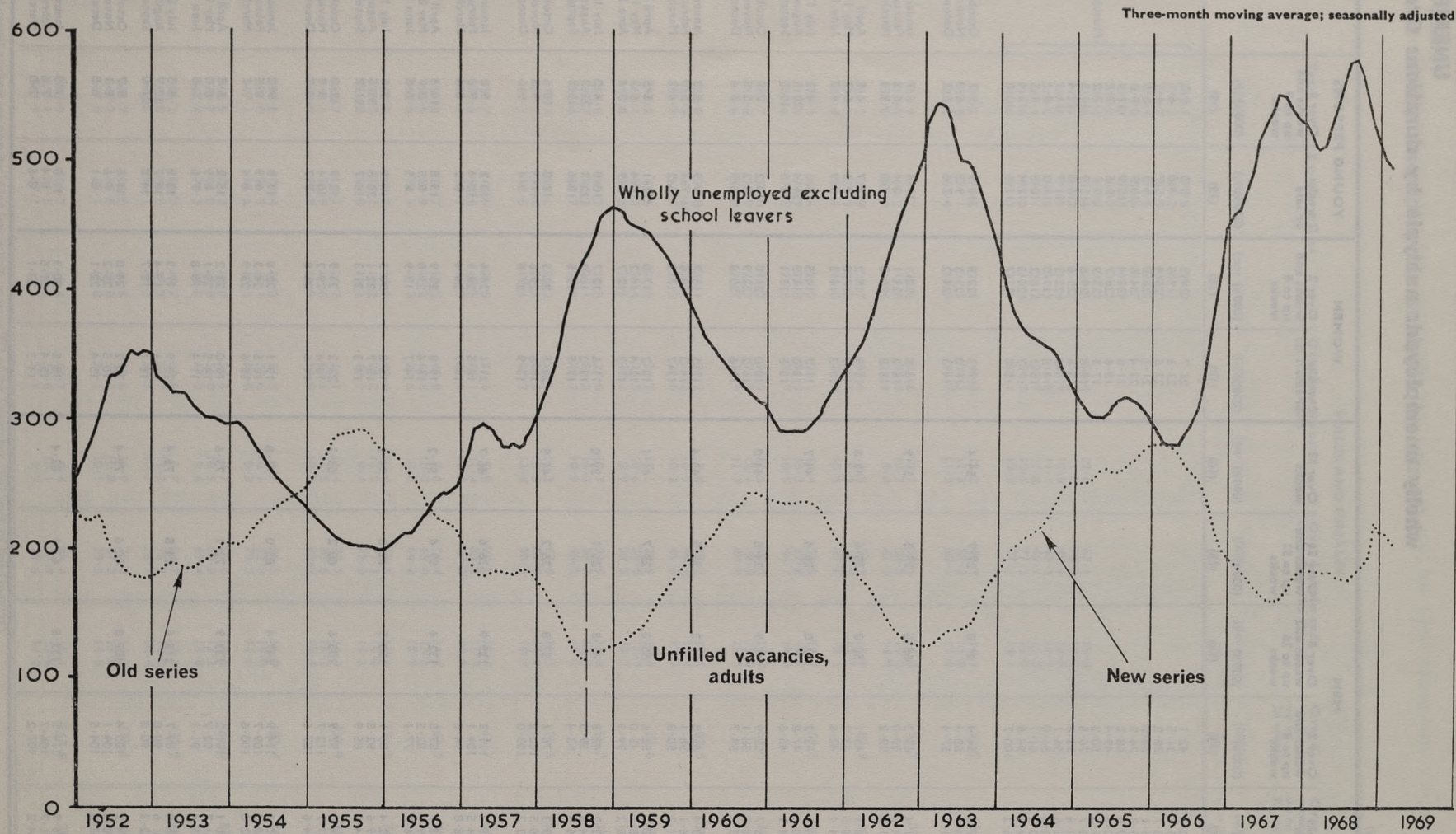
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

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	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		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	
1955		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
1956		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
1957		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
1958		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
1959		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
1960		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
1961	Monthly averages	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
1962		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
1963		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
1964		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
1965		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
1966		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
1967		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
1968		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	
1964	October 12	231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7	
	November 9	238.1	44.9	58.4				17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8	
	December 7	239.7	41.6	57.4				14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3	
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</								

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

* 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		Number of operatives (000's)	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	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	8½	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½	
	August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½	
	September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11	
	October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½	
	November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10	
	December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10	
1966	January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9	
	February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9	
	March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½	
	April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½	
	May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8	
	June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½	
	(a)														
	(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	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	

* 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 for January 1969 have been revised, see table on page 329. 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

Year	Month	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
		All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956		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	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961		102.9	101.9	102.9	110.1	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	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	99.9	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	99.4	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.2	98.4	101.3	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	97.1	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	100.7
	June 19	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	100.4
	July 17*	95.7	97.3	85.6	89.3	98.3	100.2	99.5	98.2	99.3	100.6	99.8	100.4
	August 14*	83.4	84.0	81.9	77.6	90.0	86.0	92.2	98.2	95.7	100.3	100.5	100.6
	September 18	101.8	103.3	97.2	97.7	99.8	105.1	98.8	97.8	96.5	100.2	98.8	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	99.9
	November 13	101.9	104.8	97.4	97.5	99.4	104.5	99.8	98.2	97.2	100.1	98.5	99.9
	December 11	101.9	104.7	98.1	96.9	98.9	1						

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.
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9
1968	April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
	Oct.	22 2	23 13	24 8	23 2	23 19	26 9	22 19	21 7	20 8	20 5	23 8
Average Hours Worked												
		h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.1	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	44.3	44.3	44.3	45.5	45.6	44.5	47.8
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1967	April	47.1	45.5	44.9	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
	Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
1968	April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	45.5	41.9	47.7
	Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46.1	45.6	42.4	47.9
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.
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	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
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	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
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	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
1967	April	8 5.8	9 5.5	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
	Oct.	8 9.3	9 9.6	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 1.4
1968	April	9 0.1	10 2.0	10 3.3	9 10.0	10 1.7	11 10.0	9 8.5	8 10.0	8 7.2	9 2.5	9 5.7
	Oct.	9 3.4	10 3.6	10 7.5	10 1.4	10 5.7	12 0.6	9 11.6	9 3.0	8 11.5	9 6.7	9 9.2

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.
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 11	8 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
1967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
	Oct.	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
1968	April	10 9	10 14	10 15	11 11	10 10	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
	Oct.	10 19	11 0	11 4	11 17	10 15	13 7	10 19	11 3	10 8	11 0	10 17
Average Hours Worked												
		h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
1968	April	38.6	38.9	37.5	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.1	37.5	37.8	37.6
	Oct.	39.0	38.5	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.3	37.4
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.
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	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
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	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
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	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
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	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
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	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
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	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 2.5
1967	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	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
	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	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
1968	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	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
	Oct.	5 7.4	5 8.6	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

* 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.
16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
21 9	26 2	22 17	22 17	21 4	22 6	20 4	22 19	19 2	17 7	22 5
22 3	26 19	23 12	23 12	22 14	22 17	20 14	24 4	19 8	17 9	23 0
Average Hours Worked										
46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0
44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	51.5	48.2	43.9	50.1	44.7	43.9	46.1
45.9	45.8	45.9	45.3	50.9	48.3	43.7	50.0	44.5	43.7	46.2
45.6	46.0	46.5	45.6	51.0	47.6	43.4	49.6	44.8		

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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ 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
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	21 11 0	21 11 4	21 9 11
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
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
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
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9
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
Females	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 3	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10
1968	12 5 6	13 14 5	12 4 6	12 4 2	11 9 10	12 9 7	11 10 4	11 8 5	12 6 5	11 16 1	11 8 2

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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered	£ s. d.	£ 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
Females	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11	11 6 11	1,529,000
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1	11 19 4	1,562,000
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0	12 11 11	1,576,000
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3	13 14 3	1,635,000
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4	14 4 11	1,705,000
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6	14 18 0	1,747,000
1968	13 7 10	12 0 11	12 7 2	14 3 4	11 16 2	14 0 11	12 9 5	682,000	17 15 0	15 15 2	1,809,000

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

1959 = 100

October	All employees	Males	Females
1956	85.0	..	..
1957	90.9	..	..
1958	93.9	..	..
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3
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		Females			
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
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 earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1955 April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956 April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957 April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9†
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.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
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	93.1	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
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
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
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	99.3	98.3	98.9	98.0	98.7	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.8	103.3	104.8	104.8	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	99.2	103.4	102.1	102.1	101.3
	April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
	August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2	109.2
	September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	106.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
	December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
1968	January	111.7	112.5	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
	April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4
	May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6	118.0
	June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	117.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	118.4
	July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	119.0
	August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4	116.5
	September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	118.8
	October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7	119.8
	November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3	120.6
	December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2	111.6
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*	119.8	127.7	121.1	117.7	121.9	120.6	120.1	121.2	113.5	116.7	118.8	116.8

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

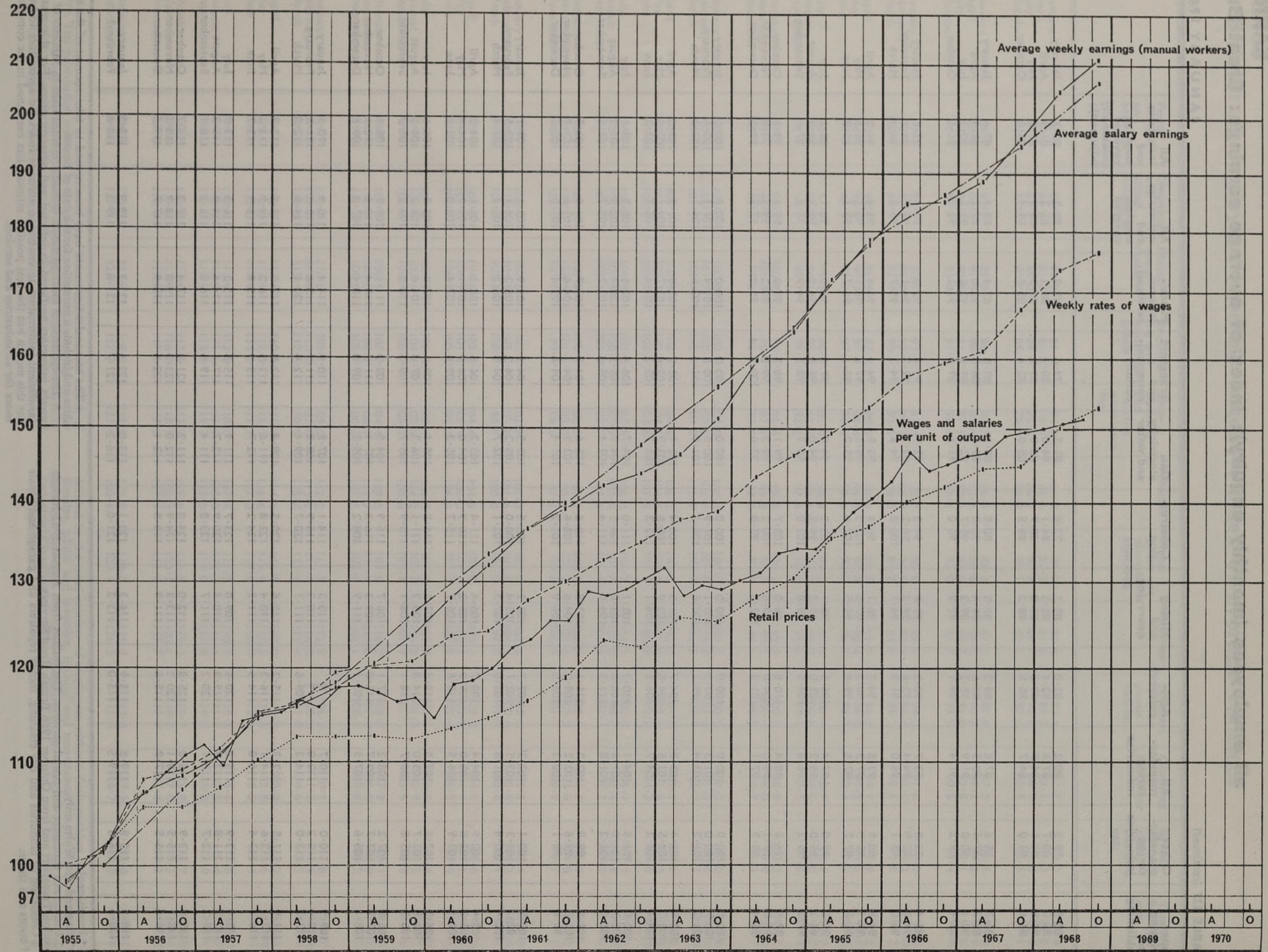
Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)||		
80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January	1963
83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9	April	
84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.8	July	
84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	85.0	October	
86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January	1964
88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April	
90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July	
91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.6	October	
93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January	1965
94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February	
96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.4	March	
94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.0	April	
97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.6	May	
95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.8	June	
96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.1	July	
94.2	95.2	95.2	103.0	98.2	99.5	94.0	96.9	94.0	96.2	96.5	August	
97.3	96.2	96.6	104.0	98.8	103.0	95.3	98.7	94.9	97.8	97.6	September	
97.5	96.6	98.4	110.8	99.0	103.7	99.1	98.5	97.8	99.4	98.9	October	
95.4	95.9	97.1	101.3	102.8	97.8	97.6	100.2	95.8	97.8	99.3	November	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January	1966
100.7	100.0	101.3	97.9	100.1	101.9	100.5	100.3	101.4	101.1	100.5	February	
104.2	101.2	103.4	99.1	100.6	108.2	101.0	101.4	103.5	104.1	102.2	March	
102.9	101.4	103.0	104.7	101.5	106.4	102.1	103.7	102.9	103.5	103.0	April	
103.7	101.5	103.5	104.6	102.9								

See footnote † to table 129.

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

Average 1955 = 100

LOG SCALE



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					
	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	118.5	114.6	117.5	121.1	127.1	495 7	120.3	121.2	122.8	129.2	132.1	123.4
Semi-skilled	116.1	108.1	112.8	119.7	126.0	435 7	117.3	117.2	118.1	126.3	127.8	104.7
Labourers	118.0	112.2	116.3	119.5	127.0	355 7	118.4	119.1	120.7	126.5	130.6	85.7
All timeworkers	117.6	112.4	116.1	121.0	127.3	455 3	119.0	120.1	121.2	128.3	130.8	111.4
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	119.3	115.4	118.6	120.4	127.9	513 9	121.6	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.6	137.1
Semi-skilled	116.6	108.9	114.1	116.9	124.7	463 11	119.0	117.1	119.9	124.9	129.3	123.6
Labourers	116.1	112.0	114.9	118.8	123.3	366 7	117.6	118.1	118.6	126.1	128.6	91.2
All payment-by-result workers	117.8	112.2	116.3	118.6	126.1	483 7	120.1	120.0	122.2	127.2	131.2	128.6
All skilled workers	118.8	114.9	117.9	120.6	127.4	503 11	120.9	121.9	123.5	129.0	132.4	129.5
All semi-skilled workers	116.4	108.5	113.3	118.0	125.1	450 1	118.2	117.0	118.7	125.1	128.1	114.0
All labourers	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.4	126.2	358 0	118.4	119.0	120.5	126.5	130.3	86.9
All workers covered	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.6	126.5	468 4	119.6	120.0	121.6	127.4	130.7	119.1
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	129.4	124.5	131.3	127.5	130.2	442 1	122.8	126.9	132.8	134.7	138.5	109.3
Semi-skilled	130.5	131.3	130.5	137.2	141.3	393 9	125.0	126.7	127.1	133.5	133.6	86.2
Labourers	122.2	119.3	122.9	122.8	129.0	343 5	119.0	121.3	123.4	131.3	135.2	79.9
All timeworkers	126.1	126.2	130.8	129.8	133.4	404 8	120.9	127.5	131.4	135.6	138.2	95.9
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	130.9	128.5	131.0	130.9	140.8	517 4	125.5	128.9	130.9	135.7	140.9	129.8
Semi-skilled	127.4	125.7	127.2	128.0	138.9	407 10	123.6	123.7	126.6	130.5	140.8	98.0
Labourers	119.4	116.2	114.2	118.0	131.9	414 6	117.6	118.7	120.2	124.8	129.2	89.0
All payment-by-result workers	129.6	126.8	128.9	129.6	140.1	485 3	125.2	127.1	129.7	134.6	140.6	118.8
All skilled workers	131.0	127.9	130.9	130.2	139.4	505 2	125.6	128.7	131.0	135.2	141.0	126.5
All semi-skilled workers	128.3	127.1	128.0	130.3	139.5	404 4	124.2	124.7	126.8	130.9	139.1	95.0
All labourers	120.2	118.8	118.2	120.8	132.7	387 8	117.7	121.0	121.9	128.3	133.1	85.7
All workers covered	129.4	127.2	129.4	129.7	139.5	468 4	125.0	128.0	130.2	134.8	141.0	113.8
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	123.7	121.2	124.2	130.7	133.5	452 5	123.7	127.3	127.6	137.2	139.2	110.8
Craftsmen	128.3	124.0	124.5	132.7	135.3	508 8	124.6	124.3	124.6	134.8	138.4	125.0
All timeworkers	124.7	121.7	124.3	131.2	133.9	465 4	124.1	126.5	127.2	136.8	139.3	114.1
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	121.8	117.3	122.0	127.7	131.7	468 1	121.7	121.5	123.8	129.6	130.7	120.2
Craftsmen	120.4	114.2	122.0	129.6	132.0	567 6	116.4	114.9	120.4	125.2	126.9	130.3
All payment-by-result workers	121.2	116.5	121.6	128.1	131.8	481 6	120.1	119.7	122.5	128.3	129.5	122.4
All general workers	123.1	119.6	123.4	129.5	132.9	459 7	123.6	125.2	126.6	134.3	136.1	115.1
All craftsmen	125.0	119.8	123.4	131.5	134.1	517 2	121.2	120.1	122.6	130.6	133.5	127.4
All workers covered	123.3	119.5	123.2	129.9	133.2	472 8	122.7	123.8	125.4	133.3	135.4	117.9
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	121.1	114.3	114.5	119.4	124.8	440 2	122.1	120.9	116.0	124.3	123.0	104.3
Maintenance workers (skilled)	117.7	115.8	118.0	120.9	133.1	531 2	123.0	121.4	122.3	127.0	144.0	130.5
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	111.8	116.0	119.1	126.2	134.5	458 8	115.4	112.8	113.3	126.5	130.5	103.1
Service workers	113.2	110.8	113.3	116.8	125.2	418 7	116.3	117.6	118.4	118.8	125.0	99.0
Labourers	115.3	113.8	115.2	120.6	126.3	373 5	118.3	117.7	118.9	123.1	124.7	85.3
All timeworkers	118.3	115.5	116.9	121.6	130.6	443 10	121.1	120.5	119.8	125.3	131.7	105.0
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	110.9	108.4	110.7	115.9	123.3	491 7	114.0	115.0	115.8	122.3	126.9	129.1
Maintenance workers (skilled)	114.7	112.0	115.6	118.5	124.2	532 9	119.8	118.4	119.6	123.3	127.3	134.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.2	106.7	110.7	113.9	119.3	453 3	114.4	113.0	115.0	118.6	121.5	113.1
Service workers	111.8	110.7	114.9	119.5	126.7	455 9	113.3	116.6	118.4	122.6	127.7	113.5
Labourers	114.0	112.6	118.4	121.6	126.1	399 10	116.5	118.0	118.5	123.1	128.7	96.5
All payment-by-result workers	111.7	109.4	112.4	117.0	123.6	483 0	114.9	115.8	116.7	122.3	126.7	124.2
All process workers	112.1	109.2	111.3	116.4	123.6	485 11	115.2	116.1	116.1	122.9	126.7	126.2
All maintenance workers (skilled)	115.0	112.7	116.1	118.9	125.9	532 4	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.6
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.8	108.6	112.6	116.2	121.9	453 11	115.1	114.1	116.6	120.8	123.9	111.8
All service workers	112.6	111.0	114.5	118.4	126.0	441 4	114.7	117.4	118.6	121.0	126.4	107.8
All labourers	114.9	113.8	118.2	122.1	127.0	390 0	117.8	118.9	120.0	124.2	128.2	92.2
All workers covered	113.1	110.9	113.7	118.2	125.1	475 4	116.6	117.5	118.2	123.6	128.0	120.2

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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	113.0	114.0	114.8	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	116.9	118.9	118.5	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	122.2	123.2	123.2	123.2
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	130.1	132.5	133.4	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	138.0	141.9	139.9	139.9
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	142.9	147.7	147.7	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	148.9	154.3	155.8	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	161.8	164.5	164.5	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	174.8	181.6	178.4	178.4
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	185.0	196.2	186.1	186.1
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	194.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	208.1	219.8	206.9	206.9
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 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	176.0	194.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.4	194.5	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1968 November	178.1	196.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 December	180.7	199.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
1969 January	181.3	200.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 February	181.8	200.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 March	182.0	200.8	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	Juviles	All workers	Men	Women	Juviles	All workers	Men	Women	Juviles	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	141.0	134.3	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	146.6	140.6	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	146.7	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	92.9	92.9	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	179.7	187.4	197.3	175.3
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 March	166.9	171.0	179.1	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.1	188.5	197.4	185.3
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	199.9	200.5	187.6
1968 September	169.4	174.0	182.4	170.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.8	191.7	201.1	188.2
1968 October	169.7	175.0	183.2	171.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	187.1	192.8	202.0	188.7
1968 November	171.4	176.3	185.1	172.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	189.0	194.3	204.0	190.5
1968 December	174.1	177.7	188.4	175.3	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.6	192.1	195.8	207.8	193.4
1969 January	174.6	178.6	189.2	175.9	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.6	192.6	197.0	208.8	194.0
1969 February	175.1	178.9	190.2	176.4	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.6	193.2	197.3	209.8	194.6
1969 March	175.2	179.1	190.4	176.5	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.6	193.3	197.6	210.1	194.8
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	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	94.9	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.3	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	165.7	173.3	179.0	167.6	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.6	191.9	197.7	185.0
1968 March	164.4	171.0	176.9	166.1	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.1	189.4	195.4	183.3
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	192.4	197.4	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	165.7	174.5	179.4	167.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.6	193.3	198.1	185.2
1968 October	166.1	174.8	179.9	168.2	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.0	193.7	198.7	185.6
1968 November	166.5	175.3	180.2	168.6	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6				

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	126	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	April	174	161	169	158	169	150	154	167
	May	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	170
	June	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	170
	July	174	162	171	158	169	154	158	173
	August	174	162	171	158	169	154	158	173
	September	174	162	171	158	169	154	158	174
	October	174	162	171	158	169	154	170	174
	November	174	169	171	161	169	154	170	177
	December	174	169	172	161	178	154	170	177
1969	January	174	169	173	164	179	155	164	178
	February	185	169	173	164	179	155	164	178
	March	185	169	173	166	179	155	164	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	99.6	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.5	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.5	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
	April	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5
	May	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5
	June	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5
	July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	December	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
1969	January	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5
	February	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5
	March	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	125	121	125
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	130	132	132
1962	135	134	140	133	137	132	138	137	137
1963	142	140	147	136	143	135	144	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	152	141	152	154	154
1965	159	155	165	154	161	148	161	163	163
1966	170	161	174	163	170	157	172	174	181
1967	174	166	181	165	178	162	176	181	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1968	April	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	186
	May	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	187
	June	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	187
	July	186	172	191	172	186	171	184	190
	August	186	172	191	172	186	171	184	190
	September	186	172	192	172	186	171	188	191
	October	186	172	192	172	186	172	188	191
	November	186	181	192	175	186	172	188	196
	December	187	181	193	176	196	172	188	196
1969	January	187	181	193	179	197	172	188	196
	February	198	181	194	179	197	172	188	196
	March	199	181	194	181	197	172	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	117	119	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	170	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	179	172
1968	April	170	169	176	172	169	177	171
	May	170	169	176	172	169	177	171
	June	170	169	176	172	170	177	171
	July	171	169	176	172	178	178	171
	August	171	169	176	172	178	178	171
	September	171	169	176	172	178	182	172
	October	172	173	177	172	183	182	173
	November	172	173	177	178	183	184	175
	December	174	173	178	176	184	185	175
1969	January	177	173	183	176	185	185	175
	February	177	173	183	176	185	185	175
	March	177	173	183	176	185	185	175
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1960	100.0	99.1	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	96.1	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	95.5	96.1	95.1	96.9	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	95.3	93.5	95.1	95.5	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	93.4	93.6	95.5	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	92.5	93.2	95.5	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	92.1	93.2	92.9	93.0
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	88.9	92.8
1968	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.7
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.7
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.7
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.7
	August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.7
	September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.7
	October	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.7
	November	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.7
	December	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.7
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	92.5
	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.5
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.5
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	92.5
Basic hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	122	118
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	126	121
1961	131	131	127	130	126	131	138	127
1962	141	141	143	143	132	138	144	136
1963	144	147	147	147	147	145	151	141
1964	151	154	151	156	149	154	159	148
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	156
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	182	171
1967	176	176	174	182	18			

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 the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption		Items mainly imported for direct consumption
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All						
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100												
Weights	1,000	350									650	
1956	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	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		
1962	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		
1963	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		
1964	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		
1965	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		
1966	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		
1967	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	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2		
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1		
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6		
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3		
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9		
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	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	130.2	119.0	125.7		
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	119.3	100.3	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0	100.9		
1962 July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	112.3	102.6	106.1	104.9	100.1	100.5	101.5		
1962 October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	88.6	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.3	101.9		
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2		
1963 April 9	104.0	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	108.2		
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	114.9	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		

* 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.

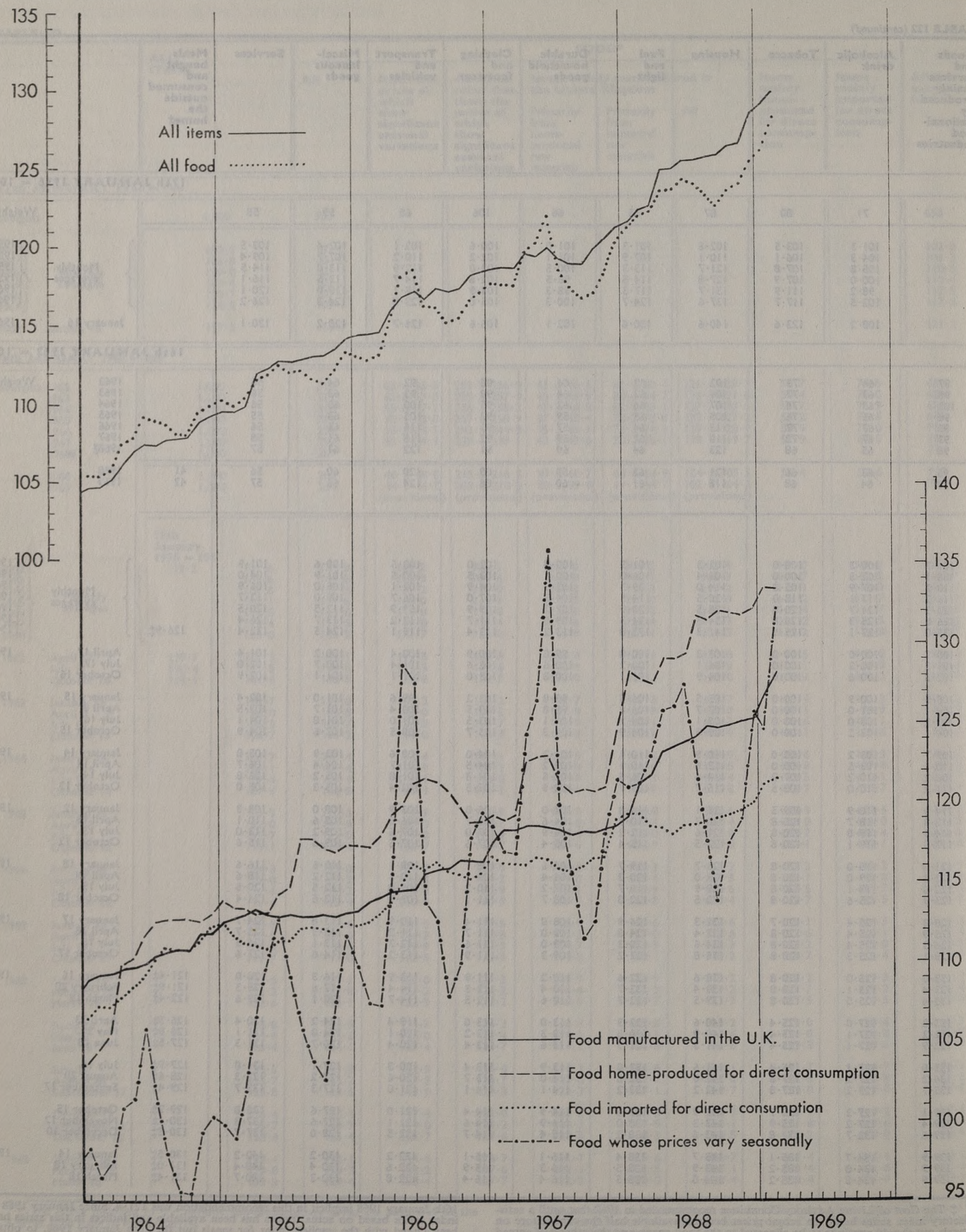
RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

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	
											71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100												
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			
1958	105.6	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100												
1962	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		
1963	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		
1964	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		
1965	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		
1966	99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		
1967	97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		
1968	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		
1969	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56		
1969	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57		
17th January 1956 = 100												
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9		
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	101.9	104.0	104.0		
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9		
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		
1966	121.7	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4		
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	112.2	124.5	132.4		
1962 April 17	100.7	100.0	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4		
1962 July 17	101.3	100.3	100.0	104.1</								

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	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,379||	2,391	2,254§	2,401§	4,699	57	3,373	40	235	557	437	
1965	January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
	February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
	March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
	April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
	May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
	June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
	July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
	August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
	September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
	October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
	November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
	December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966	January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	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	267	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	299	7	209	5	14	31	33
	December	111	160	21	29	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	205	235	142	152	363	10	197	3	9	121	23
	February	198	248	145	156	481	2	387	5	23	27	37
	March	190	228	73	127	658	3	598	2	19	14	21

* 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 1968 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.
|| Direct comparison of number of stoppages with earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages following decasualisation in the port transport industry.

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)

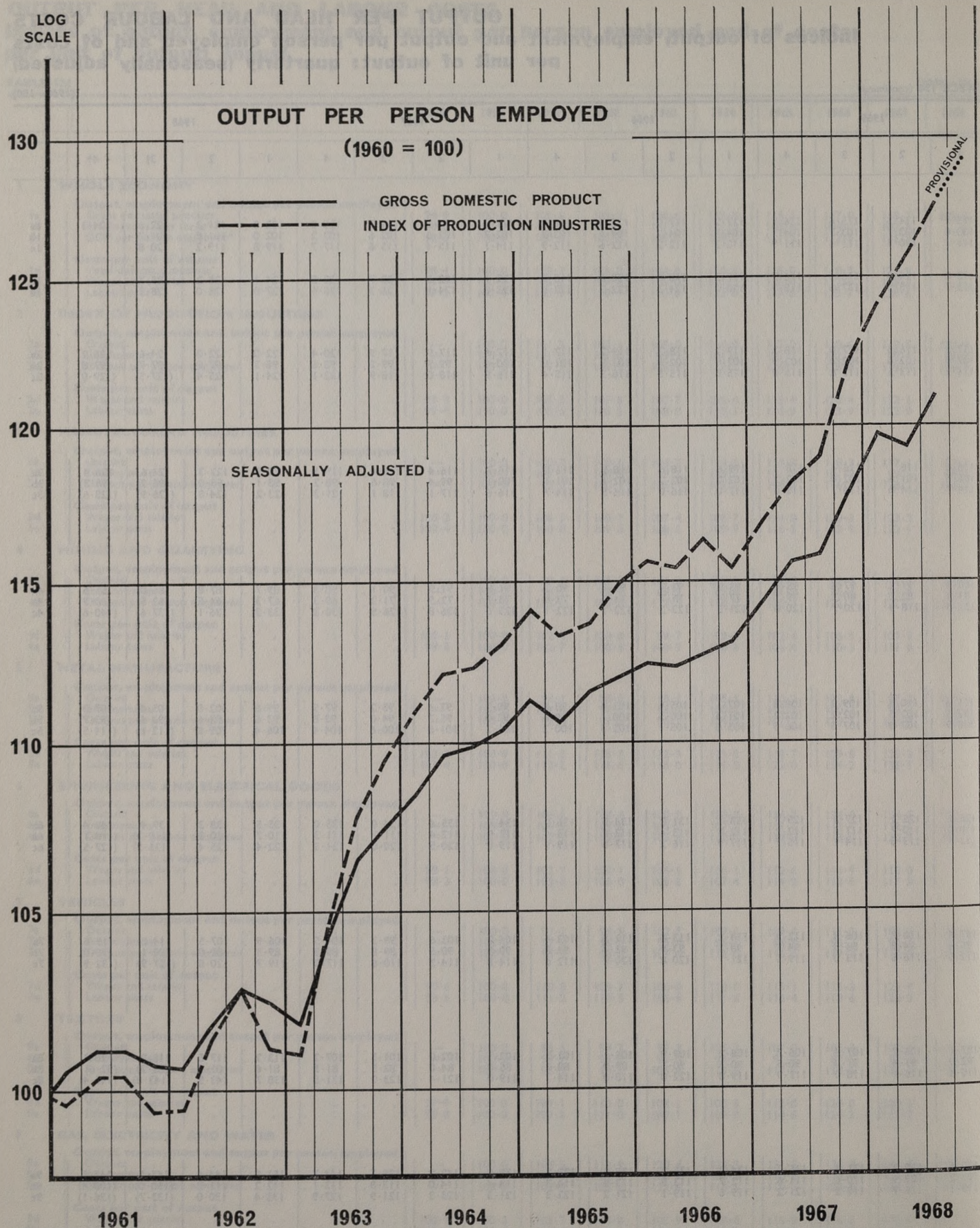
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
I WHOLE ECONOMY											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
1a	Gross domestic product	94.9	100.0	101.8	103.2	106.6	112.6	115.5	117.0	118.7	122.6
1b	Employed labour force*	98.3	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.5	102.9	103.8	104.0	102.5	
1c	GDP per person employed	96.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	105.0	109.4	111.2	112.5	115.8	
Costs per unit of output											
1d	Total domestic incomes	98.4	100.0	103.2	106.8	108.8	110.9	115.0	118.7	122.5	
1e	Wages and salaries	99.4	100.0	105.2	109.6	110.0	112.3	116.4	122.6	125.3	
1f	Labour costs	99.5	100.0	105.5	110.1	110.8	113.0	117.6	125.7	128.6	
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
2a	Output	—	100.0	101.2	102.3	105.8	114.0	117.2	118.6	118.5	123.9
2b	Employment	—	100.0	101.3	101.0	99.9	101.6	102.7	101.9	99.6	97.9
2c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	99.9	101.3	105.9	112.2	114.1	115.8	119.0	126.6
Costs per unit of output											
2d	Wages and salaries	99.3	100.0	105.2	107.8	107.7	109.4	115.4	120.4	122.1	
2e	Labour costs	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	Output	—	100.0	100.2	100.6	104.7	113.0	116.8	118.3	117.1	123.6
3b	Employment	—	100.0	101.2	100.5	99.3	100.7	101.9	101.9	99.1	98.1
3c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	99.0	100.1	105.4	112.2	114.6	116.1	118.2	126.0
Costs per unit of output											
3d	Wages and salaries	100.2	100.0	106.3	108.7	107.4	108.7	114.8	120.3	123.3	
3e	Labour costs	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	Output	—	100.0	98.6	101.3	101.2	101.5	97.8	92.1	91.1	86.3
4b	Employment	—	100.0	95.7	92.9	89.2	85.8	81.3	75.4	71.5	63.8
4c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	103.0	109.0	113.5	118.3	120.3	122.1	127.4	135.3
Costs per unit of output											
4d	Wages and salaries	100.1	100.0	102.4	100.0	99.7	99.6	102.4	106.9	107.7	
4e	Labour costs	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	Output	—	100.0	94.1	88.9	93.1	105.5	110.2	103.5	97.2	103.3
5b	Employment	—	100.0	101.8	97.1	96.3	100.6	102.3	100.2	95.3	93.6
5c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	92.4	91.6	96.7	104.9	107.7	103.3	102.0	110.4
Costs per unit of output											
5d	Wages and salaries	103.3	100.0	111.5	115.3	112.9	113.8	119.7	129.8	135.3	
5e	Labour costs	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	Output	—	100.0	106.6	108.4	110.9	120.7	126.7	133.8	134.7	138.5
6b	Employment	—	100.0	104.3	105.8	105.0	107.7	111.1	113.4	112.1	110.3
6c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	102.2	102.5	105.6	112.1	114.0	118.0	120.2	125.6
Costs per unit of output											
6d	Wages and salaries	98.1	100.0	102.9	105.1	104.5	106.1	112.6	114.9	118.0	
6e	Labour costs	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	Output	—	100.0	93.1	94.9	102.5	107.1	109.6	111.2	102.7	111.9
7b	Employment	—	100.0	97.9	96.5	95.4	95.6	94.8	93.3	90.1	89.3
7c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	95.1	98.3	107.4	112.0	115.6	119.2	114.0	125.3
Costs per unit of output											
7d	Wages and salaries	99.6	100.0	110.8	109.7	106.0	110.9	115.1	115.3	125.4	
7e	Labour costs	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	Output	—	100.0	96.6	94.7	99.3	105.3	107.0	106.3	103.2	117.0
8b	Employment	—	100.0	99.1	95.2	93.0	92.7	91.2	89.6	83.4	82.1
8c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	97.5	99.5	106.8	113.6	117.3	118.6	123.7	142.5
Costs per unit of output											
8d	Wages and salaries	97.9	100.0	109.1	110.0	108.1	108.6	112.8	120.0	120.3	
8e	Labour costs	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	Output	—	100.0	104.6	112.9	120.4	124.3	131.5	136.9	141.4	148.1
9b	Employment	—	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.9	108.5	110.3	113.6	113.8	110.5
9c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	102.4	108.6	112.6	114.6	119.2	120.5	124.3	134.0
Costs per unit of output											
9d	Wages and salaries	100.1	100.0	102.7	103.0	103.9	109.0	115.9	116.7	116.6	
9e	Labour costs	100.4	100.0	103.4	103.5	104.9	109.8	116.9	118.7	119.1	

*Civil employment and H.M. Forces.

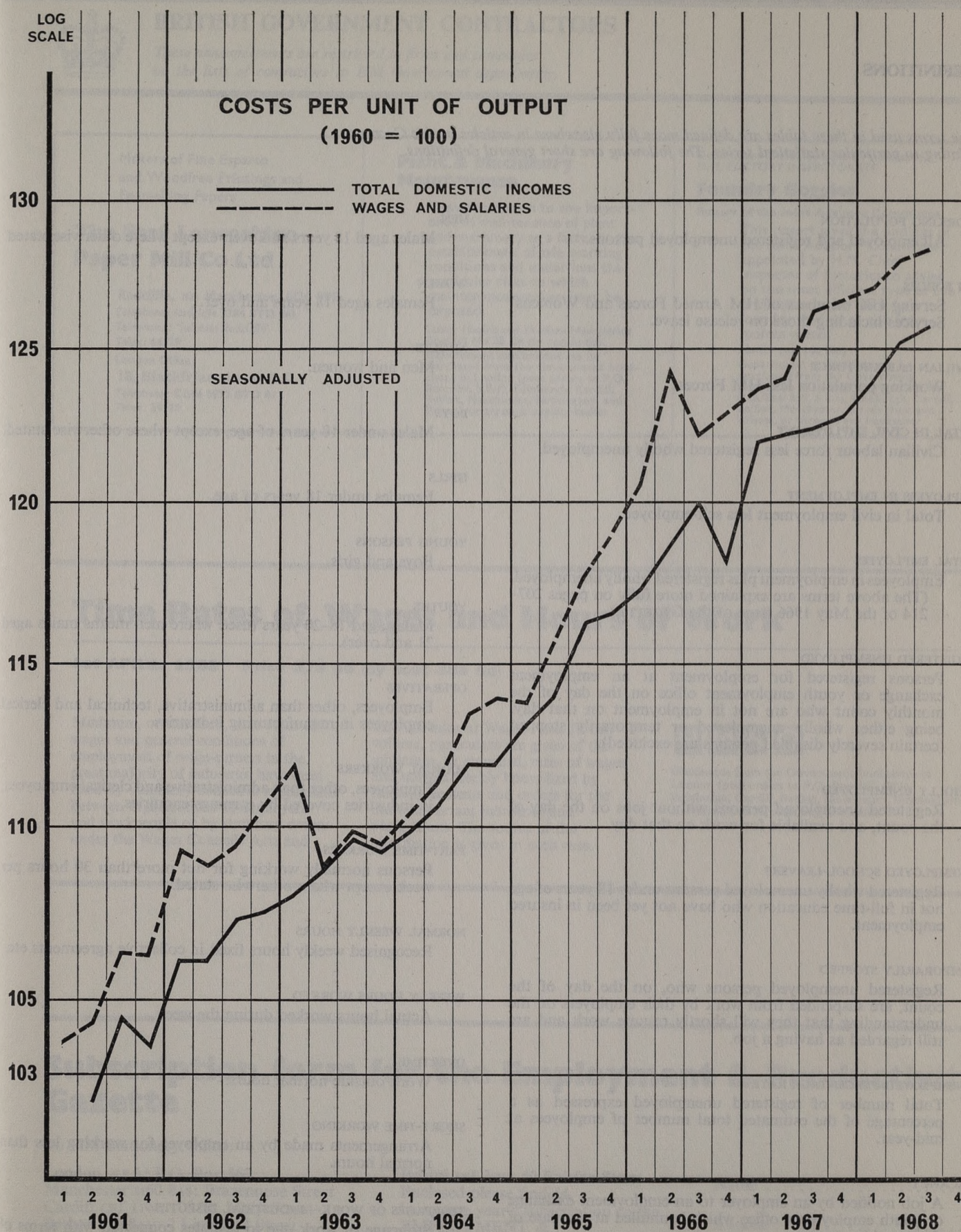
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1960=100)

		1965				1966				1967				1968				
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	
I WHOLE ECONOMY																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
1a	Gross domestic product	115.1	114.5	115.6	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	1a
1b	Employed labour force*	103.6	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	1b
1c	GDP per person employed	111.1	110.5	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.6	112.9	114.1	115.4	115.6	117.7	119.8	119.2	120.8		1c
Costs per unit of output																		
1d	Total domestic incomes	113.0	114.0	116.4	116.7	117.5	118.8	120.0	118.3	122.1	122.3	122.7	122.8	124.1	125.2	125.7		1d
1e	Wages and salaries	113.7	115.5	117.6	118.9	120.9	124.3	122.2	122.9	123.8	124.1	126.3	126.6	127.0	128.0	128.3		1e
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
2a	Output	117.3	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	2a
2b	Employment	102.6	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)	2b
2c	Output per person employed	114.3	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)	2c
Costs per unit of output																		
2d	Wages and salaries	116.6	116.1	116.4	118.1	119.6	118.6	118.9	116.0	116.7	116.4	116.4	119.1	120.9	122.3	124.6	126.4	3a
2e	Labour costs	101.7	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.1	101.1	100.1	99.4	98.6	98.2	98.1	98.0	(98.2)	(98.3)	3b
3c	Output per person employed	114.7	114.0	114.1	115.6	117.0	116.0	116.5	114.7	116.6	117.1	118.1	121.3	123.2	124.8	(126.9)	(128.6)	3c
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
3a	Output	100.9	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	85.6	4a
3b	Employment	83.4	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)	4b
3c	Output per person employed	121.0	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)	(140.6)	4c
Costs per unit of output																		
3d	Wages and salaries	111.6	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	5a
3e	Labour costs	102.5	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)	5b
5c	Output per person employed	108.9	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)	5c
4 MINING AND QUARRYING																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
4a	Output	125.1	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	6a
4b	Employment	110.0	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)	6b
4c	Output per person employed	113.7	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)	6c
Costs per unit of output																		
4d	Wages and salaries	107.4	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	119.6	7a
4e	Labour costs	95.4	94.9	94.5	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.4	91.8	90.8	90.5	89.8	89.3	89.3	89.0	(89.1)	(90.0)	7b
7c	Output per person employed	112.6	116.6	113.0	119.5	121.1	120.8	120.8	112.6	114.8	114.5	110.6	117.0					



† 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.



BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to HM Government departments.

Makers of Fine Esparto and Woodfree Printings and Enamelling Papers

The East Lancashire Paper Mill Co Ltd

Radcliffe, nr. Manchester, M26 9PR

Telephone: Radcliffe 2284 STD 061

Telegrams: 'Sulphite Radcliffe'

Telex: 66729

London Office:

18, Blackfriars Lane, E.C.4

Telephone: CEN 8572 STD 01

Telex: 24170

Plant & Machinery Maintenance

Draws attention to the importance of maintenance of plant and machinery as a factor in the establishment of safe working conditions and underlines the particular risks to which maintenance workers may be exposed.

Safety Health and Welfare New Series

Booklet No 28 3s (by post 3s 6d)

Government publications can be

purchased from the Government book-

shops in London (post orders to P.O.

Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff,

Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and

Bristol, or through any bookseller

Department of Employment & Productivity
H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

Foundry Goggles

Report of the Joint Advisory Committee

This report gives the findings of the Joint Advisory Committee, appointed by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories to advise on the most efficient type of eye protection to be worn by a foundry worker at risk from molten metal.

16s (by post 16s 10d)

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

1st APRIL, 1968 Price 37s 6d (by post 38s 6d)

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and

the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

HMSO

Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, SE1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

Subscription form for the Employment & Productivity Gazette

To HM Stationery Office:

London, S.E.1: P.O. Box 569
Manchester M60 8AS: Brazenose Street
Cardiff CF1 1JW: 109 St. Mary Street
Belfast BT2 8AY: 7 Linenhall Street
Edinburgh EH2 3AR: 13a Castle Street
Birmingham 1: 258 Broad Street

Bristol BS1 3DE: 50 Fairfax Street
Enclosed please find £4
being one year's subscription to the
EMPLOYMENT &
PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE
The copy should be sent to:

Name

Address

.....

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Safety Health and Welfare Booklets

The booklets in this series are designed to give up-to-date facts and advice about the best practices in safety, health and welfare in industrial and other employment

A SELECTION OF RECENT TITLES

- No. 1 Lifting and Carrying (1967) *1s (1s 3d)*
- 6A Safety in Construction Work: General Site Safety Practice (1967) *1s 6d (1s 11d)*
- 6C Safety in Construction Work: Excavations (1967) *1s 3d (1s 8d)*
- 12 Safety at Drop-Forging Hammers (2nd edition 1967) *2s 6d (2s 11d)*
- 16 Structural Requirements of the Factories Act (1967) *2s (2s 5d)*
- 21 Organisation of Industrial Health Services (1966) *2s 6d (2s 11d)*
- 24 Electrical Limit Switches and their Applications (1967) *2s 6d (2s 11d)*
- 25 Noise and the Worker (2nd edition 1968) *1s 6d (1s 11d)*
- 28 Plant and Machinery Maintenance (1964) *3s (3s 6d)*
- 32 Repair of Drums and Tanks: Explosion and Fire Risk (1966) *2s (2s 6d)*
- 35 Basic Rules for Safety and Health at Work (1967) *2s 6d (2s 11d)*
- 36 First Aid in Factories (1966) *1s 3d (1s 8d)*

Prices in brackets include postage

HMSO

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

© Crown copyright 1969
Printed and published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from
49 High Holborn, London W.C.1
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazenose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE
258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1
7 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8AY
or through any bookseller

Printed in England

S.B.N. 11 721334 9



Employment & Productivity Gazette

BRITISH LIBRARY

- 2 JUN 1969

OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

May 1969

Volume LXXVII No. 5
Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Price 6s. net
Annual subscription £4, including postage

Results of a new survey of earnings

Young persons entering employment in 1968

Accidents at work in 1968