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Self-Employment in the Construction Industry

A statutory scheme to regulate self-employment in the construction industry is proposed in the report of the committee under Professor Phelps Brown which has been inquiring into the engagement and use of labour in building and civil engineering, with particular reference to labour-only sub-contracting.

The report, which was published recently is obtainable from HMSO or through any bookseller (Cmnd 3714 price 14s. 6d. net) together with a research supplement (Cmnd 3714-1, price 7s. net).

The committee distinguishes between labour-only sub-contracting as a working arrangement and self-employment as a status. These do not always or necessarily go together. On labour-only sub-contracting as a working arrangement, the committee concludes that were it possible to outlaw it altogether the present effect on the working arrangements of the industry would on balance be disadvantageous.

The committee was appointed by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Public Building and Works in March 1967, "to inquire into the engagement and use of labour in building and civil engineering with particular reference to labour-only sub-contracting and to make recommendations". It organised an extensive research programme to obtain information about the extent of labour turnover and stability, the employment policies and practices of firms and the experiences of firms in using labour-only sub-contractors. The committee commissioned Research Services Ltd. to conduct interviews on its behalf with the management of 774 firms, 102 direct labour departments of local authorities and 527 construction sites. The results of this inquiry are included in the supplement to the main report. In addition, the committee drew upon studies of employment experience and policy made by observers stationed on some 50 sites for periods during the summer and autumn of 1967 under arrangements made by the Building Research Station, with some follow-up interviews by a research team from the London School of Economics.

Continuity of employment

Levels of labour turnover and of unemployment are about twice as high as among workers generally, according to the report, but it is added that about two-thirds of operative employees in construction stay in the same job for at least a year at a time, and about one-third for as long as five years.

High levels of turnover affect only a minority. Younger workers are found more in the areas of higher turnover and older workers in those of greater stability. Turnover is highest and stability least in the largest firms engaged in big civil engineering and building contracts, though even these firms may have a stable nucleus of 25-50 per cent. of their labour force.

Stability is greatest among those working for repair and maintenance or specialist firms and for local authorities. As high levels of labour turnover are concentrated in certain sectors of the industry, and as, in conditions of relatively full employment, workers can choose in which sector to work, the committee does not see a need for a general scheme of decasualisation, such as operative registration under a labour board.

"Nonetheless", the committee adds, "we doubt whether labour turnover rates in construction need be as high as they are. Discontinuity of employment discourages some people from entering the industry and encourages others to leave it as they grow older. It prevents continuing relationships between employers and employees and so inhibits the growth of mutual responsibility. It involves heavy administrative costs and a substantial loss of productivity through the breaking up of teams who are used to working together".

Periods of notice

The minimum periods of notice of termination of employment required under the building and civil engineering agreements are, in the committee's view, far from adequate and encourage a casual attitude to employment on the part of both management and labour. It recommends that the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board should discuss urgently the raising of the minimum period of notice.

As a first step the committee hopes that they could agree to the following:

- (a) During the first six normal working days of employment, one clear day's notice;
- (b) After the first six normal working days and up to six months' continuous employment, seven clear days notice.

The workload of the industry as a whole does not seem to the committee a major cause of discontinuity of employment, but they believe firms would find it easier to plan their manpower requirements if they could see the future with greater clarity. The committee recommends that:

- (a) The economic development committees for building and civil engineering should extend their forecasts of the load on the industry to cover a period of three years ahead;
- (b) The Government should make firmer advance commitments on the construction programme of the public sector;
- (c) A start should be made on the preparation of regional economic forecasts for the industry.

Methods of letting contracts

Clients and, in particular, public authorities have a major part to play in assuring construction firms and their operatives of greater continuity, and the committee believes that it is in clients' interests to give these factors full weight in deciding on different methods of appointing a contractor. It finds open tendering to be wholly incompatible with the need for greater continuity of employment, and recommends in particular that:

- (a) Public authorities which still use open tendering should review their policies;
- (b) Greater use should be made of continuation contracts.

While the structure of the industry remains as it is, it will be difficult, the committee says, for firms engaging in large scale contracts to obtain a sufficiently continuous flow of work in any one area to enable them to maintain a high degree of continuity of employment.

The committee feels that, within the framework of positive employment policies, companies can do much to maintain a more permanent force by:

- (1) Developing effective machinery for the transfer of operative employees from site to site;
- (2) Building up a permanent labour force in certain areas and seeking contracts in those areas;
- (3) Taking measures to reduce voluntary labour turnover by providing long-term opportunities for operatives in the firm and by offering inducements to long service—the most powerful of these is the worker's confidence that he will receive fair and considerate treatment;
- (4) Planning work in such a way as to reduce fluctuations in employment.

Labour-only sub-contracting

To form a comprehensive assessment of labour-only sub-contracting as a working arrangement, balance has to be struck of pro's and con's that comes out differently in different parts of the industry. Where it worked best, labour-only sub-contracting combined the contribution of the specialist sub-contractor to the organisation of production and the continuity of employment of the worker, with a simple and effective form of wage incentive. To these may be added the high morale of a steady working group and an opportunity for the enterprising worker to gain independence. All these lead to higher productivity.

At its worst, labour-only sub-contracting produces faulty work by irresponsible men concerned only with wresting the greatest possible gains from the industry in the short run, and unrestrained by their own standards or by the control of management. "We believe", the committee states, "that a number of ways in which the practices of the industry can be improved, will have the effect of making normal employment more attractive and labour-only sub-contracting relatively less so than it is now. We believe that some of the present advantages of labour-only sub-contracting arise out of shortcomings in the present organisation of the industry, which these improvements would remedy".

The committee recommends the adoption and use of a generally agreed standard form of labour-only sub-contract.

Self-employment has grown rapidly in construction in recent years. Between 1961 and 1966 the number of self-employed without employees increased by nearly 60 per cent. Self-employment is more prevalent in building than in civil engineering. Building processes lend themselves to the assumption of a self-employed status by operatives. In recent years self-employment has been encouraged by a desire by employers and workers to escape the increasing imposts and obligations that are laid on employment but that self-employment avoids. The self-employed man stands to lose various forms of protection, but in conditions of full employment he may think the risk worthwhile.

Sense of independence

The industry had long contained a large element of self-employment whose *bona fides* are not in dispute. This is particularly the case in repair and maintenance work. Moreover, self-employment provided a sense of independence which some men value. But self-employment in construction was associated with two major shortcomings:

- (a) The gap in fault liability—there is inadequate provision for compensation for accidents where self-employed persons are concerned; and
- (b) The gap in organisation—the facility of assuming the status of self-employment while continuing to work basically as normally employed is disruptive both of the industry's own arrangements for industrial relations and training and of the provision made by Parliament for taxation and national insurance.

To deal with these shortcomings while safeguarding the position of those who are genuinely in business on their own account, the committee recommends that:

- (a) A register should be kept of employers in the construction industry, admission to which should be simply on proof of being a genuine employer and having adequate insurance cover. In addition tradesmen who were not employers should be allowed to register if they could establish that they were genuinely in business on their own account;
- (b) It should be provided by statute that anyone engaged in construction who pays for construction work to be done by anyone other than a registered person should be deemed to be the employer of that person for all purposes; and
- (c) In addition, to cover cases where it was difficult to establish the liability of one out of many sub-contractors working on the same site, employers liability should be extended vicariously to the superior contractor.

Ancillary issues

The committee states that in its enquiries into continuity of employment and labour-only sub-contracting, it found itself drawn into issues that were certainly germane to these main subjects, but extended far beyond them—for example, training, changes in the occupational structure, site management, bonuses, work study and aspects of industrial relations.

"We have not been able to pursue such issues in their own right or in any depth. To pass them over, on the other hand, would be to try to deal with our problems in isolation from the situation in which they arise: often indeed it has seemed to us in the end that only through some development in that situation can the best solution of a problem be achieved.

"We, therefore, do not regard them as less important than others; but having regard to our own lack of close knowledge of them, we do not make specific recommendations about them, but rather suggest the kind of development which we think would be most helpful".

Training and occupational structure

Better training could do much to raise productivity, to improve quality of work, to assist recruitment and to make possible greater continuity of employment, the committee states. The Construction Industry Training Board provided the machinery with which to achieve the necessary improvements. But in building, any major overhaul of operative training was linked with a revision of occupational divisions to match the skills now required and used by the industry; the simple and exclusive division between craftsman and the labourer is out of date.

"The NJC for the Building Industry, together with the CITB and other bodies, is now reviewing the occupational structure of the operative labour force and we are impressed by the importance and urgency of this task from both a training and an industrial relations point of view".

The following suggestions on the directions in which progress might be achieved are made by the committee:

(1) A regrouping of trades is needed taking into account the actual sub-divisions of work and training needs. In repair and maintenance there is a particular need to recognise and train the versatile tradesman;

(2) There is a need for greater recognition of different grades of skill, and combinations of skills, in the pay structure;

(3) Modular training should be available throughout an operative's career. It welcomes the growth of adult training, particularly at the Construction Industry Training Centre, and believes there is scope for a substantial further expansion;

(4) It welcomes the consideration being given by the CITB to the formulation of training recommendations for the main building trades and to the provision of grants for on-the-job training;

(5) It welcomes the development of first year full-time integrated training for apprentices and of group schemes;

(6) It believes there is a need for tests for the completion of apprenticeship and other forms of training: this would both improve training and facilitate the effective engagement of labour.

Need for positive employment policies

There was a fundamental need in the industry for positive employment policies, the committee states. The growing sophistication of the industry has not been

matched by any parallel development in the handling of personnel relationships. The committee believes that many firms in the industry do not pay enough attention to the task of developing and making the best of their manpower from operative level upwards, and puts forward following suggestions:

(a) The training of line managers and supervisors in personnel matters should be developed, and should form an important part of the Construction Industry Training Board's management and supervisory training programme;

(b) More of the larger firms should appoint personnel specialists. In particular, on large sites, personnel specialists should be seconded to assist the site agent;

(c) Much greater care should be taken in the recruitment and selection of workers;

(d) Firms should improve communications between head office and site, and keep better personnel records;

(e) Firms should define clearer and more consistent wage policies and structures;

(f) Site welfare facilities should be substantially improved;

(g) There is room for the extension of fringe benefits.

The committee adds that relevant employment policies should be the subject of genuine consultation, and, where appropriate, negotiation with the workers through their union representative.

Aspects of industrial relations

The committee's inquiries had made it conscious of the need to strengthen the industrial relations system in building to ensure that earnings and conditions of employment are under the effective joint control of employers and trade unions. It suggests some ways of doing this. There was an urgent need to strengthen the trade unions by:

(a) A thorough re-organisation of union structure taking into account the changing occupational pattern of the industry and the need for a strong federal organisation;

(b) An improvement in the service provided by unions;

(c) A development of the role and training of shop stewards and clarification of the method of their selection and their powers;

(d) Co-operation between employers and unions in the maintenance of union membership, including the deduction of union dues from pay where unions request it.

The present employers' organisations did not cover all the firms in the industry; there were many separate bodies and there was some division and overlapping among them. There was also a need for greater co-operation on the employers' side.

Company agreements with unions were valuable in bringing industrial relations under joint control in the company and on the site. So far as they did not conflict with national agreements, they were much to be welcomed. They provided a valuable means of positive

employment policies and policies designed to achieve a more permanent labour force.

On the question of the methods of wage payment the committee states that the basic wage structure needs to be adapted to take greater account of the range of skills required by the industry; jobs might be assigned to a limited number of grades by job evaluation.

Improvements were needed in incentive bonus schemes by the wider adoption of a work study approach, by the

building up of data banks of standards by firms and perhaps on a national basis as well, and by laying down nationally the percentage by which the standard adopted should enable the average worker to raise his earnings above his time rate. It was vital that the principles underlying incentive schemes and the arrangements for their administration should be the subject of joint agreement by employers and unions at national and local level.

Duration of Unemployment

For many years the Ministry of Labour (now the Department of Employment and Productivity) has published statistics of the numbers of persons on the register of wholly unemployed analysed by the number of weeks they have been on the register. Although these analyses are valuable, they have serious limitations. They indicate how long persons have been on the register but not how much longer persons who are already on or have just come on the register may expect to stay on it. What are the chances that a new registrant will go off the register within say two weeks or eight weeks? What happens to the person who has already been on the register for six months or a year?

These, and a number of other related questions are dealt with in a paper, written by Mr. R. F. Fowler, Director of Statistical Research, Department of Employment and Productivity, published this month (*Duration of unemployment on the register of wholly unemployed: HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6s. net*). It is the first in a new research series of Studies in Official Statistics produced by the Central Statistical Office.

Since the war unemployment has been kept to a low level. Between 1961 and 1965 the average rate of unemployment for those wholly unemployed was 1.7 per cent. What happens if the general level of unemployment in the future is higher than it has been in recent years? By how much does an increase in the general level of unemployment raise the time which a new registrant can expect to stay on the register? Is this increase greater for those who have been on the register for a long time than for those who have been on it for a short time? In other words, does an increase in the general level of unemployment lead to an increased turnover (number coming on and going off the register each week) or to an increase in the time spent on the register and by how much?

Existing statistics of duration on the register cannot answer these questions. What is needed is something similar to a life-table which actuaries use for calculating expectation of life and probabilities of survival or death. The main purpose of the paper has been to construct what is called a "stationary register" of the wholly

unemployed, similar to an actuarial life-table. This has been done for the period 1961 to 1965, when the average number of persons on the wholly unemployed register in Great Britain was 398,000, or 1.7 per cent. Stationary registers for Great Britain have also been compiled for males and females separately. For each of the standard regions stationary registers have also been compiled but for totals only. These stationary registers have the important property that the results are free of both seasonal and cyclical variations. The results are subject to a number of qualifications, but there is good reason for supposing that they are sufficiently reliable to be used and that a number of fairly firm conclusions can be drawn from them.

Short-period turnover element

One of the most important findings is the magnitude of the short-period turnover element in the wholly unemployed register. During the period 1961 to 1965 the *stationary* register of 398,000 wholly unemployed was maintained by 57,000 new registrants each week offsetting 57,000 who left each week—a turnover rate of 14.3 per cent. a week. Of the 57,000 new registrants each week 15,000 could expect to leave within a week and 39,000 (or 68 per cent.) could expect to leave within four weeks.

A group of new registrants during any period contains a large proportion of persons who stay on the register for a short time and a much smaller proportion who stay on the register for a long time. During the period 1961 to 1965, 6.4 per cent. of a group of new registrants were responsible for 50 per cent. of the total number of days ultimately spent on the register by the group. Less than two per cent. of a group of new registrants spent more than a year on the register but they were responsible for 29 per cent. of the total days spent on the register by the group.

The longer a person has been on the register the longer he can expect to remain on it and the chance of leaving it gets less and less. The average number of weeks per person that will be spent on the register by a group of new registrants is 7.0 weeks. But those who have been on the register for 52 weeks can expect to

spend on the average a further 59 weeks per person on the register. For the person who has been on the register for not more than two weeks the chances of going off it within a week are 27 out of 100. But for the person who has been on the register for 26 weeks the chances of going off within a week are only 5 out of 100 and for the person who has been on the register for 52 weeks the chances are only 3 out of 100.

Sex and age differences

Females can expect to stay on the register for a shorter time than males. The difference is not large during the first few weeks on the register, but increases with the length of time spent on the register. Age is an even more important factor. For those under 25 the average number of weeks a new registrant can expect to remain on the register is as low as four weeks, and there is little difference between males and females in this respect. On the other hand, the expectation for both males and females over 55 is four to five times as great as for those under 25.

Regional differences

The characteristics mentioned above were found generally in each of the standard regions. But one of the most important results of the regional analysis was that regional variations in unemployment rates were not coincidental with regional variations in turnover rates. Although the percentage rate of unemployment was the same in the East Midlands region as in London and South East, the expectation for a new registrant (that is the number of weeks he can expect to remain on the register) was much higher (and, therefore, the rate of turnover was much lower) in the Midlands region.

In other words, although the chance of being unemployed during the period 1961 to 1965 was the same in both regions, the chance of going off the register within a given number of weeks was greater in London and South East than in the East Midlands. Unemployment in the East Midlands region tends to be concentrated on a smaller proportion of workers each of whom can expect to spend a longer time on the register than the worker in London. Similarly, although the rate of unemployment was almost the same in Northern Region (3.3 per cent.) as in Scotland (3.4 per cent.) the rate of turnover was greater in Scotland.

What happens with a higher general rate of unemployment?

All these results were derived from stationary registers based on the period 1961 to 1965 when the average rate of unemployment in Great Britain was 1.7 per cent. How far would these results be affected if the general level of unemployment were higher than 1.7 per cent.? It has been possible to make estimates of stationary registers for various rates of unemployment between 1.0 and 4.0 per cent. These show that as the stationary register rises both the number of persons coming on the register and the number going off the register each week rises. That is, although the rate of turnover falls it does not fall proportionately with the rise in unemployment. When the stationary register rises from 1.7 to 2.5 per cent. the number of persons leaving the register each

week rises from 57,000 to 71,000 (a rise of 25 per cent.) while the expectation of remaining on the register for a new registrant rises from 7.0 to 8.2 weeks (a rise of 18 per cent.).

Moreover, of these 71,000 who leave each week 46,100 or 64.9 per cent. will have left within four weeks. This compares with a figure of 68 per cent., when the stationary rate of unemployment is 1.7 per cent. At each level of unemployment between one and four per cent. the number of persons leaving the register each week rises proportionately more than the expectation of staying on the register.

With a stationary rate of 2.5 per cent., 29.1 per cent. of those on the stationary register will have been on the register for not more than four weeks and 16.4 per cent. will have been on it for 52 weeks or more. These figures compare with 32.4 per cent. and 15.7 per cent. respectively, when the stationary rate of unemployment is 1.7 per cent.

What happens as the cyclical trend varies round the long-term average?

The stationary registers show what happens after the movement from one general level of unemployment to another level has taken place. It does not show what happens as unemployment changes cyclically round a given long-term average. The paper contains the results of an analysis of 47 registers between June 1961 and August 1967 which shows that as the register increases during a cyclical upswing there is a close relationship between the increase in the number coming on the register in a week and the number of those persons who will go off the register within the next four weeks. That is, if the number of new registrants during a week rises by 100, then 50 of these will go off the register within the next four weeks. This shows, therefore, that even during a cyclical upswing in unemployment the short-period turnover element is still large.

Stability of distribution by duration

The similarity between the stationary registers for different levels of unemployment and for different regions, and the fact that the duration of persons on these registers appear to be distributed in much the same way over a large part of the range, suggest that there are some deep-seated factors which determine the shape of the distributions and which are only marginally affected by quite large variations in the general level of unemployment within the range of one to four per cent.

Short-period turnover and long-period unemployment

Although it is not possible to draw a precise line it is clear that a very large part of the register (and a larger part of any group of new registrants) represents short-term turnover of persons moving from one job to another and remaining on the register only for a short time. Much of this short period turnover is inevitable in a dynamic economy in which readjustment is constantly taking place. The unemployment involved represents a cost, but, to a large extent, a necessary cost, which can be reduced by measures designed to make mobility and change easier. At the same time there is, even in times of

low unemployment and extreme pressure of demand for labour, a substantial (though smaller) number of persons who have been on the register for long periods of time and who have a very small probability of leaving the register.

This group represents a much more serious problem since it is known that it contains a large proportion of older persons and of those who are very difficult to place in employment, because of personal disabilities

rather than lack of demand for labour. The recent survey of the characteristics of the unemployed, the results of which were published in the April 1966 issue of the GAZETTE, throws further light on this group of registrants. Although there is no clear dividing line it is obvious that the two groups are completely different both in the nature and the causes of their unemployment and almost certainly different measures are needed for minimising the economic and social costs involved.

Prices and Incomes Board Report

The National Board for Prices and Incomes in its third general report published recently (Cmd 3715, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 7s. net) reviews its work from August 1967 to July 1968. This was roughly the third year of its operations and the report sets its work over that period in the context of developments in the economy and the Government's economic policy, and draws from individual reports lessons which in its view offer deeper understanding of the implications of a productivity, prices and incomes policy and its relationship with more traditional methods of regulating the economy.

The purpose of a productivity, prices and incomes policy, it states, is to complement the actions of Government which are designed to regulate total demand by doing what such Government measures cannot do—holding down costs and prices to weaken demand for increases in incomes, and, by helping to restrain early increases in incomes to abate increases in both costs and consumption. "The need to contain costs," it adds, "arises from the fact that without such a containment the chance of a long-term improvement in the country's international trading position offered by devaluation may be lost. It is only a prices and incomes policy which can directly affect costs. If it can make this contribution to the success of devaluation, then its long-term purpose can come to the fore—namely to ensure that incomes rise equitably and, therefore, steadily without constantly running into balance of payments constraints."

Assessing effect of policy

The board says that it is trying to develop its own techniques for assessing the effect of the prices and incomes policy—that is for estimating what the movement in prices and incomes would have been without the policy. First tentative results suggest that the average annual increase in earnings in recent years has been nearly one per cent. less than it otherwise would have been. The board's studies also suggest a loosening in the relationship between variations in earnings and variations in the demand for labour and price movements. In the

past, increases in earnings have been partly associated with increases in prices and partly with the level of unemployment.

But while earnings rose by 8 per cent. over the 12 months from April 1967, seasonally adjusted unemployment rose from 1.9 per cent. to 2.3 per cent., and the Index of Retail Prices by only 3.7 per cent. The board says it is too early yet definitively to explain these movements, and it intends to continue its investigations in this matter. It thinks the most likely explanation is the deferment of pay increases from 1966, and the possibility that the more frequently pay is frozen the more militantly claims are pursued, especially as a freeze does not affect all incomes equally. Other possible explanations are the effect of rising output per head on pay which is related to output, and indirectly on all plant, enterprise or company settlements; or the operation of payment by results systems and the growing disparity between earnings and nationally negotiated rates.

Implications of settlements

The disparity in recent years between local and national pay settlements, and its implications, has been one of the board's main pre-occupations over the last 12 months in the form of reports on pay and conditions in the engineering industry and payment by results systems. The board agrees with the Donovan Commission on the need to make workplace negotiation more comprehensive and precise. But it says that the mere registration of workplace agreements would not in itself necessarily make them less inflationary. Some supervision would still be required. Any extension of fragmented shop floor bargaining would not diminish the need for a prices and incomes policy, but would make its operation more difficult. This is because of the potentially inflationary effect of pressures created by fragmented bargaining both within and outside the particular enterprise. The board accordingly suggests that part of the answer may be to refer for its examination the pay structure of individual firms as inequities in them can lead to undue increases in costs.

A shift to plant bargaining might result in less emphasis on comparability and an increased emphasis on productivity—that is the framing of pay claims on the basis of what happens within a particular enterprise rather than on the basis of what happens, or is thought to happen, in other enterprises. But it is unrealistic to think that comparability will be abandoned overnight. If this is so, payments related to productivity in a highly-productive sector of the company could lead to settlements elsewhere which are not. This could be highly inflationary. The board, therefore, reiterates the need for part of the savings from increased productivity to be shared with the consumer in the form of stable or lower prices.

Capital savings schemes

Pointing out that it is desirable to see whether wage and salary earners who forego rises can be given a similar benefit to deferred payments to shareholders, the board suggests that the Government should invite it to examine the relevance to British conditions of negotiated capital savings schemes for workers now being canvassed on the Continent. The underlying theme of the continental proposals is that employees should share in the capital growth of industry generally, and not simply their own company, by receiving an entitlement to capital assets. The board says it would be necessary to ensure that the entitlements were not cashed to increase purchasing power. But they could not only contribute to the more effective operation of the prices and incomes policy, but also to a better understanding by workers of investment problems and the broader question of workers' status in relation to certain areas of industrial decision making.

The board also suggests future references on:

- (i) ways of measuring white-collar productivity;
- (ii) the implications of company pension schemes for the mobility of labour;
- (iii) a general "depth" inquiry into overtime working because of the current inadequate information and analyses and the far reaching influence which large amounts of overtime have on earnings, efficiency and costs;
- (iv) middle management salaries as a logical sequence to that now being conducted on top level salaries [this reference has now been made, see page 652]; and
- (v) the problem of relating pay to merit.

The board points out that productivity has been rising since the beginning of 1967, after the stagnation of 1965 and 1966. Manufacturing output per operative was 5½ per cent. higher in the last quarter of 1967 than a year earlier, and there seems to have been a further substantial rise in the first few months of 1968. This is an exceptional increase for a period of rising unemployment, and appears to reflect the release of labour from relatively unproductive uses. If its benefits to the economy are not to be wasted it is vital that it should be used primarily to stabilise prices, and where appropriate, to reduce them. Accordingly, the board suggests scrutiny of the level of manufacturers' prices where productivity has been rising fastest—in chemicals, engineering and electrical goods, road vehicles, textiles and building materials.

It also suggests that there is a case for price references of the following types:

- (a) domestic prices of goods in areas where devaluation should have raised the prices of competing imports—with the object of ensuring the substitution on the home market of domestic goods for imports;
- (b) domestic prices of goods in areas where cuts in import duties following the recent Kennedy Round have improved the position of competing imports;
- (c) the pricing policies of export orientated industries and firms;
- (d) the prices of the entire range of products of multi-product firms, because of the possible consequences in the form of pressure for higher earnings of rising profits from rising productivity; the ability of firms to cross subsidise one line with the profits from another line of goods; and the fact that the future course of prices and incomes hinges on the ability to secure price reductions.

Nearly all the references received by the board since the Ministry of Labour took over responsibility for the productivity, prices and incomes policy, and was renamed the Department of Employment and Productivity, have been on distributors' margins. More economically significant price references are, however, needed. The board sees a potential advantage in an alliance within the same department of a manpower policy and an incomes policy, especially as it has already argued that a rational answer to a wages problem requires a projection of manpower needs. But it says that a rational answer to a price question similarly requires an analysis of the demand for a product and its cost structure.

International Labour Conference

A Recommendation dealing with the improvement of conditions of life and work of share-croppers and similar categories of agricultural workers was adopted by the International Labour Conference at the 52nd Session held in Geneva from 5th to 25th June.

Conclusions dealing with labour inspection in agriculture, and the revision of two Conventions relating to sickness insurance adopted over 40 years ago will be discussed further at next year's conference.

Approval was given to the International Labour Organisation's budget for 1969, and the conference adopted a number of resolutions on subjects other than the technical questions on the agenda. The Director-General's fourth special report on apartheid in South Africa was noted.

The conference was attended by 1,179 delegates and advisers from 109 of the member states of the International Labour Organisation. A tripartite observer delegation came from Grenada.

The United Kingdom was represented by a delegation consisting of representatives of the Government, of employers and of trade unions. The Government delegates were Mr. A. S. Marre, C.B., and Mr. A. M. Morgan, C.M.G., of the Department of Employment and Productivity. The employers' delegate was Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Senior Consultant on International Labour Matters of the Confederation of British Industry. The workers' delegate was Lord Collison, C.B.E., member of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Mr. Ernest Fernyhough, M.P., Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment and Productivity, attended part of the conference. He apologised for the absence of Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity. Mr. San Sebastian, Argentine Government delegate, was elected President and Mr. Bakonyi-Sebestyén, Hungary (Government), Mr. Nasr, Lebanon (employer) and Mr. Beermann, Federal Republic of Germany (worker) vice-presidents of the conference.

There was a general discussion in plenary sessions of the Director-General's report, which was devoted to the ILO's programme and activities about human rights. A total of 237 speakers, including about 35 Ministers responsible for labour affairs, took part in this debate. Mr. Fernyhough referred to the measures being taken by the United Kingdom to meet the problems of equal pay and discrimination. He mentioned the Race Relations Bill by which the UK Government is seeking to extend its prohibition of racial discrimination to employment, housing, credit, insurance and others.

He described the work which had been carried out by the Royal Commission set up to enquire into employers' organisations and trade unions, and outlined its recommendations to obtain better industrial relations and improve efficiency, about which the UK Government proposes to have very close consultations with the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr. Fernyhough said that the UK Government remained convinced that a major part of the effort which the ILO and member States can devote to human rights in labour matters should continue to be directed to the practical application of standards which had already been formulated, and that the difficulties in this which face the governments of developing countries should be borne in mind.

In his reply to the debate on the report Mr. David Morse, the Director-General, pointed out the "glaring gap" throughout the world between formal pledges and actual practice to protect human rights—often because of a nation's poverty and lack of resources. He warned against the danger that preoccupation with economic development may make one forget that the aim of all human endeavour, in whatever sphere, must be to advance the freedom and dignity of man.

Mr. Morse went on to emphasise the urgent need for an attack which the ILO will lead on racial and other discriminatory practices. While each country must seek solutions which are most appropriate to national conditions and the national dimensions of the problems of discrimination, the problem of racial conflict had reached such proportions that he felt that national action needed to be supplemented by positive measures at the international level. He called for a combined and systematic effort of governments, international agencies and non-governmental organisations to combat discrimination and gave details of a proposed programme of international action. Mr. Morse also expressed the ILO's concern for greater attention to the dissatisfaction of today's youth. He said that the ILO will explore the possibilities for joint action with UNESCO about youth education and employment and in the development of leadership and responsibility among the world's young people.

The conference approved a gross expenditure budget for 1969 amounting to 27,500,689 U.S. dollars, an increase of \$1,819,209 over the corresponding figure for 1968. The United Kingdom contribution to the income budget in 1969 will remain unchanged at 9.14 per cent., amounting to £1,013,500, against the corresponding figure of £945,840 in 1968.

As in previous years, a tripartite committee was set up to examine the application of Conventions and Recommendations by member states. The committee, whose work is based largely on the reports of an independent committee of experts, noted progress, or assurances of future action, in the way member states are meeting their obligations. Some time was devoted to a discussion of the general survey of forced labour made by the committee of experts on the basis of reports concerning the application of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). The survey, which was undertaken within the framework of the ILO's activities during the International year for Human Rights, covered the situation in 162 countries (113 member states and 49 territories). Both Conventions have been widely ratified, and the committee appealed to all countries which are not yet bound by them to consider their ratification at the earliest possible moment.

Five resolutions on matters outside the agenda were adopted by the conference. They dealt with:

- action by the ILO about human rights;
- vocational preparation of girls and women;
- the outflow of trained specialists from developing countries;
- technical co-operation activities of the ILO and the association of workers' and employers' organisations therewith;
- disabled workers.

The text of the instrument adopted by the conference may be obtained from the United Kingdom Branch Office of the ILO, Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Enquiries about the conference should be addressed to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment and Productivity, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Earnings and Hours in April 1968

In April 1968 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Department of Employment and Productivity were 445s. 3d. a week, compared with 427s. 6d. in the previous October. In manufacturing industries the figures were 456s. 6d., against 437s. 9d. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings were 218s. 10d. in all industries covered and 219s. 2d. in manufacturing industries only. In October 1967 the corresponding figures were 211s. 2d. in all industries covered and 210s. 10d. in manufacturing industries only.

Between October 1967 and April 1968 the general level of hours worked by all men covered by the enquiries remained at 46.2. Men in manufacturing industries, however, worked on average 45.6 hours compared with 45.3 six months earlier. The corresponding figures for women working full-time were 38.4 and 38.2, respectively, in all industries covered and 38.3 and 38.0, respectively, in manufacturing industries only.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by about 50,000 establishments employing about 6,250,000 manual workers, nearly two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services in the United Kingdom covered by the enquiry.* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the first pay-week in April 1968, that is, the pay-week which included 3rd April 1968. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

The regional analyses of earnings and hours given in tables 21-23 show earnings and hours for the new standard regions as defined in the article on page 20 of the January 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. Details are given for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the standard regions of England. From April 1967 onwards the analyses have been produced by a revised computer programme and revised regional weights have been applied to the industry averages to arrive at the regional averages for industry order groups, all manufacturing industries and all industries covered by the enquiry. The regional tables in this article are, therefore, comparable with those for April and October 1967 published in the May 1968 issue of this GAZETTE. They are not, however, strictly comparable with the regional results published in earlier issues.

Weekly earnings

Table 1 summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in April 1968 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total number of

manual workers employed in those industries in April 1968. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the tables on pages 638 and 639, and a regional analysis for men on page 642. All earnings in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations. They represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or

Table 1 Average weekly earnings: first pay-week, April 1968

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)	
	s. d.	s. d.	Full-time	Part-time	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco . . .	425 3	223 7	208 9	109 7	154 1			
Chemicals and allied industries . . .	467 7	242 10	213 6	112 6	150 9			
Metal manufacture . . .	465 6	237 11	215 4	110 0	140 5			
Engineering and electrical goods . . .	443 8	194 9	231 2	123 11	152 5			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . .	466 4	196 4	210 3	95 0	150 11			
Vehicles . . .	519 7	228 10	259 10	125 4	150 11			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . .	444 8	211 3	214 0	114 6	140 7			
Textiles . . .	407 1	227 6	213 5	113 11	164 6			
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	391 5	219 0	201 8	118 2	139 1			
Clothing and footwear . . .	386 0	210 2	211 8	124 6	148 11			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . .	450 11	251 3	212 11	112 0	145 6			
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	429 3	203 5	241 4	121 10	139 10			
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	522 1	232 7	230 10	120 0	143 1			
Other manufacturing industries . . .	457 0	233 1	211 11	118 4	147 9			
All manufacturing industries . . .	456 6	215 1	219 2	117 3	151 8			
Mining and quarrying (except coal) . . .	434 2	252 2	193 1	89 7	130 11			
Construction . . .	446 4	227 6	204 4	117 1	130 11			
Gas, electricity and water . . .	403 6	222 3	230 9	117 1	130 11			
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) . . .	458 6	240 9	290 7	122 2	128 7			
Certain miscellaneous services . . .	382 5	181 0	187 4	99 6	130 11			
Public administration¶ . . .	346 10	201 0	223 9	95 8	140 3			
All the above, including manufacturing industries . . .	445 3	215 3	218 10	114 11	150 8			

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the tables on pages 638 to 639, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 136s. 5d. and the hours worked averaged 18.4.

‡ Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages 638 and 639.

¶ Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and communication, engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments.

monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

In view of the wide variations, between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly hours worked

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in table 20 on pages 640 and 641, and a regional analysis for men on page 642. Table 2 shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause, but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

The detailed figures in table 20 on pages 640 and 641 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 42½ and 49½, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 39 and 44½, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 36½ and 40½, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 37 and 40½; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 17½ and 24.

Table 2 Average hours worked: first pay-week, April 1968

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)	
	Hours	Hours	Full-time	Part-time	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Food, drink and tobacco . . .	47.2	42.5	38.6	21.1	39.0			
Chemicals and allied industries . . .	46.0	41.4	38.9	21.8	39.2			
Metal manufacture . . .	45.3	41.0	37.5	21.3	38.8			
Engineering and electrical goods . . .	45.1	40.8	38.6	21.3	39.0			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . .	46.0	40.4	38.4	20.8	38.4			
Vehicles . . .	43.9	40.5	38.6	21.6	37.9			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . .	45.8	41.5	38.0	21.4	38.4			
Textiles . . .	46.1	42.4	38.1	21.7	39.0			
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	45.5	42.5	37.5	23.4	40.1			
Clothing and footwear . . .	41.9	40.4	37.8	23.6	38.7			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . .	47.7	42.8	37.6	20.8	39.0			
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	45.6	41.8	38.2	21.5	38.3			
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	46.0	42.6	39.2	21.6	39.8			
Other manufacturing industries . . .	46.5	42.5	38.5	22.3	39.1			
All manufacturing industries . . .	45.6	41.4	38.3	21.7	38.9			
Mining and quarrying (except coal) . . .	51.0	43.9	37.4	18.0	38.3			
Construction . . .	47.6	44.1	38.4	21.0	38.3			
Gas, electricity and water . . .	43.4	41.5	36.8	21.0	38.3			
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) . . .	49.6	43.9	42.7	21.7	38.3			
Certain miscellaneous services . . .	44.8	42.4	39.0	21.6	39.2			
Public administration¶ . . .	43.8	40.6	39.8	19.0	39.4			
All the above, including manufacturing industries . . .	46.2	42.1	38.4	21.5	38.9			

†,‡,§,¶ See footnotes on previous page.

Hourly earnings

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 640 and 641, and a regional analysis for men on page 643.

Table 3 Average hourly earnings: first pay-week, April 1968

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)	
	s. d.	s. d.	Full-time	Part-time	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco . . .	108.1	63.1	64.9	62.3	47.4			
Chemicals and allied industries . . .	122.0	70.4	65.9	61.9	46.1			
Metal manufacture . . .	123.3	69.6	68.9	62.0	43.4			
Engineering and electrical goods . . .	118.0	57.3	71.9	69.8	46.9			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . .	121.7	58.3	65.7	54.8	47.8			
Vehicles . . .	142.0	67.8	80.8	69.6	47.8			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . .	116.5	61.1	67.6	64.2	43.9			
Textiles . . .	106.0	64.4	67.2	63.0	50.6			
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	103.2	61.8	64.5	60.6	41.6			
Clothing and footwear . . .	110.5	62.4	67.2	63.3	46.2			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . .	113.4	70.4	68.0	64.6	44.8			
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	113.0	58.4	75.8	68.0	43.8			
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	136.2	65.5	70.7	66.7	43.1			
Other manufacturing industries . . .	117.9	65.8	66.1	63.7	45.3			
All manufacturing industries . . .	120.1	62.3	68.7	64.8	46.8			
Mining and quarrying (except coal) . . .	102.2	68.9	62.0	59.7	46.8			
Construction . . .	112.5	61.9	63.9	59.7	46.8			
Gas, electricity and water . . .	111.6	64.3	75.2	66.9	46.8			
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) . . .	110.9	65.8	81.7	67.6	40.3			
Certain miscellaneous services . . .	102.4	51.2	57.6	55.3	40.1			
Public administration¶ . . .	95.0	59.4	67.5	60.4	42.7			
All the above, including manufacturing industries . . .	115.6	61.4	68.4	64.1	46.5			

Earnings and hours, compared with earlier years

Table 4 shows the average weekly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry since April 1956 and table 5 shows the percentage increases.

Table 4 Average weekly earnings

Date	Men**		Youths and boys		Women		Girls	
	s. d.	s. d.	Full-time	Part-time	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1948 Standard Industrial Classification								
1956 April . . .	235 4	100 6	119 9	59 10	78 4			
October . . .	237 11	102 4	123 3	61 4	81 4			
1957 April . . .	241 6	105 0	126 0	62 4	83 11			
October . . .	251 7	108 4	129 9	64 2	85 2			
1958 April . . .	253 2	109 7	131 4	65 6	85 7			
October . . .	256 8	112 0	134 1	66 5	86 9			
1959 April . . .	262 11	114 0	137 1	67 8	87 4			
October . . .	270 9	117 6	140 8	68 9	90 4			
1958 Standard Industrial Classification								
1959 October . . .	271 1	117 6	140 11	69 0	90 10			
1960 April . . .	282 1	123 1	145 0	72 6	93 1			
October . . .	290 8	130 0	148 4	74 10	96 10			
1961 April . . .	301 4	135 9	152 7	78 1	99 11			
October . . .	306 10	137 10	154 6	79 7	102 0			
1962 April . . .	312 10	141 3	157 2	81 0	104 6			
October . . .	317 3	141 9	160 10	83 1	104 1			
1963 April . . .	323 1	144 9	163 9	84 7	105 2			
October . . .	334 11	148 8	168 3	87 3	109 2			
1964 April . . .	352 5	159 9	176 4	90 7	116 10			
October . . .	362 2	163 2	179 1	92 11	119 4			
1965 April . . .	378 2	175 6	184 2	96 1	126 4			
October . . .	391 9	179 10	191 11	100 8	129 6			
1966 April . . .	405 0	192 10	199 5	104 4	135 1			
October . . .	406 1	191 9	201 4	106 4	135 9			
1967 April . . .	411 7	199 0	204 2	107 7	138 8			
October . . .	427 6	201 8	211 2	110 7	140 0			
1968 April . . .	445 3	215 3	218 10	114 11	150 8			

** From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

Table 5 Average weekly earnings: percentage increase since April 1956

Date	Men†	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers ††
	per cent.	per cent.	Full-time	Part-time	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	4	5	4	7	3
1957 October	7	8	8	7	9	7
1958 April	8	9	10	9	9	8
1958 October	9	11	12	11	11	10
1959 April	12	13	14	13	11	12
1959 October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	20	22	21	21	18	20
1960 October	23	29	24	25	23	23
1961 April	28	35	27	30	27	28
1961 October	30	37	29	33	30	30
1962 April	33	41	31	35	33	33
1962 October	35	44	34	38	34	34
1963 April	37	44	37	41	34	37
1963 October	42	48	40	45	39	41
1964 April	50	59	47	51	48	49
1964 October	54	62	49	55	52	53
1965 April	60	75	54	60	60	60
1965 October	66	79	60	68	64	66
1966 April	72	92	66	74	72	72
1966 October	72	91	68	77	72	73
1967 April	75	98	70	79	76	76
1967 October	81	101	76	84	78	83
1968 April	89	114	82	91	91	91

The average level of weekly earnings rose between October 1967 and April 1968 by 4.2 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and 3.6 per cent. for all full-time women. The comparable changes between April 1967 and April 1968 were 8.2 per cent. for men and 7.2 per cent. for full-time women and between April 1956 and April 1968 89.0 per cent. for men and 82.4 per cent. for full-time women.

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the preceding table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in basic hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc. working; (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, weekend, night-shift, etc. rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in table 8 also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in basic minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements in the principal industries and services (see page 704 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades.

It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April 1956 and April 1968 the average level of basic weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 58.2 per cent. for men and 66.5 per cent. for women.

Table 6 shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April 1956. Table 7 gives average hourly earnings at the same dates.

During the half-year October 1967 to April 1968, the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by the enquiries rose by 4.1 per cent. for men and 3.2 per cent. for full-time women. Between April 1967 and April 1968 the rise in average hourly earnings was 7.9 per cent. for men and 6.7 per cent. for full-time women.

Table 6 Average hours worked

Date	Men†	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
1956 October	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5
1957 April	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
1957 October	48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April	48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1
1958 October	47.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.2
1959 April	48.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3
1959 October	48.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
1960 April	48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9
1960 October	48.0	44.3	40.5	21.7	41.4
1961 April	47.9	44.1	39.9	21.7	40.8
1961 October	47.4	43.6	39.7	21.8	40.6
1962 April	47.0	43.5	39.6	21.7	40.4
1962 October	47.0	43.4	39.4	21.8	40.3
1963 April	46.9	43.3	39.5	21.7	40.3
1963 October	47.6	43.6	39.7	21.9	40.5
1964 April	47.8	43.8	39.9	21.8	40.7
1964 October	47.7	43.6	39.4	21.7	40.3
1965 April	47.5	43.4	39.1	21.7	40.0
1965 October	47.0	42.8	38.7	21.7	39.6
1966 April	46.4	42.6	38.5	21.5	39.2
1966 October	46.0	42.2	38.1	21.5	38.7
1967 April	46.1	42.2	38.2	21.6	38.9
1967 October	46.2	42.0	38.2	21.4	38.8
1968 April	46.2	42.1	38.4	21.5	38.9

Table 7 Average hourly earnings

Date	Men†	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	58.1	26.8	34.8	33.2	22.2
1956 October	58.9	27.3	35.8	33.9	23.0
1957 April	59.8	28.1	36.6	34.6	23.8
1957 October	62.6	29.2	38.0	36.0	24.3
1958 April	63.3	29.6	38.4	36.6	24.4
1958 October	64.6	30.1	39.2	37.1	24.7
1959 April	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24.8
1959 October	67.0	31.4	40.8	38.2	25.6
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	67.1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25.7
1960 April	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	26.7
1960 October	72.7	35.2	44.0	41.4	28.1
1961 April	75.5	36.9	45.9	43.2	29.4
1961 October	77.7	37.9	46.7	43.8	30.1
1962 April	79.4	39.6	47.6	44.8	31.0
1962 October	81.0	39.2	49.0	45.7	31.0
1963 April	82.7	40.1	49.7	46.8	31.3
1963 October	84.4	40.9	50.9	47.8	32.3
1964 April	88.5	43.8	53.0	49.9	34.4
1964 October	91.1	44.9	54.5	51.4	35.5
1965 April	95.5	48.5	56.5	53.1	37.9
1965 October	100.0	50.4	59.5	55.7	39.2
1966 April	104.7	54.3	62.2	58.2	41.4
1966 October	105.9	54.5	63.4	59.3	42.1
1967 April	107.1	56.6	64.1	59.8	42.8
1967 October	111.0	57.6	66.3	62.0	43.3
1968 April	115.6	61.4	68.4	64.1	46.5

* Excluding part-time workers.
† From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

Table 8 Average hourly earnings: percentage increase since April 1956.

Date	Men†	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers ††
	per cent.	per cent.	Full-time	Part-time	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
1957 October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9	10	10	10	10	10
1958 October	11	12	13	12	11	12
1959 April	13	15	14	14	12	14
1959 October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	21	25	22	21	20	22
1960 October	25	32	26	24	26	25
1961 April	30	38	32	30	32	30
1961 October	34	42	34	32	35	34
1962 April	36	46	37	35	39	37
1962 October	39	47	41	37	39	39
1963 April	42	50	43	41	40	42
1963 October	45	53	46	44	45	45
1964 April	52	64	52	50	54	52
1964 October	57	68	57	54	59	57
1965 April	64	82	62	60	70	65
1965 October	72	89	71	67	75	73
1966 April	80	103	79	75	86	81
1966 October	82	104	82	78	89	84
1967 April	84	112	84	80	92	86
1967 October	91	116	91	86	94	93
1968 April	99	130	97	93	109	102

Manufacturing industries

At April 1968 the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 4.3 per cent. higher for men and 4.0 per cent. higher for full-time women than in October 1967. During the period April 1967 to April 1968 the corresponding increases in earnings were 8.0 per cent. for men and 7.3 per cent. for full-time women.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April 1968 was 3.5 per cent. higher for men and 3.2 per cent. higher for full-time women than in October 1967. Between April 1967 and April 1968 the rise in average hourly earnings was 7.0 per cent. for men and 6.5 per cent. for full-time women.

Table 9 Average weekly earnings (Manufacturing industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	242.2	97.6	119.7	62.0	78.8
1956 October	245.7	99.11	123.4	63.9	81.9
1957 April	248.11	102.2	125.11	64.11	84.4
1957 October	261.2	106.2	129.9	66.8	85.7
1958 April	261.4	106.10	131.2	68.3	85.11
1958 October	265.5	109.1	134.1	69.2	87.2
1959 April	271.9	111.1	137.3	70.7	87.9
1959 October	281.3	115.0	141.1	71.8	90.9
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	284.3	117.6	141.4	72.3	91.5
1960 April	296.4	124.0	145.2	74.2	93.7
1960 October	303.3	132.3	148.3	76.3	97.3
1961 April	315.3	137.11	152.7	79.7	100.3
1961 October	317.10	139.1	154.3	81.0	102.6
1962 April	323.10	142.3	157.1	82.7	105.1
1962 October	326.10	142.8	160.7	84.10	104.6
1963 April	332.4	145.1	163.5	86.0	105.8
1963 October	345.9	149.2	168.2	89.2	109.9
1964 April	364.3	160.7	176.4	92.7	117.7
1964 October	373.4	163.11	178.11	94.8	119.11
1965 April	388.10	177.3	184.0	98.0	126.11
1965 October	403.3	181.10	191.11	102.11	130.2
1966 April	419.4	195.1	199.5	106.7	135.10
1966 October	415.6	192.5	201.3	108.5	136.6
1967 April	422.7	199.1	204.4	109.10	139.7
1967 October	437.9	201.4	210.10	113.3	140.8
1968 April	456.6	215.1	219.2	117.3	151.8

* See footnotes on previous page. (108979)

Table 10 Average hours worked (Manufacturing industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	48.2	44.5	41.2	22.1	42.4
1956 October	48.2	44.6	41.3	22.3	42.5
1957 April	48.1	44.4	41.3	22.1	42.4
1957 October	48.0	44.0	41.0	22.0	42.2
1958 April	47.6	44.1	40.9	22.0	42.2
1958 October	47.3	44.1	40.9	22.1	42.2
1959 April	47.6	44.2	41.3	22.1	42.4
1959 October	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.1	42.4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.2	42.4
1960 April	47.4	43.5	40.6	21.7	41.9
1960 October	47.4	43.6	40.4	21.8	41.4
1961 April	47.3	43.5	39.8	21.9	40.8
1961 October	46.8	43.0	39.6	22.0	40.6
1962 April	46.6	42.8	39.4	21.9	40.4
1962 October	46.2	42.7	39.3	22.0	40.3
1963 April	46.1	42.6	39.4	21.8	40.3
1963 October	46.8	42.9	39.6	22.1	40.5
1964 April	47.1	43.2	39.8	21.9	40.7
1964 October	46.9	43.0	39.3	21.9	40.3
1965 April	46.7	42.7	38.9	21.9	39.9
1965 October	46.1	42.0	38.6	21.9	39.6
1966 April	45.0	41.4	38.0	21.7	38.7
1966 October	45.2	41.5	38.0	21.8	38.9
1967 April	45.3	41.2	38.0	21.7	38.8
1967 October	45.6	41.4	38.3	21.7	38.9

Table 11 Average weekly earnings (Manufacturing industries): percentage increase since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
	per cent.	per cent.	Full-time	Part-time	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	5	7	4
1957 October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	10	10	10	10	9	9
1958 October	12	12	12	11	11	10
1959 April	12	14	15	14	12	13
1959 October	16	18	18	16	15	17
1960 April	21	24	21			

Table 13 Average hourly earnings (Manufacturing industries): percentage increase since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women	Girls	All workers*
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	2	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	4
1957 October	8	10	9	8	9
1958 April	9	11	11	10	10
1958 October	12	13	13	12	12
1959 April	14	15	15	14	14
1959 October	16	18	18	15	16
1960 April	23	27	23	21	23
1960 October	26	35	26	24	26
1961 April	31	41	32	29	31
1961 October	34	44	34	30	34
1962 April	37	48	37	34	37
1962 October	39	49	40	37	39
1963 April	42	52	43	40	41
1963 October	45	55	46	43	45
1964 April	52	66	53	50	52
1964 October	57	70	57	53	57
1965 April	64	85	63	59	65
1965 October	72	93	71	67	73
1966 April	79	107	79	75	81
1966 October	82	108	82	77	83
1967 April	84	114	85	79	86
1967 October	90	118	91	85	92
1968 April	97	132	97	91	100

* Excluding part-time workers.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of work since April 1968

Since the enquiry was made in April 1968, there have been a few changes in basic weekly rates of wages but no reductions in normal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of basic full-time weekly and hourly wage rates by about one-quarter of one per cent. The principal changes affected workers in iron and steel manufacture, cotton spinning and weaving, the wool textile industry (Yorkshire) and sawmilling (home grown timber trade).

Industries not covered by the enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Rail, London Transport, the shipping service, the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining some particulars are given below. A table is also included giving particulars for dock workers in the port transport industry before decasualisation in September 1967. Similar figures for London Transport are given on page 643 of this GAZETTE. Details for British Rail will be published later.

Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in table 14.

They are total earnings, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out in tables 15 and 16. Up to and including October 1966 the figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked, plus hours paid for, but not actually worked, in other words, mainly statutory holidays and paid sickness. From April

1967 onwards they are defined as all hours actually worked, plus statutory holidays only, and they exclude time lost from any other cause. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

Table 14 Agriculture: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Date*	Men (20 years and over)		Youths (under 20 years)		Women and girls	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Half-yearly periods						
1956 April -1956 September	174	2	101	10	111	7
1956 October-1957 March	174	11	103	0	114	3
1957 April -1957 September	184	10	109	6	116	9
1957 October-1958 March	183	5	111	9	120	1
1958 April -1958 September	195	7	116	6	124	2
1958 October-1959 March	193	9	118	0	126	2
1959 April -1959 September	204	1	120	7	129	0
1959 October-1960 March	195	2	118	8	127	2
1960 April -1960 September	211	8	125	9	132	5
1960 October-1961 March	206	11	124	10	134	4
1961 April -1961 September	224	1	132	6	146	7
1961 October-1962 March	215	1	131	1	136	5
1962 April -1962 September	231	6	139	6	143	3
1962 October-1963 March	228	2	138	8	142	7
1963 April -1963 September	248	1	145	3	147	4
1963 October-1964 March	242	8	143	5	147	9
1964 April -1964 September	261	6	155	6	158	8
1964 October-1965 March	250	1	148	5	162	10
1965 April -1965 September	279	5	163	1	183	9
1965 October-1966 March	272	8	166	7	166	6
1966 April -1966 September	295	9	176	7	182	0
1966 October-1967 March	286	3	174	1	190	9
1967 April -1967 September	309	1	180	4	195	4
1967 October-1968 March	300	9	174	4	186	6
Yearly periods						
1956 April -1957 March	174	7	102	5	112	11
1957 April -1958 March	184	2	110	7	118	5
1958 April -1959 March	194	8	117	3	125	2
1959 April -1960 March	199	7	119	7	128	1
1960 April -1961 March	209	3	125	3	133	4
1961 April -1962 March	219	7	131	9	141	6
1962 April -1963 March	229	11	139	1	142	11
1963 April -1964 March	245	5	144	4	147	6
1964 April -1965 March	255	9	152	0	160	9
1965 April -1966 March	276	1	164	10	175	1
1966 April -1967 March	291	0	175	4	186	5
1967 April -1968 March	304	11	177	4	190	11

Table 15 Agriculture: average hours worked: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)		Youths (under 20 years)		Women and girls	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Half-yearly periods						
1956 April -1956 September	52	4	50	8	48	8
1956 October-1957 March	51	3	49	8	47	8
1957 April -1957 September	53	0	51	1	49	0
1957 October-1958 March	50	9	49	8	48	1
1958 April -1958 September	52	8	50	6	48	3
1958 October-1959 March	51	1	49	9	48	5
1959 April -1959 September	53	1	51	2	48	1
1959 October-1960 March	50	4	49	0	48	0
1960 April -1960 September	52	2	50	2	46	0
1960 October-1961 March	50	2	48	9	46	0
1961 April -1961 September	52	3	50	8	46	7
1961 October-1962 March	50	1	48	9	45	4
1962 April -1962 September	51	9	50	2	47	1
1962 October-1963 March	50	4	49	4	45	4
1963 April -1963 September	52	9	51	0	46	3
1963 October-1964 March	49	9	48	4	43	7
1964 April -1964 September	52	4	51	2	46	5
1964 October-1965 March	48	8	47	8	45	8
1965 April -1965 September	51	3	49	3	47	2
1965 October-1966 March	49	3	48	7	45	4
1966 April -1966 September	50	9	49	1	45	9
1966 October-1967 March	49	1	47	5	46	5
1967 April -1967 September	50	4	48	7	45	7
1967 October-1968 March	48	2	47	1	43	0
Yearly periods						
1956 April -1957 March	51	8	50	3	48	3
1957 April -1958 March	51	9	50	5	48	6
1958 April -1959 March	52	0	50	3	48	4
1959 April -1960 March	51	7	50	1	48	0
1960 April -1961 March	51	2	49	6	46	0
1961 April -1962 March	51	2	49	6	46	0
1962 April -1963 March	51	2	49	8	46	0
1963 April -1964 March	51	2	49	8	46	3
1964 April -1965 March	50	6	49	5	46	1
1965 April -1966 March	50	3	49	0	46	3
1966 April -1967 March	50	0	48	3	46	2
1967 April -1968 March	49	3	47	9	44	4

* For details of earnings and hours for periods before April 1956 see the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table 16 Agriculture: average hourly earnings: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)		Youths (under 20 years)		Women and girls	
	d.	s.	d.	s.		
Half-yearly periods						
1956 April -1956 September	39	8	23	9	27	4
1956 October-1957 March	40	9	24	6	28	8
1957 April -1957 September	41	7	25	2	28	4
1957 October-1958 March	43	2	26	8	30	0
1958 April -1958 September	44	3	27	3	31	0
1958 October-1959 March	45	3	28	1	31	7
1959 April -1959 September	46	2	28	3	32	2
1959 October-1960 March	46	3	29	0	31	8
1960 April -1960 September	49	0	29	8	34	0
1960 October-1961 March	49	1	30	4	34	9
1961 April -1961 September	51	7	31	2	37	7
1961 October-1962 March	51	6	32	3	36	0
1962 April -1962 September	54	0	33	5	36	2
1962 October-1963 March	54	5	33	7	37	3
1963 April -1963 September	56	7	34	3	37	8
1963 October-1964 March	58	6	35	6	40	0
1964 April -1964 September	60	3	36	8	41	2
1964 October-1965 March	61	4	37	1	42	2
1965 April -1965 September	66	0	41	1	47	2
1965 October-1966 March	66	6	41	3	39	8
1966 April -1966 September	70	2	43	4	47	2
1966 October-1967 March	70	1	44	3	49	3
1967 April -1967 September	74	2	44	9	51	5
1967 October-1968 March	74	6	44	3	52	0
Yearly periods						
1956 April -1957 March	40	4	24	3	28	1
1957 April -1958 March	42	5	26	0	29	2
1958 April -1959 March	44	8	27	7	31	4
1959 April -1960 March	46	3	28	6	32	0
1960 April -1961 March	49	1	30	1	34	4
1961 April -1962 March	51	6	31	7	36	9
1962 April -1963 March	54	3	33	6	36	8
1963 April -1964 March	57	7	34	9	38	9
1964 April -1965 March	60	9	37	0	41	7
1965 April -1966 March	66	3	40	7	43	5
1966 April -1967 March	70	2	43	9	48	3
1967 April -1968 March	74	4	44	8	51	7

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings a man-shift worked were 89s. 11d. in the week ended 6th April 1968. This figure excludes the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 5s. 9d. a man-shift, but includes a provision of 8s. 3d. a man-shift for rest days and holidays with pay.

Table 17 Coal mining: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Week ended	Average weekly cash earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)		Value of allowances in kind	
	s.	d.		
Men 21 years and over				
1956 28th April	294	11	14	5
27th October	306	11	14	11
1957 13th April	319	9	15	9
26th October	326	4	16	4
1958 26th April	324	3	18	3
25th October	308	3	17	0
1959 25th April	312	6	18	5
17th October	314	1	16	8
1960 30th April	319	3	19	2
15th October	325	7	18	6
1961 22nd April	337	6	21	8
14th October	343	3	19	3
1962 14th April	356	10	22	10
13th October	358	6	21	1
1963 27th April	365	0	23	10
12th October	375	0	21	11
1964 18th April	388	2	24	10
17th October	394	6	23	7
1965 10th April	411	4	24	8
16th October	424	3	25	4
1966 23rd April	432	0	25	10
15th October	443	3	25	7
1967 22nd April	452	1	29	4
14th October	458	4	29	4
1968 6th April	482	1	31	2

* See footnote on previous page. (108979)

For the weeks ended 14th October 1967 and 22nd April 1967 the corresponding cash earnings were 86s. 7d. and 85s. 5d., respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 469s. 1d. in the week ended 6th April 1968, 444s. 8d. in the week ended 14th October 1967 and 439s. 1d. in the week ended 22nd April 1967. For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings, and the value of the allowances in kind, at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are shown in table 17.

Dock labour

Table 19 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the first pay-week in April 1968

Industry	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the first pay-week in April 1968				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	9,569	429	51	26	435 4	256 2	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	7,660	572	25	35	427 2	248 3	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	4,691	320	306	43	448 7	257 1	194 11	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco									
Grain milling	16,254	919	1,918	587	436 10	262 5	222 3	112 4	—
Bread and flour confectionery	36,717	3,539	10,236	8,451	410 8	202 6	196 1	109 7	134 3
Biscuits	10,454	850	10,540	11,058	430 10	232 4	208 3	107 8	158 7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	16,501	1,778	10,248	7,368	413 5	228 5	208 10	108 8	158 4
Milk products	10,208	1,011	3,238	946	401 2	243 11	203 4	115 6	139 10
Sugar	6,720	539	1,662	388	458 4	313 5	258 4	135 3	—
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	20,929	1,836	14,238	11,671	422 9	215 8	198 2	107 4	137 4
Fruit and vegetable products	16,008	1,083	14,457	6,649	413 6	241 4	193 9	111 4	155 0
Animal and poultry foods	6,392	243	634	351	483 6	295 7	204 10	101 9	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	9,581	698	4,777	2,233	475 0	220 0	203 9	113 3	151 6
Brewing and malting	38,984	2,027	4,560	1,400	438 8	256 11	220 2	99 7	—
Other drink industries	16,824	2,463	8,566	1,475	392 4	183 10	202 8	98 7	148 8
Tobacco	9,635	559	12,783	3,032	459 7	293 4	258 9	134 3	197 5
Chemicals and allied industries									
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	8,591	322	42	46	415 2	272 0	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	13,549	843	532	317	523 7	252 4	239 4	136 9	—
Lubricating oils and greases	2,028	117	232	166	420 6	—	214 2	114 7	—
Chemicals and dyes	77,250	4,606	7,067	4,045	580 10	241 1	216 10	115 2	146 9
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	12,882	983	13,614	4,519	406 3	219 1	206 11	105 8	150 4
Explosives and fireworks	20,132	1,747	392	1,106	428 1	213 1	254 0	134 5	175 10
Paint and printing ink	11,399	689	2,066	880	431 0	233 1	207 7	106 10	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	12,295	739	3,050	1,638	504 8	269 1	209 11	114 10	145 7
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	18,292	915	1,148	541	470 5	277 11	209 4	109 4	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	2,997	243	822	398	451 0	258 8	205 9	116 11	—
Metal manufacture									
Iron and steel (general)‡	160,791	14,728	4,540	1,720	480 3	251 5	195 10	107 8	—
Steel tubes	24,301	2,029	1,978	875	449 7	218 8	208 0	102 6	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	66,240	5,238	4,965	1,351	443 10	214 2	215 7	106 10	—
Light metals	27,342	1,613	2,647	1,115	473 11	241 9	231 11	119 8	—
Copper, brass and other base metals	36,489	2,680	4,901	1,340	448 11	227 4	225 3	112 11	141 6
Engineering and electrical goods									
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	15,092	2,485	672	206	409 3	187 7	210 8	99 0	—
Metal-working machine tools	35,290	5,437	2,741	963	455 10	193 3	216 0	106 10	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	18,001	2,658	3,922	1,362	471 8	184 5	220 5	113 9	—
Industrial engines	22,464	2,394	1,690	590	465 6	200 4	236 7	122 4	—
Textile machinery and accessories	25,228	3,378	2,554	667	423 11	187 11	218 0	102 11	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	13,873	1,407	156	133	484 11	215 2	—	126 9	—
Mechanical handling equipment	21,994	3,082	643	309	464 5	202 2	228 4	96 9	—
Office machinery	14,833	987	5,120	731	451 8	220 7	248 3	120 2	—
Other machinery	116,981	17,409	13,705	3,702	435 5	190 1	235 2	108 4	149 7
Industrial plant and steelwork	56,238	7,316	1,566	1,117	456 0	189 11	205 7	93 10	—
Ordnance and small arms	15,782	1,481	3,037	474	432 0	186 4	241 5	124 7	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	74,278	7,751	15,926	3,719	446 0	199 8	243 9	120 4	154 3
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	33,156	5,329	14,717	3,360	426 4	197 8	227 1	120 0	149 7
Watches and clocks	2,531	271	4,269	801	458 10	189 4	241 3	132 0	151 7
Electrical machinery	75,072	11,907	21,356	4,212	437 3	189 8	230 4	123 0	139 7
Insulated wires and cables	21,300	1,106	6,958	2,319	483 7	236 2	231 8	115 8	156 2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	22,037	2,566	20,695	6,501	437 6	201 10	235 10	133 0	147 2
Radio and other electronic apparatus	36,200	5,404	41,274	13,471	425 1	200 2	226 7	128 5	155 11
Domestic electric appliances	15,770	1,448	9,107	1,680	433 0	212 1	234 1	128 4	148 9
Other electrical goods	29,742	2,866	23,581	8,019	440 3	199 0	230 5	129 9	161 2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering									
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	85,549	10,019	1,064	544	473 11	192 4	210 10	95 11	—
Marine engineering	30,726	5,056	685	411	437 8	206 11	208 11	93 6	—
Vehicles									
Motor vehicle manufacturing	255,289	15,272	19,990	3,475	538 7	259 1	278 0	127 11	158 7
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	8,841	951	2,250	592	455 6	199 7	233 10	126 5	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	97,116	9,465	8,736	1,704	485 0	188 5	233 7	122 2	153 1
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	3,806	527	565	297	409 4	174 2	226 10	101 7	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	4,565	615	200	53	459 7	211 5	212 5	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1,382	274	555	257	416 10	216 7	218 3	137 3	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified									
Tools and implements	6,334	1,005	3,091	868	398 0	193 6	204 5	114 10	—
Cutlery	3,299	310	2,613	981	463 7	192 4	198 11	109 6	128 6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	13,597	1,460	5,617	2,442	426 6	203 9	221 10	122 8	—
Wire and wire manufactures	18,496	1,745	2,669	925	465 11	219 7	211 3	110 11	—
Cans and metal boxes	7,179	1,022	6,063	4,577	441 2	223 0	199 2	101 4	133 9
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	6,059	704	2,651	750	446 5	228 4	190 7	123 0	128 1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	106,650	13,061	34,969	12,217	446 3	211 2	218 10	117 4	145 7

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
 † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.
 ‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".
 § Excluding railway workshops.

Note.—
 In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Table 19 (continued) Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the first pay-week in April 1968

Industry	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the first pay-week in April 1968				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
Textiles									
Production of man-made fibres	27,518	1,511	3,880	749	462 11	267 10	217 6	115 1	146 11
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	23,355	3,011	26,439	6,702	372 9	222 8	215 11	111 1	167 8
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	20,597	2,113	20,526	2,886	378 2	216 9	220 11	108 1	166 5
Woolen and worsted	39,942	4,617	32,732	8,856	392 2	217 10	205 7	105 8	161 7
Jute	5,991	625	4,404	1,048	391	227 10	205 8	111 7	143 8
Rope, twine and net	2,215	485	3,099	597	374 2	206 3	187 9	106 4	149 10
Hosiery and other knitted goods	18,371	2,459	42,711	7,531	446 5	238 3	226 5	132 6	174 9
Lace	1,266	168	1,655	301	395 8	—	185 5	101 0	—
Carpets	13,937	2,096	7,501	1,379	448 11	244 4	243 1	126 5	167 5
Narrow fabrics	3,786	541	5,701	1,920	378 2	227 5	197 1	105 0	141 7
Made-up textiles	2,256	586	6,424	1,292	836	356 2	185 10	181 10	109 5
Textile finishing	25,105	2,140	8,534	1,657	844	400 6	239 7	106 4	153 5
Other textile industries	7,114	418	1,621	456	454 11	251 6	207 2	111 4	—
Leather, leather goods and fur									
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	10,929	1,509	2,304	427	388 0	227 11	209 2	114 9	—
Leather goods	2,641	558	4,828	1,368	370 1	206 10	193 4	117 1	140 6
Fur	1,191	150	828	172	445 5	—	229 10	128 4	—
Clothing and footwear									
Weatherproof outerwear	1,486	240	5,733	755	360 10	179 2	202 2	134 9	135 11
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9,792	1,688	33,064	4,782	371 4	193 5	215 2	124 10	155 10
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3,534	513	11,189	1,893	399 8	181 1	210 9	125 7	138 8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2,096	564	16,835	2,616	3,852	360 8	179 8	194 11	117 5
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	2,304	483	24,909	4,392	383 2	181 11	207 3	124 0	141 7
Hats, caps and millinery	1,455	164	3,148	548	237	362 8	—	184 6	115 4
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	2,457	324	10,970	2,272	352 7	183 6	193 8	113 10	153 5
Footwear	24,551	4,308	30,561	2,901	404 6	252 5	244 8	146 9	178 10
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.									
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	33,335	3,814	2,128	393	433 10	255 0	211 1	91 4	—
Pottery	15,344	2,007	15,761	1,706	426 1	218 0	201 7	114 1	

Table 20 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the first pay-week in April 1968

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the first pay-week in April 1968 by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the first pay-week in April 1968 of the workers shown on the returns received				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)									
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	53.0	46.4	—	—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	51.1	43.7	—	—	100.3	68.2	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	45.9	40.5	36.9	—	117.3	76.2	63.4	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco									
Grain milling	49.9	44.1	38.6	21.7	105.1	71.4	69.1	62.1	—
Bread and flour confectionery	48.2	42.5	39.7	21.5	102.2	57.2	59.3	61.2	40.8
Biscuits	48.8	44.1	38.9	21.1	105.9	63.2	64.2	61.2	49.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.7	42.5	39.0	20.9	104.0	64.5	64.3	62.4	48.1
Milk products	50.2	45.3	41.2	23.0	95.9	64.6	59.2	60.3	41.2
Sugar	44.7	41.3	37.6	21.6	123.0	91.1	82.4	75.1	—
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	44.8	40.8	38.1	21.2	113.2	63.4	62.4	60.8	42.7
Fruit and vegetable products	46.5	42.8	37.5	21.0	106.7	67.7	62.0	63.6	49.1
Animal and poultry foods	49.1	44.3	38.6	21.0	118.2	80.1	63.7	58.1	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	48.4	42.2	38.4	21.7	117.8	62.6	63.7	62.6	46.0
Brewing and malting	45.9	42.4	38.2	19.0	114.7	69.2	62.9	—	—
Other drink industries	45.7	41.7	38.6	19.9	103.0	52.9	63.0	59.4	44.6
Tobacco	42.7	40.1	37.8	20.3	129.2	87.8	82.1	79.4	62.7
Chemicals and allied industries									
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	45.4	42.8	—	—	109.7	76.3	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	43.1	39.3	37.1	24.4	145.8	77.0	77.4	67.3	—
Lubricating oils and greases	46.7	—	37.9	19.0	108.1	—	67.8	72.4	—
Chemicals and dyes	46.3	41.3	38.9	21.5	124.9	70.0	66.9	64.3	44.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	45.1	42.0	39.2	21.8	108.1	62.6	63.3	58.2	45.9
Explosives and fireworks	44.0	39.4	40.1	23.7	116.8	64.9	76.0	68.1	53.6
Paint and printing ink	45.3	42.3	37.9	20.8	114.2	66.1	65.7	61.6	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	49.3	44.0	38.6	22.8	122.8	73.4	65.3	60.4	44.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	45.5	40.1	38.0	21.8	124.1	83.2	66.1	60.2	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	50.3	43.4	37.2	21.3	107.6	71.5	66.4	65.9	—
Metal manufacture									
Iron and steel (general)‡	45.3	41.0	36.7	22.4	127.2	73.6	64.0	57.7	—
Steel tubes	46.0	40.8	37.2	20.9	117.3	64.3	67.1	58.9	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	45.5	40.9	37.6	20.6	117.1	62.8	68.8	62.2	—
Light metals	44.3	40.9	37.4	21.7	128.4	70.9	74.4	66.2	—
Copper, brass and other base metals	45.3	41.4	38.1	20.9	118.9	65.9	70.9	64.8	43.8
Engineering and electrical goods									
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	45.1	42.0	38.9	20.3	108.9	53.6	65.0	58.5	—
Metal-working machine tools	44.0	40.5	37.5	21.5	124.3	57.3	69.1	59.6	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	45.2	40.9	38.7	21.1	125.2	54.1	68.3	64.7	—
Industrial engines	44.9	39.7	38.5	22.4	124.4	60.6	73.7	65.5	—
Textile machinery and accessories	45.2	41.0	38.4	20.6	112.5	55.0	68.1	60.0	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	46.1	42.0	—	24.8	126.2	61.5	—	61.3	—
Mechanical handling equipment	47.4	41.3	39.1	19.6	117.6	58.7	70.1	59.2	—
Office machinery	44.3	40.9	39.5	21.0	122.3	64.7	75.4	68.7	—
Other machinery	45.3	40.9	38.7	20.9	115.3	55.8	72.9	62.2	46.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	46.5	40.6	38.1	20.6	117.7	56.1	64.8	54.7	—
Ordnance and small arms	44.7	38.7	39.8	23.0	116.0	57.8	72.8	65.0	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	44.8	40.9	38.9	20.6	119.5	57.8	75.2	70.1	48.3
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	44.0	40.5	38.4	21.7	116.3	59.2	71.0	66.4	46.3
Watches and clocks	45.9	41.3	38.6	20.3	120.0	55.0	75.0	78.0	45.8
Electrical machinery	44.9	40.7	38.9	22.2	116.9	55.9	71.1	66.5	42.8
Insulated wires and cables	47.8	41.1	37.8	20.9	121.4	69.0	73.5	66.4	47.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	44.1	39.5	37.7	20.1	119.0	61.3	75.1	79.4	46.1
Radio and other electronic apparatus	45.1	40.9	39.0	21.9	113.1	58.7	69.7	70.4	47.6
Domestic electric appliances	44.1	42.7	38.7	23.5	117.8	59.6	72.6	65.5	43.2
Other electrical goods	44.1	40.7	37.8	20.8	119.8	58.7	73.1	74.9	50.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering									
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	46.2	40.5	38.3	20.9	123.1	57.0	66.1	55.1	—
Marine engineering	45.1	40.1	38.6	20.5	116.5	61.9	64.9	54.7	—
Vehicles									
Motor vehicle manufacturing	43.8	40.9	38.8	20.8	147.6	76.0	86.0	73.8	50.1
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	42.3	39.8	38.0	23.1	129.2	60.2	73.8	65.7	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	44.1	40.0	38.6	22.4	132.0	56.5	72.6	65.4	47.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	43.1	39.2	37.4	22.4	114.0	53.3	72.8	62.8	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams¶	46.1	40.7	35.6	—	119.6	62.3	71.6	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	45.8	42.1	38.4	23.8	109.2	61.7	68.2	69.2	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified									
Tools and implements	45.5	40.9	37.9	22.5	105.0	56.8	64.7	61.2	—
Cutlery	44.9	41.2	37.2	20.6	123.9	56.0	64.2	63.8	40.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	44.4	41.0	37.6	21.1	115.3	59.6	70.8	69.8	—
Wire and wire manufactures	47.8	42.1	37.8	21.7	117.0	62.6	67.1	61.3	—
Cans and metal boxes	48.3	41.5	39.4	21.6	109.6	64.5	60.7	56.3	41.5
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	45.5	41.2	36.3	23.0	117.7	66.5	63.0	64.2	40.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	45.6	41.6	38.0	21.3	117.4	60.9	69.1	66.1	45.4

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
 † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.
 ‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".
 § Excluding railway workshops.

Note.—
 In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of work-people employed under similar conditions.

Table 20 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the first pay-week in April 1968

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the first pay-week in April 1968 by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the first pay-week in April 1968 of the workers shown on the returns received				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
Textiles									
Production of man-made fibres	44.0	41.2	38.7	21.8	37.1	126.3	78.0	67.4	63.3
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	45.8	41.7	38.1	20.9	38.5	97.7	64.1	68.0	63.8
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	43.3	40.4	38.2	20.6	38.9	104.8	64.4	69.4	63.0
Woolen and worsted	48.6	43.7	38.6	21.0	39.7	96.3	59.8	63.9	60.4
Jute	44.8	42.3	37.4	20.9	37.3	97.4	64.6	66.0	64.1
Rope, twine and net	46.9	42.0	37.3	22.3	38.0	95.7	58.9	60.4	57.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	42.9	41.5	37.6	23.6	38.8	124.9	68.9	72.3	67.4
Lace	45.9	—	37.6	22.2	—	103.4	—	59.2	54.6
Carpets	44.9	42.3	39.1	22.1	39.8	120.0	69.3	74.6	68.6
Narrow fabrics	44.6	42.0	38.4	21.7	38.7	101.7	65.0	61.6	58.1
Made-up textiles	45.9	42.7	37.5	22.2	38.7	93.1	52.2	58.2	59.1
Textile finishing	48.5	43.6	38.6	21.5	39.0	99.1	65.9	61.9	59.3
Other textile industries	49.5	45.4	37.9	21.3	—	110.3	66.5	65.6	62.7
Leather, leather goods and fur									
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	45.8	42.4	38.4	23.1	—	101.7	64.5	65.4	59.6
Leather goods	43.9	42.3	37.0	23.5	40.3	101.2	58.7	62.7	59.8
Fur	46.8	—	38.8	22.9	—	114.2	—	71.1	67.2
Clothing and footwear									
Weatherproof outerwear	41.6	39.4	36.2	23.4	37.8	104.1	54.6	67.0	69.1
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	43.1	41.1	40.3	24.1	38.9	103.4	56.5	64.1	62.2
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	41.9	39.4	36.7	23.7	39.0	114.5	55.2	68.9	63.6
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	43.8	41.9	37.8	22.8	39.0	98.8	51.5	61.9	61.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	43.1	41.2	37.5	23.8	38.4	106.7	53.0	66.3	62.5
Hats, caps and millinery	42.5	—	35.8	23.0	38.1	102.4	—	61.8	60.2
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	43.2	41.8	37.2	23.3	38.8	97.9	52.7	62.5	58.6
Footwear	40.4	39.7	36.9	23.9	38.4	120.1	76.3	79.6	73.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.									
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	47.3	42.5	38.1	18.8	—	110.1	72.0	66.5	58.3
Pottery	45.5	41.3	36.5	22.2	39.0	112.4	63.3	66.3	61.7
Glass	46.1	42.1	39.0	19.9	39.1	117.6	69.0	71.1	68.1
Cement	48.9	44.7	—	20.1	—	122.3	81.9	—	61.3
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	49.2	44.4	38.7	21.1	—	112.3	73.0	69.7	65.2
Timber, furniture, etc.									
Timber	45.6	41.7	38.7	19.1	—	103.0	57.8	73.8	64.2
Furniture and upholstery	44.0	41.3	38.3	22.6	38.7	126.9	58.9	83.2	75.9
Bedding, etc.	43.4	42.8	37.8	21.3	—	115.4	64.1	79.6	70.6
Shop and office fitting	50.4	43.5	38.5	22.1	—	114.8	58.4	67.5	62.3
Wooden containers and baskets	45.4	41.2	37.6	22.0	37.5	108.2	57.8	61.9	62.3
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	46.2	43.0	37.8	22.3	—	108.9	58.9	65.6	65.2
Paper, printing and publishing									
Paper and board	48.9	45.2	39.1	21.2	41.1	118.0	78.4	66.7	66.1
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	47.0	42.7	38.5	21.8	39.9	121.7	69.7	65.7	62.6
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	46.8	42.9	38.6	21.3	39.0	114.1	63.8	70.5	66.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	44.8	41.5	39.5	21.5	40.2	166.8	64.2	81.6	73.6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	45.0	41.8	39.6	21.9	39.8	135.5			

Table 21 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over) first pay-week, April 1968 (Analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco	461 0	390 0	417 0	449 9	419 11	401 8	424 11	393 8	400 8	374 9	378 2
Chemicals and allied industries	465 11	451 9	476 0	447 2	413 2	429 9	483 2	473 9	458 6	468 11	465 1
Metal manufacture	469 5	419 9	449 4	462 1	469 0	456 1	470 4	436 6	460 4	498 4	343 6
Engineering and electrical goods	453 0	416 9	413 0	464 1	437 7	416 6	434 10	443 11	453 10	435 11	416 0*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	482 6	445 11	426 7	†	434 2	434 2	504 5	465 4	458 5	433 0	429 9
Vehicles	525 0	406 10	504 8	566 5	487 4	416 5	491 9	462 5	462 0	497 10	429 9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	453 11	425 0	404 1	447 11	434 3	444 11	420 9	448 0	440 0	443 3	359 4
Textiles	445 7	384 2	408 5	443 3	453 0	412 1	384 7	435 0	373 3	427 11	370 8
Leather, leather goods and fur	416 3	343 9	388 1	378 7	372 2	392 5	385 0	385 5	375 8	368 1	384 4
Clothing and footwear	405 11	361 1	439 10	385 5	380 5	368 11	365 2	399 11	375 6	389 8	348 4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	480 2	447 1	430 11	437 10	449 6	444 10	453 4	426 3	409 8	409 8	408 10
Timber, furniture, etc.	467 6	405 2	382 1	419 3	405 11	397 4	402 4	430 9	395 2	366 0	331 11
Paper, printing and publishing	571 0	489 0	472 10	490 5	437 0	452 10	512 5	480 6	464 10	466 8	445 9
Other manufacturing industries	449 5	403 1	449 7	501 9	418 8	421 10	442 10	452 9	448 3	459 3	416 10
All manufacturing industries	479 6	417 6	436 10	480 9	439 5	425 8	445 7	446 9	438 4	461 0	394 6
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	475 1	†	410 0	485 4	478 5	451 11	438 7	411 5	414 2	418 5	321 3
Construction	454 10	397 7	383 5	442 2	438 6	432 5	432 7	442 5	445 5	422 4	358 6
Gas, electricity and water	422 10	401 6	393 7	420 11	391 9	390 9	391 11	392 2	395 3	386 7	378 0
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	501 0	438 6	421 1	460 1	444 11	439 0	453 1	413 9	425 1	442 5	394 9
Certain miscellaneous services†	398 11	375 7	360 2	393 2	370 7	383 9	379 0	356 7	387 2	370 6	364 0
Public administration§	372 8	312 7	333 7	358 4	348 7	330 0	337 6	329 11	336 4	322 11	288 11
All the above, including manufacturing industries	465 10	407 11	412 1	467 2	432 5	422 4	437 11	431 2	430 6	437 9	377 2

Table 22 Average hours worked (men 21 and over) first pay-week, April 1968 (Analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	48.0	46.2	48.0	46.9	48.9	47.2	47.3	46.1	46.1	46.7	45.3
Chemicals and allied industries	46.6	49.7	48.6	46.0	46.7	45.9	46.0	45.5	44.9	45.1	44.4
Metal manufacture	45.8	47.0	46.3	44.7	45.3	45.6	47.8	46.5	47.2	42.8	43.0
Engineering and electrical goods	45.5	46.1	45.5	44.2	45.0	45.5	45.2	44.8	45.1	45.2	44.3*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	47.9	47.2	44.3	†	46.2	46.7	45.3	45.3	45.3	43.4	42.6
Vehicles	44.7	44.8	44.0	42.5	43.3	43.3	45.5	42.6	42.6	45.3	42.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	46.3	46.9	46.0	44.6	44.6	45.9	46.5	46.3	46.2	46.2	43.7
Textiles	47.4	43.7	44.7	46.3	44.5	48.4	45.9	45.9	44.8	42.3	43.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.3	41.9	44.9	43.5	45.0	46.9	46.7	47.1	44.8	48.2	43.7
Clothing and footwear	41.6	40.3	41.8	42.5	40.6	43.6	41.7	43.0	42.1	43.1	43.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	49.1	46.4	46.3	46.1	49.2	47.5	47.7	49.0	47.2	46.7	49.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	46.0	45.9	44.8	45.7	45.6	45.4	45.2	45.3	44.6	42.8	44.4
Paper, printing and publishing	46.0	46.3	45.1	45.8	44.4	45.1	47.0	45.9	46.8	45.6	43.6
Other manufacturing industries	47.6	45.6	45.2	44.9	46.5	49.1	47.8	46.1	45.7	46.9	43.6
All manufacturing industries	46.1	46.0	45.5	44.4	45.3	46.2	46.1	45.6	45.6	44.4	44.4
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	57.4	†	49.0	57.3	56.4	51.2	51.4	49.6	49.4	49.0	47.8
Construction	48.2	47.7	45.8	46.6	48.2	46.6	46.2	47.3	47.0	46.9	46.2
Gas, electricity and water	44.1	42.5	42.9	43.6	42.6	42.9	43.8	44.5	43.6	41.3	44.3
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	49.2	49.7	49.3	51.1	52.5	50.3	50.4	49.2	48.7	49.3	47.0
Certain miscellaneous services†	45.8	45.2	44.0	45.0	44.0	45.1	44.7	44.4	43.9	43.7	44.3
Public administration§	44.4	42.7	43.7	42.8	43.7	43.5	43.8	43.3	44.0	43.4	41.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	46.7	46.5	45.8	45.0	46.2	46.4	46.4	46.1	46.0	45.2	45.0

* † ‡ § See footnotes on page 643

Table 23 Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over) first pay-week, April 1968 (Analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Food, drink and tobacco	115.3	101.3	104.3	115.0	102.9	102.2	107.9	102.4	104.2	96.3	100.1
Chemicals and allied industries	120.0	109.2	117.6	116.6	106.2	112.3	126.0	125.1	122.6	124.7	125.8
Metal manufacture	123.0	107.2	116.5	123.9	124.1	120.0	118.2	112.6	117.2	139.6	95.9
Engineering and electrical goods	119.5	108.4	109.0	126.0	116.7	109.9	115.4	119.0	120.7	115.7	112.7*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	120.9	113.5	115.4	†	129.6	123.2	121.5	119.8	121.5	119.8	121.1
Vehicles	140.9	109.0	137.7	160.0	†	129.1	115.3	130.3	130.1	132.0	121.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	117.6	108.7	105.5	120.5	113.5	113.7	108.6	116.1	114.3	115.3	98.6
Textiles	112.8	105.6	109.6	114.9	122.2	100.4	113.7	99.9	99.9	121.4	101.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	110.3	98.6	103.7	104.5	99.3	100.3	99.0	98.2	100.5	105.5	105.9
Clothing and footwear	117.1	107.5	126.2	108.7	112.5	101.5	105.2	111.5	107.1	108.6	96.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	117.4	115.5	111.7	114.1	109.7	112.4	114.1	111.0	108.3	105.3	99.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	122.0	105.9	102.4	110.1	106.7	104.9	106.8	114.1	106.3	102.6	89.7
Paper, printing and publishing	149.0	126.8	125.8	128.4	118.1	120.6	130.7	125.7	119.1	122.7	122.6
Other manufacturing industries	113.3	106.0	119.3	134.0	108.0	103.1	111.1	118.0	117.6	117.5	114.8
All manufacturing industries	124.8	109.0	115.2	130.0	116.3	110.4	116.0	117.0	115.6	124.7	106.7
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	99.3	†	100.5	101.6	101.8	105.9	102.4	99.6	100.5	102.4	80.7
Construction	113.2	100.0	100.5	113.9	109.2	111.4	109.7	112.4	109.7	108.1	93.1
Gas, electricity and water	115.1	113.4	110.0	115.8	110.4	109.3	107.4	105.8	108.9	112.3	102.5
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	122.2	105.9	102.5	108.0	101.8	104.8	107.9	101.0	104.8	107.7	100.9
Certain miscellaneous services†	104.5	99.7	98.3	104.9	101.1	102.2	101.8	96.4	105.7	101.7	98.7
Public administration§	100.7	87.8	91.5	100.3	95.8	91.1	92.4	91.4	91.8	89.3	83.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	119.7	105.3	108.0	124.5	112.3	109.1	113.2	112.1	112.3	116.2	100.5

* It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.

† The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes.

§ Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and com-

munication, engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments.

Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

The half-yearly enquiries held each April and October by the Department of Employment and Productivity into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover the London Transport Board.

The Board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the first pay-week in April 1968. The Board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the Department's enquiry, but the numbers of juniors employed by the Board are small, accounting for only about one-half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.

Similar figures for October 1967 were published in the February 1968 issue of this GAZETTE (page 118).

Average hours worked in April 1968 for all classes of full-time manual workers combined have been estimated as 44.5 for males and 44.0 for females.

Earnings of manual workers—London Transport Board

	Number of workers		Average earnings		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			Full-time	Part-time	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Road staff	34,643	4,945	211	442 6	376 2 127 0
Rail staff	14,318	1,307	88	449 5	329 8 119 9
Common services	1,728	95	148	444 8	239 2 132 10
All classes	50,689	6,347	447	444 6	364 6 127 6

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ADDITIONAL INDICES OF FOOD PRICES AND INDEX FOR GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED MAINLY BY NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES

Each month indices are published for the eleven main groups into which the index is divided and for some 30 sub-groups. In the food group, the sub-groups comprise similar items, for example meat and bacon, and vegetables. Many of these sub-groups include items whose prices vary seasonally, such as eggs and fresh fruit, and items which are mainly imported such as butter and dried fruit. Therefore, in addition to the indices for the sub-groups of the food group, the Department of Employment and Productivity calculates indices for (1) items, the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations, (2) items, the prices of which are considerably affected by changes in import prices, (3) other items.

These classifications which were drawn up many years ago have become out of date. For example, the price of the ordinary grade of fresh milk no longer varies seasonally. It has, therefore, been decided to revise the list of items included in the sub-division "items, the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations" and to replace the other sub-divisions by new groupings which it is thought will be of more value to students of movements in retail prices.

The new sub-divisions are:

- (1) Items, the prices of which show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables, fresh fruit.
- (2) Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom
 - (a) primarily from home-produced raw materials, namely, rolled oats, biscuits, cakes, buns, sausages, quick-frozen fish, processed cheese, canned and dried milk, jam, potato crisps,

canned peas, frozen peas and beans, ice-cream, salt, food for animals.

(b) primarily from imported raw materials, namely, bread, flour, breakfast cereals, custard powder, margarine, compound cooking fats, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, sugar, golden syrup, marmalade, canned beans, canned fruit salad, sweets and chocolate, table jelly, meat and vegetable extracts, sauces, pickles, canned soup.

(3) Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption, namely, home-killed beef, pork, ox liver, chicken, fresh milk.

(4) Items mainly imported for direct consumption, namely, rice, imported beef and lamb, calves' liver, bacon, ham, canned meat and fish, butter, lard, cheese, tea, dried fruit, canned fruit (other than fruit salad).

There has been a demand for an index for the prices of goods and services produced mainly by the nationalised industries, which are included in three main groups of the index, namely, fuel and light, transport and vehicles, and services. The Department of Employment and Productivity has, therefore, compiled a separate index for these goods and services.

Indices for the new groupings for the months from January 1962 to July 1968 are given below. Figures for later months will be published monthly in this GAZETTE. For the convenience of users of the existing series of indices for sub-divisions of the food group, figures in the existing series will continue to be published until the end of the year.

Index of Retail Prices: Additional indices of food prices and index for goods and services produced mainly by nationalised industries

16th JANUARY 1962 = 100

	FOOD							GOODS AND SERVICES MAINLY PRODUCED BY NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES	
	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 manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption		
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All			
Weights 1962	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	97
1963	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	98
1964	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	100
1965	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	98
1966	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	99
1967	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	97
1968*	289								98
1968	263	46.4-47.8 (provisional)	215.2-216.6 (provisional)	39.8-40.7 (provisional)	64.4-64.9 (provisional)	104.2-105.6 (provisional)			95
1962	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.7
1963	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	106.1
1964	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	110.2
1965	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.2	111.7	115.2	111.7	116.2
1966	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	114.7	115.1	114.7	123.3
1967	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	126.8
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January 16	99.8	97.6	100.4	100.0	101.0	100.6	99.9	100.3	100.2
February 13	100.9	103.0	100.4	100.1	101.1	100.8	99.8	100.2	100.3
March 13									
April 17	104.1	119.3	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0	100.7
May 15	104.7	117.6	101.5	102.7	103.8	103.4	99.5	99.6	100.1
June 12	106.4	122.3	102.4	102.9	105.9	104.8	99.8	100.2	101.0
July 17	104.6	112.3	102.6	102.9	106.1	104.9	100.1	100.5	101.3
August 14	99.7	99.7	102.5	103.0	106.2	105.1	100.0	99.7	101.9
September 18	101.1	91.9	103.4	103.1	106.2	105.1	103.2	100.8	102.2
October 16	100.5	88.6	103.5	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.3	102.3
November 13	101.1	91.1	103.6	103.1	106.3	105.2	103.3	101.3	105.2
December 11	102.3	95.5	104.0	103.1	106.6	105.4	103.6	102.0	105.6

Index of Retail Prices: Additional indices of food prices and index for goods and services produced mainly by nationalised industries (contd.)

16th JANUARY 1962 = 100

	All	FOOD						GOODS AND SERVICES MAINLY PRODUCED BY NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES	
		Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption		
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All			
1963	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	105.9
January 15	106.5	114.4	104.6	102.7	108.1	106.1	103.0	102.9	106.0
February 12	106.5	117.5	103.8	102.7	107.3	105.6	102.5	101.7	106.1
March 12									
April 9	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	99.9	106.1
May 15	106.4	117.1	103.7	102.8	108.5	106.4	101.3	100.8	103.9
June 12	105.8	118.3	102.7	102.7	105.9	104.8	99.0	101.8	104.4
July 16	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	108.1	106.2	99.6	102.1	105.2
August 13	102.3	96.0	103.9	103.0	106.9	105.5	100.3	103.8	105.6
September 17	103.0	96.3	104.7	103.0	107.6	105.9	100.7	105.2	105.9
October 15	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6	106.1
November 12	104.1	96.0	106.1	103.2	109.6	107.3	103.2	106.1	109.1
December 10	104.6	97.4	106.4	104.3	109.8	107.8	103.4	106.1	109.4
1964	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	109.7
January 14	105.4	96.6	107.6	105.2	109.1	108.9	103.6	106.5	109.7
February 18	105.8	97.6	107.9	105.3	111.3	109.2	105.5	107.2	110.0
March 17									
April 14	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	109.8	107.8	110.1
May 12	107.8	101.4	109.4	105.8	111.8	109.7	110.1	108.4	107.6
June 16	109.1	105.8	110.0	106.0	112.1	109.9	111.6	108.9	107.8
July 14	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.1	108.2
August 18	108.7	98.0	111.2	107.2	112.7	110.7	112.7	110.9	110.5
September 15	108.1	95.5	111.2	107.3	112.8	110.8	112.7	110.7	111.0
October 13	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	110.7	111.2
November 17	109.4	99.4	111.9	107.9	114.0	111.8	112.6	111.3	111.6
December 15	109.9	100.3	112.3	108.0	114.1	111.9	113.0	112.2	114.5
1965	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	114.9
January 12	109.9	99.0	112.6	109.0	114.9	112.8	113.4	111.7	115.5
February 16	110.4	102.0	112.6	109.0	115.2	113.0	113.3	111.2	115.7
March 16									
April 14	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.4	113.0	111.0	112.3
May 12	111.9	110.5	112.4	109.1	115.1	113.0	113.1	110.9	113.6
June 16	112.5	112.7	112.8	109.2	114.9	112.9	114.2	111.3	114.5
July 14	112.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4	114.9
August 18	112.1	105.8	113.7	109.4	114.9	112.9	117.7	112.1	115.5
September 15	111.7	103.8	113.7	109.3	114.8	112.9	117.7	112.2	117.5
October 12	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1	117.9
November 16	112.2	107.5	113.5	109.6	114.7	112.9	116.9	111.9	120.8
December 14	113.3	111.7	113.8	109.7	114.9	113.1	117.3	112.5	120.8
1966	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	121.8
January 18	112.8	107.4	114.3	109.9	116.2	113.9	117.2	112.6	122.2
February 22	113.1	107.3	114.6	109.9	116.4	114.1	117.8	113.0	122.3
March 22									
April 19	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8	122.8
May 17	118.0	128.7	115.8	111.3	116.4	114.6	119.7	114.8	122.2
June 21	118.4	127.6	116.5	111.4	116.5	114.7	121.2	116.1	122.4
July 19	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7	122.6
August 16	116.1	112.6	117.2	113.3	117.0	115.8	121.3	116.3	123.2
September 20	115.1	107.9	116.9	113.5	117.1	115.9	120.7	115.8	123.3
October 18	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5	123.9
November 15	116.6	117.8	116.5	113.7	117.8	116.4	118.7	115.1	126.6
December 13	117.0	119.4	116.7	113.7	117.7	116.3	118.8	115.6	126.6
1967	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	126.8
January 17	117.5	116.9	117.9	114.1	120.6	118.3	118.9	116.2	126.8
February 21	117.5	116.8	117.9	114.0	120.7	118.3	119.1	116.1	126.8
March 21									
April 18	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1	126.9
May 16	120.1	126.4	119.0	114.5	120.8	118.6	122.8	116.6	128.8
June 20	121.8	135.9	118.9	114.5	120.7	118.5	122.9	116.5	123.9
July 18	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8	124.3
August 22	117.3	115.6	117.9	114.8	119.7	118.0	120.5	115.7	124.8
September 19	116.7	111.4	118.1	114.8	120.0	118.2	120.8	116.0	125.0
October 17	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4	129.1
November 14	118.2	118.0	118.5	115.0	120.3	118.4	121.0	116.6	131.1
December 12	120.1	121.3	120.1	115.3	120.5	118.6	124.9	118.9	132.8
1968	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2			

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 18th June 1968 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

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

Item	Number of quotations 18th June 1968	Average price 18th June 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
		d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed			
Chuck	843	69.7	60 - 78
Sirloin (without bone)	858	93.3	80 - 108
Silverside (without bone)*	898	88.1	78 - 96
Back ribs (with bone)*	763	61.4	52 - 72
Fore ribs (with bone)	780	60.4	52 - 72
Brisket (with bone)	779	39.5	30 - 48
Rump steak*	892	119.2	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)	758	72.6	60 - 84
Breast*	747	21.9	16 - 30
Best end of neck	720	56.4	40 - 72
Shoulder (with bone)	748	53.3	44 - 66
Leg (with bone)	762	70.7	60 - 78
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	617	52.4	44 - 60
Breast*	563	13.0	8 - 18½
Best end of neck	592	42.0	32 - 52
Shoulder (with bone)	615	38.1	32 - 44
Leg (with bone)	623	57.1	52 - 62
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	865	60.2	48 - 72
Belly*	854	38.3	32 - 44
Loin (with bone)	894	70.8	60 - 78
Pork sausages	859	40.3	36 - 44
Beef sausages	794	33.1	28 - 38
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	665	38.6	34 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	468	43.0	36 - 54
Fresh fish			
Cod fillets	610	41.7	34 - 48
Haddock fillets	640	49.0	42 - 54
Haddock, smoked, whole	558	45.3	36 - 54
Plaice, whole	586	40.0	30 - 48
Halibut cuts	410	84.9	72 - 102
Herrings	439	23.0	18 - 28
Kippers, with bone	659	32.1	28 - 36
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	432	4.1	3 - 5
Red	194	4.4	3 - 5
Potatoes, new, loose	820	6.1	4½ - 8
Tomatoes	859	35.1	30 - 42
Cabbage, greens	702	8.1	6 - 10
Cabbage, hearted	369	8.9	6 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	692	17.9	12 - 24

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 200 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

Item	Number of quotations 18th June 1968	Average price 18th June 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
		d.	d.
Fresh vegetables (contd.)			
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	—	—	—
Runner beans	—	—	—
Carrots	783	15.0	12 - 18
Onions	842	11.0	9 - 12
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	562	19.7	16 - 24
Apples, dessert	865	23.8	20 - 27
Pears, dessert	752	23.4	20 - 27
Oranges	852	15.5	12 - 20
Bananas	850	17.7	16 - 20
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	830	19.1	18½ - 20
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	720	18.4	18 - 20
White, 14 oz. loaf	769	11.4	10½ - 12½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	709	13.1	12½ - 14
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	873	23.1	18½ - 27
Bacon			
Collar*	727	49.4	42 - 56
Gammon*	789	72.4	64 - 80
Middle cut,* smoked	548	63.9	54 - 76
Back, smoked	475	68.7	62 - 76
Back, unsmoked	479	66.6	56 - 74
Streaky, smoked	480	44.0	38 - 52
Ham (not shoulder)	814	115.3	100 - 132
Pork luncheon meat, 12-oz. can	773	32.0	27 - 36
Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can	915	49.8	45 - 54
Milk, ordinary, per pint	598	10.0	—
Butter, New Zealand	860	40.0	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	855	46.0	42 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½-lb.	168	11.4	10 - 12
Margarine, lower priced, per ½-lb.	153	8.3	8 - 9
Lard	909	15.7	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	890	42.0	36 - 48
Eggs, large, per doz.	773	46.4	43 - 51
Eggs, standard, per doz.	806	40.4	38 - 45
Eggs, medium, per doz.	437	35.3	33 - 39
Sugar, granulated, 2-lb.	912	17.0	16 - 18
Coffee extract, per 2-oz.	904	31.9	30 - 36
Tea: per ½-lb.			
Higher priced	378	23.7	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,903	18.7	16½ - 21
Lower priced	719	17.3	16 - 18

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 658-659 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for June, 1968 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' per week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-June 1968

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	105.6	30.6	Textiles	55.3	15.9
Bread and flour confectionery	24.0	38.3	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	9.1	19.0
Biscuits	16.9	50.0	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	6.0	15.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	14.4	34.1	Woolen and worsted	13.8	18.4
Milk products	2.4	17.9	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.5	13.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	20.5	41.2	Carpets	2.7	12.9
Fruit and vegetable products	10.2	27.3	Narrow fabrics	2.6	21.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	4.1	18.4	Made-up textiles	2.6	14.4
Brewing and malting	2.5	12.6	Textile finishing	2.8	14.4
Other drink industries*	3.9	15.3			
Tobacco	3.9	18.1	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.7	15.7
			Leather goods	2.2	15.5
Chemicals and allied industries	24.4	17.5	Clothing and footwear	36.7	10.3
Chemicals and dyes	7.2	15.8	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.4	10.6
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7.5	17.8	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.8	9.0
Paint and printing ink	2.5	18.8	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.5	10.5
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.9	24.2	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	9.8	10.9
			Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.8	15.9
Metal manufacture	11.0	15.3	Footwear	3.9	7.3
Iron and steel (general)	3.3	13.3	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9.2	11.9
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.7	16.3	Pottery	2.9	8.7
			Glass	2.5	13.1
Engineering and electrical goods	104.2	16.8	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.6	15.7
Metal-working machine tools	2.3	16.0	Timber, furniture, etc.	8.8	14.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.8	17.2	Timber	2.5	17.1
Other machinery*	9.0	14.1	Furniture and upholstery	2.7	12.6
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.2	16.0	Paper, printing and publishing	33.4	15.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	8.6	15.8	Paper and board	2.9	14.6
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	7.5	15.3	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	5.9	20.4
Electrical machinery	6.5	12.3	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	7.0	20.2
Insulated wires and cables	3.8	20.1	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5.9	16.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	7.1	18.1	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	11.7	12.5
Radio and other electronic apparatus	27.7	19.2	Other manufacturing industries	29.3	22.0
Domestic electric appliances	3.2	14.3	Rubber	7.9	22.2
Other electrical goods*	15.3	22.2	Toys, games and sports equipment	6.3	24.2
			Plastics moulding and fabricating	9.7	24.1
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	1.8	15.3	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.7	16.4
Vehicles	12.5	11.4			
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.9	11.0	Total, all manufacturing industries	476.6	17.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.6	10.4			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	40.7	21.5			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.3	21.2			
Cans and metal boxes	6.6	35.3			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	24.8	20.7			

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

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 July 1968 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	29,996	1,711	2,926	34,633
Double day shifts‡	34,103	2,127	2,644	38,874
Long spells	10,792	628	818	12,238
Night shifts	10,537	1,303	—	11,840
Part-time work§	16,447	30	32	16,509
Saturday afternoon work	2,905	157	95	3,157
Sunday work	13,542	875	523	14,940
Miscellaneous	5,933	293	101	6,327
Total	124,255	7,124	7,139	138,518

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

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

‡ Includes 11,217 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.

LOCAL AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The table on page 660 shows, for certain local areas, the number of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices on 8th July 1968, and the corresponding percentage rates of unemployment.

Each area listed is either that of an individual employment exchange or of a group of employment exchanges in cases where two or more areas had to be aggregated before a meaningful percentage rate could be calculated. The grouped areas are indicated, on the table, by a dagger(†). The group normally represents the smallest area for which percentage rates of unemployment can be quoted, and it is normally described by the name of the main town within it. The following, however, are exceptions:

Greater London. The statistics relate to the Greater London Council administrative area, and not to the Greater London travel-to-work area referred to in the article on page 554 of the July 1968 issue of this GAZETTE, which includes the following employment exchanges which are outside the Greater London Council area:

Boreham Wood, Buckhurst Hill, Caterham, Epsom, Esher, Leatherhead, Staines and Waltham Cross.

A separate percentage rate for the Greater London travel-to-work area is, however, calculated.

Warley, West Bromwich. Separate rates are still calculated for the employment exchange areas included in these new county boroughs, but in the published table rates are given only for the boroughs as a whole.

Tees-side, Tyneside, North Lanarkshire. These travel-to-work areas are described by the name of the area as a whole.

Highlands and Islands. This is an administrative area, and separate percentage rates are available for every individual employment exchange in the area except Dingwall and Invergordon, for which a combined rate only is available.

The employment exchanges included in each group are:

SOUTH EAST

- Greater London covers the Greater London Council area.
- Aldershot, Fleet.
- Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole, Ringwood.
- Braintree, Halstead BEO, Witham.
- Brighton, Lewes, Newhaven, Shoreham.
- Chelmsford, Maldon.
- Chichester, Bognor Regis, Midhurst.
- Colchester, Brightlingsea BEO.
- Crawley, Burgess Hill, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Horsham, Redhill.
- Eastbourne, Hailsham.
- Gravesend, Dartford.
- Guildford, Godalming, Haslemere S.O.
- Harlow, Bishops Cleeve, Epping S.O., Hoddesdon.
- Hastings, Bexhill, Rye.
- High Wycombe, Chesham.
- Letchworth, Hitchin.
- Luton, Dunstable, Leighton Buzzard.
- Newport (I.O.W.), Cowes, Ryde, Sandown, Ventnor.
- Oxford, Abingdon, Bicester, Didcot, Wantage S.O., Witney.
- Portsmouth, Fareham, Gosport, Havant.
- Ramsgate, Sandwich.
- Reading, Aldermaston S.O., Bracknell, Henley S.O., Wokingham.
- St. Albans, Harpenden, Hatfield, Welwyn.
- Slough, Maidenhead, Windsor.
- Southampton, Eastleigh, Hythe, Romsey, Woolston.
- Southend, Basildon, Canvey Island, Grays, Rayleigh, Stanford-le-Hope, Tilbury.
- Tunbridge Wells, Crowborough, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge, Uckfield, Westerham.
- Watford, Hemel Hempstead, Rickmansworth.
- Weybridge, Camberley, Woking.
- Worthing, Littlehampton.

EAST ANGLIA

- Ipswich, Felixstowe, Woodbridge.
- Norwich, Acle S.O., Attleborough S.O., Loddon BEO, Wroxham S.O., Wymondham.

SOUTH WESTERN

- Bristol, Avonmouth, Chipping Sodbury, Clevedon, Keynsham S.O., Kingswood, Westbury-on-Trym.
- Exeter, Exmouth.
- Plymouth, Devonport, Gunnislake BEO, Plympton, Saltash.
- Torbay covers Bovey Tracey S.O., Brixham, Newton Abbot, Paignton, Teignmouth, Torquay, Totnes S.O.
- Yeovil, Crewkerne, Sherborne.

WEST MIDLANDS

- Birmingham, Aston, Coleshill, Handsworth, Selly Oak, Small Heath, Sutton Coldfield, Washwood Heath.
- C Coventry, Bedworth.
- Kidderminster, Stourport.
- Oakenates, Ironbridge, Wellington.
- Stafford, Stone.
- Stoke-on-Trent, Biddulph, Burslem, Cheadle, Hanley, Kidsgrove, Longton, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
- Walsall, Brownhills, Darlaston, Willenhall.
- Warley covers Cradley Heath, Oldbury, Smethwick.
- West Bromwich, Tipton, Wednesbury.
- Wolverhampton, Bilston.

EAST MIDLANDS

- Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Eckington, Staveley.
- Derby, Castle Donnington S.O.
- Mansfield, Shirebrook.
- Northampton, Towcester.
- Nottingham, Arnold, Basford and Bulwell, Beeston, Hucknall, Long Eaton, Netherfield.

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

- Barnsley, Hoyland, Royston, Wombwell.
- Bradford, Shipley.
- Castleford, Knottingley, Normanton, Pontefract.
- Dewsbury, Batley, Spen Valley.
- Doncaster, Askern S.O., Thorne.
- Halifax, Elland, Sowerby Bridge.
- Hull, Beverley, Hessle.
- Leeds, Horsforth, Morley, Rothwell, Seacroft, Stanningley.
- Mexborough, Goldthorpe.
- Scunthorpe, Barton-on-Humber.
- Sheffield, Attercliffe, Chapeltown, Woodhouse.

NORTH WESTERN

- Accrington, Great Harwood.
- Ashton-under-Lyne, Denton, Hyde, Mossley, Stalybridge.
- Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness.
- Blackburn, Darwen.
- Blackpool, Fleetwood, Kirkham, Lytham St. Annes, Thornton Cleveleys.
- Bolton, Farnworth, Horwich, Westhoughton.
- Burnley, Padiham.
- Bury, Heywood, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom.
- Crewe, Nantwich, Sandbach.
- Lancaster, Morecambe.
- Leigh, Atherton and Tyldesley, Golborne.
- Liverpool, Bebington, Birkenhead, Bootle, Crosby, Ellesmere Port, Garston, Hoylake, Kirkby, Neston, Old Swan, Prescott, Regent Road, Wallasey, Walton.
- Manchester, Altrincham, Eccles, Inram, Levenshulme, Marple, Middleton, Newton Heath, Openshaw, Prestwich, Salford, Stockport, Stretford, Swinton, Wilmslow, Withington, Worsley, Wythenshawe.
- Nelson, Colne.
- Northwich, Middlewich, Winsford.
- Oldham and Chadderton, Failsworth, Saddleworth.
- Preston, Bamber Bridge, Chorley, Leyland.
- Rochdale, Littleborough.
- Warrington, Earlestown.
- Widnes, Runcorn.
- Wigan, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Hindley, Standish, Upholland.

NORTHERN

- Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon, Spennymoor.
- Carlisle, Brampton, Wigton.
- Chester-le-Street, Birtley, Houghton-le-Spring.
- Consett, Lancheater, Stanley.
- Darlington, Aycliffe.
- Hartlepool, Hartlepool Headland.
- Peterlee, Haswell, Wingate.
- Sunderland, Pallion, Seaham, Southwick, Washington.
- Tees-side covers Middleton, Billingham, Guisborough, Loftus, Redcar, Saltburn, South Bank, Stockton and Thornaby, Stokesley S.O.
- Tyneside covers Blaydon, East Boldon, Elswick, Felling, Gateshead, Jarrow and Hebburn, Newburn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Prudhoe, South Shields, Walker, Wallsend, West Moor, Whitley Bay.
- Workington, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport.

WALES

- Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn, Ystrad Mynach.
- Cardiff, Barry, Bute Docks, Llantwit Major, Penarth.
- Ebbw Vale, Abertillery, Brynmawr, Tredegar.
- Llanelli, Burry Port, Kidwelly, Tumble.
- Neath, Resolven.
- Newport, Newbridge, Newport Docks, Risca.
- Pontypool, Abergavenny, Blaenavon, Crickhowell BEO, Cwmbran.
- Pontypridd, Ferndale, Pontyclun, Tonypany, Tonyrefail, Treorchy.
- Port Talbot, Bridgend, Cymmer, Maesteg, Porthcawl.
- Shotton, Flint, Holywell, Mold.
- Swansea, Gorseinon, Morriston, Pontardulais, Swansea Docks.
- Wrexham, Cefn Mawr, Rhos.

SCOTLAND

- Aberdeen, Inverurie, Stonehaven BEO.
- Ayr, Troon.
- Bathgate, Broxburn, East Calder BEO, West Calder.
- Dumbarton, Alexandria, Helensburgh.
- Dumfries, Annan, Lockerbie BEO.
- Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath, Inverkeithing.
- Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Leith, Loanhead, Musselburgh, Portobello, Tranent.
- Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonnybridge, Grangemouth, Linlithgow.
- Glasgow Central, Glasgow South-Side, Barrhead, Bridgeton, Clydebank, Govan.
- Hillington, Kinning Park, Kirkintilloch, Maryhill, Parkhead, Partick, Rutherglen, Springburn.
- Greenock, Port Glasgow.
- Highlands and Islands covers Campbeltown, Dingwall, Dunoon, Fort William, Invergordon, Inverness, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Lochgilphead, Oban, Portree, Stornoway, Thurso, Wick.
- Irvine, Ardrossan, Dalry, Kilwinning, Stevenston.
- Kilmarnock, Newmilns.
- Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil.
- North Lanarkshire covers Motherwell, Airdrie, Bellshill, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Carluke, Coatbridge, East Kilbride, Hamilton, Larkhall, Uddingston, Wishaw.
- Paisley, Johnstone, Renfrew.
- Perth, Crieff.
- Stirling, Alloa.

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—SECOND QUARTER 1968

Between 1st April and 30th June this year 75,023 accidents at work, 128 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 61,272 (66 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,211 (56 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,217 (four fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 323 (two fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	9	7,361
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	4	4,194
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	6	5,877
Midlands (Birmingham)	6	5,842
Midlands (Nottingham)	3	5,498
London and Home Counties (North)	9	4,518
London and Home Counties (East)	19	6,060
London and Home Counties (West)	11	5,072
South Western	7	3,210
Wales	9	5,627
North Western (Liverpool)	13	7,226
North Western (Manchester)	13	4,948
Scotland	19	9,590
Total	128	75,023

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	624
Cotton weaving processes	—	334
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	86
Woolen spinning processes	1	308
Worsted spinning processes	—	393
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	144
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	307
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	235
Carpet manufacture	—	359
Rope, twine and net making	—	103
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	171
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	452
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	58
Laundries	—	177
Total	1	3,751
Clay, minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	2	802
Pottery	—	352
Other clay products	—	203
Stone and other minerals	—	208
Lime	2	497
Cement	—	83
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	25
Boiler insulation materials	1	24
Tile slabbing	—	4
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	—	343
Total	5	2,541
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	1	332
Iron Conversion	5	1,044
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	158
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	5
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	336
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	4	1,494
Non-ferrous metals	1	317
Tin andterne plate, etc. manufacture	1	78
Metal forging	1	665
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	590
Iron founding	2	2,459
Steel founding	—	554
Die casting	—	180
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	376
Metal plating	—	137
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	120
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	132
Total	16	8,977

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	—	281
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	3	522
Engine building and repairing	—	711
Boiler making and similar work	—	591
Constructional engineering	2	877
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	1,702
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	303
Vehicle repairing	—	1,890
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—	3	
Work in shipyards and dry docks	1	1,997
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	305
Aircraft building and repairing	1	419
Machine tool manufacture	—	499
Miscellaneous machine making	—	2,658
Tools and implements	—	503
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	—	1,398
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	971
Sheet metal working	2	1,128
Metal pressing	—	560
Other metal machining	1	952
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	—	1,197
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	1,172
Railway running sheds	—	25
Cutlery	—	70
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	15
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	227
Wire rope manufacture	—	91
Total	17	21,064
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	800
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	174
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	747
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	415
Cable manufacture	1	415
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	186
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	704
Total	1	3,441
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	1	438
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	54
Plywood manufacture	—	38
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	48
Wooden box and packing case making	—	80
Coopering	—	40
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	408
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	13
Engineers pattern making	—	38
Joinery	—	907
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	1	348
Total	3	2,520
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	4	450
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	255
Other chemicals	—	325
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	88
Oil refining	1	259
Explosives	—	112
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	448
Soap, etc.	—	81
Paint and varnish	—	194
Coal gas	—	453
Coke oven operation	1	292
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	60
Patent fuel manufacture	—	43
Total	6	3,060
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	312
Other clothing	1	343
Hatmaking and millinery	—	8
Footwear manufacture	—	192
Footwear repair	—	7
Total	1	862
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	3	1,163
Paper staining and coating	1	175
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	486
Bag making and stationery	—	294
Printing and bookbinding	—	876
Engraving	—	11
Total	4	3,005

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	2	109
Coarse milling	2	195
Other milling	—	39
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	2	1,209
Sugar confectionery	—	560
Food preserving	—	888
Milk processing	—	436
Edible oils and fats	—	150
Sugar refining	—	127
Slaughter houses	—	205
Other food processing	—	1,393
Alcoholic drink	1	924
Non-alcoholic drink	—	178
Total	7	6,413
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	2	918
Plant using atomic reactors	—	50
Other use of radioactive materials	—	20
Tobacco	—	158
Tanning	—	147
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	44
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	89
Rubber	—	1,112
Linoleum	—	70
Cloth coating	—	47
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	771
Glass	2	917
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	210
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	163
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	74
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	159
Processes associated with agriculture	—	39
Match and firefighter manufacture	—	19
Water purification	—	29
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	602
Total	5	5,638
Total, all factory processes	66	61,272

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:—		
Construction	8	1,864
Maintenance	6	300
Demolition	2	78
Commercial and public building:—		
Construction	6	2,293
Maintenance	1	414
Demolition	—	59
Blocks of flats:—		
Construction	9	785
Maintenance	1	63
Demolition	—	2
Dwelling houses:—		
Construction	4	1,919
Maintenance	1	549
Demolition	—	43
Other building operations:—		
Construction	2	429
Maintenance	1	197
Demolition	—	35
Total	41	9,030
Works of engineering construction operations at		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	—	67
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	39
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	—	112
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	5	389
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	—	117
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	1	157
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	2	48
Sea defence and river works	1	40
Work on roads or airfields	2	969
Other works	4	243
Total	15	2,181
Total, all construction processes	56	11,211
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	4	2,217
Work at inland warehouses	2	323
Total	6	2,540
Grand Total	128	75,023

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE

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

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

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

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

News and Notes

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

Two draft Orders which raise the borrowing limit on the Redundancy Fund from £15 million to £20 million and increase employers' contributions from 10d. to 1s. 3d. a week for men and 5d. to 7d. a week for women from 2nd September 1968 were presented to Parliament recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget statement, said that contributions would be increased from 10d. to 1s. a week for men and 5d. to 6d. a week for women from 2nd September. This rate would have brought into the fund £835,000 a week. But weekly payments are already averaging £900,000 against the present income of £690,000. In view of this it has now been decided to increase contributions to 1s. 3d. a week for men and 7d. a week for women from 2nd September 1968. This will produce an income of rather more than £1 million a week.

When the last increase in borrowing powers (see the May 1968 issue of this GAZETTE) was discussed in the House of Commons, it was made clear that outgoings from the fund depended on the number of payments, length of service and average earnings. While the number of payments has levelled off this year, and even declined slightly in the June, 1968 quarter, the average amount of rebate paid per head has increased from £155 in 1967 to £169 in the first six months of this year.

Consequently, the deficit has continued to increase and now stands at £14 million. Thus it is necessary, until more revenue comes into the fund in September, to increase the borrowing powers. The new rates should, if the situation remains substantially as at present, result in the fund's debt being cleared within three years.

The Government is keeping the operation of the Act under review and a substantial research project is being worked out with a view to considering what modifications are desirable in the light of experience of the first years of the scheme's operation.

A further Order has recently been approved which provides for the exclusion of merchant seamen from the statutory scheme and for the repayment of Redundancy Fund contributions to the employers of the excluded merchant seamen. The exclusion was made under Section 16(6) of the Redundancy Payments Act.

In future, merchant seamen who become redundant will be entitled to payments under the industry's own scheme, whose provisions are more generous than the (108979)

statutory scheme. All sea-going service, whether with one or more than one employer, will be aggregated in the calculation of payments. The scheme has been set up at considerable cost to the employers and will eliminate claims on the Redundancy Fund.

From 1st April 1968 to 30th June 1968 redundancy payments under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 amounted to £15,334,000 of which £11,449,000 was borne by the fund and £3,885,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 66,500. These figures include payments to 321 workers in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) engineering and electrical goods (9,700), construction (7,300), distributive trades (6,300), mining and quarrying (5,600), vehicles (4,200) and miscellaneous services (3,500).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,132 in England and Wales and 244 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,518 cases were heard in England and Wales and 653 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 175 were heard and 51 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 30th June 1968 there were 2,190 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 339 in Scotland.

TWO STUDIES IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Women in industry and changing wage payments are dealt with in two studies included in the last of the series of research papers authorised by the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations which was published recently (No. 11. HMSO or through any bookseller, price 7s. 6d. net).

In the first of the two studies, Miss Nancy Seear of the London School of Economics and Political Science, argues that many women are employed in ways that are frustrating and wasteful. Given the fact that during the next 10 years there will be little or no increase in the size of the total labour force, there is an overwhelming case for making far more effective use of women in employment.

It is also suggested that the customary arguments for refusing to promote women to more interesting and responsible posts cannot be sustained. Yet, British management remains reluctant to employ

them outside a restricted range of occupations, and the industrial training boards are not tackling the problems involved in improving the facilities for training women with sufficient urgency. The principle of equal pay has to be faced, and a case can be made out for Government action to encourage married women to return to full-time employment. Among the proposals advanced by the author are tax relief for domestic help, more day nurseries and nursery schools, changes in shop opening hours and the adjustment of working hours to suit the needs of working mothers. The study develops these and many other suggestions designed to improve the efficiency of the work of women in British industry.

The second paper, written by Mr. Robert B. McKersie, of the University of Chicago, discusses the present "crisis" in wage payment systems. It shows why more and more managements are seeking alternatives to piecework and trying to move towards systems of payment that are not based on output incentives. Among the alternative systems discussed are "measured day work", "cost reduction plans", "profit sharing schemes" and "long-run guarantees".

The author argues that while systems of payment by result usually produce increased effort by the workers when they are first introduced, they also encourage them to disregard other management objectives—such as the maintenance of quality standards. After a while the effect on worker-effort declines, and ways are found of achieving high earnings without high effort.

Yet none of the known alternative systems are without their problems. In general, they rely on management being able to assume a more direct responsibility for maintaining production flows and inducing the right motivation among workers. There is also a need for higher levels of supervision than is the case under piecework. To some extent, in most systems, management must induce a feeling of trust and a sense of responsibility if it is to succeed without the aid of direct output incentives.

The author concludes that it is impossible to suggest an "ideal wage payment system" which fits all the circumstances and cases. What can be provided, and this is discussed in detail in one section of this study, is a "check list" against which managements may compare the strengths and weaknesses of their present system. This should help them to decide whether they are in need of change, and how to go about securing trade union acceptance for the change they require.

EXAMINATION OF SALARY STRUCTURES

The National Board for Prices and Incomes has been asked by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, to examine the general question of what principles should govern the development in industry and commerce of salary structures for managerial, executive, professional and technical staff, especially in the light of the prices and incomes policy.

The board has already been asked to examine the question of top salaries in the private sector and nationalised industries.

This latest reference by Mrs. Castle is made under her powers under Section 2 (1) of the Prices and Incomes Act 1966.

In the White Paper *PRODUCTIVITY PRICES AND INCOMES POLICY IN 1968 AND 1969* (see this GAZETTE April 1968, page 280) it was made clear that the policy applies to improvements in the pay of salaried workers, many of whom negotiate their remuneration outside the usual process of collective bargaining. There is provision for genuine productivity agreements to exceed the 3½ per cent. ceiling, in which it is pointed out that major reorganisations of wage and salary structures which can be justified on productivity and efficiency grounds may also qualify for this exceptional treatment.

A number of companies have been adjusting the salary structures of their managerial, executive, professional and technical staff to encourage effective performance and the achievement of particular company objectives. In addition, an increasing number of agreements are being reached at company and industry level which provide for a revision of salary structures in return for improvements in pay.

The Government believes it would be helpful if guidance were available to industry generally on the factors affecting the proper development of salary structures, and the methods by which this can be achieved, having regard to the requirements of prices and incomes policy and the interests of particular firms.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In July, 64 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 36 in June. This total included 35 arising from factory processes, 26 from building operations and works of engineering construction and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 14 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 27th July, compared with 14 in the five weeks ended 29th June. These 14 included ten underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries, compared with ten and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were four fatal accidents in July and one in the previous month.

In July, eight seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with two in June.

In July, 42 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: 18 were of chrome ulceration, ten of lead poisoning, one of phosphorous poisoning, two of aniline poisoning, two of mercurial poisoning, one of arsenical poisoning, one of toxic anaemia, and seven of epitheliomatous ulceration.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Legislation and regulations should be reviewed to give part-time workers, in proportion to their weekly hours, the same rights and benefits as full-time employees. This would cover particularly family allowances, sickness benefits, unemployment benefit, holidays with pay and old age pensions. These and other recommendations are made in *PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, ITS EXTENT AND ITS PROBLEM*, a report published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 19s. net).

Referring to family policy, the report considers that the development of employment opportunities for married women, part-time for those with young children below school age, calls for considerable efforts to provide creches and nursery schools in sufficient numbers to allow a free choice between working and giving up work entirely. So long as such facilities for the reception of babies and children under seven do not exist, women do not have a free choice between working and not working. Priority should be given to the setting up and development of pre-school establishments for children between 3 and 6 or 7 to enable mothers to choose between giving up employment altogether, or taking full-time or part-time jobs when their children reach the age of three.

Concerning fiscal policy, the report recommends that wherever graduated income tax discourages part-time employment (or encourages failure to disclose earnings) it would be desirable to provide tax reliefs, or to allow husbands and wives to make separate tax returns so that, whatever the household income, the tax burden is not increased by the fact that there are two incomes. Further, the various taxes and duties assessed on the number of employees in an enterprise should be proportionate to the length of time worked or to the wages paid.

It should be possible for any older worker to work less than normal hours before reaching retirement age and also to work part-time after that age.

Employers associations and trade unions have a special role to play through collective agreements. In every country, a collective agreement fixing general principles of part-time employment could be made between the central confederations of employers and trade unions, leaving individual unions to fix specific details for their trade. These instruments would be designed not only to protect part-time employment, but also full-time workers who often fear the extension of the part-time system. Such agreements could ensure the permanence and stability of part-time employment.

The report says that the absorption of part-time workers into the labour market has been deterred by an absence of opportunities, lack of employer experience in arranging such employment, indecision as to the appropriate terms and conditions of employment and the fears and opposition of full-time workers, some employers and various groups in the community. The tardiness in developing part-time employment opportunities has deprived individuals, employers and the community of substantial benefits.

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 64,323 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 10th June 1968, of whom 57,061 were males and 7,262 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 55,485 (49,308 males and 6,177 females), while there were 8,838 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 June, 6,055 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,042 men, 904 women and 109 young persons. In addition, 163 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 10th June 1968, 4,108 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,325 were able-bodied and 783 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 8,083 (6,408 able-bodied and 1,675 disabled), of whom 7,043 (6,255 able-bodied and 788 disabled) were at government training centres, 520 (141 able-bodied and 379 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 44 (12 able-bodied and 32 disabled) at employers' establishments and 476 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,698 persons (2,921 able-bodied and 777 disabled), and 3,487 (2,779 able-bodied and 708 disabled) were placed in employment.

WAGES RATES

Information about minimum or standard time, rates of wages and of the normal weekly hours for manual workers covered by some 300 national agreements and statutory wages regulation orders in the United Kingdom is given in *TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK*, compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity, and published recently (HMSO or any bookseller price £1 17s. 6d. net).

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 11,041,000 in June (8,177,500 males 2,863,500 females). The total included 8,619,000 (5,920,400 males 2,698,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,512,600 (1,427,700 males 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 21,000 lower than that for May 1968 and 180,000 lower than in June 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 6,000 lower than in May 1968 and 82,000 lower than in June 1967. The number in construction was 6,000 lower than in May 1968 and 33,000 lower than in June 1967.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 8th July 1968 in Great Britain was 497,171. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 580,000 representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with about 569,000 in June.

In addition, there were 7,717 unemployed school leavers and 9,717 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 514,605, representing 2.2 per cent. of employees. This was 2,115 less than in June when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in July, 207,172, (41.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 191,019 (37.9 per cent.) in June; 93,705 (18.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 74,315 (14.8 per cent.) in June. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 2,687 in July 1968 and 3,077 in June 1968. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 GAZETTE.

Between June and July the number temporarily stopped fell by 553 and the number of school leavers unemployed rose by 5,197.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 3rd July 1968, was 204,938; 2,073 more than on 5th June. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 180,300, compared with about

177,500 in June. Including 107,818 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 3rd July was 312,756; 9,514 more than on 5th June.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 15th June 1968, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,044,800. This is about 35.3 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 29,800 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st July 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 169.2 and 186.6, compared with 168.7 and 186.0 (revised figures) at 30th June 1968.

Index of Retail Prices

At 16th July the official retail prices index was 125.5 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 125.4 at 18th June and 119.2 at 18th July 1967. The index figure for food was 123.8 compared with 124.1 at 18th June.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment & Productivity, was 183 involving approximately 60,100 workers. During the month approximately 67,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 162,000 working days were lost, including 33,000 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-June 1968, and for the two preceding months and for June 1967.

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	June 1967			April 1968*			May 1968*			June 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,333.5	2,887.2	11,220.7	8,173.5	2,853.9	11,027.4	8,192.5	2,869.3	11,061.8	8,177.5	2,863.5	11,041.0
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,977.5	2,723.0	8,700.5	5,919.0	2,688.9	8,607.9	5,920.6	2,704.4	8,625.0	5,920.4	2,698.6	8,619.0
Mining, etc.	528.2	22.3	550.5	485.7	22.3	508.0	480.5	22.3	502.8	474.3	22.3	496.6
Coal mining	471.0	16.9	487.9	428.5	16.9	445.4	423.3	16.9	440.2	417.1	16.9	434.0
Food, drink and tobacco	475.1	349.1	824.2	466.1	340.8	806.9	467.8	343.4	811.2	470.6	345.3	815.9
Grain milling	30.6	8.2	38.8	29.8	8.2	38.0	29.5	8.1	37.6	29.5	8.1	37.6
Bread and flour confectionery	89.8	64.3	154.1	86.7	61.6	148.3	87.0	62.4	149.4	87.7	62.6	150.3
Biscuits	18.6	32.8	51.4	18.7	32.8	51.5	19.1	33.3	52.4	19.2	33.8	53.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.3	41.1	88.4	49.0	41.7	90.7	49.3	42.0	91.3	49.4	42.2	91.6
Milk products	24.9	13.0	37.9	24.4	12.5	36.9	25.3	13.2	38.5	26.0	13.4	39.4
Sugar	11.6	3.7	15.3	11.4	3.5	14.9	11.2	3.6	14.8	11.1	3.6	14.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.6	52.6	93.2	39.6	49.6	89.2	39.4	50.0	89.4	39.3	49.8	89.1
Fruit and vegetable products	30.3	37.7	68.0	31.0	37.9	68.9	30.8	37.0	67.8	31.1	37.4	68.5
Animal and poultry foods	18.9	5.3	24.2	18.5	5.2	23.7	18.3	5.2	23.5	18.1	5.2	23.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.1	23.3	50.4	27.4	22.6	50.0	27.3	22.5	49.8	27.2	22.3	49.5
Brewing and malting	75.3	20.0	95.3	72.5	19.1	91.6	73.1	19.5	92.6	73.9	19.8	93.7
Other drink industries	42.0	24.5	66.5	39.3	24.3	63.6	39.7	25.0	64.7	40.3	25.5	65.8
Tobacco	18.1	22.6	40.7	17.8	21.8	39.6	17.8	21.6	39.4	17.8	21.6	39.4
Chemicals and allied industries	373.7	141.5	515.2	372.3	139.1	511.4	372.4	139.8	512.2	371.8	139.3	511.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.4	8	23.4	15.2	8	23.2	15.2	8	23.0	15.1	8	22.9
Mineral oil refining	23.0	2.9	25.9	23.1	2.8	25.9	23.1	2.8	25.9	23.0	2.8	25.8
Lubricating oils and greases	7.2	2.4	9.6	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.4	9.5
Chemicals and dyes	178.1	26.8	204.9	177.4	26.8	204.2	177.3	26.8	204.1	177.2	26.8	204.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.2	42.3	76.5	34.7	41.9	76.6	34.7	42.4	77.1	34.5	42.2	76.7
Explosives and fireworks	17.6	9.7	27.3	17.4	9.0	26.4	17.4	8.8	26.2	17.2	8.8	26.0
Paint and printing ink	32.6	13.4	46.0	32.3	13.2	45.5	32.3	13.3	45.6	32.4	13.3	45.7
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	24.1	11.7	35.8	23.3	11.9	35.2	23.2	12.1	35.3	23.1	12.0	35.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.8	6.8	38.6	32.1	6.6	38.7	32.0	6.7	38.7	32.2	6.7	38.9
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.9	14.6	9.7	4.9	14.6	10.1	5.0	15.1	10.1	4.9	15.0
Metal manufacture	518.9	72.5	591.4	511.0	72.5	583.5	510.5	72.7	583.2	510.2	72.0	582.2
Iron and steel (general)	258.3	24.6	282.9	253.7	25.3	279.0	254.5	25.5	280.0	254.7	24.9	279.6
Steel tubes	46.0	8.3	54.3	44.9	7.8	52.7	44.8	7.8	52.6	44.5	7.7	52.2
Iron castings, etc.	99.3	13.1	112.4	96.3	12.7	109.0	96.8	12.7	109.5	96.4	12.7	109.1
Light metals	47.5	10.4	57.9	46.6	10.1	56.7	46.7	10.1	56.8	46.8	10.1	56.9
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.8	16.1	83.9	67.5	16.6	84.1	67.7	16.6	84.3	67.8	16.6	84.4
Engineering and electrical goods	1,704.2	615.4	2,319.6	1,677.8	620.4	2,298.2	1,673.1	622.4	2,295.5	1,672.6	621.7	2,294.3
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	30.0	5.0	35.0	29.9	5.0	34.9	30.0	5.0	35.0	29.9	5.0	34.9
Metal-working machine tools	84.4	14.9	99.3	81.0	14.5	95.5	80.8	14.5	95.3	80.7	14.4	95.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.3	16.6	69.9	51.9	16.3	68.2	51.8	16.4	68.2	51.6	16.3	67.9
Industrial engines	33.9	6.0	39.9	33.6	5.7	39.3	33.1	5.7	38.8	33.0	5.6	38.6
Textile machinery and accessories	41.2	7.7	48.9	38.8	7.2	46.0	38.8	7.3	46.1	38.6	7.4	46.0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34.2	4.4	38.6	34.8	4.4	39.2	34.8	4.4	39.2	35.1	4.5	39.6
Mechanical handling equipment	53.3	8.1	61.4	51.8	7.2	59.0	51.8	7.3	59.1	51.8	7.3	59.1
Office machinery	35.8	14.7	50.5	36.4	15.1	51.5	36.6	15.2	51.8	36.7	15.2	52.0
Other machinery	296.2	65.3	361.5	290.9	63.6	354.5	290.5	63.6	354.1	289.9	63.8	353.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	163.2	21.1	184.3	154.6	20.3	174.9	154.1	20.0	174.1	154.3	20.0	174.3
Ordnance and small arms	19.2	5.3	24.5	18.2	4.9	23.1	17.8	4.9	22.7	17.7	4.9	22.6
Other mechanical engineering	193.8	54.2	248.0	192.5	54.4	246.9	192.6	54.5	247.1	192.4	54.4	246.8
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	89.9	48.5	138.4	90.5	49.1	139.6	90.1	49.2	139.3	90.0	49.0	139.0
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.2	7.7	13.9
Electrical machinery	173.9	55.9	229.8	163.1	53.5	216.6	161.1	53.2	214.3	160.2	52.7	212.9
Insulated wires and cables	41.3	19.5	60.8	40.3	19.3	59.6	40.3	19.3	59.6	40.3	19.3	59.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	55.0	40.3	95.3	54.8	39.8	94.6	54.5	39.4	93.9	55.4	39.2	94.6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	184.8	131.9	316.7	193.7	142.1	335.8	194.3	143.9	338.2	194.9	144.1	339.0
Domestic electric appliances	34.4	21.4	55.8	34.3	21.9	56.2	34.5	22.0	56.5	34.7	22.3	57.0
Other electrical goods	80.3	66.9	147.2	80.6	68.4	149.0	80.0	69.0	149.0	80.2	69.0	149.2

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

Note: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. All estimates from June 1967 onwards take account of these reclassifications. Table 3 on page 212 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gives an industrial analysis of the June 1966 estimates of employees in employment (a) excluding and (b) including the classification changes.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	June 1967			April 1968*			May 1968*			June 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	185.0	11.8	196.8	182.9	11.6	194.5	182.6	11.7	194.3	180.1	11.8	191.9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.8	8.5	152.3	143.6	8.3	151.9	143.5	8.4	151.9	141.2	8.5	149.7
Marine engineering	41.2	3.3	44.5	39.3	3.3	42.6	39.1	3.3	42.4	38.9	3.3	42.2
Vehicles	704.9	110.6	815.5	700.0	109.7	809.7	699.8	110.1	809.9	699.6	109.6	809.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	407.5	62.0	469.5	407.7	62.3	470.0	409.7	62.6	472.3	410.5	62.6	473.1
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	17.0	6.6	23.6	17.7	6.6	24.3	18.0	6.9	24.9	18.1	6.7	24.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	211.1	35.9	247.0	209.0	35.1	244.1	206.7	34.8	241.5	205.8	34.7	240.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	29.6	2.1	31.7	29.0	2.0	31.0	28.7	2.1	30.8	28.5	2.0	30.5
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	36.6	2.1	38.7	33.8	2.0	35.8	33.9	2.0	35.9	33.9	2.0	35.9
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.1	1.9	5.0	2.8	1.7	4.5	2.8	1.7	4.5	2.8	1.7	4.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	375.6	190.2	565.8	370.1	188.4	558.5	370.5	189.3	559.8	369.9	188.9	558.8
Tools and implements	15.2	8.7	23.9	14.2	8.1	22.3	14.2	8.1	22.3	14.2	8.0	22.2
Cutlery	6.6	6.0	12.6	6.3	6.1	12.4	6.3	6.2	12.5	6.2	6.2	12.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.1	16.3	44.4	28.1	15.7	43.8	28.1	15.7	43.8	27.9	15.6	43.5
Wire and wire manufactures	32.5	10.2	42.7	32.0	9.7	41.7	32.1	9.7	41.8	32.1	9.6	41.7
Cans and metal boxes	15.8	19.7	35.5	15.4	18.5	33.9	15.6	18.8	34.4	15.6	18.7	34.3
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.6	11.3	27.9	16.1	11.2	27.3	16.1	11.1	27.2	16.2	11.1	27.3
Other metal industries	260.8	118.0	378.8	258.0	119.1	377.1	258.1	119.7	377.8	257.7	119.7	377.4
Textiles	344.7	357.3	702.0	346.8	347.7	694.5	348.1	348.8	696.9	349.7	347.6	697.3
Production of man-made fibres	15.2	7.7	22.9	15.0	7.7	22.7	15.0	7.7	22.7	15.0	7.7	22.7
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	35.3	48.8	84.1	37.6	47.8	85.4	38.1	48.0	86.1	38.4	48.0	86.4
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	36.6	42.1	78.7</									

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 8th July, 1968

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*	428,823	76,065	8,582	1,135	437,405	77,200	514,605	464,844	86,008	550,852
Total, Index of Production industries	238,516	23,711	6,836	812	245,352	24,523	269,875	260,685	28,017	288,702
Total, manufacturing industries	120,662	22,813	6,671	810	127,333	23,623	150,956	132,632	27,008	159,640
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,087	1,025	1,140	20	11,227	1,045	12,272	13,895	1,119	15,014
Agriculture and horticulture	7,785	988	70	18	7,855	1,006	8,861	10,149	1,080	11,229
Forestry	333	25	1	2	334	27	361	636	27	663
Fishing	1,969	12	1,069		3,038	12	3,050	3,110	12	3,122
Mining and quarrying	21,003	186	9	1	21,012	187	21,199	21,181	196	21,377
Coal mining	19,850	148	8	1	19,858	149	20,007	19,864	151	20,015
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	464	14	1		465	14	479	593	19	612
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	260	10			260	10	270	280	12	292
Other mining and quarrying	429	14			429	14	443	444	14	458
Food, drink and tobacco	12,106	3,559	21	60	12,127	3,619	15,746	12,872	4,182	17,054
Grain milling	584	54			584	54	638	657	64	721
Bread and flour confectionery	2,539	540	2	2	2,541	542	3,083	2,728	596	3,324
Biscuits	510	303			510	304	814	521	321	842
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,183	423	12	46	1,195	469	1,664	1,317	526	1,843
Milk products	607	137			607	137	744	677	197	874
Sugar	451	50			451	50	501	457	50	507
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	926	436			926	437	1,360	948	452	1,400
Fruit and vegetable products	852	566	6	6	858	572	1,430	934	675	1,609
Animal and poultry foods	669	67			669	68	737	713	70	783
Food industries not elsewhere specified	585	245			585	246	831	594	246	840
Brewing and malting	1,406	180			1,406	180	1,586	1,426	183	1,609
Other drink industries	1,210	396	1	2	1,211	398	1,609	1,267	414	1,681
Tobacco	584	162			584	162	746	633	388	1,021
Chemicals and allied industries	7,351	998	11	1	7,362	999	8,361	7,469	1,032	8,501
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	275	1			275	1	276	278	1	279
Mineral oil refining	884	44	1		885	44	929	896	48	944
Lubricating oils and greases	145	5			145	5	150	145	5	150
Chemicals and dyes	3,257	266			3,257	266	3,523	3,325	281	3,606
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	578	228			578	229	810	587	232	819
Explosives and fireworks	341	230			341	230	571	342	231	573
Paint and printing ink	680	66	2		682	66	748	686	72	758
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	504	78	1		505	78	583	514	81	595
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	476	55	3		479	55	534	480	56	536
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	211	25	1		212	25	237	216	25	241
Metal manufacture	11,252	612	1,259	48	12,511	660	13,171	12,618	680	13,298
Iron and steel (general)	5,564	209	431	7	5,995	216	6,211	6,024	224	6,248
Steel tubes	935	36	11	6	946	42	988	951	44	995
Iron castings, etc.	2,676	153	660	24	3,336	177	3,513	3,372	181	3,553
Light metals	809	91	149	11	958	102	1,060	972	103	1,075
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,268	123	8		1,276	123	1,399	1,299	128	1,427
Engineering and electrical goods	28,931	4,806	421	38	29,352	4,844	34,196	30,469	5,306	35,775
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	452	34	6		458	34	492	471	37	508
Metal-working machine tools	1,327	112	253	9	1,580	121	1,701	1,611	126	1,737
Engineers' small tools and gauges	823	64	2		825	64	909	836	98	934
Industrial engines	458	39			458	39	497	465	40	505
Textile machinery and accessories	732	62	6		738	66	804	737	16	752
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	342	15		4	342	15	357	356	42	398
Mechanical handling equipment	859	41			860	41	901	871	42	913
Office machinery	541	119	1		542	119	661	554	138	692
Other machinery	5,970	620	24		5,994	620	6,614	6,111	629	6,740
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,378	137	95		3,473	137	3,610	3,493	139	3,632
Ordnance and small arms	385	40			385	40	425	385	48	433
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,153	309	19		3,172	309	3,481	3,254	325	3,579
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	954	283	1	4	955	287	1,242	971	304	1,275
Watches and clocks	144	128		3	144	131	275	145	132	277
Electrical machinery	2,600	439	7	5	2,607	444	3,051	2,668	467	3,135
Insulated wires and cables	884	101		9	884	110	994	910	138	1,048
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	996	446		3	996	449	1,445	1,029	567	1,596
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,516	1,001	2		2,518	1,001	3,519	2,942	1,110	4,052
Domestic electric appliances	1,150	361	1	1	1,151	362	1,513	1,172	392	1,564
Other electrical goods	1,267	435	3		1,270	435	1,705	1,288	458	1,746
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,172	147	164	5	8,336	152	8,488	9,301	164	9,465
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,242	116	158	5	7,400	121	7,521	8,185	132	8,317
Marine engineering	930	31	6		936	31	967	1,116	32	1,148
Vehicles	9,514	751	3,098	124	12,612	875	13,487	12,901	911	13,812
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,400	422	2,973	115	8,373	537	8,910	8,457	546	9,003
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	389	66	1		390	66	456	394	68	462
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,343	198	124	9	2,467	207	2,674	2,661	231	2,892
Locomotives and railway track equipment	680	23			680	23	703	683	24	707
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	545	15			545	15	560	547	15	562
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	157	27			157	27	184	159	27	186
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,519	1,801	227	29	10,746	1,830	12,576	10,904	1,865	12,769
Tools and implements	58	105	5		58	105	691	604	108	712
Cutlery	242	74	13	1	255	75	330	256	78	334
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	443	115			443	115	558	443	115	558
Wire and wire manufactures	584	86	7	2	591	88	679	596	88	684
Cans and metal boxes	354	214	1		355	214	569	380	217	597
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	218	78	32	1	250	79	329	250	84	334
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,097	1,129	169	25	8,266	1,154	9,420	8,375	1,175	9,550
Textiles	8,000	3,229	233	171	8,233	3,400	11,633	9,198	4,518	13,716
Production of man-made fibres	340	71			340	72	412	378	102	480
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,261	450	28	14	1,289	464	1,753	1,579	735	2,314
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	833	478	9	15	842	493	1,335	1,029	698	1,727
Woolen and worsted	1,988	734	16	7	2,004	741	2,745	2,051	792	2,843
Jute	506	98			506	98	604	510	99	609
Rope, twine and net	204	126		1	204	127	331	235	136	371
Hosiery and other knitted goods	683	522	124	121	807	643	1,450	861	752	1,613
Lace	44	9	1		45	10	55	51	28	79
Carpets	371	168	5	3	376	171	547	502	225	772
Narrow fabrics	157	100	3	1	160	101	261	165	108	273
Made-up textiles	311	210	4	1	315	211	526	373	473	846
Textile finishing	953	224	40	3	993	227	1,220	932	326	1,435
Other textile industries	349	39	3	3	352	42	394	355	44	399

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	840	219	16	5	856	224	1,080	885	245	1,130
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	532	64	14	3	546	67	613	554	77	631
Leather goods	215	133		2	215	135	350	225	145	370
Fur	93	22	2		95	22	117	96	23	119
Clothing and footwear	2,559	2,946	113	108	2,672	3,054	5,726	2,784	3,907	6,691
Weatherproof outerwear	159	148	1	3	160	151	311	166	168	334
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	468	657	3	17						

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, together with their estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1967 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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 8th July, 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1967 (000s)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	3,734	557	130	4,421	135.0	3.3
Merseyside	20,473	2,944	1,536	24,953	806.0	3.1
Northern	48,697	7,245	3,115	59,057	1,369.0	4.3
Scottish	54,672	14,225	6,043	74,940	1,933.0	3.9
Welsh	20,342	4,528	1,651	26,521	641.0	4.1
Total all Development Areas	147,918	29,499	12,475	189,892	4,884.0	3.9
Northern Ireland	26,286	8,364	1,597	36,247	514.0	7.1

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

Region	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1967 (000s)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	55,361	7,016	1,796	64,173	4,623.0	1.4
†Aldershot	199	41	34	274	31.4	0.9
†Aylesbury	205	24	24	253	32.7	0.8
†Basingstoke	143	41	20	204	26.7	0.8
†Bedford	590	77	34	701	53.3	1.3
†Bournemouth	2,519	255	34	2,808	113.3	2.5
†Braintree	385	110	12	507	28.9	1.8
†Brentwood	317	31	12	360	28.1	1.3
†Brighton	2,348	297	72	2,717	120.4	2.3
†Chatham	1,407	266	143	1,816	74.0	2.5
†Chelmsford	625	101	15	741	58.0	1.3
†Chichester	600	95	20	715	40.3	1.8
†Colchester	723	154	29	906	45.2	2.0
†Crawley	911	29	3	1,062	115.2	0.9
†Eastbourne	735	29	3	767	35.0	2.2
†Gravesend	950	137	67	1,154	66.3	1.7
†Guildford	370	117	29	516	51.2	1.0
†Harlow	660	119	29	808	55.7	1.5
†Hastings	1,042	125	19	1,186	36.0	3.3
†High Wycombe	509	108	13	630	74.7	0.8
†Letchworth	210	52	9	271	38.7	0.7
†Luton	1,110	102	55	1,267	108.7	1.2
†Maidstone	631	98	46	775	59.5	1.3
†Newport I.O.W.	539	43	4	586	32.7	1.8
†Oxford	1,656	334	72	2,062	143.1	1.4
†Portsmouth	3,418	457	131	4,006	147.9	2.7
†Ramsgate	689	73	38	800	25.6	3.1
†Reading	1,242	165	76	1,483	130.9	1.1
†St. Albans	579	12	689	96.0	0.7	
†Slough	871	86	22	979	107.7	0.9
†Southampton	2,261	476	110	2,847	149.4	1.9
†Southend-on-Sea	3,813	465	173	4,451	156.9	2.8
†Stevenage	184	58	23	265	28.8	0.9
†Tunbridge Wells	735	100	23	858	67.2	1.3
†Watford	1,016	97	52	1,165	108.0	1.1
†Weybridge	580	133	48	761	84.0	0.9
†Worthing	1,025	121	12	1,158	44.6	2.6
East Anglia						
Cambridge	456	62	7	525	70.7	0.7
Great Yarmouth	421	67	4	492	32.8	1.5
†Ipswich	1,353	236	56	1,645	81.4	2.0
Lowestoft	326	28	3	357	26.5	1.3
†Norwich	1,639	151	44	1,834	104.0	1.8
Peterborough	603	172	51	826	53.5	1.5

of the July 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.

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

Region	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1967 (000s)	Percentage rate
South Western						
Bath	456	88	19	563	35.5	1.6
†Bristol	5,126	643	114	5,883	282.7	2.1
Cheltenham	790	222	32	1,044	51.0	2.0
†Exeter	1,167	157	23	1,347	55.2	2.4
Gloucester	743	246	69	1,058	58.3	1.8
†Plymouth	2,194	427	111	2,732	95.9	2.8
Salisbury	386	99	59	544	32.8	1.7
Swindon	1,053	143	62	1,258	71.7	1.8
Taunton	518	97	22	637	31.6	2.0
†Torbay	1,561	134	34	1,729	60.8	2.8
†Yeovil	341	86	19	446	32.6	1.4
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	13,565	1,517	328	15,410	678.5	2.3
Burton-on-Trent	342	54	28	424	33.3	1.3
Cannock	540	74	38	652	25.8	2.5
†Coventry	4,509	779	224	5,512	207.2	2.7
Dudley	994	154	10	1,158	42.1	2.8
Hersford	627	96	41	764	30.8	2.5
†Kidderminster	305	68	7	380	36.8	1.0
Leamington	533	93	26	652	41.4	1.6
Nuneaton	1,261	123	123	1,507	31.0	4.9
†Oakengates	728	336	103	1,167	39.9	2.9
Redditch	250	22	3	275	25.6	1.1
Rugby	424	87	27	538	29.2	1.8
Shrewsbury	446	43	32	521	37.7	1.4
†Stafford	361	109	34	504	47.9	1.1
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,374	633	98	4,105	208.5	2.0
Stourbridge	653	70	11	734	38.2	1.9
†Walsall	1,795	303	73	2,171	118.7	1.8
†Warley	1,085	106	24	1,215	86.2	1.4
†West Bromwich	1,372	115	21	1,508	99.5	1.5
†Wolverhampton	2,789	497	96	3,382	146.1	2.3
Worcester	650	59	16	725	48.7	1.5
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,821	332	92	2,245	78.4	2.9
Coalville	218	40	10	268	30.7	0.9
Corby	441	49	27	517	28.1	1.8
†Derby	1,437	168	43	1,648	123.3	1.3
Kettering	309	38	17	364	27.3	1.3
Leicester	2,127	258	70	2,455	214.8	1.1
Lincoln	991	251	83	1,325	52.6	2.5
Loughborough	245	47	17	309	37.4	0.8
†Mansfield	1,014	167	51	1,232	59.8	2.1
†Northampton	627	80	32	739	73.4	1.0
†Nottingham	4,865	460	146	5,471	265.7	2.1
Sutton-in-Ashfield	739	54	20	813	31.3	2.6
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,437	246	115	2,798	73.7	3.8
†Bradford	3,243	375	141	3,759	169.6	2.2
†Castleford	1,624	211	115	1,950	59.8	3.3
†Dewsbury	1,038	163	33	1,234	71.4	1.7
†Doncaster	3,216	463	453	4,132	100.9	4.1
Grimsby	1,535	103	72	1,710	66.5	2.6
†Halifax	456	83	23	562	65.4	0.9
Harrrogate	360	125	16	501	28.5	1.8
Huddersfield	754	170	19	943	94.5	1.0
†Hull	5,150	525	164	5,839	174.7	3.3
Keighley	513	157	38	708	30.1	2.4
†Leeds	5,697	508	213	6,418	295.5	3.1
†Mexborough	1,223	278	116	1,617	31.6	3.9
Rotherham	1,893	191	126	2,210	57.0	2.2
†Scunthorpe	806	359	58	1,223	55.4	2.2
†Sheffield	5,433	658	151	6,242	277.5	2.2
Wakefield	792	59	20	871	50.5	1.7
York	920	136	132	1,188	67.2	1.8

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 8th July, 1968 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1967 (000s)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North Western						
†Accrington	481	122	9	612	30.6	2.0
†Ashrow-under-Lyne	1,118	188	48	1,354	80.9	1.7
†Barrow-in-Furness	566	242	36	844	32.9	2.6
†Blackburn	1,194	255	27	1,476	66.7	2.2
†Blackpool	2,088	331	47	2,466	91.1	2.7
†Bolton	1,944	199	103	2,246	105.9	2.1
†Burnley	599	262	36	897	47.9	1.9
†Bury	826	182	20	1,028	60.2	1.7
Chester	510	112	26	648	48.1	1.3
†Crewe	775	161	57	993	43.5	2.3
†Lancaster	816	53	24	893	43.4	2.1
†Leigh	780	124	333	1,237	43.7	2.8
†Liverpool	18,647	2,442	1,433	22,522	662.9	3.4
†Manchester	13,814	1,237	531	15,582	737.1	2.1
†Nelson	445	201	10	656	26.6	2.5
†Northwich	567	99	22	694	32.4	2.1
†Oldham	1,153	190	42	1,385	87.0	1.6
†Preston	1,751	487	93	2,331	132.9	1.8
†Rochdale	795	147	16	958	52.6	1.8
St. Helens	916	274	48	1,238	58.1	2.1
Southport	806	99	35	940	29.4	3.2
†Warrington	615	205	89	909	77.3	1.2
†Widnes	910	228	55	1,193	44.3	2.7
†Wigan	1,565	339	73	1,977	68.1	2.9
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,684	191	147	3,022	42.8	7.1
†Carlisle	837	154	72	1,063	43.1	2.5
†Chester-le-Street	1,701	249	123	2,073	38.1	5.4
†Consett	1,442	235	92	1,769	32.4	5.5
†Darlington	1,313	204	53	1,570	52.4	3.0
Durham	1,518	114	41	1,673	26.5	6.3
†Hartlepool	1,960	335	162	2,457	39.1	6.3
†Peterlee	1,250	104	78	1,432	25.7	5.6
†Sunderland	6,145	762	352	7,259	114.7	6.5
†Teesside	6,003	1,168	470	7,641	199.9	3.8
†Tyne-side	15					

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, JUNE 1968

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered at employment exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to employment exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. From the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in the present form giving greater detail. The aim is to present an occupational analysis as close as feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the

materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification, all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

Figures for June 1968* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of unfilled vacancies exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults June 1968*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men					
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	5,287	1,632	Woodworkers	5,055	3,378
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,614	611	Carpenters, joiners	3,986	2,073
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,058	980	Cabinet makers	203	326
Forestry workers	90	28	Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	442	566
Fishermen	1,485	13	Pattern makers	147	144
			Other woodworkers	277	269
Miners and quarrymen	1,238	893	Leather workers	662	208
Colliery workers	1,083	783	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	141	83
Other miners and quarrymen	155	110	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	521	125
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	367	395	Textile workers	1,250	908
Glass workers	170	122	Textile spinners	197	144
Pottery workers	144	76	Textile weavers	162	196
			Other textile workers	891	568
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	2,108	913	Clothing, etc. workers	1,306	788
Moulders and coremakers	1,037	523	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	154	79
Smiths, forgemen	430	178	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	502	321
Other workers	641	212	Other clothing workers	307	212
			Upholstery workers, etc.	343	176
Electrical and electronic workers	6,501	2,942	Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,162	638
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,400	1,393	Workers in food manufacture	1,052	597
Electricians	3,836	624	Workers in drink manufacture	73	21
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,265	925	Workers in tobacco manufacture	37	20
Engineering and allied trades workers	32,217	20,982	Paper and printing workers	1,048	524
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,445	68	Paper and paper products workers	221	187
Platers	704	410	Printing workers	827	337
Riveters and caulkers	412	29	Building materials workers	218	330
Shipwrights	373	109	Brick and tile production workers	94	217
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	672	44	Other building materials workers	124	113
Sheet metal workers	984	1,256	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	670	892
Welders	3,769	1,003	Rubber workers	126	170
Toolmakers	197	324	Plastics workers	264	501
Press toolmakers	144	326	Other workers	280	221
Mould makers	30	67	Construction workers	9,130	2,503
Precision fitters	2,804	2,284	Bricklayers	2,162	1,355
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,188	1,440	Masons	245	105
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,020	2,776	Slaters	570	129
Turners	736	1,200	Plasterers	891	271
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	2,069	3,713	Others	5,262	643
Machine-tool operators	2,971	1,816	Painters and decorators	7,104	1,980
Electro platers	200	131	Painters	6,188	1,525
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,988	869	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	916	455
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,768	1,584			
Watchmakers and repairers	118	41			
Instrument makers and repairers	386	442			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	92	22			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	392	499			
Aircraft body building	250	136			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	505	393			

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults June 1968*: Great Britain (continued)

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men—continued					
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	3,848	744	Shop assistants	7,728	3,156
Transport and communication workers	28,227	11,567	Service, sport and recreation workers	14,541	6,900
Railway workers	349	690	Police etc.	909	847
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	23,725	3,744	Hotels and catering:		
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	389	6,161	Kitchen staff	1,840	1,520
Seamen	2,572	114	Bar staff	1,328	571
Harbours and docks workers	140	9	Waiters, etc.	782	799
Other transport workers	548	437	Others	1,112	744
Communications workers	504	412	Hairdressers	524	179
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	5,787	1,549	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	222	166
Warehouse workers	4,828	1,159	Domestics	241	180
Packers, bottlers	959	390	Attendants	2,332	745
Clerical workers	39,013	4,946	Porters, messengers	2,024	678
Clerks	34,933	3,723	Entertainment workers	2,317	33
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,446	1,057	Others	910	438
Other clerical workers	634	166	Labourers	217,671	13,553
Administrative, professional, technical workers	24,591	15,133	General labourers (heavy)	93,974	3,033
Laboratory assistants	621	545	General labourers (light)	67,433	448
Draughtsmen	1,272	1,226	Factory hands	20,641	2,924
Nurses	302	2,524	Other labourers	35,623	7,148
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	22,396	10,838	Grand total—Men	417,043	97,652
Women					
Farm workers, etc.	396	343	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	177	878
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	48	42	Rubber workers	19	208
Glass workers	33	90	Plastics workers	54	356
Pottery workers	90	647	Other workers	104	314
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	46	81	Painters and decorators	64	78
Electrical and electronic workers	93	555	Transport and communication workers	1,754	1,620
Engineering and allied trades workers	2,039	5,390	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	393	188
Welders	32	111	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	97	504
Machine-tool operators	637	1,546	Other transport workers	321	444
Miscellaneous engineering workers	999	2,763	Communications workers	943	484
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	371	970	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	1,691	2,690
Woodworkers	13	97	Warehouse workers	150	296
Leather workers	222	703	Packers, bottlers	1,541	2,394
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	92	284	Clerical workers	15,833	16,501
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	130	419	Clerks	10,389	5,992
Textile workers	1,206	3,259	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,674	2,615
Textile spinners	172	431	Shorthand-typists	1,542	3,870
Textile weavers	229	555	Typists	1,375	2,815
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	73	137	Office machine operators	853	1,209
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	208	619	Shop assistants	7,919	8,629
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	131	347	Service, sport and recreation workers	12,364	23,165
Other workers	393	1,170	Hotels and catering:		
Clothing, etc. workers	1,829	10,614	Kitchen staff	2,081	4,388
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	100	335	Bar staff	1,914	4,298
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	593	3,245	Waitresses, etc.	1,141	3,966
Light clothing machinists	483	4,287	Others	1,282	3,458
Other light clothing workers	280	1,027	Hairdressers	525	1,209
Hat makers	48	134	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	524	1,644
Other clothing workers	161	923	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,425	2,963
Upholstery workers, etc.	164	663	Attendants	417	844
Food, drink and tobacco workers	403	1,653	Entertainment workers	801	27
Workers in food manufacture	366	1,638	Other workers	254	368
Workers in drink manufacture	10	4	Administrative, professional, technical workers	3,768	13,024
Workers in tobacco manufacture	27	11	Laboratory assistants	226	257
Paper and printing workers	379	874	Draughtsmen, tracers	164	130
Paper and paper products workers	131	638	Nurses	1,410	11,655
Printing workers	248	236	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,968	982
Building materials workers	14	32	Other workers	20,596	14,248
			Factory hands	13,530	6,821
			Charwomen, cleaners	3,677	5,196
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,389	2,231
			Grand total—Women	70,977	105,213

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 10th June and unfilled vacancy figures to 5th June. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 26 (September 1968) issue of *Statistics on Incomes, Prices,*

Employment and Production obtainable quarterly from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 20s. (20s. 9d. including postage).

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The table below gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain at 8th July 1968. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Age Groups													Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over		
Males														
One or less	5,335	4,248	8,095	5,091	4,126	3,426	3,115	2,750	2,013	1,827	2,210	123	42,359	
Over 1 and up to 2	3,520	2,760	5,578	3,834	3,098	2,668	2,434	1,724	1,855	2,757	111	32,477		
Over 2 and up to 3	1,452	1,873	3,866	2,778	2,260	1,888	1,843	1,512	1,267	1,664	73	21,754		
Over 3 and up to 4	958	1,508	3,071	2,223	1,961	1,676	1,595	1,367	1,132	1,087	54	18,298		
Over 4 and up to 5	711	1,348	2,865	2,228	1,921	1,769	1,704	1,445	1,267	1,446	77	18,805		
Over 5 and up to 6	396	751	1,628	1,314	1,182	1,065	1,012	892	771	775	55	11,138		
Over 6 and up to 7	445	801	1,846	1,565	1,330	1,275	1,113	1,045	849	1,243	53	12,399		
Over 7 and up to 8	374	708	1,619	1,400	1,226	1,151	1,069	964	823	919	43	11,354		
Over 8 and up to 9	278	663	1,523	1,325	1,181	1,090	1,059	1,012	800	846	55	11,354		
Over 9 and up to 13	780	1,829	4,262	3,697	3,412	3,357	3,269	2,957	2,513	2,779	154	34,600		
Over 13 and up to 26	909	2,935	7,000	6,969	6,712	6,675	6,545	5,827	5,386	6,622	13,728	69,624		
Over 26 and up to 39	268	1,154	3,216	3,507	3,387	3,648	3,622	3,414	3,203	4,000	9,681	268		
Over 39 and up to 52	192	609	1,672	3,527	2,083	2,136	2,428	2,229	2,219	2,759	7,461	162		
Over 52	208	843	2,854	1,955	4,631	5,730	6,888	7,225	7,729	10,759	25,880	370		
Total	15,826	22,030	49,095	41,413	38,510	37,554	37,696	34,777	31,692	37,790	78,021	1,914	426,318	
Females														
One or less	3,135	1,892	2,365	876	590	503	569	577	465	459	89	11,520		
Over 1 and up to 2	1,852	1,092	1,558	559	365	326	357	410	402	385	43	7,349		
Over 2 and up to 3	747	755	1,108	466	296	267	293	317	284	281	41	4,855		
Over 3 and up to 4	497	551	902	381	241	230	226	274	282	269	41	3,894		
Over 4 and up to 5	375	486	848	330	264	206	252	290	256	270	39	3,616		
Over 5 and up to 6	208	317	528	200	178	146	143	173	171	187	12	2,253		
Over 6 and up to 7	408	334	551	282	189	140	190	227	203	185	12	2,521		
Over 7 and up to 8	139	296	541	230	162	179	195	193	186	21	2,341			
Over 8 and up to 9	150	269	507	235	173	143	142	198	185	158	29	2,189		
Over 9 and up to 13	410	778	1,508	683	439	444	485	577	551	627	50	6,552		
Over 13 and up to 26	445	1,118	2,396	1,192	790	810	915	1,122	1,276	1,416	85	11,565		
Over 26 and up to 39	176	442	1,041	525	331	330	472	587	696	912	44	5,556		
Over 39 and up to 52	101	211	571	326	176	223	277	369	475	634	30	3,393		
Over 52	112	254	618	390	376	512	765	1,161	1,655	2,324	112	8,279		
Total	8,545	8,795	15,042	6,675	4,570	4,459	5,281	6,481	7,094	8,293	648	75,883		

Figures for the main age groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
South East																
2 or less	3,550	10,229	7,066	20,845	1,387	1,931	1,182	4,500	1,423	3,355	2,471	7,249	868	664	270	1,802
Over 2 and up to 5	1,563	7,180	6,264	15,007	514	1,200	901	2,615	961	2,977	2,434	6,372	477	580	240	1,297
Over 5 and up to 8	587	4,173	4,053	8,813	241	673	544	1,458	525	1,656	1,447	3,628	211	361	175	747
Over 8 and up to 13	564	4,967	5,933	11,464	199	705	654	1,558	564	2,064	2,630	5,258	269	479	286	1,034
Over 13 and up to 26	538	6,194	8,800	15,532	165	752	929	1,846	629	3,109	5,000	8,738	255	592	450	1,297
Over 26 and up to 52	300	4,307	9,052	13,659	89	372	818	1,279	382	2,586	4,981	7,949	144	395	365	904
Over 52	137	2,850	11,287	14,274	26	228	777	1,031	189	2,232	7,346	9,767	50	211	630	891
Total	7,239	39,900	52,455	99,594	2,621	5,861	5,805	14,287	4,673	17,979	26,309	48,961	2,274	3,282	2,416	7,972
Northern																
2 or less	233	671	538	1,442	141	133	78	352	955	2,101	1,093	4,149	624	544	163	1,331
Over 2 and up to 5	131	527	580	1,238	73	99	61	233	620	1,865	1,207	3,692	344	401	188	933
Over 5 and up to 8	73	295	355	723	27	82	52	161	295	1,081	863	2,239	163	225	127	515
Over 8 and up to 13	61	382	526	969	34	81	72	187	356	1,293	1,242	2,891	199	314	193	706
Over 13 and up to 26	47	403	855	1,305	29	76	100	205	388	1,841	4,710	2,14	480	414	1,108	
Over 26 and up to 52	21	335	1,024	1,380	17	41	81	139	267	1,644	3,041	4,952	119	319	400	838
Over 52	8	189	1,586	1,783	5	40	132	177	126	1,495	4,963	6,584	78	228	706	1,012
Total	574	2,802	5,464	8,840	326	552	576	1,454	3,007	11,320	14,890	29,217	1,741	2,511	2,191	6,443
East Anglia																
2 or less	660	1,902	1,402	3,964	335	409	208	952	3,699	4,450	2,508	10,657	1,878	1,099	482	3,459
Over 2 and up to 5	337	1,283	1,364	2,984	198	303	200	701	1,456	4,084	2,460	8,000	569	1,042	459	2,070
Over 5 and up to 8	113	729	790	1,632	85	150	135	370	674	2,650	2,176	5,500	286	804	398	1,488
Over 8 and up to 13	140	755	1,266	2,161	94	198	189	481	555	2,944	2,589	6,088	300	1,138	509	1,947
Over 13 and up to 26	160	1,141	2,276	3,577	78	228	280	586	598	3,903	4,540	9,041	342	1,646	851	2,839
Over 26 and up to 52	86	837	2,918	3,841	40	128	317	485	360	3,414	5,401	9,175	251	1,460	954	2,665
Over 52	31	547	4,641	5,219	15	96	407	518	199	3,320	9,605	13,124	87	569	1,482	2,138
Total	1,527	7,194	14,657	23,378	845	1,512	1,736	4,093	7,541	24,765	29,279	61,585	3,713	7,758	5,135	16,606
South Western																
2 or less	660	1,902	1,402	3,964	335	409	208	952	3,699	4,450	2,508	10,657	1,878	1,099	482	3,459
Over 2 and up to 5	337	1,283	1,364	2,984	198	303	200	701	1,456	4,084	2,460	8,000	569	1,042	459	2,070
Over 5 and up to 8	113	729	790	1,632	85	150	135	370	674	2,650	2,176	5,500	286	804	398	1,488
Over 8 and up to 13	140	755	1,266	2,161	94	198	189	481	555	2,944	2,589	6,088	300	1,138	509	1,947
Over 13 and up to 26	160	1,141	2,276	3,577	78	228	280	586	598	3,903	4,540	9,041	342	1,646	851	2,839
Over 26 and up to 52	86	837	2,918	3,841	40	128	317	485	360	3,414	5,401	9,175	251	1,460	954	2,665
Over 52	31	547	4,641	5,219	15	96	407	518	199	3,320	9,605	13,124	87	569	1,482	2,138
Total	1,527	7,194	14,657	23,378	845	1,512	1,736	4,093	7,541	24,765	29,279	61,585	3,713	7,758	5,135	16,606
Scotland																
2 or less	660	1,902	1,402	3,964	335	409	208	952	3,699	4,450	2,508	10,657	1,878	1,099	482	3,459
Over 2 and up to 5	337	1,283	1,364	2,984	198	303	200	701	1,456	4,084	2,460	8,000	569	1,042	459	2,070
Over 5 and up to 8	113	729	790	1,632	85	150	135	370	674	2,650	2,176	5,500	286	804	398	1,488
Over 8 and up to 13	140	755	1,266	2,161	94	198	189	481	555	2,944	2,589	6,088	300	1,138	509	1,947
Over 13 and up to 26	160	1,141	2,276	3,577	78	228	280	586	598	3,903	4,540	9,041	342	1,646	851	2,839
Over 26 and up to 52	86	837	2,918	3,841	40	128	317	485	360	3,414	5,401	9,175	251	1,460	954	2,665

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 126,820 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 3rd July, 1968. At that date 204,938 vacancies remained unfilled, 2,073 more than at 5th June. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 180,300 in July, compared with 177,500 in June and 180,400 in April 1968. (See table 119 on page 691.)

Youth employment offices placed 21,313 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 3rd July. At that date 107,818 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 7,441 more than at 5th June.

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 2. Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of placings from 7th December 1967.

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 June 1968		Four weeks ended 3rd July 1968		Total number of placings 7th Dec. 1967 to 3rd July 1968 (30 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	78,507	97,652	84,432	98,243	588,408
Women	35,522	105,213	42,388	106,695	275,830
Total Adults	114,029	202,865	126,820	204,938	864,238
Boys	11,924	46,711	12,333	50,429	97,849
Girls	7,716	53,666	8,980	57,389	71,533
Total Young Persons	19,640	100,377	21,313	107,818	169,382
Total	133,669	303,242	148,133	312,756	1,033,620

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd July 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd July 1968				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	84,432	12,333	42,388	8,980	148,133	98,243	50,429	106,695	57,389	312,756
Total, Index of Production industries	55,159	6,797	14,174	3,582	79,712	57,830	27,399	45,308	26,132	156,669
Total, all manufacturing industries	36,344	5,171	13,748	3,388	58,651	44,832	21,392	44,370	25,088	135,682
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,876	334	6,675	34	8,919	1,339	1,790	516	387	4,032
Mining and quarrying	402	56	26	12	496	1,981	1,051	81	46	3,159
Coal mining	138	45	10	8	201	1,737	917	29	10	2,693
Food, drink and tobacco	3,529	630	2,731	460	7,350	2,076	1,034	5,104	2,175	10,389
Chemicals and allied industries	1,871	131	688	112	2,802	2,168	687	1,812	864	5,531
Metal manufacture	2,725	239	311	60	3,335	2,952	1,879	665	450	5,946
Engineering and electrical goods	8,683	1,019	3,167	443	13,312	17,207	6,442	9,628	3,457	36,734
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	6,312	695	1,340	209	8,556	11,911	4,690	3,463	1,451	21,515
Electrical goods and machinery	2,371	324	1,827	234	4,756	5,296	1,752	6,165	2,006	15,219
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,631	70	55	13	2,769	1,132	434	85	41	1,692
Vehicles	3,129	195	396	87	3,807	4,439	1,252	1,250	493	7,434
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,514	728	1,211	246	5,699	3,994	2,576	2,904	1,608	11,082
Textiles	2,069	430	1,173	515	4,187	2,318	1,394	5,510	3,986	13,208
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	422	50	273	94	839	506	241	1,420	743	2,910
Woollen and worsted	457	114	212	91	874	438	360	1,309	891	2,998
Leather, leather goods and fur	309	115	143	53	620	227	285	529	462	1,503
Clothing and footwear	524	231	1,342	735	2,832	913	862	9,822	7,153	18,750
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,149	213	313	58	2,733	2,026	753	1,448	664	4,891
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,092	592	285	90	3,059	2,127	1,484	852	540	5,003
Paper, printing and publishing	1,229	298	912	319	2,758	1,333	1,407	2,159	2,217	7,116
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	831	180	561	144	1,716	714	507	1,291	917	3,429
Printing and publishing	398	118	351	175	1,042	619	900	868	1,300	3,687
Other manufacturing industries	1,890	280	1,021	197	3,388	1,920	903	2,602	978	6,403
Construction	17,842	1,532	260	147	19,781	10,252	4,339	635	719	15,945
Gas, electricity and water	571	38	140	35	784	765	617	222	279	1,883
Transport and communication	4,061	279	555	140	5,035	10,822	1,412	1,666	681	14,581
Distributive trades	7,222	2,904	5,342	3,088	18,556	7,295	9,703	15,266	15,919	48,183
Insurance, banking and finance	357	86	454	322	1,219	1,581	1,623	1,310	2,499	7,013
Professional and scientific services	1,066	147	1,963	371	3,547	5,584	2,686	16,678	2,796	27,744
Miscellaneous services	10,779	1,554	11,664	1,224	25,221	9,084	4,234	23,006	7,506	43,830
Entertainment, sports, etc.	679	106	317	42	1,144	425	265	1,138	257	2,085
Catering, hotels, etc.	7,012	371	8,989	410	16,782	3,636	773	12,423	1,249	18,081
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	433	253	693	257	1,636	340	352	1,939	1,344	3,665
Public administration	3,912	232	1,561	219	5,924	4,708	1,582	2,945	1,469	10,704
National government service	1,311	73	1,148	109	2,641	2,748	638	1,754	812	5,952
Local government service	2,601	159	413	110	3,283	1,960	944	1,191	657	4,752

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd July 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 3rd July 1968				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	32,809	3,905	19,583	1,914	58,211	45,436	18,873	45,330	20,632	130,271
Greater London	18,570	1,978	8,451	769	29,768	20,100	9,361	23,715	9,965	63,141
East Angles	2,462	236	1,120	184	4,002	2,985	1,424	2,950	1,741	9,100
South Western	5,653	949	2,211	811	9,624	5,493	3,432	7,234	4,140	20,299
West Midlands	5,420	1,132	2,066	679	9,297	9,377	7,593	8,240	6,512	31,722
East Midlands	3,477	469	1,333	399	5,678	7,247	3,286	5,558	3,975	20,066
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,731	945	2,861	611	10,148	5,834	5,516	8,552	5,559	25,461
North Western	12,163	1,570	5,185	1,040	19,958	10,002	4,087	15,047	5,784	34,920
Northern	5,704	701	2,265	778	9,448	3,617	1,659	3,782	2,816	11,874
Wales	4,598	566	1,975	502	7,641	2,863	1,291	3,007	1,900	9,061
Scotland	6,415	1,860	3,789	2,062	14,126	5,389	3,268	6,995	4,330	19,982
Great Britain	84,432	12,333	42,388	8,980	148,133	98,243	50,429	106,695	57,389	312,756
London and South Eastern	24,347	2,660	16,622	1,211	44,840	27,494	13,467	31,877	14,489	87,327
Eastern and Southern	10,924	1,481	4,081	887	17,373	20,927	6,830	16,403	7,884	52,044

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Department, was 183. In addition, 50 stoppages which began before July 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 67,400. This total includes 7,300 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 60,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 47,100 were directly involved and 13,000 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 162,000 working days lost in July includes 33,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group†	January to July 1968		January to July 1967	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5	900	2	200
Coal mining	128	14,300	250	28,800
All other mining and quarrying	2	300	3	800
Food, drink and tobacco	39	14,300	40	7,800
Chemicals, etc.	23	6,800	18	7,300
Metal manufacture	83	172,800	83	32,700
Engineering	225	920,800	187	94,100
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	75	34,400	50	16,300
Motor vehicles and cycles	132	332,700	124	104,200
Aircraft	38	152,000	25	17,900
Other vehicles	5	7,900	4	600
Other metal goods	55	116,100	34	7,800
Textiles	27	7,900	27	3,800
Clothing and footwear	13	3,100	9	1,500
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	25	10,500	23	3,100
Timber, furniture, etc.	20	5,600	11	900
Paper and printing	11	2,500	10	3,400
Remaining manufacturing industries	42	20,800	30	10,600
Construction	164	31,100	163	23,400
Gas, electricity and water	7	1,200	7	1,500
Port and inland water transport	72	31,200	47	32,800
All other transport	81	46,000	43	15,100
Distributive trades	15	1,500	18	800
Administrative, professional, etc., services	26	4,200	10	1,400
Miscellaneous services	12	2,700	9	1,000
Total	1,304‡	1,941,500	1,220‡	417,700

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in July 1968		Beginning in the first seven months of 1968	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	79	18,700	463	1,629,500
—other wage disputes	21	3,000	176	37,500
Hours of work	2	300	17	2,800
Employment of particular classes or persons	30	16,800	289	96,200
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	33	5,600	273	50,200
Trade union status	12	800	69	13,600
Sympathetic action	6	1,900	17	5,200
Total	183	47,100	1,304	1,835,000

Duration of stoppages—ending in July

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved
Not more than 1 day	48	20,100	16,000
2 days	38	7,100	10,000
3 days	29	6,100	18,000
4-6 days	38	7,100	28,000
Over 6 days	43	11,200	106,000
Total	196	51,500	177,000

* 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 500 working days.

‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

Principal stoppages of work during July

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 July 1968 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:—

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1967 July	160.4	90.8	176.7	157.6	90.7	173.7
1968 June	168.7	90.7	186.0	166.9	90.6	184.2
1968 July	169.2	90.7	186.6	167.1	90.6	184.4

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

Principal changes during July

Railway service: Weekly rates for male conciliation staff increased by 10s. or 3 per cent. according to occupation (8th July).

Food manufacture: Minimum weekly rates increased by 10s. for men and 8s. for women (15th July).

Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade: Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for men and 9s. for women (1st July).

Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture: Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women (15th July).

Merchant Navy—ratings: Increases of varying amounts together with consolidation of certain supplementary allowances (2nd July).

Cinema theatres: Basic rates increased by 3½ per cent. for projectionists, house engineers and cleaners and 5 per cent. for other grades (1st July).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale increases became payable during the month to workers in several industries, including carpet manufacture and process engraving.

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 which came into operation in July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 720,000 workers were increased by a total of £345,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. About 35,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour. Of the total increase of £345,000, about £210,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £120,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	370,000	260,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	28,000	13,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	460,000	230,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	30,000	35,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	310,000	145,000	173,000	164,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	2,000	2,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	200,000	85,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	25,000	15,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	120,000	2,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	50,000	30,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	85,000	120,000	17,000	17,000
Construction	1,525,000	325,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	105,000	60,000	—	—
Transport and communication	370,000	245,000	165,000	165,000
Distributive trades	495,000	275,000	53,000	102,000
Public administration and professional services	—	5,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	185,000	105,000	—	—
Totals—January–July 1968	5,640,000	3,865,000	410,000	450,000
Totals—January–July 1967	8,790,000	5,460,000	770,000	795,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
	increases	decreases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1967					
August	910	30	375	35	30
September	1,330	160	915	2	2
October	345	30	205	8	4
November	1,990	—	1,230	8	9
December	915	—	755	—	—
1968					
January	1,540	—	2,140	150	140
February	845	—	435	145	145
March	1,885	—	410	20	20
April	385	—	185	50	98
May*	475	—	155	9	9
June*	550	—	195	—	—
July	720	—	345	35	35

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements recently announced include the following:

Rope, twine and net making: 1 extra day in 1968, 2 further days in 1969 and 2 more days in 1970 (making 3 weeks in all).
Animal gut industry: Additional days after 5 years' service—1 extra day from January 1969, 2 days from January 1970, 3 days from January 1971.
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture: 3 weeks after 12 months' service (from 1969).

RETAIL PRICES 16th July 1968

At 16th July 1968 the official retail prices index was 125.5 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 125.4 at 18th June and 119.2 at 18th July 1967.

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

The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were 124.2 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 123.5 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 123.7 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Reductions in the prices of tomatoes, potatoes and carrots were partly offset by an increase in the average price of milk. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted price for ordinary grade milk on 30th June. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations, fell by about one per cent. to 124.2, compared with 125.6 in June. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly to 123.8, compared with 124.1 in June.

Miscellaneous goods

As a result of increases in the prices of a number of items in this group, the group index figure rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 127.1, compared with 126.7 in June.

Services

As a result of rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services such as admission to cinemas, hairdressing and dry cleaning, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 131.8, compared with 131.3 in June.

Other groups

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

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Youth Employment Service exists to help young people at the stage of transition from school to work, up to the age of 18 years or until they leave school if they stay beyond that age.

There are youth employment offices in most large towns. Youth employment officers, sometimes known as careers advisory officers, visit schools and discuss with young people the careers for which they are suitable. They are also glad to make appointments to see young people or parents at their own offices.

The main functions of the service are to provide information about careers, to give vocational guidance to young people, to assist young people to find suitable employment and to keep in touch with them during the early part of their working life.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	123.8
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	130
Meat and bacon	131
Fish	120
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	108
Milk, cheese and eggs	118
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	108
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	130
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	127
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	116
Other food	118
II Alcoholic drink	127.1
III Tobacco	125.4
IV Housing	141.6
V Fuel and light: Total	132.0
Coal and coke	126
Other fuel and light	136
VI Durable household goods: Total	113.9
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	122
Radio, television and other household appliances	105
Pottery, glassware and hardware	116
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	113.4
Men's outer clothing	118
Men's underclothing	115
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	113
Children's clothing	113
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	109
Footwear	118
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	120.3
Motoring and cycling	113
Fares	134
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	127.1
Books, newspapers and periodicals	159
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	114
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	123
X Services: Total	131.8
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	126
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	139
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	127.9*
All Items	125.5

* The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

Tables 101-133 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the 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 per week by men and by women wage earners in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by half-yearly earnings enquiries.

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	December	22,375	1,665	24,040	355	24,395	454	24,849	16,418	8,431
1962	March	22,482	1,663	24,145	411	24,556	446	25,002	16,480	8,522
	June	22,572	1,660	24,232	372	24,604	442	25,046	16,507	8,539
	September	22,601	1,656	24,258	439	24,697	436	25,133	16,542	8,591
1963	December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
	March	22,343	1,651	23,993	636	24,629	431	25,060	16,492	8,568
	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
1964	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
1965	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1966	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
1967	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
1968	September	23,325	1,612	24,937	324	25,261	416	25,677	16,570	9,108
	December	23,016	1,612	24,628	467	25,095	419	25,514	16,524	8,990
	March	22,728	1,612	24,340	525	24,864	419	25,283	16,321	8,963
1969	June	22,828	1,612	24,440	466	24,905	417	25,322	16,388	8,935
	September	22,905	1,612	24,517	526	25,043	413	25,456	16,474	8,982
	December	22,733	1,612	24,345	559	24,904	412	25,316	16,395	8,921
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	December	22,388		24,054				24,847	16,387	8,460
1962	March	22,534		24,197				25,011	16,508	8,503
	June	22,552		24,211				25,065	16,514	8,551
	September	22,556		24,212				25,106	16,539	8,568
1963	December	22,499		24,153				25,094	16,522	8,572
	March	22,395		24,046				25,070	16,521	8,549
	June	22,583		24,229				25,157	16,555	8,602
1964	September	22,625		24,269				25,180	16,534	8,646
	December	22,772		24,414				25,273	16,575	8,698
	March	22,764		24,402				25,198	16,522	8,677
1965	June	22,872		24,507				25,288	16,553	8,734
	September	23,005		24,637				25,414	16,595	8,819
	December	23,091		24,720				25,469	16,614	8,855
1966	March	23,069		24,695				25,419	16,558	8,861
	June	23,127		24,749				25,482	16,611	8,871
	September	23,164		24,783				25,527	16,573	8,954
1967	December	23,294		24,910				25,634	16,622	9,012
	March	23,246		24,860				25,541	16,554	8,987
	June	23,280		24,892				25,603	16,563	9,039
1968	September	23,280		24,892				25,651	16,566	9,085
	December	23,029		24,641				25,512	16,493	9,019
	March	22,780		24,392				25,293	16,349	8,944
1969	June	22,807		24,419				25,342	16,395	8,947
	September	22,860		24,472				25,430	16,471	8,959
	December	22,747		24,359				25,314	16,363	8,951

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
1965	September	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	2,167	991	23,209
	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	2,154	988	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	2,152	975	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	2,178	981	23,325
1967	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	2,124	960	23,016
	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	2,110	948	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	2,100	952	22,828
*September		7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	2,129	962	22,905
	*December	7,883†	608†	1,278	2,279	1,416	2,049	2,891	1,272	2,093	954	22,733

* Regional estimates are provisional.

† The December 1967 estimates for the South-East region include about 3,000 civil servants erroneously included in previous estimates for the East Anglia region.

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.3	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964 June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
(b)†	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966 June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	859.3	593.3	756.6	59.3
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
1967 June	22,828.0	11,220.7	8,700.5	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1
1964 October	23,078.0	11,572.2	8,866.3	464.9	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
November	23,078.0	11,599.2	8,886.5	464.9	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3	464.9	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
1965 January	23,017.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
February	23,017.0	11,533.9	8,849.6	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
April	23,147.0	11,513.9	8,827.9	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
May	23,147.0	11,548.3	8,852.7	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
July	23,209.0	11,553.8	8,864.4	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
August	23,209.0	11,599.2	8,903.9	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
October	23,280.0	11,654.6	8,943.8	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
November	23,280.0	11,659.5	8,957.7	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
1966 January	23,194.0	11,553.7	8,899.2	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
February	23,194.0	11,548.0	8,893.5	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
April	23,301.0	11,534.6	8,879.0	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
May	23,301.0	11,557.5	8,870.9	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
(b)	23,325.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
July	23,325.0	11,606.6	8,992.9	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
August	23,325.0	11,637.3	9,033.2	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
September	23,325.0	11,611.3	9,029.8	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
October	23,016.0	11,586.3	9,007.0	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
November	23,016.0	11,528.1	8,960.5	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
December	23,016.0	11,480.4	8,921.3	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
1967 January	22,728.0	11,361.7	8,838.9	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
February	22,728.0	11,320.6	8,801.2	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
March	22,728.0	11,286.5	8,769.5	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
April	22,828.0	11,275.3	8,761.2	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
May	22,828.0	11,255.5	8,731.6	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
June	22,828.0	11,220.7	8,700.5	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
July§	22,905.0	11,214.5	8,699.3	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
August§	22,905.0	11,231.3	8,709.8	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
September§	22,905.0	11,228.0	8,709.1	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
October§	22,733.0	11,206.6	8,705.3	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
November§	22,733.0	11,203.0	8,709.5	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
December§	22,733.0	11,173.4	8,700.6	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
1968 January§	22,828.0	11,064.0	8,627.7	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
February§	22,828.0	11,059.9	8,630.1	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
March§	22,828.0	11,051.7	8,618.9	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
April§	22,828.0	11,027.4	8,607.9	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
May§	22,828.0	11,061.8	8,625.0	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
June§	22,828.0	11,041.0	8,619.0	464.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2

* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. For June 1959 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.
† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
‡ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)

§ Figures after June 1967 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1968.
¶ Notes: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (including catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1959 June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960 June	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961 June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962 June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963 June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964 June(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	7

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)	per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.2
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2
Monthly averages								
1964	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
1964	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
1964	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
1964	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
1964	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
1964	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
1964	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
1964	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
1964	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
1964	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
1964	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
1964	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
1965	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
1965	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
1965	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
1965	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
1965	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
1965	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
1965	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
1965	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
1965	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
1965	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
1965	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
1966	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
1966	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
1966	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
1966	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
1966	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
1966	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
1966	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
1966	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
1966	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
1966	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
1966	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
1967	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
1967	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
1967	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
1967	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2
1967	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3
1967	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
1967	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4
1967	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4
1967	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
1967	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
1967	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
1968	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
1968	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
1968	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
1968	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.3
1968	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	568.7	2.4
1968	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	580.4	2.5

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)	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		1.7
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.5
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		2.1
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.6
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		1.8
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.6
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.7
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		2.8
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		
Monthly averages								
1964	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
1964	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
1964	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
1964	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
1964	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
1964	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
1964	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
1964	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
1964	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
1964	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
1964	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
1964	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
1965	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	255.0	1.5
1965	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
1965	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
1965	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
1965	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
1965	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	234.4	1.6
1965	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
1965	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
1965	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
1965	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
1965	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
1966	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
1966	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
1966	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
1966	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
1966	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
1966	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
1966	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
1966	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
1966	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0
1966	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3
1966	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
1967	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	358.2	2.4
1967	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	369.8	2.5
1967	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	398.8	2.7
1967	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	413.4	2.8
1967	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	429.8	2.9
1967	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	444.3	3.0
1967	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	455.5	3.1
1967	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	461.0	3.1
1967	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	445.0	3.0
1967	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	442.5	3.0
1967	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
1968	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	412.3	2.8
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UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5
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
Monthly averages								
1964	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2
1964	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	95.8	1.1
1964	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	90.4	1.1
1964	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1
1964	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1
1964	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	88.3	1.1
1964	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1
1964	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1
1964	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1964	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1964	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1965	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
1965	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
1965	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
1965	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
1965	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
1965	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
1965	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
1965	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
1965	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
1965	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
1965	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
1965	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
1966	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
1966	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
1966	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
1966	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
1966	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
1966	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
1966	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
1966	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
1966	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
1966	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
1966	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
1967	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
1967	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
1967	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
1967	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
1967	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
1967	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
1967	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
1967	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
1967	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
1967	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
1967	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
1968	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
1968	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
1968	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0
1968	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.8	1.0
1968	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	88.8	1.0
1968	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	91.9	1.1

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		0.8
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.9
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6
Monthly averages								
1964	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..
1964	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	59.0	..
1964	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	56.6	..
1964	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	59.1	..
1964	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	57.0	..
1964	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	55.6	..
1964	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0	..
1964	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..
1964	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..
1964	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..
1964	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
1964	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..
1965	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
1965	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
1965	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
1965	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
1965	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9
1965	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
1965	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
1965	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
1965	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
1965	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
1965	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
1965	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
1966	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
1966	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
1966	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
1966	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
1966	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
1966	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
1966	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
1966	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
1966	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
1966	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2
1966	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
1967	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
1967	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
1967	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
1967	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.5
1967	84.6	1.4	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
1967	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
1967	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
1967	90.3	1.5	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.7
1967	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
1967	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
1967	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
1968	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.4
1968	101.4	1.7	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.8	1.5
1968	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5	92.8	1.6
1968	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	1.2	91.4	92.8	1.6
1968	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	0.9	85.4	97.3	1.7
1968	84.0	1.4	83.3	0.4	0.8	82.9	99.9	1.7

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	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	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	..
Monthly averages								
1964	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
1964	36.0	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
1964	33.6	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
1964	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
1964	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
1964	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
1964	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
1964	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
1964	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
1964	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
1964	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
1964	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
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

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 (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	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.5
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.7
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5
Monthly averages								
1964	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
1964	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
1964	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
1964	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5*
1964	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
1964	15.5	1.2	15.4	..	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
1964	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
1964	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
1964	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
1964	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
1964	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
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	2.3
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

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8	
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8	
Monthly averages									
1964	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1	
February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0	
March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9	
April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9	
May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8	
June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8	
July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8	
August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	8.4	0.8	
September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7	
October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7	
November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7	
December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7	
1965	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6	
February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6	
March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6	
April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6	
May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6	
June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6	
July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6	
August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7	
September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7	
October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7	
November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7	
December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7	
1966	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6	
February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6	
March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6	
April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6	
May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6	
June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6	
July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6	
August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7	
September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8	
October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0	
November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3	
December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4	
1967	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5	
February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5	
March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6	
April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7	
May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.8	
June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8	
July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9	
August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	2.0	
September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0	
October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0	
November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	2.0	
December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0	
1968	64.3	2.7	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.8	
February 12	61.8	2.6	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	42.3	1.8	
March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	43.2	1.8	
April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	45.9	2.0	
May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	47.2	2.0	
June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	48.6	2.1	
July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	47.8	2.0	

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7		..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8		..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5		..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1		..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9		..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9		..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0		..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2		..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2		..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5		..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8		..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4		1.0
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6		1.1
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0		1.9
Monthly averages								
1964	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
1964	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
1964	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
1964	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
1964	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
1964	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
1964	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
1964	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
1964	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
1964	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
1964	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
1964	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
1965	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
1965	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
1965	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
1965	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
1965	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
1965	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
1965	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
1965	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
1965	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
1965	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
1965	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
1966	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
1966	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
1966	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
1966	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
1966	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
1966	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
1966	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
1966	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
1966	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
1966	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
1966	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
1967	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
1967	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
1967	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
1967	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
1967	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
1967	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
1967	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
1967	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
1967	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
1967	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
1967	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
1968	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2
1968	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6	2.3
1968	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4	2.4
1968	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	52.1	2.5
1968	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1	2.6
1968	48.5	2.3	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	54.2	2.6

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0		1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4		1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8		1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8		1.5
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3		2.1
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2		2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2		1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3		1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8		2.2
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1		2.7
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4		2.0
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1		1.5
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9		1.4
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1		2.3
Monthly averages								
1964	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
1964	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
1964	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
1964	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
1964	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
1964	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
1964	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
1964	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
1964	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
1964	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
1964	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
1964	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
1965	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
1965	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
1965	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
1965	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
1965	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
1965	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
1965	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
1965	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
1965	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
1965	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
1965	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
1966	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
1966	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
1966	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
1966	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
1966	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
1966	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
1966	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
1966	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
1966	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
1966	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
1966	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
1967	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.1
1967	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
1967	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
1967	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
1967	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.3
1967	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0</			

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	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
Monthly averages								
1964	January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	54.6	48.2	3.7
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	51.3	44.8	3.4
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	47.0	42.3	3.2
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	38.1	39.0	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	39.0	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7	49.7	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	54.4	4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8	57.5	4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	53.7	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.7	61.1	0.6	60.5	53.6	4.0
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.2	0.4	59.2	51.8	3.9
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1	52.2	3.9
	April 8	60.0	4.5	59.3	1.3	58.0	56.7	4.3
	May 13	58.7	4.4	58.1	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.5
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4	66.1	5.0

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	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
Monthly averages								
1964	January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	29.0	25.3	2.5
	February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	27.4	23.9	2.4
	March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
	April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	24.2	23.2	2.3
	May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	22.1	22.9	2.3
	June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	20.0	22.8	2.3
	July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	19.5	23.0	2.3
	August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	21.0	23.6	2.4
	September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	21.7	23.9	2.4
	October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	24.3	24.3	2.4
	November 9	25.9	2.6	15.6	0.5	25.2	24.1	2.4
	December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	27.1	23.7	2.4
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	26.4	24.3	2.4
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	24.1	23.2	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	22.9	23.6	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	21.2	24.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	21.4	25.0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	23.0	25.7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	24.0	26.4	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	25.9	26.0	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	27.1	26.2	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	29.4	25.6	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	25.5	24.6	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	23.3	24.1	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	21.4	25.1	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	26.1	26.1	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	40.3	35.6	3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	40.5	35.2	3.6
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	39.6	36.2	3.7
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	39.2	38.1	3.9
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	37.2	38.3	3.9
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	34.6	39.2	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	37.0	40.6</	

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8	
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7	
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7	
1964	January 13	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	3.1	95.6	83.9	3.8
	February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	2.0	93.1	80.8	3.7
	March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	3.6	87.5	79.3	3.6
	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.0
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	50.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	54.2	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	81.7	3.8
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	84.2	3.9
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	86.9	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	83.7	83.7	3.9
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.3	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	79.1	3.6
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	75.6	3.5
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	76.2	3.5
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	78.7	3.6
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	79.5	3.7
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	82.2	3.8
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	84.4	3.9

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries							
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services				
										II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
	All												
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations													
1955		209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54			
1956		226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57			
1957		289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72			
1958		402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92			
1959		433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101			
1960		337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88			
1961		305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85			
1962		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109			
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119			
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98			
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86			
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87			
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120			
1966	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81			
	May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76			
	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72			
	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73			
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78			
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84			
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97			
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	43	29	108			
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110			
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117			
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120			
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119			
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120			
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114			
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107			
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112			
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120			
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123			
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127			
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131			
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132			
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135			
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135			
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133			
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133			
	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127			
	June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120			
	July	497	262	144	92	11	31	52	18	123			
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations													
1966	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78			
	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77</			

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

Year	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	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				
1964	January 13	470.6	91.5	19.5	50.0	10.6	67.7	14.4	130.9	53.4	76.9
	February 10	448.0	77.0	17.2	45.8	10.2	66.4	14.8			
	March 16	408.0	64.6	15.8	39.1	9.6	53.3	13.1			
	April 13	399.1	78.5	19.7	34.9	8.7	50.5	12.7	107.3	54.1	73.7
	May 11	355.3	61.6	17.3	34.4	9.7	42.7	12.0			
	June 15	311.7	54.0	17.3	30.1	9.7	35.3	11.3			
	July 13	308.4	65.7	21.3	30.3	9.8	37.6	12.2	67.4	42.1	65.2
	August 10	360.5	77.6	21.5	60.2	16.7	44.8	12.4			
	September 14	331.8	72.5	21.9	36.7	11.0	47.0	14.2			
	October 12	33.5	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1	63.2
	November 9	337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5			
	December 7	335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0			
1965	January 11	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3			
	March 8	338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0			
	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1			
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1			
	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8			
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5			
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	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

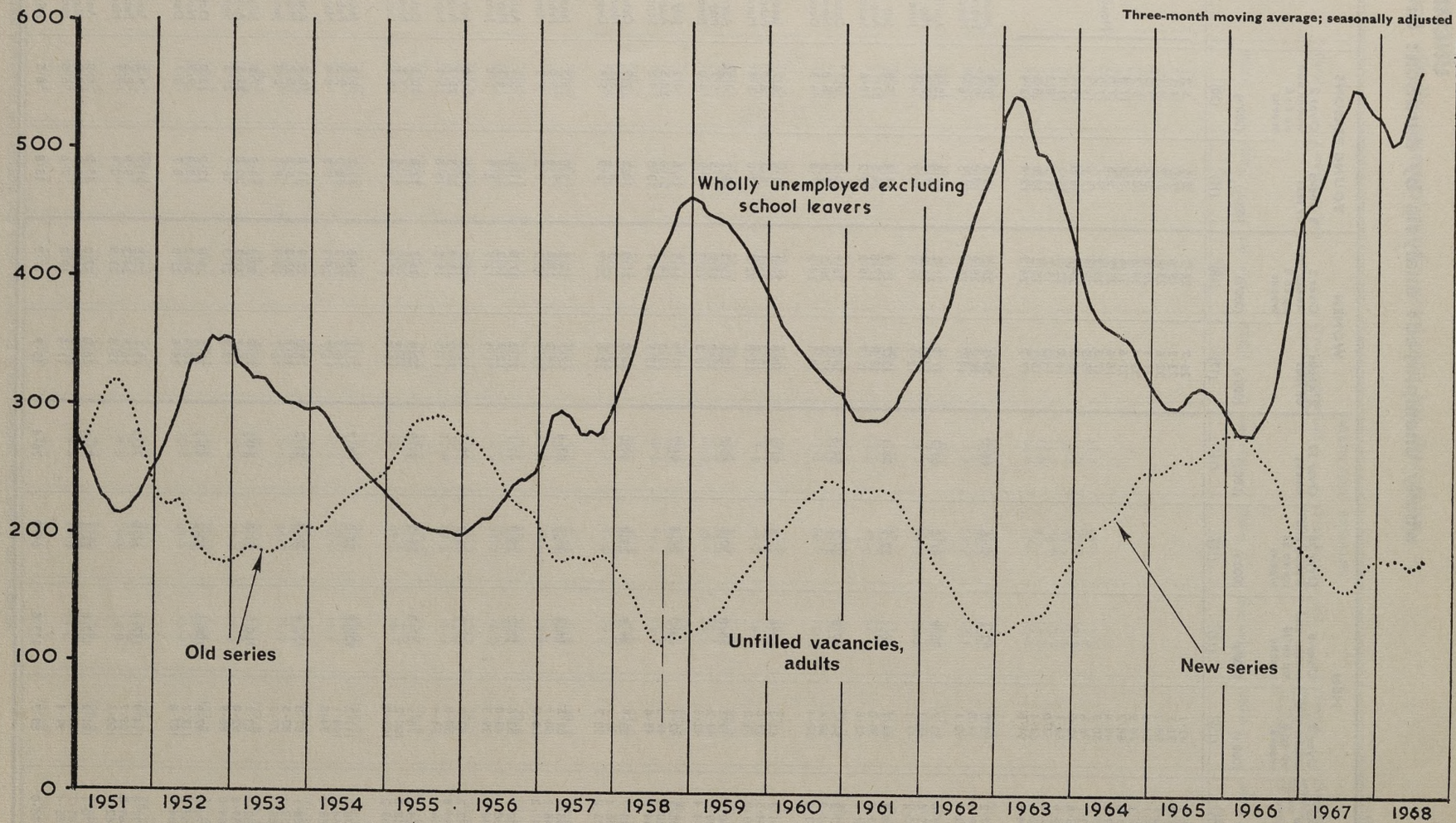
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Year	MEN										WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS	
	Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks				
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)				
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)				
1954	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	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				
1964	337.9	57.2	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.1	25.9	13.3	9.9				
	February 10	321.3	48.8	74.8			18.2	28.4	10.0	9.1				
	March 16	294.3	42.4	60.1			14.7	25.4	7.5	6.9				
	April 13	281.1	47.0	53.9	75.9	41.2	17.9	21.2	13.6	10.4				
	May 11	254.0	39.6	48.7			14.2	21.2	7.9	7.3				
	June 15	225.7	35.2	43.1			12.1	17.5	6.7	4.8				
	July 13	218.5	38.7	44.7	46.0	32.5	12.7	17.4	14.4	5.8				
	August 10	225.1	39.3	50.0			13.8	17.8	24.5	37.1				
	September 14	220.6	41.0	45.8			16.3	19.2	15.2	18.6				
	October 12	231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	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	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	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5				
	May 10	212.9	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	42.4	43.0	26.4	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												

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

	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
Monthly averages								
1963	215.2	81.4	78.6	160.0	81.7	79.4	161.0	55.2
	214.4	80.5	76.7	157.2	87.5	84.3	171.8	57.2
	213.5	79.0	76.2	155.2	89.7	89.5	179.0	58.3
1964	228.8	83.3	82.8	166.0	97.0	94.1	191.0	62.8
	250.4	90.0	87.9	177.9	100.8	97.7	198.5	72.6
	297.0	104.0	98.5	202.5	107.4	102.8	210.1	94.5
	307.5	108.3	104.1	212.4	104.6	101.1	205.8	95.1
	326.6	116.3	110.8	227.1	107.3	102.8	210.3	99.6
	368.4	128.4	122.5	250.8	113.3	105.8	219.1	117.5
	380.5	127.5	122.6	250.2	113.7	106.3	220.3	130.3
	357.3	123.2	115.4	238.6	115.2	107.9	223.2	118.7
	334.8	124.9	113.6	238.5	121.2	109.5	230.8	96.2
	324.8	123.9	109.5	233.4	126.9	113.1	240.1	91.4
	319.1	125.2	105.0	230.2	135.6	116.7	252.4	88.9
	311.4	120.5	101.6	222.1	136.0	118.5	254.8	89.3
1965	311.3	118.1	103.1	221.1	136.2	117.6	253.6	90.1
	325.6	124.2	105.2	229.4	135.7	116.2	251.8	96.3
	358.2	137.0	112.1	249.2	139.9	117.1	256.9	109.1
	407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3
	420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3
	449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9
	452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	141.6	119.6	261.3	156.0
	421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	143.9	121.2	265.2	139.4
	391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	144.9	123.8	268.9	116.5
	372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3
	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1
	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
1966	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.0	91.2	177.5	100.4
	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	87.2	92.8	180.3	107.8

* 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 issue 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 (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (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 March 21	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	8½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(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

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

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

‡ Figures after June 1967 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1968.

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

1962 AVERAGE=100

TABLE 121

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	104.8	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	100.3	99.0	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	99.6	99.6	97.8	97.4	98.5	98.1	98.6	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	93.0	95.0	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1964 July 18*	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
August 15*	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5
September 19	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2
October 17	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
November 14	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
December 12	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	100.0	101.2
1965 January 16	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
February 13	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
March 13	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	99.0	100.8
April 10	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.4	100.1	99.3	100.8
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	99.2	98.2	95.7			

EARNINGS AND HOURS
United Kingdom: wage earners: 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.
1963	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
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 19
1968	April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
Average Hours Worked												
1963	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
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	47.7	46.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.5	46.1	46.0	46.0	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.3	45.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.1	44.9	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.7	44.1	41.5	41.5	47.8
1967	April	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.3	45.3	44.9	41.9	41.9	48.2
	Oct.	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	44.7	41.8	41.8	48.0
1968	April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	44.7	41.8	41.9	47.7
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.
1963	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 6.4	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6
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 1.0	9 4.2	7 8.6	7 2.6	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	7 9.0	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 1.4	8 6.3	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 1.7
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 5.4

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.
1963	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	8 18	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
Average Hours Worked												
1963	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.9	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
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.
1963	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	4 0.8	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
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 9.7	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	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 3.6	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 2.0
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

* Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS
wage earners: 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.
1963	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
1965	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
1966	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
	Oct.	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
1967	April	19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	19 6	17 5	20 12
	Oct.	20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
1968	April	21 9	26 2	22 17	22 17	21 14	22 6	20 4	22 19	19 2	17 7	22 5
Average Hours Worked												
1963	Oct.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
	Oct.	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
1966	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
	Oct.	45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3			

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.
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 6	19 14 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	19 19 3
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 15 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	22 11 10	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	25 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
Females											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1961	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7
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 5 1	9 15 1	9 10 8	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	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 10 1	10 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

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.	£ s. d.	No. covered
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	19 17 3	20 0 9
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	21 4 4	21 2 8
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 9 9	22 5 1
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	23 9 0	23 10 7
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	25 13 4	25 10 8
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	26 13 2	26 13 9
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	27 17 6	27 18 1
Females									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5
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
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
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
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
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
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

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

in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.
†All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124

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

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

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

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

TABLE 125

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1957	312,000	£ s. d. 11 13 4	94.4	311,000	£ s. d. 8 6 3	89.5	888,000	£ s. d. 16 4 10	91.3	808,000	£ s. d. 10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
1967	276,000	17 6 1	140.0	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 4	155.9	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5

† The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking; insurance; British Transport docks; British Waterways; coal; gas; electricity; railways; and air transport. The figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

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

TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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†

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
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.4	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	85.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	86.5	85.6	90.0
	December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.2	88.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	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	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	98.8	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	98.7	103.4	102.5	102.5	101.4
	September	101.3	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	103.3	103.8	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	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
	April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	105.4	105.5	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	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November	110.8	112.8	109.0	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	114.4	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	115.6	115.6	118.0
	June*	120.6	115.6	116.0	114.0	114.6	117.1	116.2	117.7	112.7	113.7	116.8	117.4

Note: This new 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.

*Provisional.

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

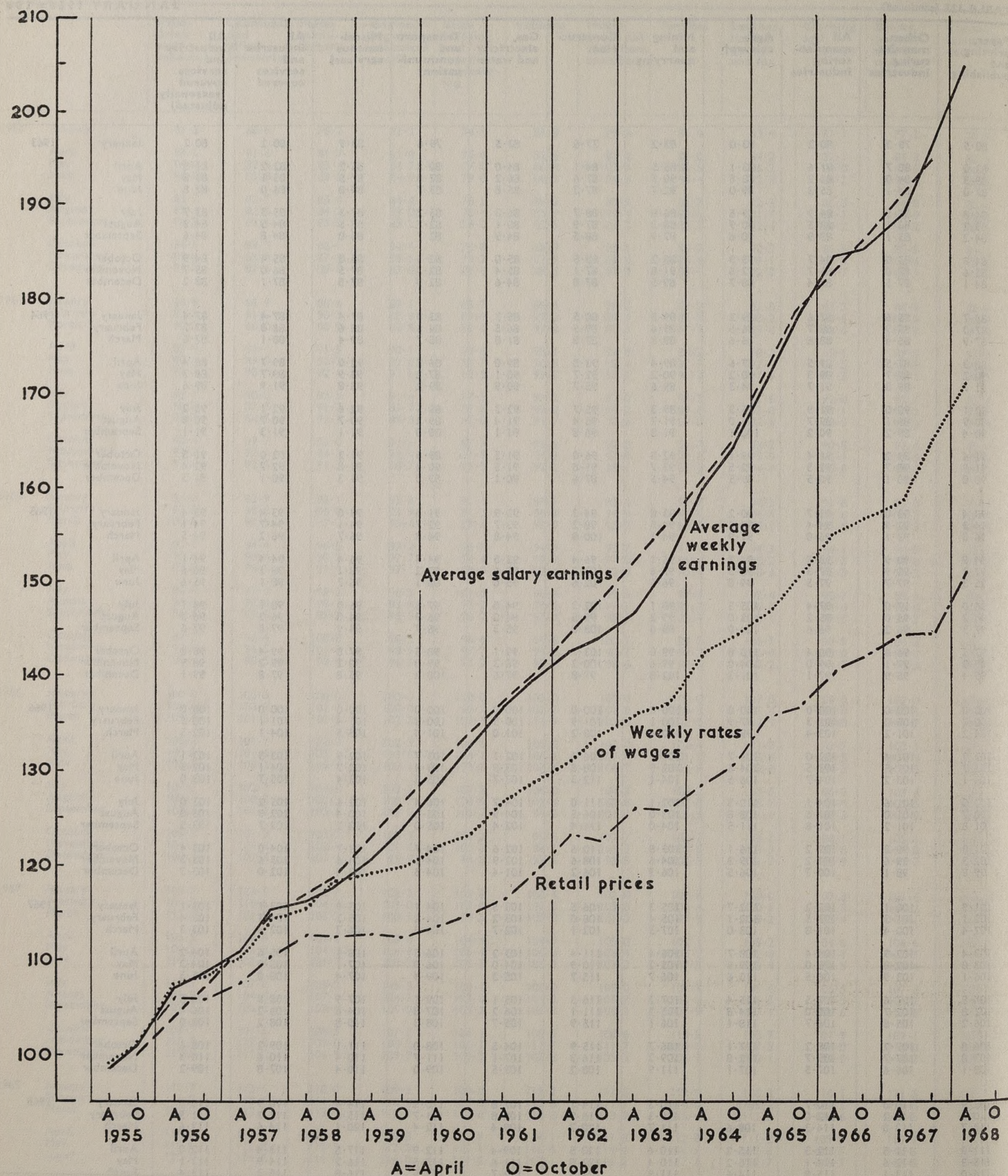
TABLE 127 (continued)

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	
	85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.8	May	
	87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.8	June	
	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.7	July	
	83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.6	84.6	August	
	84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.6	September	
	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	84.9	October	
	85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.7	November	
	84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.2	December	
	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January	1964
	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7	February	
	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	87.6	March	
	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April	
	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	May	
	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	9				

Weekly rates of wages, average weekly earnings (manual workers), retail prices; average salary earnings (1955-68)

Average 1955 = 100



Note: See footnote † to table 129.

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	January 1968	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	January 1968
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	114.0	118.5	114.6	117.5	121.1	472 3	116.2	120.3	121.2	122.8	129.2	120.7
Semi-skilled	111.3	116.1	108.1	112.8	119.7	413 8	112.9	117.3	117.2	118.1	126.3	103.4
Labourers	112.7	118.0	112.2	116.3	119.5	334 7	114.2	118.4	119.1	120.7	126.5	83.0
All timeworkers	113.0	117.6	112.4	116.1	121.0	432 9	114.8	119.0	120.1	121.2	128.3	109.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	114.3	119.3	115.4	118.6	120.4	483 7	116.8	121.6	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.2
Semi-skilled	111.8	116.6	108.9	114.1	116.9	435 0	114.9	119.0	117.1	119.9	124.9	119.4
Labourers	111.0	116.1	112.0	114.9	118.8	353 2	112.6	117.6	118.1	118.6	126.1	89.4
All payment-by-result workers	112.8	117.8	112.2	116.3	118.6	454 8	115.5	120.1	120.0	122.2	127.2	124.7
All skilled workers	114.1	118.8	114.9	117.9	120.6	477 4	116.5	120.9	121.9	123.5	129.0	126.2
All semi-skilled workers	111.7	116.4	108.5	113.3	118.0	424 5	114.2	118.2	117.0	118.7	125.1	111.3
All labourers	112.4	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.4	338 10	114.1	118.4	119.0	120.5	126.5	84.4
All workers covered	112.9	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.6	442 10	115.4	119.6	120.0	121.6	127.4	116.1
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	130.1	129.4	124.5	131.3	127.5	432 10	119.9	122.8	126.9	132.8	134.7	106.3
Semi-skilled	124.2	130.5	131.3	130.5	137.2	382 6	118.9	125.0	126.7	127.1	133.5	86.1
Labourers	120.3	122.2	119.3	122.9	122.8	326 10	116.2	119.0	121.3	123.4	131.3	77.6
All timeworkers	125.5	126.1	126.2	130.8	129.8	393 7	118.4	120.9	127.5	131.4	135.6	94.1
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	123.6	130.9	128.5	131.0	130.9	481 0	120.3	125.5	128.9	130.9	135.7	125.0
Semi-skilled	120.6	127.4	125.7	127.2	128.0	375 10	118.5	123.6	123.7	126.6	130.5	90.8
Labourers	114.4	119.4	116.2	114.2	118.0	370 9	113.2	117.6	118.7	120.2	124.8	86.0
All payment-by-result workers	122.5	129.6	126.8	128.9	129.6	448 10	120.0	125.2	127.1	129.7	134.6	113.7
All skilled workers	124.8	131.0	127.9	130.9	130.2	471 11	120.7	125.6	128.7	131.0	135.2	121.3
All semi-skilled workers	121.6	128.3	127.1	128.0	130.3	377 8	118.9	124.2	124.7	126.8	130.9	89.4
All labourers	117.0	120.2	118.8	118.2	120.8	352 11	114.6	117.7	121.0	121.9	128.3	82.6
All workers covered	123.7	129.4	127.2	129.4	129.7	435 7	120.6	125.0	128.0	130.2	134.8	108.8
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	120.0	123.7	121.2	124.2	130.7	442 11	121.5	123.7	127.3	127.6	137.2	109.2
Craftsmen	123.9	128.3	124.0	124.5	132.7	498 11	120.8	124.6	124.3	124.6	134.8	121.7
All timeworkers	120.9	124.7	121.7	124.3	131.2	455 9	121.4	124.1	126.5	127.2	136.8	112.0
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	117.9	121.8	117.3	122.0	127.7	454 0	120.7	121.7	121.5	123.8	129.6	119.2
Craftsmen	120.7	120.4	114.2	122.0	129.6	518 0	117.2	116.4	114.9	120.4	125.2	128.6
All payment-by-result workers	118.4	121.2	116.5	121.6	128.1	467 11	119.6	120.1	119.7	122.5	128.3	121.2
All general workers	119.2	123.1	119.6	123.4	129.5	447 10	121.5	123.6	125.2	126.6	134.3	113.6
All craftsmen	122.6	125.0	119.8	123.4	131.5	507 2	119.2	121.2	120.1	122.6	130.6	124.6
All workers covered	119.9	123.3	119.5	123.2	129.9	461 1	120.8	122.7	123.8	125.4	133.3	116.1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	112.4	121.1	114.3	114.5	119.4	421 0	116.7	122.1	120.9	116.0	124.3	105.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	112.0	117.7	115.8	118.0	120.9	482 7	118.9	123.0	121.4	122.3	127.0	115.1
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	113.4	111.8	116.0	119.1	126.2	430 3	116.0	115.4	112.8	113.3	126.5	99.9
Service workers	110.7	113.2	110.8	113.3	116.8	390 7	114.8	116.3	117.6	118.4	118.8	94.1
Labourers	109.9	115.3	113.8	115.2	120.6	356 4	117.4	118.3	117.7	118.9	123.1	84.2
All timeworkers	113.0	118.3	115.5	116.9	121.6	413 2	118.0	121.1	120.5	119.8	124.5	99.9
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	107.4	110.9	108.4	110.7	115.9	462 0	112.2	114.0	115.0	115.8	122.3	124.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	111.3	114.7	112.0	115.6	118.5	508 1	117.3	119.8	118.4	119.6	123.3	130.7
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	107.0	110.2	106.7	110.7	113.9	432 11	113.5	114.4	113.0	115.0	118.6	110.4
Service workers	109.3	111.8	110.7	114.9	119.5	429 9	111.7	113.3	116.6	118.4	122.6	109.0
Labourers	109.6	114.0	112.6	118.4	121.6	385 6	114.4	116.5	118.0	118.5	123.1	92.3
All payment-by-result workers	108.2	111.7	109.4	112.4	117.0	457 3	113.2	114.9	115.8	116.7	122.3	119.9
All process workers	108.2	112.1	109.2	111.3	116.4	457 9	113.2	115.2	116.1	116.1	122.9	122.4
All maintenance workers (skilled)	111.1	115.0	112.7	116.1	118.9	502 5	116.7	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.9	127.1
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	108.2	110.8	108.6	112.6	116.2	432 7	113.9	115.1	114.1	116.6	120.8	109.0
All service workers	109.9	112.6	111.0	114.5	118.4	414 8	113.1	114.7	117.4	118.6	121.0	103.2
All labourers	110.2	114.9	113.8	118.2	122.1	374 10	116.2	117.8	118.9	120.0	124.2	89.3
All workers covered	109.4	113.1	110.9	113.7	118.2	449 3	114.5	116.6	117.5	118.2	123.6	116.1

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification: †271-272; 276. ‡311-312. §331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. ¶370-1.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS ‡
	Basic weekly rates of wages	Basic hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked †	Average weekly earnings †	Average hourly earnings †	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0(44.6)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	107.9	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	186.1	—
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1961	January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—
	April	128.1	133.1	96.3	—	—	—
	July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—
	October	130.1	136.4	95.4	—	—	—
1962	January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—
	April	132.7	139.5	95.1	—	—	—
	July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—
	October	134.9	142.0	95.1	—	—	—
1963	January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—
	April	137.8	145.0	95.1	—	—	—
	July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—
	October	138.9	146.2	95.0	—	—	—
1964	January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—
	April	143.7	151.6	94.8	—	—	—
	July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—
	October	146.2	154.7	94.6	—	—	—
1965	January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—
	April	149.4	160.1	93.3	—	—	—
	July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—
	October	153.1	166.1	92.2	—	—	—
1966	January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—
	April	157.6	173.0	91.1	—	—	—
	July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—
	October	159.4	175.2	91.0	—	—	—
1967	January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—
	February	160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—
	March	161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—
	April	161.4	177.5	91.0	—	—	—
	May	162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—
	June	162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—
	July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—
	August	165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—
	September	166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—
	October	167.5	184.5	90.8	—	—	—
	November	168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—
	December	168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—
1968	January	172.3	189.9	90.7	—	—	—
	February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—
	March	173.3	191.0	90.7	—	—	—
	April	173.5	191.3	90.7	—	—	—
	May	173.7	191.5	90.7	—	—	—
	June	173.9	191.7	90.7	—	—	—
	July	174.5	192.4	90.7	—	—	—

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.

* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

† 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

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

TABLE 130

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES				
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
All industries and services													
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1	
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	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	99.9	98.3	98.1	99.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5	
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3	
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2	
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3	
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6	
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9	
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5	
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3	
1967	July	159.0	164.8	171.5	160.4	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.1	181.3	189.0	176.7
	August	159.3	165.7	172.0	160.8	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.5	182.3	189.5	177.2
	September	160.2	166.3	172.3	161.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	176.5	183.0	189.8	178.1
	October	161.1	166.6	173.3	162.5	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	177.5	183.3	191.0	179.0
	November	161.9	167.1	174.1	163.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.4	184.0	191.8	179.8
	December	162.4	167.3	174.9	163.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.9	184.1	192.6	180.3
1968	January	165.9	170.3	177.7	167.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.9	187.7	195.9	184.2
	February	166.4	170.8	178.7	167.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	183.5	188.2	196.9	184.8
	March	166.9	171.0	179.1	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.0	188.5	197.4	185.3
	April	167.1	171.6	179.5	168.3	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.2	189.0	197.9	185.5
	May	167.2	172.1	180.1	168.5	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.4	189.6	198.6	185.8
	June	167.3	172.3	180.4	168.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.5	189.8	198.9	186.0
	July	167.9	172.7	181.3	169.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	185.1	190.3	199.8	186.6
Manufacturing industries													
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1	
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9	
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9	
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.8	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8	
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	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	95.0	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6	
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6	
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5	
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4	
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6	
1967	July	155.6	163.7	169.2	157.6	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.3	180.9	186.7	173.7
	August	156.0	164.1	169.7	158.0	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.8	181.3	187.2	174.1
	September	156.1	164.2	169.7	158.1	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.9	181.4	187.3	174.2
	October	156.7	164.7	170.4	158.7	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.6	182.0	188.0	174.9
	November	157.0	164.9	170.5	158.9	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.8	182.2	188.1	175.1
	December	157.3	165.1	170.8	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173.2	182.4	188.5	175.5
1968	January	164.1	170.6	176.4	165.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	180.8	188.9	194.8	182.9
	February	164.3	170.7	176.5	165.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.0	189.0	194.9	183.1
	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
	April	164.6	171.9	177.7	166.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.4	190.3	196.2	183.7
	May	164.9	172.8	178.1	166.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.7	191.3	196.7	184.1
	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
	July	165.1	173.2	178.4	167.1	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.9	191.8	197.0	184.4

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

Notes.—

1. These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours of work and hourly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960. The indices are based on the recognised full-time basic weekly rates of wages or

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

2. The figures relate to the end of the month.
3. Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.
4. Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

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

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	130	127	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	136	133	135	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	140	139	142	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	142	148	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1967 July	163	155	161	150	158	149	150	161	166
1967 August	163	155	164	151	158	149	150	161	166
1967 September	164	155	164	151	158	149	150	162	166
1967 October	164	161	164	157	158	149	154	162	166
1967 November	164	161	164	157	158	150	154	162	169
1967 December	164	161	164	157	158	150	154	162	169
1968 January	164	161	165	157	169	150	154	162	169
1968 February	174	161	166	157	169	150	154	162	169
1968 March	174	161	166	158	169	150	154	163	169
1968 April	174	161	169	158	169	150	154	167	170
1968 May	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	167	170
1968 June	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	167	170
1968 July	174	161	171	158	169	153	154	167	170
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.8	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	94.1	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	93.8	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1967 July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 December	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 January	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 February	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 March	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 April	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 May	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 June	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1967 July	174	165	181	164	174	164	167	178	182
1967 August	174	165	184	164	174	164	167	178	183
1967 September	176	165	184	165	174	164	167	178	183
1967 October	176	172	184	171	174	164	171	178	183
1967 November	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	178	185
1967 December	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	178	185
1968 January	176	172	185	171	186	166	171	178	186
1968 February	186	172	186	171	186	166	171	178	186
1968 March	186	172	187	172	186	166	171	180	186
1968 April	186	172	189	172	186	166	171	184	186
1968 May	186	172	189	172	186	170	171	184	186
1968 June	186	172	189	172	186	170	171	184	186
1968 July	186	172	192	172	186	170	171	184	186

*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.

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170
1967 July	160	160	157	164	171	164	166	160
1967 August	161	160	158	164	171	164	168	161
1967 September	161	160	158	164	171	170	168	161
1967 October	161	165	158	164	171	170	168	161
1967 November	161	165	158	170	171	170	168	163
1967 December	163	168	158	170	171	170	168	170
1968 January	170	168	176	170	171	171	168	177
1968 February	170	168	176	170	171	171	168	177
1968 March	170	169	176	172	173	172	168	177
1968 April	170	169	176	172	173	172	169	177
1968 May	170	169	176	172	173	172	169	177
1968 June	170	169	176	172	173	172	170	177
1968 July	170	169	176	172	173	171	177	171
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	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	95.6	95.1	95.6	96.9	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	92.1	92.9	92.9	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	88.9	92.8
1967 July	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 August	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 September	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 October	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 November	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 December	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
Basic hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	139	145	145	144
1963	144	147	144	147	144	147	145	151
1964	152	154	151	156				

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other			
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100								
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71	80
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3	103.5
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3	106.1
1958	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8	107.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0	107.9
1960	110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2	111.9
1961	114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5	117.7
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2	123.6
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100								
Weights 1962	1,000	318	84-85½	37½	197½-196	681	64	79
1963	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63	77
1964	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63	74
1965	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194½	689	65	76
1966	1,000	298	74-75½	35½	188½-187	702	67	77
1967	1,000	293	74-75	33	185-186	707	67	72
1968§	1,000	289				711	65	68
1968	1,000	263	64½-65½			737	63	66
17th January 1956 = 100								
1962	119.3	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	100.3	100.0
1963	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3	100.0
1964	107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.0	107.9	105.8
1965	112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1	118.0
1966	116.5	115.6	114.7	121.6	115.0	116.9	121.7	120.8
1967	119.4	118.5	119.4	123.1	117.5	119.8	125.3	120.8
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.0	100.0
July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	103.6	100.3	100.0
October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	101.9	100.6	100.0
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	100.9	100.0
April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0	100.0
July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0	100.0
October 15	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2	100.0
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	103.2	100.0
April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5	100.0
July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2	107.2
October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0	109.5
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	110.9	109.5
April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2	118.7	120.8
July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.6	119.0	120.8
October 12	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1	120.8
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	119.0	120.8
April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0	120.8
July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.1	120.8
October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6	120.8
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4	120.7
February	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4	120.8
March 21	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3	120.8
April 18	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4	120.8
May 16	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4	120.8
June 20	119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	125.4	120.8
July 18	119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	125.4	120.8
August 22	118.9	117.3	116.6	122.4	116.8	119.6	125.4	120.8
September 19	118.8	116.7	113.7	122.9	117.0	119.8	125.4	120.8
October 17	119.7	117.0	114.2	123.2	117.1	120.8	125.3	120.8
November 14	120.4	118.2	118.2	122.9	117.5	121.4	125.2	120.8
December 12	121.2	120.1	120.6	125.8	119.1	121.7	125.0	120.8
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	120.7	124.8	120.6	121.9	125.0	120.8
February 20	122.2	121.8	120.7	124.6	121.8	122.4	125.1	120.8
March 19	122.6	122.1	122.1	123.0	122.0	122.8	125.0	120.8
April 23	124.8	123.5	125.1	123.0	122.9	125.3	127.0	125.4
May 21	124.9	123.6	125.1	123.3	125.2	125.5	127.1	125.4
June 18	125.4	124.1	125.6	123.1	123.7	125.9	127.1	125.4
July 16	125.5	123.8	124.2	123.5	123.7	126.1	127.1	125.4

*Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).
†Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

§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.

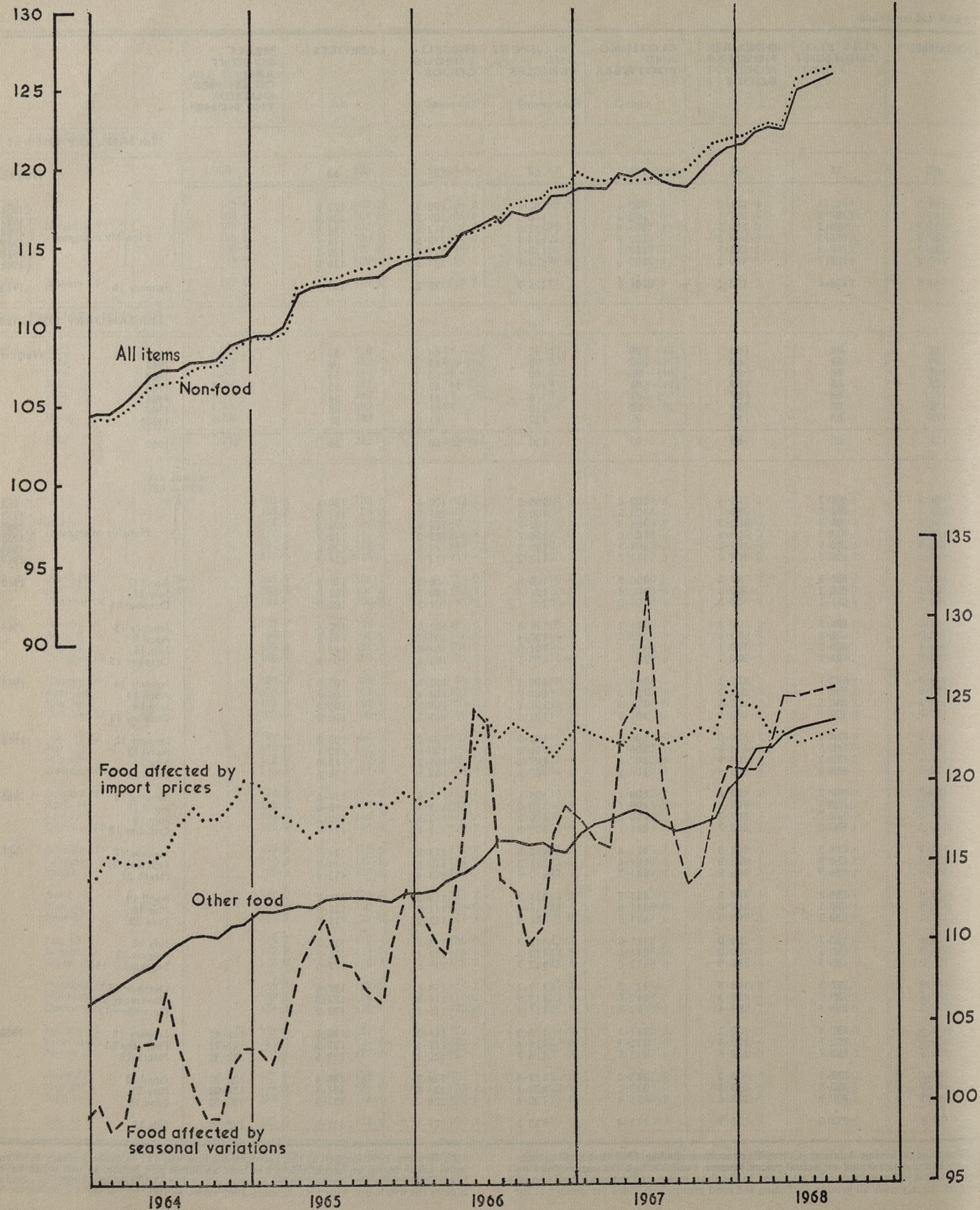
RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

HOUSING	FUEL AND LIGHT	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES	MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME‡	
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100								
Weights	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	
1956	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	
1957	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	102.1	107.7	109.4	
1958	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5	
1959	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1	
1960	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1	
1961	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2	
1962 January 16	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100								
Weights	102	62	64	98	92	64	56	
1963	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	
1964	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	
1965	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	
1966	113	64	57	91	116	61	56	
1967	118	62	59	92	118	61	58	
1968§	123	64	60	91	122	61	57	
1968	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41
17th January 1956 = 100								
1962	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6	
1963	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	101.9	104.0	104.0	
1964	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	
1965	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	
1966	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	
1967	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	
1962 April 17	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4	
July 17	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0	
October 16	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	100.1	102.9	
1963 January 15	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	
April 9	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5	
July 16	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1	
October 15	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	
1964 January 14	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	101.2	102.9	105.0	
April 14	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7	
July 14	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8	
October 13	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0	
1965 January 12	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	
April 13	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1	
July 13	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0	
October 12	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6	
1966 January 18	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	
April 19	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.0	112.2	118.6	
July 19	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	110.2	112.5	120.5	
October 18	130.5	120.8	108.7	111.1	109.9	113.6	124.4	
1967 January 17	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	
February	131.8	124.9	108.8	111.6	111.2	113.4	124.9	
March 21	131.8	124.9	108.9	111.7	110.8	113.4	125.4	
April 18	133.4	124.8	109.0	111.7	111.2	113.3	125.7	
May 16	134.0	120.1	109.0	111.6	111.4	112.9	125.9	
June 20	134.1	120.2	109.0	111.5	111.4	112.9	126.0	
July 18	134.6	120.3	109.0	111.6	112.7	113.1	126.3	
August 22	134.9	120.6	109.0	111.8	112.6	113.1	126.8	
September 19	135.2	120.9	109.0	112.0	112.7	113.5	127.0	
October 17	136.8	127.2	109.3	111.9	113.2	114.6	127.6	
November 14	137.6	130.0	109.3	112.0	113.9	114.9	127.9	
December 12	138.2	132.4	109.4	112.0	114.4	115.1	128.0	
1968 January 16	138.6	132.6	110.2	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)	
1955	2,419	2,426	659	671	3,781	1,112	669	23	71	1,687	219	
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1964	July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
	August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
	September	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
	October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
	November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
	December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965	January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
	February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
	March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
	April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
	May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
	June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
	July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
	August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
	September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
	October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
	November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
	December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966	January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	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	218	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	171	183	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	127	22
	April	198	230	64	76	257	5	110	3	12	117	10
	May	238	285	1,588	1,606	1,861	3	1,646	9	41	100	61
	June	166	204	70	79	259	8	184	1	33	21	12
	July	183	233	60	67	162	3	106	1	8	15	30

*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.
 §This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.
 ¶This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.
 ¶This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

(The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE.)

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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