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# In place of strife: A policy for industrial relations

The immediate setting up of an independent Commission on Industrial Relations and a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill are among the major actions and policies which the Government proposes to strengthen and improve industrial relations and which were outlined in a White Paper published recently (*IN PLACE OF STRIFE: A POLICY FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*: Cmnd 3888: HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net).

The White Paper follows the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations under the chairmanship of Lord Donovan, whose report, published in June last year (see this *GAZETTE*, June, 1968, page 460) it says "contains the essential material to enable both the Government and the country to decide what changes are needed for the 1970's".

## Joint effort

The proposals are intended to retain the best aspects of the traditional industrial relations system, its freedom, flexibility and general good sense of reasonable compromise, while "at the same time enabling us to grapple with what is wrong. They are designed to build on the initiatives already being taken by management and unions to reinforce, not weaken their responsibility. They are an opportunity and a challenge. The Government proposes a joint effort with all those involved to remake and improve the relationship of people at work."

There are, says the White Paper, necessarily conflicts of interest in industry. The objective of our industrial relations system should be to direct the forces which produce conflict towards constructive ends. The present system fails to prevent injustice, disruption of work and inefficient use of manpower, and until action is taken to remedy the defects conflict in British industry will often be damaging and anti-social.

## Active Government support

The Government is convinced that its proposals in the White Paper are justified on two main grounds. First, they will help to contain the destructive expression of industrial conflict, and to encourage a more equitable, ordered and efficient system of industrial relations which will benefit both those involved and the community at large. Second, they are based on the belief that the efforts of employers, unions and employees to reform collective bargaining need the active support and intervention of the Government.

The State has always been involved in the process of industrial relations, and the need for such intervention and involvement, in association with both sides of

industry, is now admitted by almost everyone, and the answer to the form it should take is to be found in an analysis of the present state of industrial relations in Britain. The report of the royal commission shows that at its best the system works well, and that many criticisms which have been made of it are largely unjustified.

Nevertheless, the present system has serious deficiencies. First, imperfect competition in many industries and the market power exercised by many firms enable unions and employers to combine to exploit their market power at the expense of the other members of the community. Second, the growing interdependence of modern industry means that the use of the strike weapon in certain circumstances can inflict disproportionate harm on the rest of society. Finally, our organised system of collective bargaining has not got to grips with a number of economic and social problems. As the royal commission indicated, it has often failed to provide for effective and acceptable collective bargaining arrangements covering matters of common concern to employees and employers. Little has been done to reform outdated and generally condemned procedural agreements.

## Four objectives

To remedy the defects in the existing system requires policies to secure four objectives—the reform of collective bargaining: the extension of the role and rights of trade unions: new aids to those who are involved in collective bargaining: new safeguards for the community and the individual.

Collective bargaining, if conducted efficiently between management and trade unions, represents the best method so far devised of advancing industrial democracy in the interests of both employers and employees, but even where it is well developed it has many defects. Often there is a marked difference between the formal collective bargaining system and what actually happens. The increasing concentration on "informality" and the network of shop floor arrangements which arise from it, create serious problems.

In too many cases procedural machinery is still seriously inadequate, and the lack of comprehensive, mutually agreed procedures encourages arbitrary behaviour by managements. Indeed, many "wildcat" strikes which cause so much concern today are the result of management's mistaken belief that it has the right to impose changes on its workpeople without full and adequate consultation, and then invite them to go through "procedure" afterwards. This is to show a complete misunderstanding of what good procedures

should be designed to do, namely to secure co-operation of employees through their representatives in the changes that affect their working lives. Until this approach is adopted there can be no fundamental solution to the problem of unofficial strikes.

There is, therefore, need for the reform of collective bargaining, both where industry-wide bargaining has become remote from the major issues, and where it still determines actual pay and conditions. The major responsibility for solving the problem lies with management. The initiative must lie with employers, for they are best placed to set in train the detailed study of existing systems and their defects and to make the right kind of positive approaches to trade unions. The best way forward will often be the negotiation of formal, comprehensive and authoritative company or factory agreements.

## Essential re-appraisals

The Government welcomes the readiness expressed by the CBI and TUC to ask employers' associations and trade unions to examine the situation industry by industry, and to ask management in consultation with the unions to review industrial relations in their undertakings. Such re-appraisals are essential if the defects of collective bargaining are to be remedied, and the Government will follow closely the progress of these reviews.

The views of the royal commission about the principles which should inform a satisfactory set of agreements are broadly accepted by the Government. So far as possible, agreements should be clear and precise, should assist the negotiation of pay structures that are comprehensive, fair and conducive to efficiency, and should also provide a link between pay and the improvement of performance or results within the individual plant or company. Their introduction will often provide a suitable opportunity for negotiations over restrictive practices. Employers should also develop and discuss with representatives of employees clear policies on such matters as recruitment, promotion and training.

## Commission on Industrial Relations

The Government, too, through the work of the Department of Employment and Productivity, shares the responsibility of bringing about the necessary changes in our system of industrial relations. This has caused it to expand and extend its existing arrangements for conciliation and to create a Manpower and Productivity Service. But, as the Donovan report pointed out, and as the CBI and TUC both recognise, there remains a major gap in the public apparatus for change. There is no institution primarily concerned with the reform of collective bargaining, and that is why the Government proposes to establish a Commission on Industrial Relations.

The relationship between the DEP and the CIR will be close and continuous. The commission will, however, be independent, and free to form its own views on the questions with which it deals. It will work on references from the Secretary of State to whom it will report, and

its recommendations will be followed up by the department's Manpower and Productivity Service. In these respects, its relationship with the department will be similar to that of the National Board for Prices and Incomes. But it is needed to do a different job, and its method of operation, and, therefore, its relationships with both sides of industry, will be different from those of the board.

The CIR will be concerned with ways of improving and extending procedural arrangements, and will also be required to tackle other problems that are not the responsibility of any public agency, so that its work will represent a novel extension of public involvement in industrial relations in this country. It will be authorised to obtain such information as is necessary for its work, but unlike the NBPI will not have the responsibility for applying prices and incomes criteria to particular disputes or settlements, nor will it be directly concerned to secure improvements in productivity.

## Tasks for new body

Among the tasks it will tackle will include investigation of trade union demands for recognition, encouragement of reforms in trade union structure and services, examination of cases where companies or trade unions report failure to negotiate satisfactory agreements, and reporting on other questions relating to its responsibilities. It will also be asked to advise the Secretary of State from time to time on the reform of the industrial relations system.

The Government does not propose to give the CIR any legal sanctions, apart from the authority to obtain information. It will look on the commission as a disseminator of good practice and a focus for reform by example. It expects that the work of the commission will help to bring about a general move towards the reform and re-structuring of collective bargaining arrangements. The commission will have a full-time chairman and several full-time or part-time members with relevant experience. It will initially be established as a royal commission to enable it to begin its work without delay. Provision to put it on a statutory basis will be included in an Industrial Relations Bill which the Government intends to present to Parliament as soon as possible.

## Registration of agreements

The Government will also set up a register of collective agreements which will be kept by the Department of Employment and Productivity, and which will enable the department and the CIR to obtain information they need to carry out the policies set out in the White Paper. Registration will at first be voluntary, and consultations about its scope are in progress with the CBI, TUC and nationalised industries. Later it will become statutory. Voluntary registration will include procedures for the determination of terms and conditions of employment: procedures for the settlement of grievances and disputes: arrangements for consultation about matters not covered by negotiation.

All companies and other undertakings employing more than 5,000 employees will be invited by the Government shortly to register their procedures agreements and arrangements with the Department of



Employment and Productivity, or to inform the department of the absence of such agreements or arrangements. In appropriate cases the department will also ask smaller firms to give information about procedure agreements and arrangements. The scope of the eventual statutory requirement to register, and within it the subjects for registration, will be decided in consultation with industry in the light of experience of the voluntary system. The department's Manpower and Productivity Service will use the registered agreements to ascertain where improvements are most needed, and where advice will be most helpful and will take appropriate follow-up action.

#### Collective agreements and the law

At present an individual employer and trade union can, if they so decide, make a collective agreement between them legally binding. However, as many employers' associations fall within the legal definition of a trade union, collective agreements between them and trade unions are subject to section 4(4) of the Trade Union Act 1871, which—for other reasons—precludes the direct legal enforcement of agreements between trade unions. Agreements between trade unions and employers' associations, therefore, cannot be made directly legally enforceable, even if the parties should want this.

It has been suggested that the Government should make all collective agreements legally binding whatever the wishes of the parties. The Government rejects this view. It believes that such a step could hinder, not help, the development of a more ordered system of collective bargaining. Moreover, to attempt to give legal force to agreements that were never designed for that purpose is not realistic, for most of them are not in an enforceable form, and, even if they were, employers would not enforce them.

It had also been proposed that not only should collective agreements be made legally enforceable against the wishes of the parties, but that the Government or a public agency should assume responsibility for initiating proceedings in the courts against those striking in breach of agreement. This, says the White Paper, is equally unacceptable.

#### Modification proposed

To ensure that there is no legal impediment to the observance of collective agreements negotiated between employers' associations and trade unions freely decided on by the two parties, the Government will propose in the Industrial Relations Bill to modify section 4(4) of the 1871 Act so that agreements between trade unions and employers' associations will be put in the same position as those between trade unions and individual employers, and that agreements could be made legally binding only by an express written provision in the agreement.

The Government proposes to go beyond the recommendations of the royal commission by including in its Bill a provision to enable trade unions to have from employers certain sorts of information that are needed for negotiations. It will have detailed discussions on this proposal, and will give full consideration to the safeguards needed to protect firms' commercial interests. It

will also discuss experiments on how workers' representatives can be appointed to boards of undertakings, and any changes in the law these consultations show to be desirable will be included in the Bill.

#### Wider negotiation

The abolition of customs and practices which restrict the effective use of resources requires negotiations initiated by employers. This is often best achieved in the context of wider negotiations aimed at producing a comprehensive agreement, since such an agreement can include alternative provisions for such matters as minimum earnings and job security, which are equally acceptable to the employees and more compatible with increasing efficiency. The overhaul of the collective bargaining system will facilitate such agreements, and will thus help to raise productivity. The Government agrees with the majority of the royal commission that penal powers would be of no value here.

On the question of increasing the supply of many kinds of skilled employees which is essential to the development of the economy, the White Paper states that the Government attaches great importance to the review of dilution agreements to ensure that they do not impede the acceptance of adults trained to the skilled level, including government training centre trainees. It has welcomed the recent statement by the Central Training Council on the urgent need to develop new attitudes to training for skilled work (see this GAZETTE, October 1968, page 835), and is discussing with the TUC and CBI the best way of making progress on the problem of adult trainees. It will be open to the Secretary of State in consultation with the CTC to seek the advice of the CIR on the industrial relations aspects of training problems, including dilution agreements.

#### Extension of collective bargaining

Noting that the proportion of the total labour force belonging to trade unions has declined in recent years, the White Paper says that the Government will encourage and help the extension of collective bargaining, and intends to take steps to remove unjustifiable obstacles to the growth of collective bargaining based on strong and independent trade unions. The Industrial Relations Bill will lay down the principle that no employer has the right to prevent an employee from belonging to a trade union. This principle will become a part of all contracts of employment, and the Bill will provide that any stipulation to the contrary should be void in law. The Bill will further provide that no Friendly Society should have a rule debarring trade unionists from membership. Employees will also be given a remedy if they are dismissed because of trade union membership.

#### Recognition disputes

Dealing with disputes about recognition of trade unions by employers, the White Paper says these are of two kinds—(a) where an employer refuses to recognise any union and (b) where he bargains with some unions but excludes others. They may also arise where an employer recognises but will not negotiate with a union.

In all these cases the CIR will be empowered to investigate, and if thought desirable to hold a secret ballot. The Government expects that in cases of refusal to recognise any union, employers will agree to accept an independent and unbiased recommendation by the CIR in favour of recognition. It proposes to include in the Bill, however, that where, despite such a recommendation, an employer refuses recognition, the Secretary of State should be empowered by Order to require him to recognise and negotiate with the union. If he does not, the union will be able unilaterally to take him to arbitration before the Industrial Court, whose award will be legally binding. The Bill will also propose that where, because of an employer's refusal to negotiate, the unions cannot get substantive claims properly considered, the Secretary of State should be able to make an Order by which the union could unilaterally take the employer to legally binding arbitration before the Industrial Court.

#### Inter-union conflicts

Inter-union conflicts which stem from multi-unionism are primarily for the TUC to try to resolve, and the Government looks to it to strengthen its procedures for this purpose. Only if it is unable to persuade the parties within a reasonable time to agree on a solution will the matter be referred to the CIR, which will often only be able to produce a durable solution if its recommendations exclude one or more unions from recognition. If in the last resort such a recommendation is not accepted, the Bill will propose a power for the Secretary of State, where necessary, to give effect by Order to the CIR's recommendation. The employer will be liable to financial penalty if he refuses to recognise the union or unions which the commission has recommended should be recognised, or recognises one against which it has recommended. A union using coercive action to obstruct the implementation of the commission's recommendation would also be liable to a financial penalty.

The proposal for examination of inter-union disputes by the TUC and CIR and a reserve power in the last resort, is far more realistic than the suggestion that inter-union disputes should be tackled by amending the legal definition of a "trade dispute" to exclude disputes between "workmen and workmen".

#### Industrial Board

A new Industrial Board will be responsible for dealing with these cases, as well as those arising from the "conciliation pause", ballots, registration and complaints against trade unions by individuals, which are mentioned later. The board will sit in panels, the members being drawn from the employees' and employers' panels of the Industrial Court, under the chairmanship of the president of the court, or one of its legal members. The panel's precise composition will depend on the nature of the case. The board will have power to impose financial penalties which will be recoverable only in the appropriate county court by attachment of earnings and other civil remedies for collection of debts, and procedures with similar effect will apply in Scotland. There will be no liability to imprisonment in default of payment or for failure to obey an Order.

The reforms proposed in the White Paper will, it says, increase the needs for further bargaining aids, particularly in trade union development and industrial relations training. Many employers' associations will in future find that their main work lies in assisting members to develop collective bargaining machinery and to improve industrial relations, and associations should review the adequacy of their service to meet such needs. The Government will consider these questions with the CBI, and, when making general references to the CIR about an industry or part of it, will ask the CIR to consider any changes needed in employers' associations.

#### Trade union role

To take their full part in a reformed and extended system of collective bargaining, trade unions themselves need to be reformed and extended. The initiation and encouragement of trade union reform are in the first place, as the royal commission said, the responsibility of individual trade unions. The Government looks to their executives to take urgent action. A major role could be played by the TUC, which should take primary responsibility for resolving disputes between member unions, and urging on them some of the royal commission's proposals.

But the Donovan report does not go far enough in its recommendations for modernising the trade union movement. The Industrial Relations Bill will, therefore, provide for grants and loans to be made available to trade unions by the CIR on the advice of a committee of independent and trade union members of the commission. The Bill will define the purposes for which assistance can be provided. The Government will have further consultations with the TUC on the details of this radical scheme, and hopes that unions generally will share its belief that such help will contribute to greater trade union effectiveness without compromising trade union independence.

#### Help for training

A reform of the collective bargaining system will make it even more necessary than it is now that trade union officers at all levels should be well trained. A Trade Union Development Scheme will be able to help with the cost of new courses provided by the TUC and the unions, and the Government will consider whether additional help should be given from public funds for courses provided by other bodies, and will discuss with industrial training boards how best their help can be developed. On the management side there is an equally urgent need for training in the techniques of industrial and human relations, and the Government is considering urgently ways of improving the situation, including the possibility of grants to encourage more training in industrial relations.

#### New safeguards

Strikes, the White Paper states, are inevitable in a system of free collective bargaining. But many strikes in contemporary Britain are avoidable. No Government



concerned with the advancement and prosperity of the country can afford to neglect any reasonable and practical proposal for reducing their incidence and effect. The fundamental solution lies in re-structuring of the present disordered and defective system of collective bargaining, the reform of which will remove many of the causes of strikes. The need to reduce the number of strikes through improved procedures will be an important element in the approach of the CIR, and other proposals in the White Paper will provide alternative remedies for matters which at present give rise to a large number of strikes.

In addition, the Government proposes new developments which will enable it to deploy its services more effectively and ensure that conciliation is given every chance to work before there is resort to harmful conflict. But the reforms it intends to initiate and encourage will inevitably take some time. Effective procedures cannot be introduced everywhere overnight, nor attitudes be changed quickly. Moreover, as the Donovan report recognised, even where procedures have been reformed there will still be cases of strikes in breach of them. As action of this kind can cause serious damage, not only to workers in the same firm and elsewhere, but to the country's economic development, the question whether measures can and should be taken to deal with it has to be faced.

#### Reducing unofficial strikes

A majority of the royal commission recommended that to reduce the number of unofficial strikes the protection given by section 3 of the Trades Disputes Act 1906 and the Trades Disputes Act 1965 in relation to the inducement of breach of a contract of employment should be limited to registered trade unions, and those acting on their behalf. The implementation of this recommendation would mean that unofficial strike leaders could be sued by employers for inducing strikers to break their contracts. The Government does not believe that this would lead to an improvement.

First, the great majority of employers would probably not be prepared to sue unofficial strike leaders. Second, unions could declare strikes by their members to be official unless they decided otherwise, thus bringing the leaders of such strikes once more under the protection of section 3 as amended. Third, if any employers did take legal action, the strike leaders would have no defence, even if their unofficial strike was justified. Far from helping to establish greater order in collective bargaining, the recommendation would have a seriously harmful effect. The Government does not propose to implement it. It also rejects the suggestion that it or an independent authority, such as the CIR, with statutory powers should take from employers the responsibility for negotiating good procedure agreements by imposing them if necessary and then ensuring they are enforced.

#### Community rights

Strikes may be official, unofficial, "constitutional" or "unconstitutional". Where a strike, whether official or unofficial, takes place after the exhaustion of an agreed

disputes procedure, it would be intolerable to deny the right to withdraw labour, since employees might have no other way of remedying a legitimate grievance. It is, however, a different matter for the community to ask, through the Government, that groups of employees shall not take strike action that may seriously damage the economy and their fellow employees before they have used the machinery of discussion to which they themselves have agreed, or which may be made available by the Government.

#### "Conciliation pause"

For this reason the Government will seek to reinforce, through the Industrial Relations Bill, the machinery of conciliation which already exists by giving the Secretary of State a discretionary reserve power to secure a "conciliation pause" in the case of unconstitutional strikes, and strikes where, because there is no agreed procedure, or, for other reasons, adequate joint discussions have not taken place. The power would be used only when, if the strike (or lock-out) continued, the effects were likely to be serious and only when the Department of Employment and Productivity's normal conciliation machinery had first been tried. The "conciliation pause" would enable every opportunity for negotiation to be explored, and would allow time for any suitable disputes procedure to be used. Under a good procedure it should be possible for an urgent matter to be fully considered within 28 days. Cases involving breaches of an Order introducing a "conciliation pause" would be heard by the Industrial Board.

Some of those who gave evidence to the royal commission wished to place a statutory duty on trade unions to use their "best endeavours" to prevent their members from taking unconstitutional action, and to use disciplinary action, including expulsion, where necessary, against their members under threat of de-registration with accompanying loss of immunity from tort liability where they failed to exercise these powers. In the Government's view the imposition of this legal duty would not help to create a healthy relationship between a trade union and its members. Nonetheless, the trade union movement must show its ability to discharge the obligation referred to in its statement if it rejects every other means of dealing with the problem it has itself recognised.

#### Use of ballots

The White Paper points out that the results of strike ballots under the American legislation illustrated one reason for rejecting, as the royal commission did, the suggestion that ballots should be made obligatory before official strikes. However it is a matter for concern that at present it is possible for a major official strike to be called when the support of those concerned may be in doubt. The Industrial Relations Bill, therefore, will give the Secretary of State discretionary powers to require the union involved to hold a ballot on the question of strike action.

The power will only be used where the Secretary of State believes that the proposed strike would involve a serious threat to the economy or public interest, and

there is doubt whether it commands the support of those concerned. The union would conduct the ballot in accordance with its own rules approved by the proposed Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. The union will consult the Secretary of State, who will have the final word on the form of the question to be put to the vote.

The White Paper sets out in an appendix 25 proposals which it is intended the Government will introduce in the Industrial Relations Bill including, in addition to those already mentioned, provisions to:

amend the law relating to Wages Councils and section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959: to introduce safeguards against unfair dismissal: to amend the Contracts of Employment Act: to extend the jurisdiction of the industrial tribunals: to require trade unions and employers' associations to have rules on certain subjects, and to register: to create a new Registrar of Trade Union and Employers' Associations, the post for the present to be combined with that of the Registrar of Friendly Societies: to provide new legal definition of "trade union" and "employers' association": to require

all but the smallest unions to have professional auditors: to enable a union to be sued in tort, except in the circumstances of a trade dispute: to make any necessary amendment to the definition of a trade dispute and to enable the Industrial Board to hear complaints by individuals of unfair or arbitrary action by trade unions.

The Queen's approval of the establishment of the Commission on Industrial Relations and the appointment of Mr. George Woodcock, general secretary of the TUC, to be its chairman was announced simultaneously with the publication of the White Paper.

The terms of reference of the new commission are:

To examine such matters as may be referred to it from time to time by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity concerning the functioning and development of institutions and procedures for the conduct of industrial relations between employers and their representatives on the one hand, and employees and their representatives on the other hand:

To promote improvements in such institutions, procedures and relations; and to report.



# Employment in food retailing

About one in ten of all the people who work in Great Britain are engaged in retail distribution, one-fifth of them being working proprietors and unpaid family helpers. Almost all this labour force is located in about 500,000 shops, nearly half in the food trade, and of these more than half were in the grocery and provision trade. The latter sector accounts for about one-fifth of the total labour force in distribution.

But, according to a report prepared by the Manpower Research Unit of the Department of Employment and Productivity and published recently (Manpower Studies No. 8: FOOD RETAILING, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 4s. 0d. net), the number of shops giving self-service in all or part of the establishment has been increasing in the last ten years. For example, between 1957 and 1961 the number of shops which provided this service increased by 140 per cent, and their share of total sales in the grocery trade rose between 9 and 10 per cent. to more than 20 per cent. It has also been estimated by authorities in the trade that the number of self-service outlets, about 23,000 at the end of 1967, may well increase to about 30,000, including about 7,500 supermarkets, by 1980.

## Counter and self service shops

The report is the eighth in a series by the Manpower Research Unit designed to assist in the consideration of manpower policy as well as of economic planning more generally. It compares the composition and use of the labour force in counter-service and self-service grocery shops, and, within the self-service sector, distinguishes further differences resulting from the greater scale of operation in supermarkets. It is based on inquiries made at 903 counter-service and 895 self-service shops, nearly all of which provided useful information. These shops covered a large range of selling areas and turnover, with counter-service tending towards the lower limits and self-service towards the higher. Counter-service shops tended also to be independent, that is with less than five branches, while self-service most frequently were in large multiples—ten or more branches—or co-operatives.

The changeover from counter-service to self-service will, the report concludes, be accompanied by a continuing trend towards larger shops which provide conditions for higher turnover and productivity and are regarded as more profitable. This conversion is more likely among medium and larger shops and closures more possible among the smaller ones.

The effects of the changes on the labour force in food retailing are likely to be that more young people and more unskilled people will be employed; fewer workers will

exercise traditional skills; and administration, management, office work and transport will occupy a smaller proportion of the labour force. Managers will require wider skills, more training and carry greater responsibility, while many shop workers will find themselves performing jobs with a lower skill-content and a less varied range of duties. The opportunities for part-time employment will probably increase, especially for students, and for Friday evening and Saturday work.

## Process of conversion

The spread of self-service methods is not likely to create any large-scale problems of redundancy. Conversion is a gradual process and the normal wastage and turnover of staff in retail distribution is large. For employers in large organisations, one of the more urgent tasks will be to ensure the recruitment and training of managers, since the traditional source, the counter-service side of the industry, is likely to become less able to produce enough potential branch managers of the kind and calibre increasingly required.

Only a small minority of the shops in the survey provided training courses. Independent shops and small multiples, both counter and self-service, rarely provided training courses of any kind. There was little uniformity in the methods employed in the training of staff and in the duration of courses. Apprenticeships were rare, facilities to attend day-release or equivalent further education classes or encouragement to take correspondence courses or attend evening classes were provided by a minority of shops, and incentives were offered more by self-service than counter-service establishments. The establishment of the industrial training board for distribution (see this GAZETTE, July 1968, page 563) will provide a further stimulus to the growing attention now being paid to the training of staff in the industry. Much thought and effort will be needed to ensure a sufficient supply of workers with skills in the handling and preparation of foods and other essential services.

## Part-time work

The average number of staff employed in counter-service shops was 4.8 full-time and 2.0 part-time, and in self-service 13.6 full-time and 6.3 part-time. Part-time workers were widely used in both kinds of shops, primarily for essential manning during peak periods, but also because sufficient full-time workers were not available. About one-third of all employees in retail grocery shops were part-time workers and of these about three-quarters were females.

Of all employees, two-thirds approximately were females. Counter-service shops generally had fewer young workers than self-service and the proportion of young workers in self-service shops tended to increase with the size of shop. Although most establishments were reasonably satisfied with the proportions of older and younger workers and of males and females on their staffs, one in five self-service and one in ten counter-service shops thought more males and young people were needed.

## Occupational structure

The occupational structure of the labour force varied between self-service and counter-service establishments. The latter had on the average a higher proportion of workers in administration and management, office work and transport, while in the former shops more were engaged in shop work. When shops with the same size of selling area were compared, the differences between the two kinds of service became even more marked. The smallest counter-service shops had 59 per cent. of staff on shop work (for example, sales staff, cashiers, shelf-fillers); self-service establishments of the same size had 73 per cent. In shops with over 1,000 square feet of selling area, counter-service shops had nearly 70 per cent. of the staff on shop work and this proportion did not change much as size increased. But in self-service, as size increased, so did the proportion of staff on shop work, rising to 83 per cent., among shops with 5,000 square feet and more.

Changes arising from the growth of self-service have been limited by the policy of many self-service shops, mainly the larger ones, to retain counters for the sale of bacon, cooked meat, fresh meat, fish and fruit, or to prepare and pre-pack these foods on their own premises. Also the sale of fresh meat, with its need for traditional skill, though common among the larger self-service shops was unusual among counter-service grocery shops.

## Traditional skill

Nevertheless, in counter-service establishments over half of all staff had some kind of traditional skill, while in self-service the proportion was less than a quarter. On the whole, the total numbers having traditional skills were thought likely to decrease, although some self-service shops considered that new skills had been created in packaging and presentation of goods and in checking-out purchases.

In counter-service shops most workers carried out a wide range of duties which involved a fair degree of skill and experience. Managers tended, to a large extent, to perform duties similar to their staff and there were few unskilled workers. In self-service the disposition of skill requirements was much more polarized. Management called for higher skill and greater responsibility, yet the majority of shop workers required relatively little skill and this they exercised in a narrower range of duties. In the middle, the traditional skills were still practised by a much reduced number of workers who were less frequently involved in customer-relationships.

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Though the majority of establishments were reasonably satisfied with the present proportion of skilled and experienced staff, an appreciable body of opinion, more in self-service than in counter-service, would have preferred more skilled staff. More staff training was being undertaken by self-service employers than by counter-service, though the overall amount was by no means large.

Self-service methods enabled many more unskilled workers to be employed and the larger the shop the greater the proportion that could be used. Also, the larger the shop the narrower was the opportunity for interchange of duties. Interchange was much less widespread in self-service food shops than in counter-service.

The survey found that the increased responsibility of management, arising from the introduction of self-service methods, was mainly in merchandising, customer-relations, larger range of commodities, control of staff, security and general administration. In particular, the development of the right relationship with customers became more difficult because the day-to-day work brought the manager less into contact with customers under self-service methods.

## Productivity variations

Productivity, in terms of the average amount of turnover per person employed, was greater in self-service than in counter-service except in the smaller establishments where there was little apparent difference. With both self-service and counter-service shops, productivity increased with the size of the establishment.

It was stated by authorities in some large retail organisations that the fundamental reason which lay behind decisions to convert from counter-service to self-service was a belief that the change in selling methods increased turnover and productivity. Self-service allowed more efficient use of selling space, improved presentation of goods and stimulated impulse buying; more customers could be handled and fixed costs were reduced as a proportion of turnover.

Conversion was often accompanied by enlargement of the selling area, higher turnover and increased staff. Duties became more specialised and a greater proportion of unskilled staff could be used to fill shelves and do packing. There was also a need to engage cashiers, and, where the range of goods was extended to include fresh meat, butchers were also required. On the whole however, wages took a smaller percentage of the increased turnover. The bigger the self-service store the greater were these effects.

## Manpower savings

In shops which had converted to self-service without enlarging the selling area, the effect of conversion on the numbers employed was slight, but the proportion of skilled and experienced workers decreased.

It should however be emphasised that as conversion to self-service often coincided with enlargement of the shop, some, at least, of the increased productivity arose from economies of scale. Also, any manpower savings in self-service shops were off-set to some extent by increased work in pre-packing goods, in warehouses and factories, which were outside the range of the inquiry.



# Further guidance on management training in industry

Effective programmes of management training and development represent an investment in manpower as distinct from the physical assets of a business, the real worth of which is determined not solely by the value of its physical assets, but by the quality of its management, states a report by the Management Training and Development Committee of the Central Training Council, published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity (TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGERS FURTHER PROPOSALS: HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6s. 0d. net).

This is the second report by the committee. The first (see this GAZETTE, October 1967, page 786) discussed in general terms the common features of effective schemes of management training and development. This one develops the theme and examines these common features in more detail. It recognises that whilst the training boards are only concerned with training, realistic recommendations for the training of managers must have reference to a firm's objectives, to its organisational structure and to its methods, particularly those concerned with people.

## Knowledge of job technology

An effective manager will, it says, need to know the technology of his job, the organisation and practices of his firm and the background against which it is operating. He should be able to recognise objectives, put them in order of importance, design and construct the means by which these objectives are attained, and measure periodically the progress made.

In recruiting and selecting for management the aim should be to identify in the candidates the personal qualities and acquired skills, professional and managerial, which in the context of the particular job are most likely to lead to these basic operations in the work of the manager being well done. The qualities and skills to be looked for, and the emphasis to be placed on each, will vary from job to job.

Positive leadership, participation and example from those in the most senior positions is essential if the various techniques it discusses are to be effective and not allowed to degenerate into mere routine. The policy of the board of directors must be to see that the importance of management development is recognised throughout the company, and senior executives must keep under review the training policies of the organisation as a whole. Against the background of rapid technological and social change, management training and development should be regarded as a continuous process applying to all managers, both as individuals and members of a team.

A successful management development programme calls for the integration of techniques. The techniques of analysis of managerial jobs, appraisal of performance and potential of managers, assessment of present and future needs at the management level and the maintenance of personal records, and how they can be applied in the process of determining the training needs of managers, are examined in one section of the report.

## Application of techniques

This is concerned to show the inter-relationship of these techniques, and to state the principles which should underlie their application in all companies, irrespective of size or industry. The techniques themselves are not described in detail nor are model forms for use in applying them offered. Circumstances vary too widely for that, but industrial training boards may be able to give more detailed guidance to their industries, or to particular sections of them.

The report emphasizes that the use of any one of these techniques in isolation is not likely to be of much value. The integration of techniques when achieved will make a positive contribution to improved business results, among them, for example, more effective training, more efficient succession planning, more concentration by managers on the results they are trying to achieve than on their immediate activities, and opportunities for keeping organisational structure under review and introducing new ideas will be more apparent.

Firms that use these techniques have found they benefit from doing so, but the benefits cannot be won without much effort and investment, particularly at the launching stage.

## Strong lead indispensable

A strong lead from the top is, therefore, indispensable, backed where necessary by a senior executive with special responsibility for the work. The first ingredient for success is for the board of directors to commit themselves to the introduction of a management development scheme, and to explain to senior managers its purpose and method of operation. Systems on these lines cannot be introduced in their entirety in one stage, and several stages may be necessary. It will be the senior executive's task to see that as the system develops it is fully integrated into the general running of the business. The report suggests that a pilot scheme throughout all levels in one section or department would be beneficial before attempting to introduce the scheme throughout the whole organisation, or apply it to a single level or grade.

The report seeks to identify some of the more important factors that all firms will wish to consider when examining methods and practices of recruitment and selection best suited to their own circumstances. It deals with personal qualities most relevant to management competence, secondly, with possible sources of recruitment, thirdly with the various factors firms might take into account in formulating a recruitment policy, and, finally, with the techniques and processes of selection. It suggests that in management selection, mental ability, imagination, courage, self-confidence and balance are of particular significance.

## Sources of recruitment

Potential managers may be recruited from employees on the shop floor or in technical and commercial posts, from well qualified school-leavers or from university graduates. For middle and higher management posts the main source of recruitment is usually the existing staff. The extent to which these sources of recruitment are used will depend on the organisation's recruitment policy, which must be devised not only to achieve a proper manning of existing posts, but also to maintain a range of potential ability at all levels of management to provide qualified successors for vacancies that may occur. In formulating its policy an organisation has to decide on the extent to which it wishes to give preference to promotion from within, or to depend on recruitment from outside.

In considering the advantages and disadvantages of internal promotion and external recruitment, the report points out that there may be exceptions to the general policy, but these should not be so numerous that they will undermine assurances about promotion prospects which were given on first recruitment. It also outlines the techniques and processes designed to achieve the best match between the needs of the firm and the talent and potential of the individuals available.

The section dealing with the practical construction and operation of training and development programmes states that there will obviously be differences in the content and emphasis of programmes designed for different stages or levels of management. There will also be differences in training methods used. Programmes are considered in relation to three broad categories—new entrants from educational establishments, existing managers with need for training to improve their performance and develop their versatility and potential, and those with more than ordinary potential who appear capable of reaching higher levels of responsibility.

## Help for new entrants

Initial training for entrants direct from school will be designed to bridge the gap between the educational world and that of business, in which the trainee should be helped to familiarise himself with his environment and gain a broad grasp of the technology of the industry and of the company itself. Whatever system is adopted, the trainee should not be a passive recipient of instruction, but should be actively involved in finding out what he

wants to know. The new entrant should never be deterred from studying for some suitable technological or professional qualification, which will not only enhance his value as a manager, but develop his intellectual powers and judgment.

Where improvement of performance of existing managers is concerned, the training needs of each individual may in principle be discovered by comparing the requirements of his job with an appraisal of his performance in the job, but this is not simple in practice. There may also be limitations from inadequate training facilities, or because a manager cannot be released from his work at a particular time. But the first step must be to establish with as much precision as possible what it is a manager needs to learn.

All training must be relevant to an individual's needs and the firm's requirements. The dividing line between training and working on the job in broadening the manager's experience becomes hard to distinguish, and examples of working assignments to broaden experience for junior managers and at more senior levels are quoted. In providing opportunities for managers to broaden their experience and increase their range the firm should take into account both the aspirations of the individual and its forward requirements as represented in its management succession plans.

## Developing potential

Many of the measures suggested for the improvement of performance are also appropriate to developing potential where the need is for more than usual opportunities for widening experience by means of planned job movements, and for experience in as wide a range of tasks as possible.

Generally speaking, the report adds, programmes of development will consist at least as much in providing opportunities and real tests of ability as in formal training. Among the problems involved in providing for planned career development, however, the major one is to find or create the right opportunities, whether for potential top managers who require a change of experience, or for young trainees requiring a first posting, or to accommodate highly trained direct entrants such as business school graduates. The effectiveness of training at managerial levels is difficult to assess, and often impossible to measure. In attempting it, four questions need to be considered—whether the training needs were correctly identified, whether the programmes met those needs, whether the results were commensurate with the costs, and whether they could have been achieved more economically.

Regular appraisal of individual performance will often go a long way towards answering the first two: on the others, the assessment is unavoidably a matter of judgment. The cost of introducing and maintaining training programmes for managers can be substantial and the return at times difficult to evaluate. But the same can be said of other forms of business investment. The real worth of a business is determined not solely by the value of its physical assets, but also by the quality of its management.







Table 2 Food, Drink and Tobacco (Order III)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART B.</b>										
TOTAL	101,790	21,820	5,370	128,980	3,110	110	890	1,470	640	610
<b>1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>										
Production workers										
Bakers and confectioners	11,660	3,630	1,200	16,490	900	50	320	170	290	160
Brewers	520	20	—	540	20	—	—	10	—	—
Flour millers	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,740	620	20	3,380	150	60	10	70	—	—
Maintenance workers										
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	21,680	—	—	21,680	1,130	—	60	110	—	—
Electricians	5,310	—	—	5,310	350	—	—	10	—	—
Bricklayers	740	—	—	740	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	2,850	—	—	2,850	120	—	20	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	7,450	70	—	7,520	440	—	30	120	—	—
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>										
Rollermen	940	—	—	940	—	—	—	30	—	—
Screensmen, machinemen	1,250	—	—	1,250	—	—	—	50	—	—
Silksmen	300	40	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doughmakers, doughmixers (bread), mixers, mixing machine operators	5,040	440	20	5,500	—	—	30	80	—	—
Ovenmen	3,420	120	180	3,720	—	—	10	—	—	—
Machine setters, machinemen	1,600	290	50	1,940	—	—	10	40	—	—
Pie-makers, pastrycooks	1,010	1,850	750	3,610	—	—	10	40	20	10
Butchers, cutters, boners, curers	6,040	740	370	7,150	—	—	210	310	—	90
Meat cooks, essence makers, sausage makers	930	1,540	420	2,890	—	—	10	10	70	10
Cigarette-making machine operators	870	160	30	1,060	—	—	—	10	—	—
Cigarette makers (hand), cigar makers	100	550	10	660	—	—	—	—	10	10
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	15,910	8,750	1,770	26,430	—	—	170	330	250	320
<b>3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere</b>										
TOTAL	11,330	3,000	550	14,880	—	—	—	80	—	10
<b>Part C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient</b>										
TOTAL	46,950	44,700	22,600	114,250	—	—	290	580	680	940
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>										
TOTAL	170,780	82,930	49,280	302,990	—	—	260	380	210	160
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	36,380	20,020	10,370	66,770	—	—	70	100	90	40
Road transport drivers	41,850	210	80	42,140	—	—	40	30	—	—
Canteen staff	660	6,060	2,490	9,210	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	37,870	8,430	3,360	49,660	—	—	50	30	30	50
Other employees	54,020	48,210	32,980	135,210	—	—	100	220	90	70
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>428,540</b>	<b>212,230</b>	<b>86,600</b>	<b>727,370</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,300</b>

Table 2 Chemicals and Allied Industries (Order IV)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>										
TOTAL	120,490	54,740	5,100	180,330	740	30	470	4,030	650	940
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	30,500	880	—	31,380	—	—	—	260	—	—
Scientists and technologists	16,380	860	40	17,280	400	10	50	840	—	70
Draughtsmen	2,410	30	—	2,440	70	—	—	30	—	—
Other technicians	22,630	4,340	90	27,060	130	—	360	2,110	90	410
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	21,260	44,540	4,660	70,460	20	—	50	380	520	380
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	27,310	4,090	310	31,710	120	20	10	410	40	80
<b>PART B.</b>										
TOTAL	78,840	3,020	580	82,440	5,090	—	200	990	20	50
<b>1. Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>										
Production workers										
Process workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	6,050	780	280	7,110	370	—	20	30	20	—
Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	1,190	—	—	1,190	60	—	—	50	—	—
Electricians	140	—	—	140	10	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	130	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,000	10	—	1,010	30	—	10	—	—	—

Table 2 Chemicals and Allied Industries (Order IV)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>Maintenance workers</b>										
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	20,420	—	—	20,420	2,320	—	30	140	—	—
Electricians	5,760	—	—	5,760	810	—	—	10	—	—
Instrument artificers	3,040	—	—	3,040	760	—	—	10	—	—
Other skilled engineering workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	6,780	—	—	6,780	640	—	30	10	—	—
Bricklayers	860	—	—	860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,800	—	—	1,800	50	—	—	10	—	—
Other skilled building workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,270	—	—	2,270	40	—	—	—	—	—
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>										
TOTAL	21,520	1,010	290	22,820	—	—	110	700	—	40
<b>3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere</b>										
TOTAL	7,850	1,220	10	9,080	—	—	—	30	—	10
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient</b>										
TOTAL	59,650	17,450	4,980	82,080	—	—	190	900	240	580
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>										
TOTAL	83,740	24,970	12,970	121,680	—	—	150	330	30	90
Warehouse workers and despatch packers	16,570	3,960	1,390	21,920	—	—	110	90	10	20
Road transport drivers	11,360	50	—	11,410	—	—	—	20	—	—
Canteen staff	700	4,930	2,290	7,920	—	—	—	10	10	40
Labourers	26,410	1,540	740	28,690	—	—	10	110	—	—
Other employees	28,700	14,490	8,550	51,740	—	—	30	100	10	30
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>342,720</b>	<b>100,180</b>	<b>23,630</b>	<b>466,530</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,660</b>

Table 3 Metal Manufacture (Order V)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>										
TOTAL	92,450	31,360	2,040	125,850	2,360	170	720	3,880	1,290	1,260
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	27,760	220	—	27,980	—	—	—	530	—	—
Scientists and technologists	5,520	130	—	5,650	260	—	—	370	—	10
Draughtsmen	4,140	40	30	4,210	540	—	—	190	10	—
Other technicians	13,580	540	30	14,150	940	40	240	1,120	30	50
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	27,950	28,270	1,930	58,150	330	130	410	1,080	1,240	1,160
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	13,500	2,160	50	15,710	290	—	70	590	10	40
<b>PART B.</b>										
TOTAL	282,560	13,990	2,500	299,050	11,310	30	2,580	4,130	100	410
<b>1. Skilled craftsmen employed on production or maintenance</b>										
Blacksmiths	880	—	—	880	20	—	—	—	—	—
Boilermakers	2,290	—	—	2,290	320	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers and masons	3,890	—	—	3,890	140	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,810	—	—	1,810	110	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	9,730	—	—	9,730	1,610	—	10	70	—	—
Fitters	20,280	20	—	20,300	2,820	—	10	160	—	—
Machinists	7,430	600	260	8,290	510	10	60	60	10	30
Roll turners and roll grinders	1,720	—	—	1,720	160	—	—	—	—	—
Other turners	4,380	10	—	4,390	440	—	—	10	—	—
Moulders and coremakers	18,540	1,430	260	20,230	1,170	20	160	500	10	—
Pattern makers	3,490	—	—	3,490	460	—	50	10	—	—
Plumbers and pipe fitters	2,440	—	—	2,440	120	—	—	—	—	—
Welders and burners	4,550	10	—	4,560	300	—	20	40	—	—
All other skilled craftsmen	10,880	70	—	10,950	960	—	80	210	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	2,170	—	—	2,170	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>2. Production workers (occupations other than labourers) employed at:—</b>										
Blast furnaces, sinter plants and ore preparation	10,450	20	—	10,470	—	—	—	10	—	—
Melting shops	18,720	—	—	18,720	—	—	40	140	—	—
Rolling mills	38,530	270	—	38,800	—	—	400	530	—	—
Ancillary processes associated with rolling mills	17,130	280	10	17,420	—	—	100	190	—	—
Bright bar manufacture	2,200	160	—	2,360	—	—	—	10	—	—
Forges and ancillary processes	4,970	150	20	5,140	—	—	90	110	—	—
Tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture (including coating)	23,120	1,520	290	24,930	—	—	50	260	—	10
Foundries and ancillary processes	34,510	2,290	240	37,040	—	—	130	980	—	260
Other production departments	29,770	7,080	1,420	38,270	—	—	150	700	50	110
Junior operatives not yet allocated	1,660	30	—	1,690	—	—	1,230	80	30	—







Table 6 Electrical Goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
TOTAL	144,010	4,760	620	149,390	19,780	—	990	2,560	20	160	
Production workers											
Tool makers, tool room fitters	11,500	10	—	11,510	1,250	—	80	150	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	10,850	20	—	10,870	280	—	40	160	—	—	
Turners	5,280	10	—	5,290	650	—	20	70	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	7,380	190	10	7,580	700	—	60	110	—	—	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	16,410	450	210	17,070	2,070	—	270	630	10	—	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	16,130	220	20	16,370	1,490	—	40	160	—	—	
Electricians	2,850	20	—	2,870	640	—	20	80	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	500	20	—	520	60	—	10	—	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Welders	2,870	90	40	3,000	190	—	20	30	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	4,210	40	—	4,250	180	—	160	190	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	440	—	—	440	40	—	—	10	—	—	
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	3,520	20	40	3,580	610	—	50	60	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	10,100	1,250	220	11,570	110	—	40	70	—	—	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	720	10	—	730	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	680	—	—	680	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers	670	30	—	700	30	—	10	20	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	11,720	1,550	20	13,290	20	—	—	160	—	30	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	10,490	680	50	11,220	860	—	160	580	10	130	
Apprentices taking general course	9,690	—	—	9,690	9,690	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers											
Instrument and control mechanics	320	—	—	320	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	7,610	—	—	7,610	390	—	10	60	—	—	
Electricians	4,200	—	—	4,200	380	—	—	10	—	—	
Bricklayers	210	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	1,340	—	—	1,340	40	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	3,850	150	10	4,010	60	—	—	10	—	—	
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training</b>											
TOTAL	96,710	151,440	39,880	288,030	—	—	1,110	2,920	1,620	8,540	
Machinists	31,860	22,000	5,320	59,180	—	—	220	1,010	160	780	
Assemblers and viewers	24,250	94,630	26,970	145,850	—	—	520	930	1,030	5,480	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	40,600	34,810	7,590	83,000	—	—	370	980	430	2,280	
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	70,340	25,600	10,810	106,750	—	—	90	270	100	110	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	23,220	5,020	910	29,150	—	—	30	120	10	—	
Road transport drivers	5,520	10	20	5,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	740	5,460	2,510	8,710	—	—	10	30	30	—	
Labourers	20,080	810	630	21,520	—	—	—	30	—	—	
Other employees	20,780	14,300	6,740	41,820	—	—	50	90	60	110	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>517,390</b>	<b>264,660</b>	<b>58,650</b>	<b>840,700</b>	<b>29,590</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>11,190</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>10,320</b>	

Table 7 Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Minimum List Heading 370.1)\*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>											
TOTAL	17,040	3,960	380	21,380	920	60	80	90	130	60	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	4,920	60	10	4,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	870	—	—	870	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Draughtsmen	3,530	10	—	3,540	850	—	10	30	—	—	
Other technicians	1,740	40	—	1,780	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	4,230	3,280	260	7,770	50	30	30	40	130	60	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,750	570	110	2,430	—	30	40	—	—	—	

Table 7 Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Minimum List Heading 370.1)\*—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
TOTAL	68,210	140	—	68,350	10,210	10	210	100	—	—	
Production workers											
Platers	6,740	—	—	6,740	940	—	20	10	—	—	
Riveters, hand, pneumatic, etc.	1,000	—	—	1,000	40	—	—	—	—	—	
Holders on	300	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Caulkers, hand and machine	2,030	—	—	2,030	240	—	—	—	—	—	
Burners	1,800	—	—	1,800	110	—	—	10	—	—	
Welders	7,970	—	—	7,970	1,110	—	30	30	—	—	
Shipwrights, boatwrights (including loftsmen)	8,710	—	—	8,710	1,470	—	100	10	—	—	
Riggers	1,160	—	—	1,160	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Joiners and other woodworkers	6,960	—	—	6,960	1,000	—	20	30	—	—	
Drillers	930	—	—	930	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Shipsmiths or blacksmiths	920	—	—	920	80	—	10	—	—	—	
Coppersmiths	880	—	—	880	120	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheet iron/metal workers	1,840	—	—	1,840	310	—	—	—	—	—	
Mechanics/fitters	8,930	—	—	8,930	1,800	—	20	—	—	—	
Turners	1,480	—	—	1,480	200	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	4,930	—	—	4,930	870	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers	4,570	—	—	4,570	690	—	10	—	—	—	
Painters and decorators	2,540	—	—	2,540	170	—	—	—	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	610	—	—	610	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,740	130	—	1,870	220	10	—	10	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	580	—	—	580	580	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers											
Instrument and control mechanics	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	700	—	—	700	70	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	680	—	—	680	110	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance joiners and other woodworkers	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	110	10	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training</b>											
TOTAL	13,130	60	—	13,190	—	—	—	—	20	—	
Redleaders	1,790	—	—	1,790	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Stagers	1,050	—	—	1,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crane and winch drivers	1,600	10	—	1,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other semi-skilled production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	8,690	50	—	8,740	—	—	—	—	10	—	
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	18,570	860	770	20,200	—	—	40	20	—	—	
Stores, warehouse workers	1,170	—	—	1,170	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Road and yard transport drivers	700	—	—	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	30	420	170	620	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	13,760	290	60	14,110	—	—	10	20	—	—	
Other employees	2,910	150	540	3,600	—	—	20	—	—	—	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>116,950</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>123,120</b>	<b>11,130</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>60</b>	

\* The coverage for industry Order VII (i.e., shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industries, but nevertheless represents the greater part of the industry Order.

Table 8 Marine Engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)\*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>											
TOTAL	6,410	2,120	90	8,620	430	10	80	60	90	100	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	1,470	30	—	1,500	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	590	30	—	620	60	—	—	—	—	—	
Draughtsmen	1,300	60	—	1,360	280	10	20	10	—	—	
Other technicians	950	90	—	1,040	60	—	—	10	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,490	1,690	90	3,270	30	—	50	20	90	80	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	610	220	—	830	—	—	10	10	—	20	



Table 8 Marine Engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)\*—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6,7)			Others being trained (8-11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
<b>PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
TOTAL	13,630	—	—	—	13,630	2,920	—	60	80	—	—
Production workers											
Tool makers, tool room fitters	320	—	—	—	320	40	—	—	—	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turners	2,120	—	—	—	2,120	540	—	20	—	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	660	—	—	—	660	40	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	4,480	—	—	—	4,480	1,250	—	10	40	—	—
Electricians	150	—	—	—	150	30	—	—	—	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	750	—	—	—	750	170	—	—	10	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	340	—	—	—	340	30	—	—	30	—	—
Welders	640	—	—	—	640	70	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers	290	—	—	—	290	30	—	—	—	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	300	—	—	—	300	30	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	550	—	—	—	550	40	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	430	—	—	—	430	40	—	—	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	130	—	—	—	130	10	—	—	—	—	—
Other woodworkers	70	—	—	—	70	10	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	120	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	10	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	900	—	—	—	900	160	—	—	10	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	330	—	—	—	330	330	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers											
Instrument and control mechanics	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	270	—	—	—	270	40	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	230	—	—	—	230	50	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	80	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	160	—	—	—	160	10	—	—	—	—	—
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training</b>											
TOTAL	2,770	140	—	—	2,910	—	—	—	70	—	—
Machinists	1,840	120	—	—	1,960	—	—	—	40	—	—
Assemblers and viewers	40	10	—	—	50	—	—	—	10	—	—
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	890	10	—	—	900	—	—	—	20	—	—
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	5,440	380	340	—	6,160	—	—	20	—	—	—
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	610	20	—	—	630	—	—	10	—	—	—
Road transport drivers	130	30	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	180	70	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	3,040	80	40	—	3,160	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other employees	1,660	70	230	—	1,960	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>28,250</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>31,320</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

\* See footnote \* on page 21.

Table 9 Vehicles (Order VIII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6,7)			Others being trained (8-11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>											
TOTAL	169,040	50,200	3,290	—	222,530	8,030	270	280	2,930	1,140	700
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	36,560	390	—	—	36,950	—	—	—	370	—	—
Scientists and technologists	12,880	120	—	—	13,000	2,250	10	—	400	—	—
Draughtsmen	15,910	110	10	—	16,030	1,670	10	50	540	—	—
Other technicians	31,650	690	30	—	32,370	2,630	10	10	710	—	30
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	47,070	45,040	3,050	—	95,160	550	240	180	550	1,100	620
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	24,970	3,850	200	—	29,020	930	—	40	360	40	50
<b>PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
TOTAL	234,980	900	80	—	235,960	25,200	10	810	1,910	10	20
Production workers											
Tool makers, tool room fitters	18,520	—	—	—	18,520	1,770	—	10	110	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	18,030	—	—	—	18,030	650	—	40	270	—	—
Turners	8,820	—	10	—	8,830	750	—	—	20	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	17,280	100	—	—	17,380	670	—	130	290	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	3,330	—	—	—	3,330	130	—	10	10	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	42,400	60	—	—	42,460	2,910	—	190	340	—	—
Electricians	4,300	—	—	—	4,300	500	—	—	10	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	1,160	—	—	—	1,160	210	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	710	—	—	—	710	30	—	—	—	—	—
Welders	9,030	60	—	—	9,090	410	—	60	80	—	—
Sheet metal workers	9,640	—	—	—	9,640	940	—	60	100	—	—

Table 9 Vehicles (Order VIII)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6,7)			Others being trained (8-11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	1,650	—	—	—	1,650	130	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	380	—	—	—	380	10	—	—	—	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	10,990	10	—	—	11,000	1,530	—	80	180	—	—
Coach trimmers	3,550	70	—	—	3,620	170	—	40	40	10	20
Inspectors and markers-off	22,890	350	60	—	23,300	270	—	20	80	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	850	20	—	—	870	70	—	—	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	1,480	—	—	—	1,480	180	—	10	10	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	2,190	—	—	—	2,190	130	—	—	40	—	—
Other woodworkers	2,260	10	—	—	2,270	40	—	30	40	—	—
Bricklayers	70	—	—	—	70	10	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	7,250	70	10	—	7,330	—	—	—	90	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	13,270	150	—	—	13,420	960	10	90	90	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	11,530	—	—	—	11,530	11,530	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers											
Instrument and control mechanics	530	—	—	—	530	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	11,060	—	—	—	11,060	720	—	10	30	—	—
Electricians	5,670	—	—	—	5,670	360	—	—	20	—	—
Bricklayers	470	—	—	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,530	—	—	—	1,530	50	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	4,140	—	—	—	4,140	70	—	30	60	—	—
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training</b>											
TOTAL	170,760	26,050	2,890	—	199,700	—	—	820	3,080	200	460
Machinists	56,110	9,880	1,280	—	67,270	—	—	320	1,140	120	120
Assemblers and viewers	51,510	10,260	870	—	62,640	—	—	230	870	50	220
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	63,140	5,910	740	—	69,790	—	—	270	1,070	30	120
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	109,420	12,880	5,320	—	127,620	10	—	70	290	20	50
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	32,000	2,760	320	—	35,080	—	—	10	100	—	—
Road transport drivers	10,060	80	—	—	10,140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	540	4,140	1,150	—	5,830	10	—	—	10	—	—
Labourers	29,230	910	450	—	30,590	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other employees	37,590	4,990	3,400	—	45,980	—	—	60	180	20	50
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>684,200</b>	<b>90,030</b>	<b>11,580</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>785,810</b>	<b>33,240</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>8,210</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,230</b>

Table 10 Manufacture of Metal Goods (Order IX)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6,7)			Others being trained (8-11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>											
TOTAL	68,380	37,650	4,860	—	110,890	1,590	280	420	2,220	1,060	1,170
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	27,050	1,410	210	—	28,670	—	—	—	380	—	—
Scientists and technologists	1,550	80	20	—	1,650	110	—	—	70	—	—
Draughtsmen	4,590	80	—	—	4,670	510	—	90	300	10	20
Other technicians	4,810	220	—	—	5,030	420	10	40	340	—	10
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	17,300	33,810	4,390	—	55,500	310	270	240	710	1,020	1,090
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	13,080	2,050	240	—	15,370	240	—	50	420	3	







Table 13 Clothing (Minimum List Headings 441-449)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>										
TOTAL	20,140	26,560	2,220	48,920	—	10	40	130	260	40
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	11,210	3,560	100	14,870	—	—	40	40	—	—
Scientists and technologists	30	120	20	170	—	—	—	—	—	—
Draughtsmen	60	30	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other technicians	590	570	20	1,180	—	10	—	—	10	30
Clerical and other staff (including works office)	3,830	19,150	1,890	24,870	—	—	—	20	230	10
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	4,420	3,130	190	7,740	—	—	—	70	20	—
<b>PART B</b>										
TOTAL	35,040	167,390	22,460	224,890	990	170	1,180	490	10,240	2,170
<b>1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>										
<b>Production workers</b>										
Tailors and cutters (clothing)	16,270	5,960	840	23,070	840	170	730	430	210	20
Alteration hands (clothing)	310	730	190	1,230	10	—	—	—	—	—
Dyer-mixers (hat manufacture)	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Formers (hat manufacture)	110	20	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journeyman finishers (hat manufacture)	240	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	540	1,400	60	2,000	10	—	40	20	50	—
<b>Maintenance workers</b>										
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	2,580	—	—	2,580	120	—	20	—	—	—
Electricians	230	—	—	230	10	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	610	140	—	750	—	—	—	10	—	—
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>										
Garment pressers	5,470	11,950	1,580	19,000	—	—	90	10	240	110
Finishers (clothing)	280	16,750	3,060	20,090	—	—	10	—	260	100
Fitter-trimmers	1,220	2,200	380	3,800	—	—	170	—	50	30
Machinists	2,920	112,090	15,010	130,020	—	—	10	10	8,390	1,670
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	2,800	12,070	1,330	16,200	—	—	110	10	1,040	240
<b>3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere</b>										
TOTAL	1,310	4,080	10	5,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient</b>										
TOTAL	1,730	42,290	5,040	49,060	—	—	80	10	1,870	640
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>										
TOTAL	15,790	17,950	5,330	39,070	—	—	90	—	100	30
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	7,570	5,980	940	14,490	—	—	80	—	50	10
Road transport drivers	1,950	50	10	2,010	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	170	3,620	1,450	5,240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	1,660	260	160	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other employees	4,440	8,040	2,770	15,250	—	—	10	—	50	20
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>72,700</b>	<b>254,190</b>	<b>35,050</b>	<b>361,940</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>12,440</b>	<b>2,870</b>

Table 14 Footwear (Minimum List Heading 450)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>										
TOTAL	7,160	5,680	620	13,460	50	—	10	140	110	30
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	3,010	410	10	3,430	—	—	—	10	—	—
Scientists and technologists	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Draughtsmen	60	10	—	70	10	—	—	—	—	—
Other technicians	660	60	—	720	20	—	—	—	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,560	4,770	610	6,940	—	—	10	30	110	30
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,800	430	—	2,230	20	—	—	90	—	—
<b>PART B</b>										
TOTAL	23,410	28,270	2,240	53,920	60	—	520	230	1,210	440
<b>1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>										
<b>Production workers</b>										
Clickers	5,350	70	100	5,520	—	—	190	80	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	600	120	—	720	30	—	20	20	—	—

Table 14 Footwear (Minimum List Heading 450)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>Maintenance workers</b>										
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	790	—	—	790	30	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	120	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	210	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>										
Closing operators, skivers, beadlers, folders	390	3,370	360	4,120	—	—	—	—	80	10
Performers	50	510	50	610	—	—	—	—	10	10
Closing machinists, flat, post and derby side	230	14,560	1,160	15,950	—	—	—	10	790	350
Fitters, bending over operators, eyeletters	120	2,690	180	2,990	—	—	—	—	20	—
Pressmen, planet rounders, heel builders	1,120	120	—	1,240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pullers over, staple, consul, bed, side and toe lasters	3,790	50	—	3,840	—	—	20	30	—	—
Sole attachers pre-finished	1,210	40	—	1,250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heel attachers, sluggers, passers	1,040	200	—	1,240	—	—	—	10	—	—
Heel trimmers, scourers, edge trimmers, edge setters, takers off	1,900	150	10	2,060	—	—	10	10	10	—
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	5,090	5,790	380	11,260	—	—	280	70	240	70
<b>3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere</b>										
TOTAL	1,240	600	—	1,840	—	—	—	—	60	—
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient</b>										
TOTAL	7,140	8,310	520	15,970	—	—	200	70	300	100
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>										
TOTAL	4,490	3,950	740	9,180	—	—	10	—	10	10
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	1,740	1,500	120	3,360	—	—	10	—	—	—
Road transport drivers	370	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	10	410	170	590	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	850	20	30	900	—	—	—	—	10	—
Other employees	1,520	2,020	420	3,960	—	—	—	—	—	10
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>42,200</b>	<b>46,210</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>92,530</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>580</b>

Table 15 Bricks, Glass, Cement, etc. (Minimum List Headings 461 and 463-469)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>										
TOTAL	39,400	16,100	1,200	56,700	440	—	150	1,310	310	210
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	14,460	370	10	14,840	—	—	—	230	—	—
Scientists and technologists	1,680	90	—	1,770	30	—	20	180	—	10
Draughtsmen	1,980	20	—	2,000	120	—	10	100	—	—
Other technicians	3,260	190	—	3,450	130	—	40	300	—	10
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	11,650	14,600	1,150	27,400	150	—	80	260	310	160
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	6,370	830	40	7,240	10	—	—	240	—	30
<b>PART B</b>										
TOTAL	54,790	1,490	380	56,660	3,410	—	1,000	1,720	30	40
<b>1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>										
<b>Production workers</b>										
Furnacemen, smelters (glass)	610	—	—	610	—	—	—	50	—	—
Crown glass makers	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gatherers, ballmakers	570	—	—	570	40	—	80	30	—	—
Glass blowers—furnance	570	—	—	570	30	—	20	20	—	—
—bench	510	100	60	670	110	—	20	30	—	—
Glass cutters—flat glass	1,090	50	—	1,140	70	—	10	40	—	—
—domestic glass	280	40	20	340	60	—	10	—	10	—
Single lens workers, lens polishers, prism polishers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glaziers	990	—	—	990	130	—	—	30	—	—
Sliverers and bevellers	910	100	20	1,030	20	—	20	50	10	—
Mould and bench fitters (glass)	570	—	—	570	80	—	—	20	—	—
Other fitters (excluding electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	760	—	—	760	40	—	10	—	—	—
Glass grinders	350	120	10	480	—	—	—	20	—	10
Sanitary ware casters	250	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	120	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	120	—	—	120	20	—	10	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,570	—	—	1,570	160	—	—	30	—	—
Other woodworkers	450	—	20	470	20	—	—	—	—	—
Tile fixers, tile and fireplace slabbers (building materials manufacture)	1,180	—	—	1,180	410	—	—	—	—	—
Masons, stone dressers (building materials manufacture)	1,580	40	—	1,620	290	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	4,440	140	10	4,590	350	—	380	70	—	—

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Table 15 Bricks, Glass, Cement, etc. (Minimum List Headings 461 and 463-469)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	10,900	—	—	—	10,900	950	—	60	160	—	—
Electricians	2,400	—	—	—	2,400	310	—	20	20	—	—
Bricklayers	1,200	—	—	—	1,200	10	—	—	20	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,390	—	—	—	1,390	70	—	10	10	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	3,390	80	60	—	3,530	230	—	40	10	—	—
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>											
Tank operators, sheet rolled, float and plate glass makers	800	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	10	—	—
Glass tube makers	470	—	—	—	470	—	—	30	60	—	—
Glass pressers, moulding and automatic machine operators	2,140	100	70	—	2,310	—	—	60	220	—	10
Turners (abrasive wheel manufacture)	270	10	90	—	370	—	—	—	10	—	—
Mould makers (cast stone and pre-cast concrete)	700	—	—	—	700	—	—	20	—	—	—
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	8,430	570	20	—	9,020	—	—	200	780	10	20
<b>3. Sectional foremen and supervisory workers not allocated elsewhere</b>											
	5,750	140	—	—	5,890	—	—	—	30	—	—
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient</b>											
TOTAL	51,950	5,360	1,360	—	58,670	—	—	320	1,760	80	110
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	78,390	9,230	3,560	—	91,180	—	—	270	460	70	120
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	10,650	3,260	540	—	14,450	—	—	110	130	60	70
Road transport drivers	11,380	30	20	—	11,430	—	—	10	50	—	—
Canteen staff	330	1,660	830	—	2,820	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	31,850	1,220	270	—	33,340	—	—	120	110	—	—
Other employees	24,180	3,060	1,900	—	29,140	—	—	30	170	10	50
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>224,530</b>	<b>32,180</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>263,210</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>480</b>

Table 16 Pottery (Minimum List Heading 462)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>											
TOTAL	5,050	3,940	270	—	9,260	40	—	50	250	210	70
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	2,540	260	70	—	2,870	—	—	20	110	—	—
Scientists and technologists	140	10	—	—	150	—	—	—	20	—	—
Draughtsmen	140	10	—	—	150	—	—	—	10	—	—
Other technicians	330	60	—	—	390	10	—	—	20	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,070	3,080	190	—	4,340	30	—	20	40	200	70
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	830	520	10	—	1,360	—	—	—	60	10	—
<b>PART B.</b>											
TOTAL	12,770	12,580	940	—	26,290	350	30	180	430	490	710
<b>I. Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
<b>Production workers</b>											
Slip makers	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Casters	1,780	1,080	70	—	2,930	60	—	30	60	40	30
Dippers	500	380	30	—	910	10	—	10	20	—	—
Polishers and grinders	730	110	—	—	840	30	—	—	30	—	—
Mould makers	730	—	—	—	730	—	—	30	10	—	—
Biscuit and glost placers and drawers	2,150	110	10	—	2,270	10	—	—	50	—	—
Engravers	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cup and bowl makers	220	320	20	—	560	—	—	10	10	—	—
Plate makers	630	100	10	—	740	20	—	20	30	—	20
Stickers-up and jolliers (electrical porcelain)	390	140	20	—	550	—	—	10	20	—	10
Pressers	80	830	70	—	980	—	—	—	—	10	30
Turners (hand)	200	130	10	—	340	10	—	—	—	—	—
Throwers	60	50	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ornameters, flower makers and figure makers	80	570	20	—	670	—	—	—	10	20	20
Lithographers, etc.	200	3,820	320	—	4,340	—	30	10	30	200	240
Packers	560	170	10	—	740	—	—	—	10	—	10
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	760	1,180	50	—	1,990	20	—	10	10	40	130

Table 16 Pottery (Minimum List Heading 462)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	760	—	—	—	760	40	—	—	10	—	—
Die fitters	300	—	—	—	300	20	—	10	—	—	—
Electricians	180	—	—	—	180	20	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	210	—	—	—	210	10	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	430	90	—	—	520	30	—	—	10	—	—
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>											
Dippers and mottlers (tiles)	260	270	20	—	550	—	—	—	10	10	10
Decorators (other than lithographers, etc.)	170	2,220	130	—	2,520	—	—	10	20	150	170
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	930	970	150	—	2,050	—	—	30	90	20	30
<b>3. Foremen not allocated elsewhere</b>											
	90	40	—	—	130	—	—	—	10	—	10
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training</b>											
TOTAL	2,830	4,500	620	—	7,950	—	—	10	40	40	110
Potters' assistants	280	810	100	—	1,190	—	—	—	—	10	10
Sliphouse workers	840	—	—	—	840	—	—	—	10	—	—
Other production workers including those who need between one and six months' experience and/or training before becoming reasonably proficient	1,710	3,690	520	—	5,920	—	—	10	30	30	100
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	5,340	6,700	1,110	—	13,150	—	—	50	70	80	120
Warehouse workers	1,360	4,770	630	—	6,760	—	—	50	30	70	120
Road transport drivers	430	—	—	—	430	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	10	180	70	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	1,880	20	20	—	1,920	—	—	—	20	—	—
Other employees (including laundry workers)	1,660	1,730	390	—	3,780	—	—	—	20	10	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>25,990</b>	<b>27,720</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>56,650</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,010</b>

Table 17 Timber, Furniture, etc. (Order XIV)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>											
TOTAL	36,700	17,870	2,650	—	57,220	100	—	230	590	260	60
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	15,690	550	20	—	16,260	—	—	—	80	—	—
Scientists and technologists	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	10	—	—
Draughtsmen	1,580	10	20	—	1,610	80	—	10	50	—	—
Other technicians	920	30	—	—	950	—	—	10	10	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	9,770	16,490	2,480	—	28,740	10	—	120	260	260	50
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	8,590	790	130	—	9,510	10	—	90	180	—	10
<b>PART B.</b>											
TOTAL	119,450	13,410	1,660	—	134,520	10,060	60	2,610	2,010	420	360
<b>I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
<b>Production workers</b>											
Carpenters and joiners	18,530	100	—	—	18,630	3,360	—	350	150	—	—
Sawyers	7,890	—	—	—	7,890	400	—	190	190	—	—
Shop and office fitters	3,630	—	—	—	3,630	260	—	30	10	—	—
Woodcutting machinists (other than sawyers)	19,440	200	10	—	19,650	2,100	—	430	440	—	30
Veneer workers—cutters, measurers, valuers	1,380	320	70	—	1,770	—	—	10	20	—	—
Painters (hand and spray)	2,340	160	70	—	2,570	50	—	80	130	40	80
Cabinet and chair makers	12,280	80	20	—	12,380	1,420	—	570	90	—	—
Polishers (hand and spray)	5,010	540	100	—	5,650	370	10	70	40	—	50
Cellulose sprayers	1,390	100	10	—	1,500	20	—	30	70	10	—
Upholsterers and upholsterers' cutters	8,200	870	130	—	9,200	480	30	380	230	20	20
Metal polishers	90	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiln operators	490	—	—	—	490	—	—	—	30	—	—
Sanding machinists	2,150	200	90	—	2,440	—	—	—	40	—	50
Press operators (timber, furniture)	1,110	10	10	—	1,130	140	—	10	30	—	—
Case and box makers	3,940	760	70	—	4,770	620	10	90	30	—	40
Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	2,180	30	—	—	2,210	50	—	20	40	—	—
Electricians	510	—	—	—	510	30	—	—	20	—	—
Bricklayers	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	6,240	1,18									



Table 17 Timber, Furniture, etc. (Order XIV)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	2,890	—	—	—	2,890	110	—	100	10	—	—
Electricians	670	—	—	—	670	20	—	—	10	—	—
Bricklayers	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	20	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,650	130	240	—	2,020	70	—	—	10	10	—
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>											
Sewing, quilting, border, tape edging and tufting machinists	2,150	5,680	500	—	8,330	—	—	10	40	270	40
Crane and winch drivers	1,850	—	—	—	1,850	—	—	—	30	—	—
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	8,070	2,840	310	—	11,220	—	—	160	250	70	50
<b>3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere</b>	4,240	210	—	—	4,450	—	—	—	60	—	—
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient</b>											
TOTAL	9,160	6,660	910	—	16,730	—	—	280	280	70	250
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	57,550	6,760	3,530	—	67,840	—	—	330	130	10	30
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	6,410	1,080	310	—	7,800	—	—	50	30	—	10
Road transport drivers	9,870	—	—	—	9,870	—	—	—	10	—	—
Canteen staff	230	1,520	700	—	2,450	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	33,120	1,440	520	—	35,080	—	—	20	70	—	—
Other employees	7,920	2,720	2,000	—	12,640	—	—	260	20	10	20
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>222,860</b>	<b>44,700</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>276,310</b>	<b>10,160</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>700</b>

Table 18 Papermaking and Boardmaking or Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibreboard Packing Cases, etc. (Minimum List Heading 481-483)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>											
TOTAL	28,170	14,640	1,950	—	44,760	150	10	130	410	260	120
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	10,150	570	—	—	10,720	—	—	—	50	—	—
Scientists and technologists	680	20	—	—	700	20	—	10	30	—	—
Draftsmen	480	10	—	—	490	10	—	—	—	—	—
Other technicians	2,000	220	—	—	2,220	20	—	10	90	10	10
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	8,620	12,790	1,900	—	23,310	70	10	90	150	210	110
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	6,240	1,030	50	—	7,320	30	—	20	90	40	—
<b>PART B.</b>											
TOTAL	40,700	9,750	1,110	—	51,560	2,220	70	410	880	840	300
<b>1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
Production workers											
Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers	7,330	1,060	120	—	8,510	1,010	70	40	210	60	—
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	6,020	—	—	—	6,020	760	—	10	50	—	—
Electricians	1,970	—	—	—	1,970	260	—	—	10	—	—
Bricklayers	340	—	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	900	—	—	—	900	60	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,210	270	—	—	2,480	130	—	—	40	50	10
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>											
Class I workers } papermaking and boardmaking	4,730	2,080	240	—	7,050	—	—	230	110	60	30
Class IA workers } papermaking and boardmaking	7,600	740	70	—	8,410	—	—	20	190	190	60
Unclassified workers paid according to these grades	2,050	780	120	—	2,950	—	—	40	30	—	—
Minders, asst. minders, forme makers and analogous grades (cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases, etc.)	3,180	960	160	—	4,300	—	—	30	110	50	20
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	1,910	3,340	400	—	5,650	—	—	40	110	430	170
<b>3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere</b>	2,460	520	—	—	2,980	—	—	—	20	—	10

Table 18 Papermaking and Boardmaking or Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibreboard Packing Cases, etc. (Minimum List Headings 481-483)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training</b>											
TOTAL	31,120	26,860	6,490	—	64,470	—	—	630	630	710	640
Class 2 workers (papermaking and boardmaking) and Class III workers (cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases, etc.)	17,290	9,720	2,620	—	29,630	—	—	280	170	330	80
Unclassified workers paid according to these grades	2,530	3,060	980	—	6,570	—	—	—	20	50	130
Other production workers including those who need between one and six months' experience and/or training before becoming reasonably proficient	11,300	14,080	2,890	—	28,270	—	—	350	440	330	430
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	38,150	10,960	4,230	—	53,340	—	—	140	210	130	90
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	10,290	2,300	250	—	12,840	—	—	50	30	20	40
Transport drivers (road transport—internal and external, loco drivers, etc.)	3,840	—	30	—	3,870	—	—	—	10	—	—
Canteen staff	240	1,380	510	—	2,130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	11,210	370	260	—	11,840	—	—	10	40	—	—
Other employees	12,570	6,910	3,180	—	22,660	—	—	80	130	110	50
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>138,140</b>	<b>62,210</b>	<b>13,780</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>214,130</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,150</b>

Table 19 Printing and Publishing (Minimum List Headings 486-489)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>											
TOTAL	74,160	45,120	5,330	—	124,610	880	220	210	980	880	480
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	20,960	1,520	100	—	22,580	—	—	—	60	—	—
Scientists and technologists	350	40	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—
Designers/typographers	1,570	280	—	—	1,850	30	—	—	10	—	—
Other technicians	930	130	—	—	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	22,610	37,090	4,500	—	64,200	130	30	130	390	820	260
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	27,740	6,060	730	—	34,530	720	190	80	520	60	220
<b>PART B.</b>											
TOTAL	144,480	40,240	3,920	—	188,640	14,710	1,020	1,190	1,600	3,340	470
<b>1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
Production workers											
Compositors	44,830	520	50	—	45,400	5,870	40	260	340	10	50
Monotype casters	3,800	30	—	—	3,830	480	—	—	10	—	—
Electrotypers and stereotypers	4,460	—	—	—	4,460	470	—	—	10	—	—
Letterpress machine minders	20,280	750	20	—	21,050	3,210	—	120	210	30	—
Bookbinders, binders, cutters and rulers	11,480	12,430	590	—	24,500	1,680	770	200	240	1,070	160
Litho minders, transferers and printers down to metal	6,630	270	10	—	6,910	1,190	—	10	40	—	—
Litho artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, etc.	3,950	150	20	—	4,120	520	—	—	20	20	—
Gravure machine minders	1,650	—	—	—	1,650	100	—	—	20	—	—
Gravure artists, designers and craftsmen on plate and cylinder production	2,240	—	—	—	2,240	210	—	—	30	—	—
Copperplate and steel engravers	420	20	10	—	450	60	—	—	—	—	—
Process engraving workers	3,500	—	—	—	3,500	240	—	—	10	—	—
Press telegraphists	710	30	—	—	740	10	—	—	—	—	—
Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	380	—	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	330	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	40	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	4,320	1,290	120	—	5,730	370	190	110	20	40	20
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters and mechanics	3,000	60	—	—	3,060	120	—	—	10	—	—
Electricians	1,380	—	—	—	1,380	50	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	580	—	—	—	580	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,570	630	—	—	2,200	130	20	10	—	—	—
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>											
Machine assistants	16,030	1,110	120	—	17,260	—	—	80	240	30	20
Cutters, bindery and warehouse workers	6,260	18,480	2,180	—	26,920	—	—	120	160	1,860	190
Envelope and tag machine workers	200	230	40	—	470	—	—	—	20	10	20
Multilith, rotaprint operators	1,110	310	10	—	1,430	—	—	210	170	10	—
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	4,090	3,730	750	—	8,570	—	—	70	10	260	10
<b>3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere</b>	1,020	200	—								



Table 19 Printing and Publishing (Minimum List Headings 486-489)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged under 18 (9)	Aged 18 and over (10)	Females (11)		
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient</b>											
TOTAL	3,470	5,090	1,300	9,860	—	—	40	40	70	100	
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	34,890	6,620	5,790	47,300	—	—	180	110	110	30	
Packers and despatch workers	14,240	2,050	510	16,800	—	—	150	70	30	—	
Road transport drivers	5,960	50	10	6,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	330	1,410	1,140	2,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	7,330	260	500	8,090	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other employees	7,030	2,850	3,630	13,510	—	—	30	40	80	30	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>257,000</b>	<b>97,070</b>	<b>16,340</b>	<b>370,410</b>	<b>15,590</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>1,080</b>	

Table 20 Other Manufacturing Industries (Order XVI)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged under 18 (9)	Aged 18 and over (10)	Females (11)		
<b>PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff</b>											
TOTAL	45,030	25,140	3,260	73,430	270	40	120	550	310	100	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	16,120	850	20	16,990	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	1,810	80	—	1,890	70	—	30	110	—	—	
Draftsmen	1,430	10	—	1,440	50	—	10	20	—	—	
Other technicians	3,330	600	—	3,930	110	10	50	200	10	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	10,370	21,740	3,120	35,230	20	20	30	80	280	90	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	11,970	1,860	120	13,950	20	10	—	120	20	10	
<b>PART B.</b>											
TOTAL	54,690	5,120	800	60,610	2,210	—	300	710	120	70	
<b>1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
<b>Production workers</b>											
Blockcutters, design cutters (linoleum)	230	30	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room fitters	3,460	—	—	3,460	310	—	60	60	—	—	
Other fitters (except electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	870	30	—	900	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Machine tool operators	1,520	10	—	1,530	10	—	—	60	—	—	
Electricians	120	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	550	40	—	590	70	—	—	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers, woodcutting machinists	2,040	290	—	2,330	160	—	10	20	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,560	340	—	2,900	130	—	50	40	—	—	
<b>Maintenance workers</b>											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	7,840	—	—	7,840	320	—	20	30	—	—	
Electricians	2,230	—	—	2,230	130	—	—	10	—	—	
Bricklayers	170	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	560	30	—	590	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,880	—	20	1,900	80	—	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	950	—	—	950	950	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential</b>											
Rubber mixers and compounders	3,430	10	—	3,440	—	—	10	40	—	—	
Tyre builders	3,090	—	—	3,090	—	—	—	70	—	—	
Calendar and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	6,510	660	260	7,430	—	—	—	—	40	—	
Crane and winch drivers	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	10,220	2,810	490	13,520	—	—	150	320	110	70	
<b>3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere.</b>											
TOTAL	6,370	870	30	7,270	—	—	—	20	10	—	
<b>PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient</b>											
TOTAL	53,870	38,030	11,210	103,110	—	—	380	950	550	590	
<b>PART D. Other employees</b>											
TOTAL	41,150	25,450	10,920	77,520	—	—	70	60	10	70	
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	9,890	5,100	1,440	16,430	—	—	20	10	—	10	
Road transport drivers	3,710	10	—	3,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	220	2,070	750	3,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	10,790	130	240	11,160	—	—	10	10	—	—	
Other employees	16,540	18,140	8,490	43,170	—	—	40	40	10	60	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)</b>	<b>194,740</b>	<b>93,740</b>	<b>26,190</b>	<b>314,670</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>830</b>	

Table 21 Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment: Males

Industry group and size of establishment (1)	Total* male employees (2)	Administrative, technical and clerical (3-6)				Others (7-8)		Apprentices (9-10)				Others being trained (11-14)			
		As percentage of total male employees				Number (7)	As percentage of total male employees (8)	Total male apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
		Skilled operatives (4)	Mainly semi-skilled (5)	Others (6)	Number (9)			As percentage of total male employees (10)	Number (11)	As percentage of total male employees (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of total male employees (14)			
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b> Total	<b>428,540</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>0.9</b>		
500 or more employees	198,390	29.1	21.3	12.1	37.6	1,440	0.7	3.4	6.3	450	0.2	1,810	0.9		
250-499 employees	79,730	22.9	25.2	10.1	41.8	440	0.6	2.1	3.9	370	0.5	440	0.6		
11-249 employees	150,420	22.0	26.2	9.9	41.8	1,270	0.8	3.1	6.5	860	0.6	1,700	1.1		
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b> Total	<b>342,720</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>1.8</b>		
500 or more employees	202,500	35.7	25.5	17.8	21.0	4,890	2.4	8.4	12.8	530	0.3	3,420	1.7		
250-499 employees	50,200	36.6	20.6	17.7	25.1	470	0.9	4.1	6.1	130	0.3	1,040	2.1		
11-249 employees	90,020	33.2	18.8	16.3	31.7	470	0.5	1.9	3.7	350	0.4	1,790	2.0		
<b>Metal manufacture</b> Total	<b>494,530</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>13,680</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>1.7</b>		
500 or more employees	335,550	19.9	54.8	—	25.3	9,450	2.8	—	—	2,230	0.7	4,680	1.4		
250-499 employees	64,230	17.4	60.0	—	22.6	1,610	2.5	—	—	350	0.5	1,430	2.2		
11-249 employees	94,750	15.2	63.5	—	21.3	2,620	2.8	—	—	830	0.9	2,320	2.4		
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b> Total	<b>1,560,470</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>107,270</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>31,760</b>	<b>2.0</b>		
500 or more employees	885,710	35.4	31.0	19.1	14.6	54,640	6.2	14.6	14.6	2,240	0.3	14,550	1.6		
250-499 employees	200,390	32.4	36.0	17.6	14.0	12,010	6.0	13.5	13.5	850	0.4	4,410	2.2		
11-249 employees	474,370	24.6	48.9	13.3	13.2	40,620	8.6	16.1	16.1	4,850	1.0	12,800	2.7		
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing†</b> Total	<b>116,950</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>11,130</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>0.2</b>		
500 or more employees	79,180	15.7	57.5	11.9	14.9	6,980	8.8	13.7	13.7	200	0.3	150	0.2		
250-499 employees	11,100	10.5	56.9	13.2	19.4	1,120	10.1	17.1	17.1	10	0.1	—	—		
11-249 employees	26,670	12.8	61.4	8.3	17.5	3,030	11.4	17.6	17.6	120	0.5	80	0.3		
<b>Marine engineering‡</b> Total	<b>28,250</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0.7</b>		
500 or more employees	16,970	23.8	46.0	10.0	20.2	1,850	10.9	20.5	20.5	90	0.5	90	0.5		
250-499 employees	5,050	22.8	51.1	8.5	17.6	710	14.1	25.2	25.2	40	0.8	110	2.2		
11-249 employees	6,230	19.6	52.2	10.3	18.0	790	12.7	20.6	20.6	30	0.5	10	0.2		
<b>Vehicles</b> Total	<b>684,200</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>33,240</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8,210</b>	<b>1.2</b>		
500 or more employees	580,670	25.6	31.7	26.5	16.2	26,520	4.6	10.2	10.2	1,150	0.2	6,280	1.1		
250-499 employees	30,450	19.7	37.8	26.0	16.5	1,010	3.3	8.3	8.3	50	0.2	720	2.4		
11-249 employees	73,080	19.6	54.3	12.1	14.0	5,710	7.8	13.6	13.6	780	1.1	1,210	1.7		
<b>Manufacture of metal goods</b> Total	<b>348,510</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>14,860</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>3.1</b>		
500 or more employees	128,540	22.6	25.4	27.6	24.4	4,230	3.3	10.0	10.0	500	0.4	2,670	2.1		
250-499 employees	48,860	19.4	28.5	30.1	22.0	1,600	3.3	10.0	10.0	360	0.7	1,270	2.6		
11-249 employees	171,110	17.4	40.3	24.0	18.3	9,030	5.3	12.5	12.5	3,360	2.0	7,020	4.1		
<b>Textiles</b> Total	<b>332,220</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>1.2</b>		
500 or more employees	118,740	20.5	25.9	32.4	21.2	1,520	1.3	4.7	9.1	630	0.5	1,770	1.5		
250-499 employees	76,160	14.7	33.4	25.8	26.1	630	0.8	2.3	5.1	520	0.7	920	1.2		
11-249 employees	137,320	16.8	37.6	20.3	25.4	1,580	1.2	2.7	6.6	1,260	0.9	1,360	1.0		
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur§</b> Total	<b>29,920</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1.5</b>		
<b>Clothing</b> Total	<b>72,700</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>990</b>									



Table 22 Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment: Females

Industry group and size of establishment	Total* female employees	Admini- strative, technical and clerical	Skilled opera- tives	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	Apprentices				Others being trained			
						Total female apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Total female skilled opera- tives†	Female skilled opera- tives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training†	Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b> Total	298,830	24.1	9.1	22.5	44.3	150	0.1	0.4	2.0	2,310	0.8	2,300	0.8
500 or more employees	161,870	22.1	4.9	27.5	45.5	10	—	0.1	1.0	830	0.5	1,230	0.8
250-499 employees	49,510	21.8	13.2	19.8	45.2	—	—	—	—	450	0.9	240	0.5
11-249 employees	87,450	29.2	14.5	14.9	41.4	140	0.2	0.8	3.1	1,030	1.2	830	0.9
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b> Total	123,810	48.3	2.9	18.1	30.6	30	—	—	—	940	0.8	1,660	1.3
500 or more employees	66,740	49.4	2.1	21.5	26.9	30	—	—	—	650	1.0	1,190	1.8
250-499 employees	18,500	56.3	2.6	13.9	27.1	—	—	—	—	160	0.9	160	0.9
11-249 employees	38,570	42.6	4.4	14.3	38.7	—	—	—	—	130	0.3	310	0.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b> Total	64,500	51.8	25.6	—	22.7	200	0.3	—	—	1,390	2.2	1,670	2.6
500 or more employees	37,640	55.8	19.2	—	25.0	60	0.2	—	—	920	2.4	830	2.2
250-499 employees	10,420	44.9	33.9	—	21.2	40	0.4	—	—	210	2.0	260	2.5
11-249 employees	16,440	46.9	34.9	—	18.2	100	0.6	—	—	260	1.6	580	3.5
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b> Total	567,480	37.6	1.7	47.7	13.1	460	0.1	0.5	0.5	6,460	1.1	15,560	2.7
500 or more employees	356,040	35.0	1.1	51.0	12.9	190	0.1	0.3	0.3	3,670	1.0	9,450	2.7
250-499 employees	72,880	42.7	1.5	44.3	11.5	80	0.1	—	—	1,090	1.5	1,760	2.4
11-249 employees	138,560	41.4	3.3	41.1	14.2	190	0.1	0.9	0.9	1,700	1.2	4,350	3.1
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing†</b> Total	6,170	70.4	2.3	1.0	26.4	70	1.1	7.1	7.1	130	2.1	60	1.0
<b>Marine engineering‡</b> Total	3,070	72.0	—	4.6	23.4	10	0.3	—	—	90	2.9	100	3.3
<b>Vehicles</b> Total	101,610	52.6	1.0	28.5	17.9	280	0.3	1.0	1.0	1,370	1.3	1,230	1.2
500 or more employees	80,450	54.0	0.6	26.8	18.5	190	0.2	—	—	1,070	1.3	970	1.2
250-499 employees	7,390	41.8	0.9	45.2	12.0	10	0.1	14.3	14.3	100	1.4	120	1.6
11-249 employees	13,770	50.3	3.0	29.3	17.4	80	0.6	—	—	200	1.5	140	1.0
<b>Manufacture of metal goods</b> Total	174,650	24.3	2.6	50.8	22.3	370	0.2	2.0	2.0	2,330	1.3	4,700	2.7
500 or more employees	66,730	24.2	1.1	47.0	27.8	40	0.1	—	—	680	1.0	1,280	1.9
250-499 employees	24,120	23.4	0.9	52.8	22.9	20	0.1	—	—	310	1.3	690	2.9
11-249 employees	83,800	24.7	4.3	53.2	17.8	310	0.4	2.5	2.5	1,340	1.6	2,730	3.3
<b>Textiles</b> Total	330,460	12.0	26.8	45.0	16.2	630	0.2	0.6	2.5	4,500	1.4	3,470	1.1
500 or more employees	88,070	17.7	16.5	49.7	16.2	260	0.3	1.6	—	1,520	1.7	1,390	1.6
250-499 employees	77,470	10.6	24.4	48.5	16.4	180	0.2	0.7	4.7	1,110	1.4	840	1.1
11-249 employees	164,920	9.6	33.4	40.9	16.1	190	0.1	0.3	0.9	1,870	1.1	1,240	0.8
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur§</b> Total	20,870	19.3	39.7	18.4	22.6	—	—	—	—	270	1.3	170	0.8
<b>Clothing</b> Total	289,240	10.0	65.6	16.4	8.0	180	0.1	0.1	1.8	12,440	4.3	2,870	1.0
500 or more employees	44,070	10.1	61.6	21.3	7.1	—	—	—	—	2,080	4.7	760	1.7
250-499 employees	45,380	10.8	57.8	23.7	7.7	—	—	—	—	2,060	4.5	650	1.4
11-249 employees	199,790	9.7	68.3	13.6	8.3	180	0.1	0.1	2.2	8,300	4.2	1,460	0.7
<b>Footwear</b> Total	50,330	12.5	60.6	17.5	9.3	—	—	—	—	1,630	3.2	580	1.2
500 or more employees	14,570	18.9	51.1	19.4	10.6	—	—	—	—	400	2.7	310	1.2
250-499 employees	11,270	10.5	65.7	18.6	5.2	—	—	—	—	510	4.5	90	0.8
11-249 employees	24,490	9.6	64.0	16.0	10.4	—	—	—	—	720	2.9	180	0.7
<b>Bricks, glass, cement, etc.</b> Total	38,680	44.7	4.8	17.4	33.1	—	—	—	—	490	1.3	480	1.2
500 or more employees	17,430	41.0	1.5	19.9	37.6	—	—	—	—	220	1.3	330	1.9
250-499 employees	5,250	53.1	2.7	16.8	27.4	—	—	—	—	70	1.3	10	0.2
11-249 employees	15,950	45.0	9.2	14.9	29.9	—	—	—	—	200	1.3	140	0.9
<b>Pottery</b> Total	30,660	13.7	44.1	16.7	25.5	30	0.1	0.2	0.3	820	2.7	1,010	3.3
500 or more employees	13,230	15.0	43.1	15.0	26.8	20	0.2	0.4	0.5	370	2.8	610	4.6
250-499 employees	9,610	13.2	39.4	22.9	24.5	—	—	—	—	280	2.9	290	3.0
11-249 employees	7,820	12.1	51.5	11.9	24.4	10	0.1	0.2	0.3	170	2.2	110	1.4
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b> Total	53,450	38.4	28.2	14.2	19.3	60	0.1	0.4	1.1	760	1.4	700	1.3
500 or more employees	6,100	40.0	21.5	9.7	28.9	—	—	—	—	50	0.8	100	1.6
250-499 employees	7,590	35.8	32.1	13.3	18.7	—	—	—	—	130	1.7	90	1.2
11-249 employees	39,760	38.6	28.5	15.0	17.9	60	0.2	0.5	1.3	580	1.5	510	1.3
<b>Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc.</b> Total	75,990	21.8	14.3	43.9	20.0	80	0.1	0.6	4.8	1,940	2.6	1,150	1.5
500 or more employees	26,880	28.6	5.5	42.2	23.7	10	—	—	—	660	2.5	400	1.5
250-499 employees	16,240	23.5	14.3	39.7	22.6	—	—	—	—	530	3.3	180	1.1
11-249 employees	32,870	15.5	21.4	47.4	15.7	70	0.2	1.0	5.4	750	2.3	570	1.7
<b>Printing and publishing</b> Total	113,410	44.5	38.9	5.6	10.9	1,240	1.1	2.3	6.0	4,400	3.9	1,080	1.0
500 or more employees	33,200	49.8	21.5	14.9	13.8	120	0.4	1.1	3.5	1,350	4.1	450	1.4
250-499 employees	17,600	43.4	37.3	2.8	16.6	170	1.0	2.3	7.7	690	3.9	270	1.5
11-249 employees	62,610	42.0	48.7	1.5	7.8	950	1.5	2.6	6.2	2,360	3.8	360	0.6
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b> Total	119,930	23.7	4.9	41.1	30.3	40	—	—	—	990	0.8	830	0.7
500 or more employees	50,800	24.8	3.2	48.5	23.5	30	0.1	—	—	250	0.5	410	0.8
250-499 employees	18,590	21.6	3.8	42.6	32.1	10	0.1	—	—	150	0.8	240	1.3
11-249 employees	50,540	23.3	7.1	33.0	36.5	—	—	—	—	590	1.2	180	0.4

\* † ‡ § See footnotes on page 33.

Table 23 Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment: Total males and females

Industry group and size of establishment	Total* employees	Admini- strative, technical and clerical	Skilled opera- tives	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	Apprentices				Others being trained			
						Total apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As per- centage of total em- ployees	Total skilled opera- tives†	Total skilled opera- tives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training†	Number	As per- centage of total em- ployees	Number	As per- centage of total em- ployees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b> Total	727,370	24.9	17.7	15.7	41.7	3,300	0.5	2.5	5.5	3,990	0.5	6,250	0.9
500 or more employees	360,260	25.9	13.9	19.0	41.1	1,450	0.4	2.9	6.0	1,280	0.4	3,040	0.8
250-499 employees	129,240	22.5	20.6	13.8	43.1	440	0.3	1.6	3.5	820	0.6	680	0.5
11-249 employees	237,870	24.7	21.9	11.8	41.7	1,410	0.6	2.6	6.0	1,890	0.8	2,530	1.1
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b> Total	466,530	38.7	17.7	17.6	26.1	5,860	1.3	6.2	10.1	1,950	0.4	7,910	1.7
500 or more employees	269,240	39.1	19.7	18.7	22.5	4,920	1.8	8.2	12.8	1,180	0.4	4,610	1.7
250-499 employees	68,700	41.9	15.7	16.7	25.7	470	0.7	3.9	6.0	290	0.4	1,200	1.7
11-249 employees	128,590	36.0	14.5	15.7	33.8	470	0.4	1.7	3.4	0.4	2,100	1.6	
<b>Metal manufacture</b> Total	559,030	22.5	53.5	—	24.0	13,880	2.5	—	—	4,800	0.9	10,100	1.8
500 or more employees	373,190	23.5	51.2	—	25.2	9,510	2.5	—	—	3,150	0.8	5,510	1.5
250-499 employees	74,650	21.3	56.3	—	22.4	1,650	2.2	—	—	560	0.8	1,690	2.3
11-249 employees	111,190	19.9	59.3	—	20.8	2,720	2.5	—	—	1,090	1.0	2,900	2.6
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b> Total	2,127,950	33.3	27.6	25.3	13.8	107,730	5.1	14.8	14.8	14,400	0.7	47,320	2.2
500 or more employees	1,241,750	35.3	22.4	28.2	14.1	54,830	4.4	14.4	14.4	5,910	0.5	24,000	



Table 24 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Males

(1)	Total* male employees (2)	As percentage of total male employees				Apprentices		Others being trained					
		Administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Mainly semi-skilled (5)	Others (6)	Total male apprentices (7)	Operative apprentices as percentage of (9)	Aged under 18 (11, 12)		Aged 18 and over (13, 14)			
Grain milling . . . . .	26,410	25.4	22.1	12.7	39.7	70	0.3	1-2	3-0	20	0-1	170	0-6
Bread and flour confectionery . . . . .	77,350	19.4	35.5	5.9	39.2	1,100	1.4	4.0	6-6	440	0.6	380	0.5
Biscuits . . . . .	17,890	32.3	20.2	10.7	36.8	200	0.4	2.2	5.3	40	0.2	150	0.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products . . . . .	46,290	27.3	29.4	11.1	32.2	200	0.4	1.5	6.5	470	1.0	1,620	3.5
Milk products . . . . .	19,040	20.1	21.3	14.0	44.6	120	0.6	3.0	5.4	20	0.1	210	1.1
Sugar . . . . .	10,840	22.6	28.8	12.0	36.6	170	1.6	5.4	9.5	—	—	40	0.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery . . . . .	38,220	22.6	20.4	13.3	43.6	310	0.8	3.7	6.0	160	0.4	370	1.0
Fruit and vegetable products . . . . .	26,570	25.1	21.2	14.0	39.7	130	0.5	2.1	3.8	30	0.1	90	0.3
Animal and poultry foods . . . . .	17,280	32.9	18.8	12.3	36.0	40	0.2	1.2	2.8	30	0.2	150	0.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified . . . . .	23,310	30.2	20.0	14.6	35.2	80	0.3	1.7	3.3	200	0.9	180	0.8
Brewing and malting . . . . .	71,330	26.0	17.9	12.2	43.9	480	0.7	3.7	5.9	160	0.2	380	0.5
Other drink industries . . . . .	37,210	25.3	15.4	10.7	48.6	290	0.8	5.1	7.9	100	0.3	140	0.4
Tobacco . . . . .	16,800	39.3	25.2	5.9	29.6	80	0.5	1.9	4.0	10	0.1	70	0.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel . . . . .	14,180	13.0	23.1	28.3	35.6	200	1.4	5.2	7.7	40	0.3	190	1.3
Mineral oil refining . . . . .	20,960	39.3	37.6	7.4	15.6	900	4.3	6.6	11.8	50	0.2	90	0.4
Lubricating oils and greases . . . . .	6,390	39.6	16.4	6.4	37.6	20	0.3	—	—	—	—	90	1.4
Chemicals and dyes . . . . .	165,230	33.5	25.2	17.0	24.3	3,350	2.0	7.6	11.1	380	0.2	3,520	2.1
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations . . . . .	31,750	51.7	16.6	7.2	24.6	120	0.4	2.1	3.9	110	0.3	850	2.7
Explosives and fireworks . . . . .	13,940	23.1	19.7	24.5	32.6	450	3.2	16.0	18.8	20	0.1	170	1.2
Paint and printing ink . . . . .	30,470	46.2	13.8	17.6	22.4	130	0.4	0.7	2.3	230	0.8	640	2.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents . . . . .	20,500	32.4	21.1	17.6	28.9	160	0.8	3.5	5.7	70	0.3	310	1.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials . . . . .	30,420	28.8	21.6	31.9	17.7	470	1.5	7.0	11.9	100	0.3	330	1.1
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. . . . .	8,880	38.4	22.1	12.6	26.9	30	0.3	1.5	3.8	10	0.1	60	0.7
Iron and steel (general) . . . . .	250,470	19.3	53.4	—	27.3	6,830	2.7	—	—	2,210	0.9	2,920	1.2
Steel tubes . . . . .	42,760	22.7	59.8	—	17.5	1,380	3.2	—	—	160	0.4	550	1.3
Iron castings, etc. . . . .	91,840	13.7	62.2	—	24.0	2,480	2.7	—	—	520	0.6	2,020	2.2
Light metals . . . . .	44,320	20.4	60.4	—	19.1	1,200	2.7	—	—	130	0.3	1,260	2.8
Copper, brass and other base metals . . . . .	65,140	19.7	60.1	—	20.2	1,790	2.7	—	—	390	0.6	1,680	2.6
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) . . . . .	27,720	21.4	42.5	17.4	18.8	2,230	8.0	18.0	18.0	330	1.2	630	2.3
Metal-working machine tools . . . . .	76,010	25.7	53.7	8.8	11.8	6,670	8.8	15.1	15.1	270	0.4	740	1.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges . . . . .	46,760	19.7	52.7	17.5	10.1	4,290	9.2	16.5	16.5	420	0.9	1,370	2.9
Industrial engines . . . . .	32,380	33.0	33.8	18.7	14.5	2,450	7.6	16.1	16.1	50	0.2	410	1.3
Textile machinery and accessories . . . . .	37,410	22.3	48.8	14.5	14.3	2,380	6.4	11.8	11.8	160	0.4	320	0.9
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery . . . . .	33,380	28.7	39.6	15.0	16.7	1,970	5.9	13.3	13.3	100	0.3	500	1.5
Mechanical handling equipment . . . . .	49,710	28.7	42.7	13.4	15.3	4,470	9.0	18.1	18.1	150	0.3	940	1.9
Office machinery . . . . .	28,570	37.1	24.9	26.0	12.0	830	2.9	6.9	6.9	40	0.1	1,200	4.2
Other machinery . . . . .	274,890	28.8	41.6	15.0	14.6	22,960	8.4	17.3	17.3	980	0.4	4,280	1.6
Industrial plant and steelwork . . . . .	150,370	32.5	38.5	12.5	16.5	11,920	7.9	15.5	15.5	730	0.5	2,910	1.9
Ordnance and small arms . . . . .	16,230	20.4	39.4	23.9	16.3	960	5.9	14.1	14.1	20	0.1	100	0.6
Other mechanical engineering . . . . .	182,260	21.2	41.5	22.8	14.4	11,800	6.5	14.2	14.2	1,140	0.6	5,770	3.2
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments . . . . .	81,760	35.7	36.3	16.5	11.5	4,470	5.5	13.8	13.8	650	0.8	1,360	1.7
Watches and clocks . . . . .	5,630	27.0	40.5	21.7	10.8	280	5.0	11.8	11.8	90	1.6	40	0.7
Electrical machinery . . . . .	154,050	33.9	36.8	15.7	13.5	14,900	9.7	18.1	18.1	880	0.6	2,520	1.6
Insulated wires and cables . . . . .	36,580	28.3	12.4	35.7	23.6	600	1.6	9.5	9.5	60	0.2	580	1.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus . . . . .	15,840	36.9	26.1	26.5	10.5	2,360	4.6	10.5	10.5	230	0.4	1,120	2.2
Radio and other electronic apparatus . . . . .	171,970	53.6	24.9	11.6	9.9	8,760	5.1	12.2	12.2	910	0.5	4,550	2.6
Domestic electric appliances . . . . .	29,550	29.1	17.8	31.8	21.3	690	2.3	11.6	11.6	130	0.4	650	2.2
Other electrical goods . . . . .	73,400	32.6	28.8	22.2	16.5	2,280	3.1	8.7	8.7	600	0.8	1,770	2.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing† . . . . .	116,950	14.6	58.3	11.2	15.9	11,130	9.5	15.0	15.0	330	0.3	230	0.2
Marine engineering‡ . . . . .	28,250	22.7	48.2	9.8	19.3	3,350	11.9	21.4	21.4	160	0.6	210	0.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing . . . . .	409,260	19.5	30.6	31.9	18.0	16,200	4.0	10.7	10.7	1,330	0.3	5,010	1.2
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing . . . . .	17,380	17.3	20.1	46.1	16.5	370	2.1	6.9	6.9	170	1.0	470	2.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing . . . . .	202,020	38.6	39.8	10.6	10.9	13,400	6.6	10.5	10.5	340	0.2	2,310	1.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment . . . . .	24,870	17.4	51.3	11.5	19.8	1,750	7.0	13.2	13.2	—	—	60	0.2
Railway carriages and wagons, etc. . . . .	28,080	12.0	44.3	25.2	18.5	1,400	5.0	11.0	11.0	140	0.5	270	1.0
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc. . . . .	2,590	21.2	29.7	27.4	21.6	120	4.6	14.3	14.3	—	—	90	3.5
Tools and implements . . . . .	11,370	18.6	30.9	30.7	19.8	290	2.6	7.4	7.4	130	1.1	290	2.6
Cutlery . . . . .	6,070	28.0	20.4	40.0	11.5	110	1.8	5.6	5.6	120	2.0	150	2.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. . . . .	25,950	19.5	37.8	22.2	20.5	1,030	4.0	8.2	8.2	260	1.0	1,100	4.2
Wire and wire manufactures . . . . .	31,100	19.2	18.2	39.0	23.6	770	2.5	12.4	12.4	70	0.2	440	1.4
Cans and metal boxes . . . . .	14,310	18.7	31.2	16.4	33.7	620	4.3	13.4	13.4	70	0.5	190	1.3
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining . . . . .	14,390	22.7	38.7	27.6	11.0	530	3.7	9.5	9.5	190	1.3	410	2.8
Other metal industries . . . . .	245,320	19.4	34.8	24.9	20.9	11,510	4.7	12.1	12.1	3,380	1.4	8,380	3.4
Production of man-made fibres . . . . .	34,570	24.4	14.3	46.0	15.2	500	1.4	9.7	13.4	50	0.1	360	1.0
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres . . . . .	38,190	12.6	25.6	31.4	30.5	330	0.9	3.0	5.9	150	0.4	280	0.7
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres . . . . .	32,960	14.8	40.3	15.2	29.7	350	1.1	2.5	4.5	230	0.7	230	0.7
Woolen and worsted . . . . .	75,440	15.4	34.7	28.8	21.1	900	1.2	3.0	6.3	450	0.6	770	1.0
Jute . . . . .	7,590	10.5	37.0	23.8	28.6	310	4.1	11.0	17.8	40	0.5	50	0.7
Rope, twine and net . . . . .	3,220	23.6	26.4	25.8	24.2	20	0.6	2.4	5.7	30	0.9	70	2.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods . . . . .	39,930	21.0	44.4	13.8	20.8	270	0.7	1.4	4.4	500	1.3	600	1.5
Lace . . . . .	3,410	19.4	60.4	6.7	13.5	50	1.5	2.4	8.1	50	1.5	90	2.6
Carpets . . . . .	24,780	17.8	37.7	18.9	25.7	390	1.6	4.0	8.2	230	0.9	640	2.6
Narrow fabrics . . . . .	7,770	24.1	38.6	18.4	18.9	90	1.2	2.3	6.3	140	1.8	170	2.2
Made-up textiles . . . . .	7,810	31.2	17.8	14.1	36.9	50	0.6	2.9	11.4	200	2.6	30	0.4
Textile finishing . . . . .	39,540	13.5	33.6	26.8	26.2	310	0.8	1.9	4.9	240	0.6	460	1.2
Other textile industries . . . . .	17,010	24.3	18.3	30.7	26.6	160	0.9	4.8	9.3	100	0.6	300	1.8
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery . . . . .	18,790	12.8	44.9	21.3	20.9	20	0.1	0.2	1.7	300	1.6	270	1.4
Leather goods . . . . .	7,180	29.2	36.9	16.7	17.1	130	1.8	4.2	6.5	80	1.1	80	1.1
Fur . . . . .	3,950	15.9	60.8	11.4	11.9	40	1.0	1.7	3.9	40	1.0	100	2.5

Table 24 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Males—continued

(1)	Total* male employees (2)	As percentage of total male employees				Apprentices		Others being trained			
		Administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Mainly semi-skilled (5)	Others (6)	Total male apprentices (7)	Operative apprentices as percentage of (9)	Aged under 18 (11, 12)		Aged	



Table 25 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Females—continued

(1)	Total* female employees (2)	Administrative, technical and clerical (3)				Others (6)	Apprentices (7)				Others being trained (11)			
		As percentage of total female employees					Total female apprentices (7)	Operative apprentices as percentage of (9)		Aged under 18 (11)		Aged 18 and over (13)		
		Number (4)	As percentage of total female employees (5)	Total female apprentices (7)	As percentage of total female employees (8)			Number (11)	As percentage of total female employees (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of total female employees (14)			
Chemicals and dyes	40,240	60.5	2.1	10.5	26.9	—	—	—	—	280	0.7	690	1.7	
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	38,760	36.2	4.7	22.3	36.8	10	—	—	—	290	0.7	540	1.4	
Explosives and fireworks	8,000	14.5	1.1	55.8	28.6	—	—	—	—	80	1.0	130	1.6	
Paint and printing ink	11,100	60.9	0.9	11.3	26.9	—	—	—	—	100	0.9	170	1.5	
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	10,310	37.0	3.8	24.9	34.3	—	—	—	—	20	0.2	70	0.7	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	5,460	65.4	3.3	10.3	21.1	—	—	—	—	100	1.8	50	0.9	
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	4,650	47.1	3.4	14.6	34.8	—	—	—	—	20	0.4	—	—	
Iron and steel (general)	21,850	63.6	—	9.2	27.2	40	0.2	—	—	720	3.3	480	2.2	
Steel tubes	7,680	55.2	—	26.3	18.5	10	0.1	—	—	130	1.3	100	1.3	
Iron castings, etc.	11,330	45.5	—	33.0	21.4	100	0.9	—	—	240	2.1	280	2.5	
Light metals	9,510	41.3	—	37.4	21.2	20	0.2	—	—	110	1.2	150	1.6	
Copper, brass and other base metals	14,130	43.7	—	36.5	19.7	30	0.2	—	—	190	1.3	660	4.7	
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	4,170	70.0	0.7	6.5	22.8	—	—	—	—	70	1.7	10	0.2	
Metal-working machine tools	11,930	70.2	0.7	9.2	19.9	—	—	—	—	150	1.3	110	0.9	
Engineers' small tools and gauges	15,200	39.9	2.2	38.4	19.5	40	0.3	—	—	200	1.3	420	2.8	
Industrial engines	5,360	66.2	1.3	14.9	17.5	20	0.4	—	—	60	1.1	40	0.7	
Textile machinery and accessories	6,640	48.8	3.2	33.4	14.6	10	0.2	—	—	60	0.9	100	1.5	
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	4,170	84.9	—	0.2	14.9	—	—	—	—	130	3.1	50	1.2	
Mechanical handling equipment	7,010	74.8	0.1	10.1	15.0	10	0.1	—	—	180	2.6	160	2.3	
Office machinery	10,740	44.5	3.6	37.8	14.1	10	0.1	—	—	30	0.3	240	2.2	
Other machinery	54,770	60.9	1.5	22.7	15.0	140	0.3	1.3	1.3	930	1.7	1,200	2.2	
Industrial plant and steelwork	17,810	77.8	0.2	2.9	19.1	70	0.4	—	—	560	3.1	420	2.4	
Ordnance and small arms	4,760	27.9	0.6	55.9	15.5	—	—	—	—	20	0.4	60	1.3	
Other mechanical engineering	50,530	37.7	0.9	48.2	13.2	10	—	—	—	700	1.4	1,430	2.8	
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	44,100	38.1	3.4	42.8	15.7	40	0.1	2.7	2.7	320	0.7	930	2.1	
Watches and clocks	6,980	13.8	1.0	79.5	5.7	—	—	—	—	50	0.7	70	1.0	
Electrical machinery	50,200	39.0	2.5	44.6	13.9	50	0.1	—	—	790	1.6	1,840	3.7	
Insulated wires and cables	16,140	33.3	1.0	49.1	16.6	—	—	—	—	130	0.8	280	1.7	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	39,670	18.8	1.3	73.1	6.9	—	—	—	—	340	0.9	1,980	5.0	
Radio and other electronic apparatus	133,320	28.8	1.8	59.6	9.9	40	—	—	—	1,090	0.8	4,160	3.1	
Domestic electric appliances	19,940	29.4	1.2	55.6	13.8	—	—	—	—	120	0.6	600	3.0	
Other electrical goods	64,040	21.1	1.4	64.8	12.7	20	—	—	—	530	0.8	1,460	2.3	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	6,170	70.4	2.3	1.0	26.4	70	1.1	7.1	7.1	130	2.1	60	1.0	
Marine engineering‡	3,070	72.0	—	4.6	23.4	10	0.3	—	—	90	2.9	100	3.3	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	56,780	48.3	1.1	32.9	17.7	200	0.4	1.6	1.6	820	1.4	640	1.1	
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	6,070	32.5	0.5	52.6	14.5	—	—	—	—	90	1.5	110	1.8	
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	33,520	63.2	0.9	17.1	18.9	70	0.2	—	—	350	1.0	390	1.2	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1,780	66.9	0.6	8.4	24.2	10	0.6	—	—	50	2.8	20	1.1	
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	1,810	66.3	—	13.3	20.4	—	—	—	—	40	2.2	30	1.7	
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1,650	32.7	1.8	57.0	8.5	—	—	—	—	20	1.2	40	2.4	
Tools and implements	6,460	26.2	2.2	42.6	29.1	—	—	—	—	70	1.1	150	2.3	
Cutlery	5,700	17.4	0.5	52.1	30.0	50	0.9	—	—	80	1.4	220	3.9	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	14,280	23.5	0.8	53.2	22.5	10	0.1	—	—	220	1.5	410	2.9	
Wire and wire manufactures	8,390	42.6	2.5	37.3	17.6	—	—	—	—	40	0.5	80	1.0	
Cans and metal boxes	18,110	11.2	1.7	47.3	39.8	—	—	—	—	130	0.7	300	1.7	
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	10,560	26.2	11.5	41.5	20.8	—	—	—	—	200	1.9	50	0.5	
Other metal industries	111,150	25.3	2.2	53.3	19.2	310	0.3	3.6	3.6	1,590	1.4	3,490	3.1	
Production of man-made fibres	6,700	43.6	1.3	29.0	26.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.1	
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	46,720	6.8	13.0	63.1	17.1	10	—	—	—	300	0.6	390	0.8	
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	38,180	8.9	33.7	36.1	21.3	10	—	0.1	—	370	1.0	300	0.8	
Woolen and worsted	70,600	10.4	32.4	46.0	11.1	80	0.1	0.3	1.2	1,060	1.5	610	0.9	
Jute	6,350	4.9	46.6	28.5	20.0	10	0.2	0.3	—	150	2.4	100	1.6	
Rope, twine and net	4,600	12.2	22.6	55.7	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	1.1	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	83,420	10.1	32.9	44.1	12.9	490	0.6	1.6	11.5	1,620	1.9	1,280	1.5	
Lace	3,380	14.5	25.1	42.0	18.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	0.6	
Carpets	16,540	22.3	21.6	44.3	11.9	10	0.1	—	—	320	1.9	250	1.5	
Narrow fabrics	11,790	11.2	26.0	44.0	18.7	10	0.1	—	—	210	1.8	160	1.4	
Made-up textiles	17,240	11.8	19.1	46.1	23.0	—	—	—	—	160	0.9	140	0.8	
Textile finishing	17,800	20.2	18.4	32.3	29.1	10	0.1	—	—	260	1.5	80	0.4	
Other textile industries	7,140	33.8	13.4	32.1	20.7	—	—	—	—	50	0.7	80	1.1	
Leather (tanning and dressing) and felling-mongery	5,150	32.0	12.6	24.5	30.9	—	—	—	—	140	2.7	20	0.4	
Leather goods	13,020	15.3	45.9	18.0	20.8	—	—	—	—	120	0.9	120	0.9	
Fur	2,700	14.4	61.9	8.1	15.6	—	—	—	—	10	0.4	30	1.1	
Weatherproof outerwear	18,050	7.4	76.1	10.1	6.4	—	—	—	—	490	2.7	60	0.3	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	77,010	8.3	69.1	15.5	7.0	40	0.1	0.1	2.0	3,370	4.4	1,200	1.6	
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	39,160	12.4	77.3	3.5	6.8	80	0.2	0.3	4.3	1,320	3.4	140	0.4	
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	31,370	9.8	65.3	17.3	7.7	—	—	—	—	1,270	4.0	230	0.7	
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	88,540	10.1	63.3	18.4	8.2	60	0.1	0.1	1.5	4,930	5.6	920	1.0	
Hats, caps and millinery	6,500	10.8	55.2	21.2	12.8	—	—	—	—	100	1.5	—	—	
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	28,610	12.1	43.7	31.8	12.5	—	—	—	—	960	3.4	320	1.1	
Footwear	50,330	12.5	60.6	17.5	9.3	—	—	—	—	1,630	3.2	580	1.2	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	5,310	49.0	1.1	12.1	37.9	—	—	—	—	30	0.6	30	0.6	
Pottery	30,660	13.7	44.1	16.7	25.5	30	0.1	0.2	0.3	820	2.7	1,010	3.3	
Glass	17,570	32.6	6.9	19.0	41.5	—	—	—	—	320	1.8	340	1.9	
Cement	1,140	73.7	—	—	26.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.9	
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	14,660	55.5	4.0	18.8	21.8	—	—	—	—	140	1.0	100	0.7	
Timber	12,850	52.6	10.8	9.6	26.9	—	—	—	—	80	0.6	110	0.9	
Furniture and upholstery	20,010	37.4	36.7	11.3	14.6	40	0.2	0.5	1.6	390	1.9	250	1.2	

Table 25 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Females—continued

(1)	Total* female employees (2)	Administrative, technical and clerical (3)				Others (6)	Apprentices (7)				Others being trained (11)			
		As percentage of total female employees					Total female apprentices (7)	Operative apprentices as percentage of (9)		Aged under 18 (11)		Aged 18 and over (13)		
		Number (4)	As percentage of total female employees (5)	Total female apprentices (7)	As percentage of total female employees (8)			Number (11)	As percentage of total female employees (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of total female employees (14)			
Bedding, etc.	7,470	21.7	45.5	25.0	7.8	—	—	—	—	140	1.9	90	1.2	
Shop and office fitting	3,190	64.3	10.7	7.5	17.6	10	0.3	2.9	4.5	50	1.6	80	2.5	
Wooden containers and baskets	5,240	26.0	33.6	17.0	23.5	10	0.2	0.6	0.7	30	0.6	50	1.0	
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	4,690	26.4	17.9	22.8	32.8	—	—	—	—	70	1.5	120	2.6	
Paper and board	17,600	31.6	7.0	29.3	32.1	10	0.1	—	—	450	2.6	120	0.7	
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	27,890	15.3	18.0	50.3	16.5	20	0.1	0.4	3.0	560	2.0	420	1.5	
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	30,500	22.1	15.1	46.5	16.2	50	0.2	1.1	6.3	930	3.0	610	2.0	
Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	30,670													



Table 26 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Total Males and Females—continued

(1)	Total* employees (2)	Administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Mainly semi-skilled (5)	Others (6)	Apprentices (7)		Operative apprentices as percentage of (9)		Others being trained			
						Total apprentices (7)	As percentage of total employees (8)	Operative apprentices as percentage of (9)		Aged under 18 (11)		Aged 18 and over (13)	
								Total skilled operatives† (9)	Total skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training† (10)	Number (11)	As percentage of total employees (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of total employees (14)
Ordnance and small arms	20,990	22.1	30.6	31.2	16.2	960	4.6	14.0	14.0	40	0.2	160	0.8
Other mechanical engineering	232,790	24.8	32.7	28.3	14.2	11,810	5.1	14.1	14.1	1,840	0.8	7,200	3.1
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	125,860	36.6	24.8	25.7	13.0	4,510	3.6	13.2	13.2	970	0.8	2,290	1.8
Watches and clocks	12,610	19.7	18.6	53.7	8.0	280	2.2	11.5	11.5	140	1.1	110	0.9
Electrical machinery	204,250	35.2	28.4	22.8	13.6	14,950	7.3	17.7	17.7	1,670	0.8	4,360	2.1
Insulated wires and cables	52,720	29.8	8.9	39.8	21.5	600	1.1	9.1	9.1	190	0.4	860	1.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	91,510	29.1	15.3	46.7	8.9	2,360	2.6	10.1	10.1	570	0.6	3,100	3.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	305,290	42.7	14.8	32.6	9.9	8,800	2.9	11.5	11.5	2,000	0.7	8,710	2.9
Domestic electric appliances	49,490	29.2	11.1	41.4	18.3	690	1.4	11.1	11.1	250	0.5	1,250	2.5
Other electrical goods	137,440	27.2	16.0	42.0	14.7	2,300	1.7	8.4	8.4	1,130	0.8	3,230	2.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	123,120	17.4	55.5	10.7	16.4	11,200	9.1	15.0	15.0	460	0.4	290	0.2
Marine engineering†	31,320	27.5	43.5	9.3	19.7	3,360	10.7	21.4	21.4	250	0.8	310	1.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	466,040	23.0	27.0	32.0	18.0	16,400	3.5	10.6	10.6	2,150	0.5	5,650	1.2
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	23,450	21.2	15.1	47.8	15.9	370	1.6	6.8	6.8	260	1.1	580	2.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	235,540	42.1	34.3	11.5	12.1	13,470	5.7	10.5	10.5	690	0.3	2,700	1.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	26,650	20.7	48.0	11.3	20.1	1,760	6.6	13.1	13.1	50	0.2	80	0.3
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	29,890	15.3	41.7	24.5	18.6	1,400	4.7	11.0	11.0	180	0.6	300	1.0
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	4,240	25.7	18.9	38.9	16.5	120	2.8	13.8	13.8	20	0.5	130	3.1
Tools and implements	17,830	21.4	20.5	35.0	23.2	290	1.6	7.1	7.1	200	1.1	440	2.5
Cutlery	11,770	22.9	10.8	45.9	20.5	160	1.4	5.5	5.5	200	1.7	370	3.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	40,230	20.9	24.7	33.2	21.2	1,040	2.6	8.1	8.1	480	1.2	1,510	3.8
Wire and wire manufactures	39,490	24.2	14.9	38.6	22.3	770	2.0	11.9	11.9	110	0.3	520	1.3
Cans and metal boxes	32,420	14.5	14.7	33.7	37.1	620	1.9	12.6	12.6	200	0.6	490	1.5
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	24,950	24.2	27.2	33.5	15.2	530	2.1	7.8	7.8	390	1.6	460	1.8
Other metal industries	356,470	21.2	24.6	33.8	20.4	11,820	3.3	11.8	11.8	4,970	1.4	11,870	3.3
Production of man-made fibres	41,270	27.5	12.2	43.2	17.0	500	1.2	9.5	13.4	50	0.1	370	0.9
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	84,910	9.4	18.7	48.8	23.1	340	0.4	1.8	5.0	450	0.5	670	0.8
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	71,140	11.6	36.8	26.4	25.2	360	0.5	1.3	4.0	600	0.8	530	0.7
Woollen and worsted	146,040	13.0	33.6	37.1	16.3	980	0.7	1.8	5.6	1,510	1.0	1,380	0.9
Jute	13,940	8.0	41.4	26.0	24.7	320	2.3	5.5	17.7	190	1.4	150	1.1
Rope, twine and net	7,820	16.9	24.2	43.4	15.6	20	0.3	1.1	5.7	30	0.4	120	1.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	123,350	13.6	36.7	34.3	15.5	760	0.6	1.5	5.5	2,120	1.7	1,880	1.5
Lace	6,790	16.9	42.9	24.3	15.9	50	0.7	1.7	7.2	50	0.7	110	1.6
Carpets	41,320	19.6	31.2	29.0	20.1	400	1.0	2.9	8.1	550	1.3	890	2.2
Narrow fabrics	19,560	16.3	31.0	33.8	18.8	100	0.5	1.2	5.6	350	1.8	330	1.7
Made-up textiles	25,050	17.8	18.7	36.1	27.3	50	0.2	0.9	5.9	360	1.4	170	0.7
Textile finishing	57,340	15.6	28.9	28.5	27.1	320	0.6	1.5	4.9	500	0.9	540	0.9
Other textile industries	24,150	27.1	16.9	31.1	24.8	160	0.7	3.7	9.1	150	0.6	380	1.6
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	23,940	17.0	38.0	22.0	23.1	20	0.1	0.2	1.5	440	1.8	290	1.2
Leather goods	20,200	20.2	42.7	17.6	19.5	130	0.6	1.3	3.0	200	1.0	200	1.0
Fur	6,650	15.3	61.2	10.1	13.4	40	0.6	1.0	2.0	50	0.8	130	2.0
Weatherproof outerwear	23,040	10.5	69.7	9.2	10.5	50	0.2	0.3	3.2	520	2.3	90	0.4
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	101,700	12.0	65.7	12.2	10.2	560	0.6	0.8	5.4	4,000	3.9	1,550	1.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	55,520	15.2	73.5	2.6	8.7	160	0.3	0.4	2.3	1,600	2.9	220	0.4
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	36,870	14.1	59.4	15.1	11.4	170	0.5	0.8	6.4	1,380	3.7	260	0.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	100,050	13.7	59.2	16.4	10.7	150	0.1	0.3	2.3	5,090	5.1	1,040	1.0
Hats, caps and millinery	9,500	13.9	54.8	17.2	14.1	50	0.5	1.0	6.5	120	1.3	—	—
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	35,260	15.9	42.3	27.1	14.8	30	0.1	0.2	1.7	1,120	3.2	340	1.0
Footwear	92,530	14.5	58.3	17.3	9.9	110	0.1	0.1	0.8	2,370	2.6	1,020	1.1
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	61,230	14.4	18.0	27.5	40.1	370	0.6	3.3	5.3	580	0.9	930	1.5
Pottery	56,650	16.3	46.4	14.0	23.2	420	0.7	1.4	1.8	1,110	2.0	1,800	3.2
Glass	73,100	23.5	27.1	19.3	30.1	1,380	1.9	6.3	9.1	860	1.2	2,890	4.0
Cement	17,370	20.8	14.9	19.9	44.4	160	0.9	6.2	7.5	20	0.1	110	0.6
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	111,510	24.3	20.9	21.7	33.1	1,940	1.7	7.1	11.4	770	0.7	1,800	1.6
Timber	100,010	22.7	38.6	3.9	34.8	3,310	3.3	8.4	10.2	1,160	1.2	1,130	1.1
Furniture and upholstery	93,050	18.8	58.0	5.1	18.1	3,910	4.2	7.2	8.7	1,800	1.9	1,090	1.2
Bedding, etc.	17,430	19.4	45.4	17.3	17.9	60	0.3	0.8	1.9	310	1.8	400	2.3
Shop and office fitting	26,810	26.3	56.2	6.9	10.6	1,480	5.5	9.7	10.7	180	0.7	240	0.9
Wooden containers and baskets	22,260	15.3	50.9	7.5	26.3	1,160	5.2	10.1	12.3	250	1.1	190	0.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	16,750	19.2	45.4	9.7	25.7	300	1.8	3.9	5.3	510	3.0	660	3.9
Paper and board	88,810	20.7	24.1	26.8	28.4	1,150	1.3	4.9	14.7	1,210	1.4	1,100	1.2
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	60,390	18.5	24.4	35.2	21.9	600	1.0	3.7	10.7	760	1.3	1,030	1.7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	64,930	23.4	23.8	29.8	23.0	700	1.1	4.5	8.7	1,280	2.0	1,150	1.8
Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	137,800	46.5	35.5	1.5	16.5	3,510	2.5	5.3	7.3	800	0.6	1,280	0.9
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	232,610	26.1	60.1	3.3	10.5	13,320	5.7	9.4	13.5	5,220	2.2	2,530	1.1
Rubber	123,670	25.2	21.2	35.2	18.3	920	0.7	2.9	9.0	550	0.4	1,390	1.1
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	10,580	29.5	14.0	28.2	28.4	110	1.0	7.4	14.3	40	0.4	60	0.6
Brushes and brooms	10,850	18.4	19.1	39.8	22.7	40	0.4	1.9	6.6	210	1.9	110	1.0
Toys, games and sports equipment	37,060	17.7	9.7	41.7	30.9	180	0.5	5.0	8.5	140	0.4	160	0.4
Miscellaneous stationery goods	10,080	32.5	13.0	27.1	27.4	20	0.2	1.5	3.1	30	0.3	180	1.8
Plastics moulding and fabricating	85,570	20.4	19.2	28.7	31.7	690	0.8	3.9	8.2	560	0.7	480	0.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	36,360	26.7	25.6	25.8	21.9	560	1.5	5.0	8.5	330	0.9	720	2.0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8,007,610</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>31.9§</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>236,200</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.3  </b>	<b>11.8  </b>	<b>78,230</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>131,370</b>	<b>1.6</b>

\* † ‡ § || See footnotes on page 37.

# Rates of wages and hours of work in 1968

As measured by calculations based on the official indices for 1968, there was an increase of 6.9 per cent. in the average level of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements in the principal industries and services, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) and a consequential increase of 7.1 per cent. in hourly rates. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding figures were 8.8, 0.1 and 9.0 per cent., respectively.\*

Changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements coming into operation during the year affected about 11 million manual workers and reductions in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime, affected about 575,000 manual workers. The resultant estimated aggregate net increase in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements amounted to £9.4 million, compared with about £9 million in 1967, and the aggregate reduction in normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) amounted to 645,000 hours compared with 850,000 hours in 1967.\*

These statistics relate to manual wage earners only and the movements in wages quoted in this article represent the changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only and not the total increase in earnings.

## Indices of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) and hourly rates of wages

Tables 1 and 2 show for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices for all workers (based on 31st January 1956 = 100) at the end of 1967 and for each month in 1968, and also the month by month percentage changes over the December 1967 figures.

Table 1—All industries and services

Date	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements						Normal weekly hours		
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates		Normal weekly hours		Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1967	
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1967	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1967	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1967			
1967 December	163.7	—	180.3	—	90.8	—	—	—	
1968 January	167.2	2.1	184.3	2.2	90.7	0.1	—	—	
February	167.7	2.4	184.9	2.5	90.7	0.1	—		



**Aggregate amount of changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work (excluding overtime)**

As already stated, during the year about 11 million workers received an aggregate increase of about £9.4 million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements.\*

The aggregate changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) during the calendar year are set out in table 4 and the month-by-month effect of the changes are given in table 5.

**Table 4**

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	380,000	£ 265,000	40,000	60,000
Mining and quarrying	260,000	185,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	520,000	270,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	120,000	90,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	2,910,000	4,190,000	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	450,000	200,000	217,000	197,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	40,000	25,000	7,000	7,000
Clothing and footwear	410,000	210,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	165,000	125,000	4,000	23,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	140,000	135,000	2,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	255,000	150,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	110,000	190,000	17,000	17,000
Construction	1,545,000	905,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	250,000	200,000	—	—
Transport and communication	950,000	935,000	165,000	165,000
Distributive trades	1,185,000	605,000	123,000	172,000
Public administration and professional services	785,000	415,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	520,000	300,000	—	—
<b>Totals—January–December 1968</b>	<b>10,995,000*</b>	<b>9,395,000*</b>	<b>575,000</b>	<b>643,000</b>
<b>Totals—January–December 1967</b>	<b>11,490,000</b>	<b>8,940,000</b>	<b>825,000</b>	<b>850,000</b>

\* See footnote to table 1.

**Table 5—Month by month effect of the changes**

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases		
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)
1968				
January	1,540	—	2,140	150
February	845	—	435	145
March	1,885	—	410	20
April	385	—	185	50
May	490	—	160	80
June	550	—	195	—
July	740	—	350	35
August	530	—	475	—
September	955	—	455	25
October	1,235	—	620	15
November	2,480	—	1,360	23
December	3,285	1,190	2,615*	60

The figures for October and November have been revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

\* See footnote to table 1.

The figures in tables 4 and 5 are provisional and subject to revision. It should be noted that, in the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more

changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in basic rates of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) is the date of implementation and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wage regulation order signed.

Table 6 analyses the aggregate amounts of net increases in 1968 according to the methods by which they were affected.

**Table 6**

Method	Increases in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements	
	Aggregate amount of net increase (£000's)	Percentage of total
Direct negotiation	5,360	57
Joint industrial councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement	2,430	26
Wages councils and other statutory wages boards	1,205	13
Arbitration	35	—
Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices	365	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,395*</b>	<b>100</b>

\* See footnote to table 1.

Table 7 shows the approximate number of workers affected by changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1968.

**Table 7**

Year	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1956	12,673	6,633	21	37
1957	12,338	5,340	434	1,038
1958	11,232	3,461	348	649
1959	4,708	1,252	364	486
1960	11,124	4,303	6,817	12,675
1961	7,850	4,116	5,727	11,189
1962	12,696	5,232	1,344	2,176
1963	10,324	5,097	698	852
1964	9,250	5,018	4,625	4,912
1965	10,837	6,057	8,156	11,785
1966	8,595	4,535	4,315	5,765
1967	11,490	8,940	825	850
1968	10,995	9,395*	575	645

\* See footnote to table 1.

The figures in table 7 above give a general indication of the movement in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work over the period and undue significance should not be attached to differences in the amount of change between one year and another. In particular, the grouping of figures in annual divisions should not be interpreted as indicative of an annual cycle of change.

**Technical Note**

The official statistics on rates of wages and normal hours of work relate to changes in basic weekly and hourly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime), which are normally the outcome of changes made under 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 negotiation at establishment or shop floor level. The figures relate to wage earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in earnings. In all cases

the statistics are based on normal conditions of employment as laid down in collective agreements, statutory orders, etc., and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime.

In recent years some negotiating parties have made provision for the establishment of minimum earnings entitlements that are in excess of basic rates and it is generally understood that the purpose of these arrangements is to raise weekly earnings for a minority of workers, generally for those regarded as lower paid workers by the negotiating parties. However, minimum earnings entitlements of this kind, which are in excess of basic wage rates, constitute an established basic entitlement for a normal working week, and thus, for the purposes of the statistical series relating to basic rates of wages, increases in minimum entitlements have been included though, of course, for many workers changes in minimum entitlements may not affect their earnings.

At the end of 1968 there were some twenty national arrangements in operation which provided for minimum earnings entitlements in one form or another. The industries and services affected by these arrangements included engineering, furniture manufacture, shipbuilding, general stoneware manufacture and plastics moulding. With regard to the December 1968 long-term agreement for engineering workers the sole provision for minimum earnings levels was effective for a limited period of five weeks only, i.e. until 20th January, 1969. At this date the minimum earnings levels were consolidated into minimum time rates.

**Table 8—Principal settlements reported in 1968**

Date of agreement, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
29th January	28th February	Road haulage contracting (Wages Council)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
17th February	4th March	Building industry	Increase in standard rates of 1d. an hour under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
9th May	18th May	Wool textiles (Yorkshire)	Increase in weekly rates of 3½ per cent.
June	8th July	Railway service (British Railways)	Increase of 10s. a week for occupational groups 1 to 5 and of 3 per cent. for occupational groups 6 to 10.
July	15th July	Food manufacture	Increases in minimum time rates of 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women.
29th August*	12th August	Railway service (British Railways)	Introduction of new pay and grading structure giving increases of varying amounts according to occupation.
4th September	7th October	Retail drapery, etc. (Wages Council)	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 10s. 6d. for men and 9s. 6d. for women.
5th September*	1st July	Post Office engineers	Increase of approximately 6 per cent.
20th September	1st November	Health services	Increases in standard weekly rates of pay of 11s. 8d. a week for men and 9s. 8d. for women.
7th October	24th November	Licensed non-residential establishments (Wages Council)	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 18s. a week for men and 15s. for women.
7th October*	30th September	Local authorities services (England and Wales)	Increase of 11s. 8d. a week for men with proportional amounts for other workers.
14th October	4th November	Building industry	Increases in standard rates of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen and 3d. for labourers. This was an interim increase pending the outcome of a reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes who issued a report (28th November) stating that the increases were not in accord with the incomes policy and should be modified.
5th November*	1st July	Government Industrial Establishments	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 11s. a week for craftsmen, 8s. for non-craftsmen and proportional amounts for women.
19th November (proposal)	3rd February 1969	Agriculture (England and Wales)	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 17s. a week for men and 12s. 6d. for women. This settlement has been referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.
10th December	16th December	Engineering industry	General wage increases of 6s. a week for skilled men, 5s. 6d. semi-skilled, 5s. unskilled and 4s. 6d. for women. Introduction of new national minimum earnings levels of 300s. a week for skilled men, various rates for semi-skilled, 240s. for unskilled and 215s. for women.
	20th January 1969		Minimum earnings levels converted into minimum time rates.
	1st December 1969		General wage increases of 6s. a week for skilled men, 5s. 6d. semi-skilled, 5s. unskilled and 4s. 6d. for women. Introduction of new minimum time rates of 325s. a week for skilled men, various rates for semi-skilled, 258s. 6d. for unskilled and 230s. for women.
	7th December 1970	Engineering industry	Introduction of new minimum time rates of 350s. a week for skilled men, various rates for semi-skilled, 277s. for unskilled and 245s. for women.
	6th December 1971		Introduction of new minimum time rates of 380s. a week for skilled men, various rates for semi-skilled, 300s. for unskilled and 260s. for women.
17th December	30th December	Building industry	Decrease in standard rates of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers. This decrease was in effect a re-negotiation of the increase of 4th November. It followed the report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes on 28th November which stated that the increase should be modified and the Standstill Order placed on the increase by the First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity on 13th December, was withdrawn on 17th December.

\* Agreed, awarded or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date given in the next column. (116718)



# Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1968\*

The number of stoppages of work† in progress in the United Kingdom in 1968 was 2,362 (including 12 which had continued from 1967), compared with 2,116 in 1967.

Stoppages in progress in 1968 resulted in the loss of about 4,692,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, compared with 2,787,000 working days lost during 1967 through stoppages in progress in that year. It must be borne in mind that about 1½ million working days were lost in 1968 as a result of the one-day national stoppage in the engineering industry.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1968 was about 2,250,000, including 178,000 workers who were indirectly involved (in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1967 was about 734,000 workers, including about 180,000 who were indirectly involved.

## Industrial analysis

In the following table, stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1968 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1967. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and the sums of the constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.

Industry group	1968		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	3	3,000
Coal mining	219	28,600	394	40,700
All other mining and quarrying	6	400	5	900
Food, drink and tobacco	64	18,700	63	19,300
Chemicals, etc.	46	11,300	34	12,700
Metal manufacture	146	189,600	138	47,100
Engineering	401	965,700	337	147,100
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	134	51,700	96	24,500
Motor vehicles and cycles	231	398,700	223	200,600
Aircraft	66	164,000	40	23,800
Other vehicles	18	14,200	9	2,000
Other metal goods	101	124,900	66	13,200
Textiles	53	12,300	41	7,400
Clothing and footwear	15	3,500	19	3,200
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	39	13,800	34	3,700
Timber, furniture, etc.	29	7,100	18	1,400
Paper and printing	22	4,100	18	4,200
Remaining manufacturing industries	62	27,900	48	19,000
Construction	272	46,000	256	37,000
Gas, electricity and water	14	3,000	13	3,700
Port and inland water transport	179†	76,500	97	78,300
All other transport	147	69,000	111	34,600
Distributive trades	31	3,400	26	1,400
Administrative, professional, etc., services	53	9,800	20	5,700
Miscellaneous services	21	5,300	15	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,250,400</b>	<b>2,116‡</b>	<b>733,700</b>

\* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1968 are scheduled to appear in the May 1969 GAZETTE.

† 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.

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

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

The number of stoppages in the coal mining industry again declined significantly but there was an overall increase during 1968 in most other industry groups. The provisional figures show an increase of 234 stoppages compared with 1967, the largest increases being in the engineering (+64), shipbuilding (+38), aircraft (+26) and other metal goods (+35) sectors.

Considerably more workers were directly involved in stoppages in progress in 1968 than in 1967 and more working days were lost. These increases were mainly due to the one-day national stoppage, already mentioned, which affected the metal manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, motor vehicles, aircraft and other metal goods groups. Most industry groups showed an increase both in the numbers of workers involved and the number of working days lost, but these were to some extent offset by decreases in the coal mining and port transport industries. There was a decrease of about 500,000 working days lost in this latter industry where a large number of days were lost in 1967 due to the stoppages following the introduction of decasualisation in the docks.

## Comparison with earlier years

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1958 are given in the following table. Although the number of stoppages again rose in 1968, the total was below the average for the preceding ten years. The number of working days lost, however, was the third highest recorded during this period, only being exceeded in 1959 and 1962. High totals for particular industries contributed substantially to the relative high annual totals in those years. In 1959 about 3½ million days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry, while in 1962 about

## Stoppages in years 1958-68

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages		Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages	
		Beginning in year	In progress in year	(a)	(b)
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257
1960	2,832	698†	116	814†	3,001
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757
1963	2,068	455	135	593	1,731
1964	2,524	700‡	172	883‡	2,011
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906
1966	1,937	414§	116	544§	2,372
1967	2,116	552	180	734	2,765
1968¶	2,350	2,071	177	2,250	4,674

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

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

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

† 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.

|| This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1968 in stoppages which began in 1967.

¶ Provisional.

\*\* As some stoppages were still in progress at the end of the year this figure is not yet available.

3,785,000 days were lost through two national one-day stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry. As already stated the figure for 1968 includes 1½ million days lost through the national engineering stoppage.

## PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING 1968

### National engineering stoppage

The most significant stoppage in 1968 both in terms of workers involved and working days lost was the one-day token stoppage of engineering, including maintenance, workers which occurred throughout the country on 15th May.

This dispute, which was in support of a claim for an all-round pay increase, involved about 1½ million workers, mainly in the engineering industries, and accounted for approximately one-third of the total working days lost during the year in all industries combined.

### Metal manufacture

A ban on overtime and other working restrictions imposed by maintenance craftsmen at a steelworks on Deeside, Flintshire, led to about 1,700 craftsmen being suspended from duty from Sunday, 11th February. As a result, about 7,000 production workers were made idle. This dispute had arisen from a claim by the craftsmen for increased tonnage bonus for week-end working. Work was resumed on 3rd March, and it is estimated that 93,700 working days were lost.

A series of stoppages of work, mainly token, by about 2,000 clerical and technical staff in the iron and steel industry in various areas took place during June and July in support of a claim at national level for trade union recognition. Normal working was resumed following the reference of the dispute to a Court of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Lord Pearson. It is estimated that this dispute caused the loss of about 13,700 working days in the industry, and, in addition, about 530 clerical workers in two Birmingham car body factories came out in support for one day, causing 9,000 production workers to be made idle.

### Engineering

On 5th February about 450 workers employed by a firm engaged on hydraulic pump manufacture stopped work in protest against alleged violation by management of an agreement to re-employ a convener of shop stewards who had previously been dismissed. About 11,600 working days were lost before work was resumed on 8th March, the shop steward being eventually re-engaged. Large-scale stoppages also occurred at other establishments of this firm engaged on the manufacture of motor vehicle electrical equipment, chiefly in the Birmingham area.

On 19th September, 1,200 tool room workers in several factories stopped work in support of a claim for increased pay. A further 1,200 workers were laid off as a result. This dispute ended on 1st October, partial agreement being reached, and approximately 15,300 working days were lost. From 22nd October until 1st November, about 150 auto-setters and maintenance men at two factories stopped work over a pay claim. About 3,000 production workers were made idle and an estimated 15,600 working days were lost. These disputes also had repercussions in the motor vehicle industry.

### Shipbuilding and marine engineering

Three disputes occurred at a Barrow-in-Furness shipyard, one of which was still in progress at the end of the year. This continuing stoppage, which began on 3rd July, concerned a demarcation dispute between fitters and plumbers over pipe pressure testing. About 1,600 workers were directly affected, and a further

(116718)

450 laid off. It is estimated that about 150,000 working days had been lost by 31st December by this dispute. The other disputes at this shipyard related to pay claims. On 1st July, 921 workers in various trades stopped work in support of a claim for parity in repair allowances and additional claims for abnormal condition payments. About 9,000 working days were lost before work was resumed on 12th July. The introduction of a new pay structure led to a stoppage of work by 350 engineering apprentices on 5th June. This dispute, later declared official by the union, ended on 3rd December on acceptance of a modified pay structure pending arbitration. About 40,000 working days were lost by this dispute.

### Motor vehicles

A feature of the year has been the increased number of working days lost in this industry, and four disputes were referred to Courts of Inquiry set up by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The first Court of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Sir Jack Scamp, investigated the dispute over a proposed new wage structure which had led to some 200 electricians and pattern-makers at an Oxford car body plant withdrawing their labour on 22nd April. About 6,000 production workers were laid-off as a result. Work was resumed by the electricians on the night shift of 29th April and by the pattern-makers on the night shift of 30th April. About 26,900 working days were lost as a result of this dispute. One hundred and thirty-five electricians again stopped work on 26th August in support of their refusal to accept the Court's recommendations; they resumed work on 29th August.

The second Court of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Professor D. J. Robertson, examined the dispute at a car factory at Linwood where about 200 press shop operators stopped work on 13th May, followed by 400 maintenance men the following day. The dispute arose over their refusal to accept the conditions applying to a new productivity agreement accepted by the other unions involved. About 4,000 other workers were laid off as a result. Work was resumed on 10th June and after further discussions, the new productivity agreement was accepted. The total working days lost was about 79,000.

A stoppage of work by 180 women workers employed as sewing machinists at a Dagenham factory was the subject of another Court of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Jack Scamp. This stoppage which began on 7th June was in support of a claim for regrading giving a pay increase of 5d. an hour. On 17th June about 200 sewing machinists at the firm's Halewood factory also joined the stoppage, and about 9,000 other workers at the two factories were laid-off as a result. Work was resumed on 1st July at both Dagenham and Halewood following acceptance of an offer by the firm to pay the women 92 per cent., instead of 85 per cent., of the men's rate. It is estimated that about 56,700 working days were lost as a result of this dispute.

The fourth Court of Inquiry, again under the chairmanship of Professor D. J. Robertson, was appointed to investigate the dispute at a car component factory at Bromborough where 27 setters stopped work on 11th November over a demarcation dispute. About 500 production workers were laid off as a result. Work was resumed on 9th December and as a result of the stoppage about 10,000 working days were lost. A previous stoppage, involving the loss of approximately 25,000 working days, occurred at this factory on 22nd August when 27 patrol inspectors withdrew their labour in protest over delay in the completion of a productivity agreement. This action resulted in 2,000 production workers being laid off. Work was resumed on 23rd September. The Cwmbran factory of this firm also suffered a major stoppage when 150 toolmakers stopped work over a pay dispute on 3rd October. About 2,300 production workers were made idle, and by the time work was resumed on 4th November, the dispute had resulted in the loss of about 17,000 working days.



**Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, abrasives, etc.**

About 1,700 workers at factories in London engaged on the manufacture of graphite and carbon goods stopped work on 19th September in support of a pay claim. To enable new talks on pay and conditions to commence, normal working was resumed on 14th November. Approximately 65,600 working days were lost by this dispute.

**Construction**

Dissatisfaction with a pay and productivity agreement caused a stoppage of work affecting about 1,000 workers at a construction site at Ellesmere Port. This began on 9th September and continued until 25th October and caused the loss of about 33,000 working days. Work was resumed on the basis of the old agreement pending further negotiations. In addition, about 8,000 workers at nearby sites staged two one-day token stoppages in support.

**ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

About 26 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain in April this year were administrative, technical and clerical workers.

Details are given in the table below.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year—mid-April and mid-October—on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of operatives, administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industries, and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees. The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1968 exchange of insurance cards are available.

**Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1968**

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	
				(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
<b>Males</b>					
Food, drink and tobacco industries	364	109	473	23.1	
Chemicals and allied industries	241	132	374	35.4	
Metal manufacture	418	97	515	18.8	
Engineering and electrical goods	1,144	536	1,680	31.9	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	147	31	178	17.3	
Vehicles	528	179	706	25.3	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	302	73	375	19.5	
Textiles	288	66	355	18.7	
Leather, leather goods and fur	27	6	33	16.9	
Clothing and footwear	101	29	130	22.0	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	225	47	272	17.4	
Timber, furniture, etc.	207	37	244	15.1	
Paper, printing and publishing	313	105	418	25.2	
Other manufacturing industries	155	52	207	25.1	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>25.2</b>	
<b>Females</b>					
Food, drink and tobacco industries	281	78	359	21.7	
Chemicals and allied industries	75	67	142	46.9	
Metal manufacture	36	37	73	50.9	
Engineering and electrical goods	401	229	630	36.3	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4	8	12	68.4	
Vehicles	53	58	111	52.1	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145	46	193	24.0	
Textiles	306	44	350	12.6	
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	4	24	17.8	
Clothing and footwear	327	33	359	9.1	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	54	23	78	29.8	
Timber, furniture, etc.	38	22	60	36.6	
Paper, printing and publishing	144	72	216	33.5	
Other manufacturing industries	105	32	138	23.4	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>27.4</b>	

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

**Transport**

About 185,000 working days were lost during the stoppage by 3,200 bus drivers and conductors at Liverpool which lasted for eleven weeks. This stoppage, which began on 11th March, was in protest against the non-implementation of a local agreement pending investigation by the National Board for Prices and Incomes. The report by the Board was published on 23rd May, and was followed by a resumption of work on 27th May.

On 16th June, 1,186 pilots employed at London Airport stopped work in support of a claim for an increase in salary based on the number of hours flown. About 2,300 engineer officers and cabin crew were laid off as a result. The dispute ended on 1st July following an agreement for a resumption of negotiations under an independent chairman appointed by the Department of Employment and Productivity. It is estimated that about 30,000 working days were lost.

Estimates for April 1968 were published on page 557 of the July 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	
				(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
<b>Females</b>					
Food, drink and tobacco industries	281	78	359	21.7	
Chemicals and allied industries	75	67	142	46.9	
Metal manufacture	36	37	73	50.9	
Engineering and electrical goods	401	229	630	36.3	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4	8	12	68.4	
Vehicles	53	58	111	52.1	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145	46	193	24.0	
Textiles	306	44	350	12.6	
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	4	24	17.8	
Clothing and footwear	327	33	359	9.1	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	54	23	78	29.8	
Timber, furniture, etc.	38	22	60	36.6	
Paper, printing and publishing	144	72	216	33.5	
Other manufacturing industries	105	32	138	23.4	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>27.4</b>	
<b>Total males and females</b>					
Food, drink and tobacco industries	645	187	833	22.5	
Chemicals and allied industries	317	199	516	38.6	
Metal manufacture	454	134	587	22.8	
Engineering and electrical goods	1,546	765	2,310	33.1	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	151	39	189	20.4	
Vehicles	581	237	817	28.9	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	448	119	567	21.0	
Textiles	594	110	705	15.7	
Leather, leather goods and fur	46	10	56	17.3	
Clothing and footwear	428	61	489	12.5	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	279	70	350	20.1	
Timber, furniture, etc.	246	59	305	19.4	
Paper, printing and publishing	457	178	634	28.0	
Other manufacturing industries	261	84	345	24.4	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>6,451</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>8,703</b>	<b>25.9</b>	

**FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY: YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1968**

Latest information from the Family Expenditure Survey, covering the twelve-month period ended June, 1968, is given in the table below. It has been obtained by combining the results of the survey for the last six months of 1967 and first six months of 1968; all averages in the table are unweighted averages of the two six-monthly periods. Being obtained from a sample of households, the figures are subject to sampling variations; for all households, these are unlikely to exceed twice the approximate standard errors shown in the table.

The total of 7,215 co-operating households comprised:

- (a) 349, in which the weekly income of the head of the household was £45 or more;
- (b) 648 "Pensioner" households in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplementation, or instead, of such pensions; and
- (c) 6,218 others, described as "Index" households.

Separate analyses are given for all households co-operating in the survey and for the "Index" and "Pensioner" groups, but not group (a) above.

The Index households thus represent about 86 per cent. of all households which provided information during the twelve-month

**Income and expenditure in the year ended June 1968 of households grouped by type of household**

	"Pensioner" households	"Index" households	All households in survey	Standard error, all households
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>6,218</b>	<b>7,215</b>	
<b>Total number of persons</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>19,165</b>	<b>21,263</b>	
<b>Total number of adults (16 and over)</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>13,733</b>	<b>15,458</b>	
<b>Average number of persons per household:</b>				
All persons	1.39	3.08	2.95	
Males	0.43	1.52	1.43	
Females	0.96	1.56	1.51	
Children (under 16)	0.01	0.87	0.80	
Persons 16 and under 65	0.18	1.97	1.82	
Persons 65 and over	1.20	0.24	0.32	
Persons working*	0.03	1.49	1.35	
Persons classed as "retired"†	0.67	0.12	0.17	
All other persons	0.69	1.47	1.43	

\* From 1968 all persons who normally work, but in 1967 excluding those working 10 hours a week or less.  
† Persons both describing themselves as retired and above minimum age for receipt of national insurance pension.

Average weekly income, by source	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Earnings from wages and salaries	0 7	453 9	435 7	4 4
Self-employment income	0 1	25 7	36 2	2 2
Income from investments	2 7	13 4	20 7	1 5
Income from non-State pensions and annuities	3 4	11 10	11 9	0 7
State retirement, old age and widow's pensions	124 3	24 10	33 2	0 8
Other State benefits	18 7	16 5	16 2	0 6
Income from sub-letting and/or owner occupation	4 9	15 1	15 10	0 3
Income from other sources	0 8	10 3	10 2	0 6
<b>Total, income</b>	<b>154 9</b>	<b>570 10</b>	<b>579 3</b>	<b>4 6</b>

Commodity or service	"Pensioner" households	"Index" households	All households in survey	Standard error, all households
<b>Housing: Number of households</b>				
Households renting unfurnished accommodation	463	2,972	3,470	
Households renting unfurnished local authority accommodation	253	1,922	2,186	
Households renting other unfurnished accommodation	210	1,050	1,284	
Households renting furnished accommodation	9	199	214	
Households living rent-free	17	171	193	
Households living in their own dwellings	159	2,876	3,338	
Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier	12	1,658	1,871	
Dwellings owned outright	147	1,218	1,467	

(116718)

period. The weighting pattern of the Index of Retail Prices is revised annually in January on the basis of the average expenditure of such households for the three years ended in the previous June. Details of the weights to be used in 1969 will be given in the March, 1969, issue of the GAZETTE.

Some changes have been made in the coverage of items of income and expenditure between 1967 and 1968. The most important is that from the beginning of 1968, the weekly equivalent of the rateable value, which is included in the expenditure of households in owner-occupied dwellings as a notional rental equivalent, has been adjusted to take account of increases in rents since the last valuation. Similarly, a notional rental equivalent has been included in the housing expenditure of households living rent-free. For both owner-occupied and rent-free households, the weekly equivalent of the rateable value is shown separately in the table.

Information provided by co-operating households has not been adjusted to take account of the under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and confectionery that it known to occur in surveys of this type. Definitions of the terms used in the survey, and a more detailed description of it, are contained in the Report of the Family Expenditure Survey for 1967 (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 27s. 6d. net.). Preliminary results for the whole of the 1968 survey are likely to be published in mid-1969, when a more detailed account of the effect of changes introduced in 1968 will be given.

**Average weekly household expenditure**

Commodity or service	"Pensioner" households	"Index" households	All households in survey	Standard error, all households
<b>Housing</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Households renting unfurnished accommodation:</b>				
Payment by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	32 3	46 6	45 2	0 5
Households renting unfurnished local authority accommodation:				
Payment, as defined above	37 2	49 2	47 10	0 5
Households renting other unfurnished accommodation:				
Payment as defined above	26 4	41 8	40 7	0 11
<b>Households renting furnished accommodation:</b>				
Payment by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	40 9	80 5	79 10	3 8
<b>Households living rent-free:</b>				
Payment by these households, for rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	8 2	19 8	19 3	1 5
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment*	5 7	15 10	15 4	..
<b>Households living in their own dwellings:</b>				
Payment by these households, for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from letting	28 6	48 3	51 0	0 6
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	18 7	30 8	32 5	0 4
Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier:				
Payment as defined above	27 7	51 5	55 3	0 10
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	23 5	32 4	34 8	0 6
Dwellings owned outright:				
Payment as defined above	28 6	43 11	45 9	0 8
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	18 2	28 5	29 7	0 6
<b>All types of dwelling:</b>				
Payment as already defined but averaged over all households	30 9	47 8	48 3	0 4
Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, averaged over all households	3 11	9 6	9 6	0 7
<b>Total, Housing (Two preceding lines)</b>	<b>34 8</b>	<b>57 2</b>	<b>57 8</b>	<b>0 9</b>

\* Based on the rateable value for 101 households (including 6 "pensioner" and 93 "index" households) in the first six months of 1968.



Average weekly household expenditure

Commodity or service	"Pen-sioner" house-holds	"Index" house-holds	All house-holds in survey	Stand-ard error, all house-holds
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Fuel, Light and Power</b>				
Gas, and hire of gas appliances	4 11	7 0	7 1	0 2
Electricity, and hire of electric appliances	6 4	12 1	11 11	0 1
Coal and manufactured fuels	9 2	7 6	7 8	0 3
Coke	1 6	2 7	2 7	0 2
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	1 2	1 2	1 2	0 1
<b>Total-Fuel, Light and Power</b>	<b>23 1</b>	<b>30 4</b>	<b>30 5</b>	<b>0 4</b>
<b>Food</b>				
Bread, rolls, etc.	3 11	7 5	7 1	0 1
Flour	0 5	0 7	0 7	—
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	3 2	7 6	7 2	0 1
Breakfast and other cereals	1 0	2 0	2 0	—
Beef and veal	3 8	7 11	7 8	0 1
Mutton and lamb	2 8	4 2	4 1	0 1
Pork	1 0	2 5	2 4	0 1
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	2 3	4 4	4 2	0 1
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0 10	1 6	1 5	—
Poultry; other and undefined meat	4 2	11 4	10 10	0 1
Fish	2 3	3 5	3 5	0 1
Fish and chips	0 5	1 1	1 0	—
Butter	2 4	3 11	3 10	0 1
Margarine	0 6	0 11	0 11	—
Lard, cooking fat and other fat	0 6	0 11	0 11	—
Milk, fresh	5 10	10 7	10 4	0 1
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.	0 6	1 4	1 4	—
Cheese	1 1	2 3	2 2	0 1
Eggs	2 1	4 2	4 0	0 1
Potatoes	1 8	4 5	4 2	0 1
Other and undefined vegetables	3 3	7 9	7 6	0 1
Fruit	3 0	6 11	6 11	0 1
Sugar	1 3	2 2	2 1	—
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	0 9	0 11	0 11	—
Sweets and chocolates	1 1	4 5	4 2	0 1
Tea	2 2	3 0	2 11	—
Coffee	0 5	1 1	1 2	—
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0 4	0 4	0 4	—
Soft drinks	0 10	2 9	2 8	0 1
Ice cream	0 1	0 11	0 11	—
Other foods; food not defined	2 0	4 9	4 7	0 1
Meals bought away from home	1 7	15 6	15 6	0 3
<b>Total, Food</b>	<b>56 10</b>	<b>132 6</b>	<b>128 7</b>	<b>0 9</b>
<b>Alcoholic Drink</b>				
Beer, cider, etc.	2 0	14 5	13 2	0 3
Wines, spirits, etc.	1 6	5 7	6 1	0 3
Drinks, not defined	—	0 8	0 8	0 1
<b>Total, Alcoholic Drink</b>	<b>3 6</b>	<b>20 8</b>	<b>19 11</b>	<b>0 5</b>
<b>Tobacco</b>				
Cigarettes	5 7	25 5	23 6	0 4
Pipe tobacco	1 3	1 4	1 5	0 1
Cigars and snuff	0 1	0 5	0 6	0 1
<b>Total, Tobacco</b>	<b>6 11</b>	<b>27 3</b>	<b>25 5</b>	<b>0 4</b>
<b>Clothing and Footwear</b>				
Men's outer clothing	0 10	6 8	6 6	0 4
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0 10	3 1	3 1	0 1
Women's outer clothing	2 0	10 2	10 3	0 5
Women's underclothing and hosiery	1 10	4 4	4 3	0 1
Boys' clothing	0 1	1 9	1 8	0 1
Girls' clothing	0 1	1 10	1 10	0 1
Infants' clothing	0 1	1 9	1 7	0 1
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.	1 1	3 2	3 1	0 1
Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined	0 3	1 3	1 4	0 1
Footwear	1 11	8 7	8 4	0 3
<b>Total, Clothing and Footwear</b>	<b>8 11</b>	<b>42 6</b>	<b>41 11</b>	<b>0 9</b>
<b>Durable Household Goods</b>				
Furniture, including repairs	0 9	6 4	6 2	0 7
Floor coverings	0 9	5 1	5 1	0 7
Soft furnishings and household textiles	1 1	3 11	3 11	0 3
Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs	0 7	3 8	3 6	0 4
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	1 6	7 4	7 1	0 5
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 1
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, iron-mongery, etc.	1 1	4 3	4 3	0 2
Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc.	0 3	0 7	0 8	—
<b>Total, Durable Household Goods</b>	<b>6 7</b>	<b>31 10</b>	<b>31 5</b>	<b>1 2</b>

Average weekly household expenditure

Commodity or service	"Pen-sioner" house-holds	"Index" house-holds	All house-holds in survey	Stand-ard error, all house-holds
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Other Goods</b>				
Leather, travel and sports goods; jewel-ery; fancy goods, etc.	0 7	4 4	4 6	0 3
Books, magazines and periodicals	3 5	7 4	7 4	0 1
Toys and stationery goods, etc.	0 10	4 2	4 1	0 2
Medicines and surgical goods	1 4	2 2	2 2	0 1
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	1 5	5 0	4 10	0 1
Optical and photographic goods	0 2	2 0	2 3	0 3
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.	3 0	4 11	4 10	0 1
Seeds, plants, flowers	0 9	2 1	2 2	0 1
Animals and pets	0 10	2 9	2 9	0 1
<b>Total, Other Goods</b>	<b>12 3</b>	<b>34 9</b>	<b>34 10</b>	<b>0 6</b>
<b>Transport and Vehicles</b>				
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	0 1	21 1	21 3	1 3
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	1 1	26 0	25 0	0 6
Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	—	1 0	0 10	0 2
Railway fares	0 3	2 7	2 10	0 2
Bus, etc. fares	2 6	8 6	7 10	0 2
Other travel and transport	0 4	2 8	2 7	0 4
<b>Total, Transport and Vehicles</b>	<b>4 3</b>	<b>61 9</b>	<b>60 3</b>	<b>1 5</b>
<b>Services</b>				
Postage, telephone, telegrams	1 4	3 9	4 0	0 1
Cinemas	0 1	1 4	1 3	0 1
Theatres, sporting events, and other en-tertainment (excluding betting)	0 4	3 1	3 5	0 2
Radio and television, licences and rental	4 5	5 6	5 5	0 1
Domestic help etc.	0 10	1 8	2 4	0 2
Hairdressing	1 3	3 9	3 9	0 1
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0 11	1 6	1 6	0 1
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	1 4	2 6	2 7	0 1
Educational and training expenses	—	1 9	2 10	0 3
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0 4	0 10	1 0	0 3
Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	3 7	15 7	18 4	1 1
<b>Total, Services</b>	<b>14 2</b>	<b>41 3</b>	<b>46 4</b>	<b>1 3</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Pocket money to children and other ex-penditure not assignable elsewhere	0 1	1 7	1 7	0 1
<b>Grand Total, All Above Expenditure</b>	<b>171 1</b>	<b>481 6</b>	<b>478 5</b>	<b>3 10</b>
<b>Other payments recorded</b>				
Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	0 4	55 3	63 7	1 5
National Insurance contributions	—	22 3	20 4	0 2
Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings	0 5	32 10	37 8	12 2
Life assurance; contributions to pension funds	2 3	18 6	20 4	0 5
Sickness and accident insurance; sub-scriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0 1	0 9	0 9	0 1
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	0 4	2 6	2 2	0 1
Purchase of savings certificates; sums deposited in savings banks, etc.	0 9	8 1	7 11	0 10
Betting payments less winnings	0 5	2 7	2 5	—

Both individual and total income and expenditure figures have been independently rounded to the nearest penny. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.  
— nil or negligible. . . not available.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: PERIOD ENDED 16th NOVEMBER 1968

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the period ended 16th November 1968, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

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

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

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

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

Industry	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>						
Grain milling	3.4	5.5	4.3	3.2	5.3	4.1
Bread and flour confectionery	2.5	3.6	2.7	3.3	4.3	3.5
Biscuits	3.9	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4.0	5.8	5.2	4.4	7.6	6.4
Milk products	4.9	7.3	6.1	4.3	5.6	4.9
Sugar	2.4	4.0	3.0	2.9	4.9	3.7
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	3.6	3.8	3.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Fruit and vegetable products	4.2	5.4	4.9	3.5	6.3	5.1
Animal and poultry products	3.7	7.2	5.6	3.2	6.4	5.0
Other food industries	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.5
Brewing and malting	3.9	5.3	4.5	3.4	5.2	4.3
Other drink industries	1.8	4.0	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.1
Tobacco	4.2	7.2	5.3	3.3	5.2	4.0
Chemicals and allied industries	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.1	3.6	2.5
Coke ovens	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
Mineral oil refining	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.8
Lubricating oils and greases	2.0	4.6	2.6	2.4	5.3	3.1
Chemicals and dyes	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.0
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	2.8	5.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.5
Explosives and fireworks	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.8	3.0	2.2
Paint and printing ink	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.8
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	2.2	4.2	2.9	1.8	4.9	2.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	2.7	2.9	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.0
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3.0	5.3	3.8	2.5	4.3	3.1
<b>Metal manufacture</b>						
Iron and steel (general)	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.4
Steel tubes	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.8
Iron castings, etc.	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7
Light metals	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.5	4.2	2.8	2.0	3.2	2.2
Engineering and electrical goods	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.9	5.4	4.2
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	2.5	4.4	3.0	2.5	4.0	2.9
Metal-working machine tools	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	3.6	2.4
Industrial engines	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.7
Textile machinery etc.	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.7
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	2.7	4.1	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.1
Mechanical handling equipment	2.4	3.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.0
Office machinery	2.9	4.2	3.0	2.2	3.6	2.4
Other machinery	3.1	4.9	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.0
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.6	4.3	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.7
Ordnance and small arms	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9
Other mechanical engineering	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	3.1	1.6
Scientific, surgical and photo-graphic instruments, etc.	3.1	4.6	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.0
Watches and clocks	2.0	3.4	2.5	2.3	3.7	2.7
Electrical machinery	1.9	4.9	3.6	1.6	4.6	3.3
Insulated wires and cables	1.7	3.7	2.2	2.7	3.5	2.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.6	4.0	3.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.2	4.9	3.4	2.3	4.4	3.2
Domestic electric appliances	2.6	4.9	3.6	2.2	4.5	3.1
Other electrical goods	3.3	6.0	4.4	3.2	5.2	4.0
Marine engineering	3.2	4.5	3.8	2.8	4.3	3.5
<b>Vehicles</b>						
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.2	3.6	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.8
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.8	3.2	2.0	1.7	3.1	1.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.7	5.5	4.2	2.5	5.4	3.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.9
Railway carriages, etc.	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.1
Perambulators, etc.	1.1	2.7	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.3
Other manufacturing industries	3.6	5.4	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>						
Tools and implements	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.1	4.3	3.5
Cutlery	2.7	4.6	3.4	2.6	3.6	3.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	2.4	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.1



**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD**

Average retail prices on 12th November 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

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.

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

Item	Number of quotations 12th November 1968	Average price 12th November 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
d. d.			
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>			
Chuck	864	69.2	60 - 78
Sirloin (without bone)	867	92.8	80 - 102
Silverside (without bone)*	919	87.3	78 - 96
Back ribs (with bone)*	767	60.5	52 - 72
Fore ribs (with bone)	800	59.8	52 - 72
Brisket (with bone)	791	39.0	30 - 54
Rump steak*	913	117.2	96 - 138
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>			
Chuck	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—
Rump steak*	—	—	—
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>			
Loin (with bone)	847	69.6	60 - 78
Breast*	832	20.4	12 - 30
Best end of neck	805	53.7	36 - 66
Shoulder (with bone)	834	49.0	42 - 60
Leg (with bone)	845	67.5	60 - 78
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>			
Loin (with bone)	567	54.0	48 - 60
Breast*	515	13.1	8 - 18
Best end of neck	541	43.4	34 - 52
Shoulder (with bone)	568	39.6	34 - 46
Leg (with bone)	570	59.4	54 - 66
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>			
Leg (foot off)	884	61.2	52 - 72
Belly*	882	38.4	34 - 44
Loin (with bone)	910	71.9	66 - 78
Pork sausages	885	40.5	36 - 44
Beef sausages	814	33.2	28 - 38
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	676	37.8	32 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled†	457	42.3	34 - 54
<b>Fresh fish</b>			
Cod fillets	615	43.9	36 - 48
Haddock fillets	651	52.2	42 - 60
Haddock, smoked, whole	561	47.4	40 - 54
Plaice, whole	570	41.7	30 - 48
Halibut cuts	381	88.0	72 - 108
Herrings	547	23.7	18 - 30
Kippers, with bone	680	32.6	28 - 36
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	697	3.7	3 - 4
Red	559	4.4	3½ - 5
Potatoes, new, loose			
Tomatoes	888	26.0	20 - 32
Cabbage, greens	601	7.7	5 - 10
Cabbage, hearted	708	6.7	4 - 10
Cauliflower or broccoli	681	15.6	10 - 20

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

Items	Numbers of quotations 12th November 1968	Average price 12th November 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
d. d.			
<b>Fresh vegetables (contd.)</b>			
Brussels sprouts	808	10.6	8 - 14
Peas	—	—	—
Runner beans	—	—	—
Carrots	878	6.4	5 - 8
Onions	878	8.2	6 - 10
<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Apples, cooking	856	13.8	10 - 18
Apples, dessert	887	21.7	16 - 30
Pears, dessert	838	16.0	12 - 21
Oranges	881	16.0	12 - 20
Bananas	883	18.2	16 - 20
<b>Bread</b>			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	853	19.1	18 - 20
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	728	18.5	18 - 20
White, 14 oz. loaf	794	11.5	10½ - 12½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	729	13.0	12½ - 14
<b>Flour</b>			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	904	23.0	18 - 27
<b>Bacon</b>			
Collar*	729	49.1	42 - 56
Gammon*	799	73.2	66 - 80
Middle cut*, smoked	570	66.0	56 - 78
Back, smoked	487	70.4	64 - 76
Back, unsmoked	489	67.8	60 - 74
Streaky, smoked	484	44.6	38 - 54
Ham (not shoulder)	841	116.5	104 - 132
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	802	32.2	27 - 36
Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can	934	50.6	46 - 54
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	10.5	—
Butter, New Zealand	870	39.9	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	878	45.5	42 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	173	11.1	10 - 12
Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.	164	8.2	8 - 9
Lard	930	15.1	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	913	41.6	36 - 48
Eggs, large, per doz.	780	51.9	48 - 54
Eggs, standard, per doz.	818	45.4	42 - 48
Eggs, medium, per doz.	422	38.7	36 - 42
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	928	17.1	16 - 18
Coffee extract, per 2 oz.	916	32.8	30 - 36
<b>Tea, per ½ lb.</b>			
Higher priced	376	23.7	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,977	18.6	16½ - 21
Lower priced	746	17.3	16 - 18

† The average price and range of prices are derived from quotations for chickens sold on either a dressed-weight basis or a clean-plucked basis.

# News and Notes

## SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEMES

More than 12 million people in Britain, or about one-half of all the employees in the country, are currently members of occupational pension schemes according to the report of a survey, in which 3,000 firms were invited to take part, carried out by the Government Actuary in 1967.

The recently published report (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 5s. 6d. net) is the third by the Government Actuary on occupational pension schemes, the two previous versions appearing in 1958 and 1966. Together they provide the only source of comprehensive information on the subject in Britain.

This latest one shows that there were at the end of 1967 about 65,000 pension schemes in Britain, most of them operated for firms or groups of employers. The organisations on whose behalf these schemes operate employed about 22 million people in all, a high proportion of the total labour force of the United Kingdom. Nearly one-half of these employees did not, however, qualify for admission to the schemes for a number of reasons: more than three million were too young or their length of service was too short; about 4½ million were ineligible because of the nature of their work; and more than two million were excluded for a miscellany of reasons.

Contributions from employers and members to the schemes amounted to more than £1,250 million a year, of which the major part was borne by employers. Expenditure on benefits was more than £900 million a year, of which about £600 million related to pensions in payment. The report gives separate figures for the public and private sectors of the economy.

There is a great diversity of schemes, and conditions for contributions, pensions and other benefits vary greatly from one to another. For example, nearly one-third of members do not pay any contributions, but among those who do so the amount expressed as a percentage of pay ranges from under one per cent up to about six per cent. Employers pay anything up to £200 a year per member. Pensions usually become payable at 65 for men and 60 for women, and may be calculated in a number of different ways. Some are at a fixed rate for each year of service, but more are related either to final salary or to average pay throughout service. A few are calculated in other ways. The proportion of schemes of each type is set out in the report, showing also the proportions of members affected.

There has recently been a marked increase in levels of prospective benefits and a growing proportion of pensions are being linked to final salary at the time of retirement. With this development there has also been an increase in the number of schemes in which there is a specific adaptation of benefits to the provisions of the national insurance pension scheme. Lump sum retirement benefits may also be provided, and in the private sector these usually arise from the commutation of part of the pension.

About five million active members are covered for widows' pensions, and the remainder are mostly eligible for lump sum death benefits. Three members in every four are in schemes in which some pensions at least are specially augmented from time to time. This augmentation arises mainly because of increases in the cost of living and is not normally systematic; by and large the aim is to maintain the purchasing power of the pensions of former employees and their widows.

The provisions of the scheme and the amounts of benefit involved are discussed in detail in the report, with illustrations. One section deals with the preservation of pension when a member leaves the service of the organisation. The rules of most schemes now include some provision for this, but it is usually optional to the employee, the alternative being a refund of contributions. If the member elects to receive a deferred pension instead of a refund he may be granted an enhanced benefit based on the employer's contributions as well, and where this happens his accrued rights will be preserved in full. Schemes covering something like one-half of all members permit the receipt or payment of transfer values, but this provision is not very widely used at present.

## SCOPE OF ROAD HAULAGE WAGES COUNCIL TO BE VARIED

Notice of intention to make an Order under the Wages Councils Act 1959 to vary the scope of operation of the Road Haulage Wages Council has been published by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The Order has been made necessary by the Transport Act 1968, which, by abolishing "A", "B" and "C" licences and introducing a new and entirely different system of carrier licensing, removes the existing legal basis for statutory wage regulation in the industry.

Hitherto, the scope of the wages council, covering about 200,000 workers, has been determined by the type of licence held. Holders of "A" and "B" licences were included but not the holders of "C" licences.

If the council's future work were linked to the carrier licensing system under the new Act, with its "quality licence" covering goods vehicles of more than 30 cwt. unladen weight, many vehicles previously registered under "C" licences would be brought within scope, and it is estimated that the number of workers involved would be increased threefold.

Moreover, most workers engaged in haulage on the employers' own account who are in the "C" licence category, are covered by voluntary agreements, or other wages councils, such as those in the retail distributive group, and there is no need for their inclusion in the scope of the Road Haulage Wages Council.

It is, therefore, intended to redefine the council's scope of operation not by reference to the weight of the vehicle, as under the new licensing system, but to the use to which it is put. The proposed order will with certain specific exceptions broadly cover workers engaged in the carriage or haulage of goods wholly or mainly for hire or reward.

## 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 68,279 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 9th December 1968, of whom 61,069 were males and 7,210 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 58,795 (52,671 males and 6,124 females), while there were 9,484 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 4th December, 1968, 5,597 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,586 men, 903 women and 108 young persons. In addition, 242 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.



## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

An article in the July issue of this GAZETTE summarised the 1965-68 report of the National Youth Employment Council, and described recommendations made by the Council for the further development of the Youth Employment Service.

Since the report, some progress has been made in the direction suggested by the Council. Despite the difficult financial situation about 70 more advisory staff have been appointed by local education authorities and the Department of Employment and Productivity; and more training courses have been planned in 1969, particularly for officers dealing with handicapped young people.

The Council had been particularly concerned about the organisation of the service. Although it had been divided in its views, the majority favouring an education based service, it was unanimous in recommending more research into forms of organisation. The Central Youth Employment Executive is, therefore, initiating a number of projects for this purpose; one for example, will examine the work of YEOs in large comprehensive schools and another the possibility of greater co-operation between the service and DEP occupational guidance units.

As an additional vocational guidance technique the executive is sponsoring the development of a new interests guide by the Applied Psychology Unit at Edinburgh University; and a professionally staffed unit is being set up within the Department of Employment and Productivity to prepare a battery of aptitude tests for use in the vocational guidance of young people.

## REDUCTION OF FORM FILLING

As an outcome of a continuing review of its statistical returns, with the aim of reducing the general burden of form filling, the Department of Employment and Productivity has decided to suspend three particular annual enquiries during 1969. These are:

- the surveys of numbers employed, analysed by occupation, in some manufacturing industries, in other words, all except the engineering and the other metal-using industries (SIC Orders VI to IX) for which the returns will continue;
- the survey of numbers employed in retail establishments, analysed by occupation; and
- the corresponding survey of the earnings and hours of selling staff in these establishments.

Whether it will be necessary to resume these surveys in 1970 will depend on whether satisfactory equivalent information can be obtained from the new type of earnings survey (see the GAZETTE, July 1968 page 561), and the position will be reviewed later in 1969. If the new earnings survey is successful, it may also be possible to prune other regular surveys. Discussions to examine the possibilities have been initiated with the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

An Order under the Industrial Training Act 1964, redefining the activities coming within the scope of the Carpet Industry Training Board has been made by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity. The Order (SI 1968, No. 1882, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s 3d net) came into operation on 18th December.

The principal amendments bring the manufacture of yarn or woven fabric from paper within scope of the board and exclude the manufacture of pressed or needle felt except when carried out by an employer engaged mainly in the manufacture of carpets or similar floor coverings. A number of other amendments clarifying the definition of the industry are included.

Mrs. Castle has also made an Order reconstituting the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board for a further period of three years from 9th December last. It is the board's second term of office.

## SAFETY IN INDUSTRIALISED BUILDING

Although no more dangerous to building workers than conventional methods, industrialised or system building has special hazards peculiar to it which demand special safety measures, according to a survey carried out by HM Factory Inspectorate for the Joint Advisory Committee for Safety and Health in the Construction Industries.

The results of the survey were included in a booklet published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity (SAFETY IN CONSTRUCTION WORK: SYSTEM BUILDING: Safety Health and Welfare New Series, No. 6F, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s net).

This booklet, addressed to those concerned in all stages of system building, from the designer and manufacturer of the concrete units to the workman on the site, aims to identify the main dangers to workers involved and describes some

practical precautions that can be taken. Many are elementary, but may be overlooked by contractors working to a tight schedule, and by workmen who do not always appreciate the hazards.

Lessons to be drawn from actual accidents which are described include:

- the importance of the proper design of units, of the provision of adequate storage racks and special transport and lifting equipment, and, above all, of the adequate propping of units at all stages;
- the need to guard floor edges and floor openings, and to give proper access to working places;
- the need to prevent structural instability during the construction stage by the use of erection bracing or guying.

Methods of achieving these aims are suggested in the booklet, which includes a note on site electrical systems, gives warnings about health and fire hazards arising from the use of certain materials, and has a chapter on protective clothing. It concludes with a useful check list giving "guide lines for action" to the designer, manufacturer, contractor and site personnel (foremen and operatives), respectively.

## INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In December, 62 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 54 in November. This total included 43 arising from factory processes, 17 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 28th December, compared with 11 in the five weeks ended 30th November. These seven included four underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with eight and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were four fatal accidents in December and six in the previous month.

In December, seven seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with two in November.

In December, 43 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: 12 were of chrome ulceration, ten of lead poisoning, ten of phosphorus poisoning and 11 of epitheliomatous ulceration.

## 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 11,110,100 in November (8,195,000 males, 2,915,100 females). The total included 8,715,600 (5,966,000 males, 2,749,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,513,600 (1,428,700 males, 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 17,000 higher than that for October 1968 and 93,000 lower than in November 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 13,000 higher than in October 1968 and 6,000 higher than in November 1967. The number in construction was 8,000 higher than in October 1968 and 23,000 lower than in November 1967.

## Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 9th December 1968 in Great Britain was 537,520. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 520,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 529,000 in November.

In addition, there were 2,495 unemployed school-leavers and 11,675 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 551,690, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 9,161 less than in November when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in December, 218,498 (40.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 238,943 (44.2 per cent.) in November; 85,067 (15.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 96,503 (17.8 per cent.) in November.

Between November and December the number temporarily stopped fell by 4,668 and the number of school-leavers unemployed by 1,151.

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 4th December 1968, was 195,264; 2,346 more than on 6th November. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 224,500, compared

with about 211,200 in November. Including 71,524 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 4th December was 266,788; 622 more than on 6th November.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 16th November 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 2,187,500. This is about 37.3 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 22,100 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

## Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st December 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 175.1 and 193.1, compared with 172.7 and 190.4 (revised figures) at 30th November 1968.

## Index of Retail Prices

At 10th December the official retail prices index was 128.4 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 126.7 at 12th November and 121.2 at 12th December 1967. The index for food was 125.4 compared with 123.9 at 12th November.

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity, was 89 involving approximately 14,700 workers. During the month approximate 23,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 107,000 working days were lost, including 72,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.



INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-November 1968, and for the two preceding months and for November 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	November 1967*			September 1968*			October 1968*			November 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†</b>	8,299.2	2,903.8	11,203.0	8,201.4	2,889.8	11,091.2	8,184.1	2,909.5	11,093.6	8,195.0	2,915.1	11,110.1
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	5,970.4	2,739.1	8,709.5	5,962.8	2,724.1	8,686.9	5,958.6	2,743.9	8,702.5	5,966.0	2,749.6	8,715.6
<b>Mining, etc.</b>	510.5	22.3	532.8	459.4	22.3	481.7	455.4	22.3	477.7	452.6	22.3	474.9
Coal mining	453.3	16.9	470.2	402.2	16.9	419.1	398.2	16.9	415.1	395.4	16.9	412.3
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	476.3	363.0	839.3	476.3	353.1	829.4	473.4	359.4	832.8	474.6	360.2	834.8
Grain milling	30.3	8.1	38.4	29.5	8.0	37.5	29.0	7.9	36.9	28.8	7.9	36.7
Bread and flour confectionery	89.4	65.8	155.2	88.5	63.1	151.6	87.4	63.6	151.0	64.0	151.2	
Biscuits	19.2	36.5	55.7	19.7	35.0	54.7	19.6	35.9	55.5	19.6	35.9	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	48.8	43.6	92.4	50.0	42.9	92.9	49.9	44.3	94.2	50.3	45.0	95.3
Milk products	23.3	12.2	35.5	25.3	13.3	38.6	24.6	13.1	37.7	24.5	13.0	37.5
Sugar	13.6	4.0	17.6	11.4	3.6	15.0	13.0	3.9	16.9	13.3	4.0	17.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.4	52.6	93.0	40.0	51.8	91.8	40.1	53.4	93.5	40.4	52.9	93.3
Fruit and vegetable products	31.5	43.7	75.2	32.8	39.9	72.7	32.2	41.8	74.0	32.4	42.1	74.5
Animal and poultry foods	18.6	5.3	23.9	18.3	5.4	23.7	18.4	5.4	23.8	18.4	5.4	23.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.5	23.2	50.7	27.7	22.9	50.6	28.0	23.1	51.1	28.1	23.1	51.2
Brewing and malting	74.5	20.1	94.6	74.6	19.9	94.5	73.5	20.2	93.7	73.5	20.4	93.9
Other drink industries	41.1	25.4	66.5	40.5	25.1	65.6	39.9	24.6	64.5	40.3	25.1	65.4
Tobacco	18.1	22.5	40.6	18.0	22.2	40.2	17.8	22.2	40.0	17.8	22.0	39.8
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	373.7	141.6	515.3	374.4	141.4	515.8	373.7	141.8	515.5	373.7	142.3	516.0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.3	8.9	24.2	15.0	8.9	23.9	15.0	8.9	23.9	15.1	8.9	24.0
Mineral oil refining	23.2	2.4	25.6	23.1	2.5	25.6	23.1	2.5	25.6	23.1	2.5	25.6
Lubricating oils and greases	7.1	4.6	11.7	7.0	4.5	11.5	6.9	4.5	11.4	6.9	4.5	11.4
Chemicals and dyes	177.1	46.8	223.9	178.8	45.9	224.7	178.7	46.1	224.8	178.7	46.3	225.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.9	42.4	77.3	35.1	43.4	78.5	35.2	43.9	79.1	34.7	44.4	79.1
Explosives and fireworks	17.8	9.5	27.3	17.0	8.7	25.7	16.9	8.8	25.7	16.8	8.7	25.5
Paint and printing ink	32.3	13.4	45.7	32.4	13.2	45.6	32.1	13.1	45.2	32.1	13.1	45.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	24.1	12.2	36.3	23.3	12.5	35.8	23.3	12.3	35.6	23.3	12.2	35.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.9	6.7	38.6	32.5	6.9	39.4	32.8	6.8	39.6	33.1	6.8	39.9
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	10.0	4.7	14.7	10.2	4.8	15.0	9.7	4.8	14.5	9.8	4.8	14.6
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	514.5	73.1	587.6	515.1	72.7	587.8	514.5	72.7	587.2	515.4	72.7	588.1
Iron and steel (general)	257.2	25.2	282.4	257.8	25.2	283.0	257.2	25.1	282.3	257.4	25.1	282.5
Steel tubes	45.6	8.3	53.9	44.8	7.8	52.6	44.8	7.7	52.5	44.9	7.8	52.7
Iron castings, etc.	97.2	13.0	110.2	96.7	12.7	109.4	96.3	12.7	109.0	97.0	12.7	109.7
Light metals	46.7	10.2	56.9	47.3	10.1	57.4	47.5	10.1	57.6	47.7	10.2	57.9
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.8	16.4	84.2	68.5	16.9	85.4	68.7	17.1	85.8	68.4	16.9	85.3
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	1,706.6	626.1	2,332.7	1,682.3	625.7	2,308.0	1,680.1	630.2	2,310.3	1,680.5	632.5	2,313.0
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	29.9	5.0	34.9	29.8	5.0	34.8	29.7	4.9	34.6	29.7	4.9	34.6
Metal-working machine tools	83.1	14.8	97.9	80.8	14.6	95.4	80.6	14.6	95.2	80.5	14.6	95.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	52.9	16.6	69.5	51.8	16.4	68.2	51.6	16.4	68.0	51.5	16.4	67.9
Industrial engines	34.0	5.9	39.9	32.9	5.6	38.5	32.5	5.5	38.0	32.6	5.5	38.1
Textile machinery and accessories	39.7	7.5	47.2	39.0	7.4	46.4	39.3	7.5	46.8	39.6	7.6	47.2
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34.4	4.4	38.8	35.3	4.4	39.7	35.2	4.4	39.6	35.0	4.4	39.4
Mechanical handling equipment	52.8	7.9	60.7	52.7	7.3	60.0	52.9	7.3	60.2	53.2	7.3	60.5
Office machinery	36.0	15.1	51.1	37.6	15.5	53.1	38.1	15.7	53.8	38.2	15.9	54.1
Other machinery	296.9	65.4	362.3	293.5	64.0	357.5	293.0	64.3	357.3	293.2	64.8	358.0
Industrial plant and steelwork	162.8	21.0	183.8	155.5	20.0	175.5	154.2	20.0	174.2	154.0	20.0	174.0
Ordnance and small arms	19.0	5.2	24.2	17.0	4.7	21.7	16.9	4.7	21.6	16.9	4.6	21.5
Other mechanical engineering	193.9	54.6	248.5	194.7	54.7	249.4	195.3	55.4	250.7	195.8	56.0	251.8
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	91.3	49.5	140.8	90.4	49.7	140.1	90.9	50.3	141.2	90.7	50.1	140.8
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.2	7.9	14.1	6.2	8.0	14.2	6.2	8.0	14.2
Electrical machinery	171.0	55.8	226.8	157.4	52.1	209.5	155.3	52.1	207.4	153.8	52.2	206.0
Insulated wires and cables	41.5	19.3	60.8	39.3	19.0	58.3	39.1	19.1	58.4	39.3	19.1	58.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	5.6	4.2	9.8	5.5	4.2	9.7	5.4	4.2	9.6	5.4	4.2	9.6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	191.4	139.6	331.0	198.2	146.8	345.0	198.6	147.9	346.5	199.5	148.5	348.0
Domestic electric appliances	34.9	22.4	57.3	35.4	22.9	58.3	35.7	23.6	59.3	35.8	23.8	59.6
Other electrical goods	80.4	66.3	146.7	80.3	70.5	150.8	80.2	71.3	151.5	80.5	71.4	151.9

\*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—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡Order III—XVI.  
 §Under 1,000.  
 Note: Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	November 1967*			September 1968*			October 1968*			November 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	184.2	11.7	195.9	180.1	11.7	191.8	177.7	11.7	189.4	176.6	11.6	188.2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	144.7	8.4	153.1	141.5	8.3	149.8	139.3	8.4	147.7	138.5	8.3	146.8
Marine engineering	39.5	3.3	42.8	38.6	3.4	42.0	38.4	3.3	41.7	38.1	3.3	41.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	699.3	109.7	809.0	703.6	110.2	813.8	706.2	111.1	817.3	707.1	111.1	818.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	403.7	61.3	465.0	414.3	63.5	477.8	417.2	64.2	481.4	419.0	64.4	483.4
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	17.1	6.5	23.6	18.3	6.7	25.0	18.4	6.7	25.1	18.6	6.7	25.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	212.4	36.3	248.7	206.6	34.4	241.0	206.7	34.6	241.3	205.6	34.4	240.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	29.3	2.1	31.4	28.1	2.0	30.1	27.9	2.0	29.9	27.9	2.0	29.9
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	34.2	2.0	36.2	33.6	2.0	35.6	33.3	2.0	35.3	33.3	2.0	35.3
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	2.6	1.5	4.1	2.7	1.6	4.3	2.7	1.6	4.3	2.7	1.6	4.3
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	374.1	189.3	563.4	373.9	189.7	563.6	374.6	192.6	567.2	375.9	193.4	569.3
Tools and implements	14.7	8.2	22.9	14.3	8.0	22.3	14.4	8.1	22.5	14.4	8.2	22.6
Cutlery	6.6	5.9	12.5	6.4	6.0	12.4	6.5	6.2	12.7	6.5	6.2	12.7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.1	16.0	44.1	28.0	15.5	43.5	28.1	15.7	43.8	28.3	15.8	44.1
Wire and wire manufactures	32.6	10.1	42.7	32.6	10.0	42.6	32.6	10.1	42.7	32.7	10.1	42.8
Cans and metal boxes	15.6	19.2	34.8	15.9	18.8	34.7	16.0	19.3	35.3	16.1	19.3	35.4
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.4	11.2	27.6	16.3	11.1	27.4	16.4	11.1	27.5	16.5	11.2	27.7
Other metal industries	260.1	118.7	378.8	260.4	120.3	380.7	260.6	122.1	382.7	261.4	122.6	384.0
<b>Textiles</b>	341.9	350.9	692.8	353.9	349.5	703.4	354.7	350.1	704.8	357.4	351.1	708.5
Production of man-made fibres	34.2	7.6	41.8	35.8	7.8	43.6	36.2	7.9	44.1	36.5	7.9	44.4
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	36.1	47.5	83.6	39.5	47.8	87.3	40.0	47.4	87.4	40.6	47.3	87.9
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	35.5	40.5	76.0	35.9	39.0	74.9	35.9	39.0	74.9	36.0	38.9	74.9
Woolen and												



## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 16th November 1968, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,187,500 or about 37.3 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 22,100 or 0.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 16th November, 1968

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME									
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time worked		Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Working part of a week		Total		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost	
			Total (000's)	Average			Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)			Total (000's)	Average
Food, drink and tobacco	202.7	36.0	1,912	9.4	—	0.4	0.5	4.3	9.5	0.5	0.1	4.7	10.2	
Bread and flour confectionery	36.0	33.9	330	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemicals and allied industries	83.7	29.8	838	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemicals and dyes	36.9	29.9	399	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Metal manufacture	134.4	31.1	1,303	9.7	0.8	32.3	3.0	25.9	8.6	3.8	0.9	58.2	15.3	
Iron and steel (general)	38.3	18.6	393	10.3	—	0.1	1.6	13.4	8.6	1.6	0.8	13.5	8.6	
Iron castings, etc.	37.0	43.8	340	9.2	0.1	3.0	0.9	7.3	7.7	1.0	1.2	10.2	10.1	
Light metals	14.9	34.0	138	9.3	0.7	29.1	0.4	4.6	10.3	1.1	2.6	33.7	29.6	
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	694.7	47.1	5,772	8.3	—	1.4	1.9	15.7	8.3	1.9	0.1	17.1	9.0	
Non-electrical engineering	491.2	54.2	4,218	8.6	—	0.9	1.9	14.2	7.5	1.9	0.2	15.2	8.0	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	203.2	35.8	1,554	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vehicles	243.9	43.3	1,785	7.3	—	0.2	5.5	61.9	11.2	5.5	1.0	62.0	11.3	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	164.9	44.7	1,222	7.4	—	0.2	5.5	61.6	11.2	5.5	1.5	61.8	11.3	
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	60.0	46.9	394	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	166.4	40.2	1,415	8.5	—	0.3	0.7	5.2	7.9	0.7	0.2	5.6	8.4	
Textiles	144.7	25.3	1,213	8.4	—	0.3	11.8	3.3	28.9	8.9	0.6	40.6	11.5	
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	22.0	15.6	180	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Woolen and worsted	40.9	32.3	364	8.9	0.1	3.4	0.8	8.2	10.5	0.9	0.7	11.6	13.4	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	20.2	18.4	126	6.3	0.2	7.2	1.8	14.1	7.8	2.0	1.8	21.3	10.8	
Leather, leather goods and fur	12.3	31.7	103	8.4	—	1.7	—	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.2	1.9	27.8	
Clothing and footwear	51.6	13.2	260	5.0	0.1	4.5	4.6	26.4	5.8	4.7	1.2	31.0	6.6	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	94.2	36.5	949	10.1	—	0.3	0.4	3.4	8.6	0.4	0.2	3.7	9.1	
Timber, furniture, etc.	97.4	44.8	810	8.3	0.1	2.5	0.9	9.2	10.4	0.9	0.4	11.7	12.4	
Timber	38.0	47.9	309	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper, printing and publishing	171.5	42.1	1,518	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	34.5	47.7	282	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	70.7	44.0	580	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other manufacturing industries	90.1	36.7	861	9.6	0.1	2.4	—	0.6	12.5	0.1	—	3.0	29.0	
Rubber	34.7	35.9	341	9.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	<b>2,187.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>18,739</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>239.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT ON 9th December 1968

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 9th December 1968 was 537,520; 455,158 males and 82,362 females and was 3,342 lower than on 11th November 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure was 520,100 or 2.2 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.3 per cent. in November and 2.3 per cent. in December 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 8,700 in the four weeks between the November and December counts and by about 18,100 per month on average between September and December.

Between 11th November and 9th December, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,151 to 2,495 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 4,668 to 11,675. The total registered unemployed fell by 9,161 to 537,520, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees—the same as in November. The total registered included 32,426 married women and 2,975 casual workers.

Of the 537,040 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 85,067 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 54,144 from 2 to 4 weeks, 79,287 from 4 to 8 weeks and 318,542 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 25.9 per cent. of the total of 537,040, compared with 28.6 per cent. in

November, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 40.7 per cent, compared with 44.2 per cent. in November.

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

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis; 9th December 1968

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	34,591	3,041	7,413	1,676	46,721
Over 1, up to 2	28,886	2,217	6,028	1,215	38,346
Up to 2	63,477	5,258	13,441	2,891	85,067
Over 2, up to 3	22,135	1,335	4,723	757	28,950
Over 3, up to 4	19,789	910	3,994	501	25,194
Over 2, up to 4	41,924	2,245	8,717	1,258	54,144
Over 4, up to 5	18,838	682	3,926	411	23,857
Over 5, up to 8	43,713	1,353	9,488	876	55,430
Over 4, up to 8	62,551	2,035	13,414	1,287	79,287
Over 8	273,316	3,210	40,191	1,825	318,542
Total	441,268	12,748	75,763	7,261	537,040
Up to 8—per cent.	38.1	74.8	47.0	74.9	40.7

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 9th December 1968

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
<b>Registered unemployed</b>																
Total	128,738	65,824	11,964	35,837	43,701	27,506	52,465	68,686	63,826	39,786	79,181	551,690	38,576	590,266	91,698	49,004
Men	108,993	56,876	9,985	28,292	36,669	23,409	44,777	57,587	53,443	31,082	60,561	454,798	28,897	483,695	78,022	40,916
Boys	2,604	1,134	295	698	870	562	1,581	1,967	1,296	1,714	12,889	1,113	14,002	1,734	1,165	
Women	15,855	7,284	1,536	6,292	5,654	3,251	5,680	8,766	7,500	6,459	15,710	76,703	8,216	84,919	11,034	6,357
Married Women	5,210	2,182	577	2,268	2,412	1,253	2,547	4,124	3,345	2,487	8,203	32,426	5,179	37,605	3,450	2,337
Girls	1,286	530	148	555	508	284	706	752	916	949	1,196	7,300	350	7,650	868	566
<b>Percentage rates*</b>																
Total	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.3	4.8	4.0	3.6	2.4	7.5	1.6	1.7	
Males	2.3	2.1	2.5	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.2	6.3	4.9	4.6	3.2	9.4	2.2	2.4	
Females	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.0	4.4	0.5	0.7	
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>																
Total	4,559	3,508	31	116	3,084	369	876	878	629	125	1,008	11,675	494	12,169	3,641	949
Males	4,467	3,471	26	91	2,956	332	734	677	556	105	945	10,889	420	11,309	3,597	896
Females	92	37	5	25	128	37	142	201	73	20	63	786	74	860	44	53
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>																
Total	124,179	62,316	11,933	35,721	40,617	27,137	51,589	67,808	63,197	39,661	78,173	540,015	38,082	578,097	88,057	48,055
Males	107,130	54,539	10,254	28,899	34,583	23,639	45,345	58,491	54,854	32,273	61,330	456,798	29,590	486,388	76,199	41,185
Females	17,049	7,777	1,679	6,822	6,034	3,498	6,244	9,317	8,343	7,388	16,843	83,217	8,492	91,709	11,858	6,870
<b>Males wholly unemployed†</b>																
Total Men	104,538	53,405	9,960	28,203	33,741	23,078	44,054	56,919	52,904	30,981	59,662	444,040	28,477	472,517	74,475	40,023
Total Boys	2,592	1,134	294	696	842	561	1,291	1,572	1,950	1,292	1,668	12,758	1,113	13,871	1,724	1,162
Casual Workers	1,330	768	109	343	6	86	117	471	67	36	217	2,782	431	3,213	917	522
Under 2 weeks	20,379	11,059	1,639	4,083	5,441	3,556	6,363	9,004	6,305	3,773	8,192	68,735	2,816	71,551	14,556	7,462
2-4 weeks	12,066	6,508	995	2,692	3,396	2,232	4,229	5,622	4,540	2,886	5,511	44,169	2,518	46,687	8,735	4,326
4-8 weeks	17,140	8,879	1,526	4,395	4,711	3,227	6,222	8,523	6,852	4,246	7,744	64,586	4,793	69,379	12,282	6,384
Over 8 weeks	56,215	27,325	5,985	17,386	21,029	14,538	28,414	34,871	37,090	21,332	39,666	276,526	19,032	295,558	39,709	22,491
<b>Females wholly unemployed†</b>																
Total Women	15,763	7,247	1,532	6,269	5,530	3,215	5,546	8,573	7,431	6,441	15,653	75,953	8,149	84,102	10,990	6,305
Total Girls	1,286	530	147	553	504	283	698	744	912	947	1,190	7,264	343	7,607	868	565
Casual Workers	78	40	4	24	1	13	14	2	3	41	193	227	34	227	60	22
Under 2 weeks	4,659	2,476	359	1,162	1,149	596	1,156	2,431	1,279	984	2,557	16,332	820	17,152	3,409	1,609



Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 9th December, 1968

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	456,798	83,217	10,889	786	467,687	84,003	551,690	497,697	92,569	590,266
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	250,834	23,322	8,911	604	259,745	23,926	283,671	276,773	27,259	304,032
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	119,125	22,211	8,753	604	127,878	22,815	150,693	133,737	26,038	159,775
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	12,778	1,223	1,238	27	14,016	1,250	15,266	17,110	1,340	18,450
Agriculture and horticulture	9,558	1,193	69	27	9,627	1,220	10,847	12,386	1,309	13,695
Forestry	380	19			380	19	399	529	19	548
Fishing	2,840	11	1,169		4,009	11	4,020	4,195	12	4,207
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	25,878	242	3		25,881	242	26,123	26,085	246	26,331
Coal mining	24,541	194	3		24,544	194	24,738	24,548	194	24,742
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	514	16			514	16	530	677	19	696
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	279	11			279	11	290	302	12	314
Other mining and quarrying	544	21			544	21	565	558	21	579
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	12,468	3,527	35	37	12,503	3,564	16,067	13,382	4,206	17,588
Grain milling	583	60	1		584	60	644	656	67	723
Bread and flour confectionery	2,698	515	2		2,700	515	3,215	2,951	563	3,514
Biscuits	569	306			569	306	875	578	317	895
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,230	430	23	24	1,253	454	1,707	1,399	510	1,909
Milk products	721	173	2		723	174	897	822	236	1,058
Sugar	386	52			386	52	438	393	58	451
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	923	428	5		928	429	1,357	946	455	1,401
Fruit and vegetable products	902	495			902	496	1,398	986	570	1,556
Animal and poultry foods	595	63			595	63	658	631	71	702
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1,511	169			1,512	169	1,681	1,537	176	1,713
Brewing and malting	1,166	395			1,167	398	1,565	1,237	430	1,667
Other drink industries	623	188			623	188	811	675	489	1,164
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	7,283	1,042	15	1	7,298	1,043	8,341	7,455	1,062	8,517
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	283	4			283	4	287	284	4	288
Mineral oil refining	964	57			964	57	1,021	973	60	1,033
Lubricating oils and greases	148	9			148	9	157	150	9	159
Chemicals and dyes	3,189	283	9		3,198	283	3,481	3,302	292	3,594
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	532	259			532	259	791	533	260	793
Explosives and fireworks	323	204			323	205	528	326	206	532
Paint and printing ink	656	70			657	70	727	659	71	740
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	500	85			500	85	585	511	86	597
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	482	47			482	47	529	488	47	535
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	206	24	5		211	24	235	219	27	246
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	11,041	590	747	30	11,788	620	12,408	11,902	631	12,533
Iron and steel (general)	5,569	210	190	4	5,759	214	5,973	5,800	218	6,018
Steel tubes	842	39	26	1	868	40	908	876	42	918
Iron castings, etc.	2,668	161	527	25	3,195	186	3,381	3,230	186	3,416
Light metals	734	94	3		737	94	831	743	95	838
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,228	86			1,229	86	1,315	1,253	90	1,343
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	28,911	4,852	1,112	41	30,023	4,893	34,916	31,099	5,337	36,436
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	494	41			494	41	535	502	42	544
Metal-working machine tools	1,382	134	882	32	2,264	166	2,430	2,292	171	2,463
Engineers' small tools and gauges	721	73	1		722	74	796	745	79	824
Industrial engines	450	35			450	35	485	457	35	492
Textile machinery and accessories	583	42			583	42	625	482	83	565
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	410	20	1		411	20	431	434	21	455
Mechanical handling equipment	824	50			825	50	875	839	50	889
Office machinery	482	120			482	120	602	495	132	627
Other machinery	5,720	576	56	1	5,776	577	6,353	5,911	588	6,499
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,164	121	101		3,265	121	3,386	3,285	123	3,408
Ordnance and small arms	355	34			355	35	390	358	36	394
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,075	305	44		3,119	305	3,424	3,195	329	3,524
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	934	264	2	3	936	267	1,203	949	285	1,234
Watches and clocks	120	95			120	95	215	125	98	223
Electrical machinery	3,199	499	5		3,204	499	3,703	3,263	516	3,779
Insulated wires and cables	888	116			889	116	1,005	915	146	1,061
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,163	567	3		1,163	567	1,204	1,037	196	1,233
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,466	961	2		2,469	963	3,432	2,818	1,037	3,855
Domestic electric appliances	1,082	349	15		1,097	350	1,447	1,117	369	1,486
Other electrical goods	1,399	450			1,399	450	1,849	1,413	465	1,878
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	8,932	171	519	3	9,451	174	9,625	10,563	183	10,746
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,168	148	417		8,585	148	8,733	9,554	157	9,711
Marine engineering	764	23	102	3	866	26	892	1,009	26	1,035
<b>Vehicles</b>	8,783	719	4,980	34	13,763	753	14,516	14,073	792	14,865
Motor vehicle manufacturing	4,876	376	4,844	34	9,720	410	10,130	9,844	415	10,259
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	355	48	6		361	48	409	366	50	416
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,233	234	129		2,362	234	2,596	2,527	263	2,790
Locomotives and railway track equipment	645	23	1		646	23	669	648	25	673
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	506	16			506	16	522	515	16	531
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	168	22			168	22	190	173	23	196
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	9,730	1,691	107	22	9,837	1,713	11,550	10,001	1,753	11,754
Tools and implements	562	85	6		568	86	654	583	87	670
Cutlery	204	73	3		207	73	280	208	82	290
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	420	86			420	86	506	420	86	506
Wire and wire manufactures	591	101	8		599	101	700	605	103	708
Cans and metal boxes	352	186			352	186	538	371	189	560
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	264	70			264	70	334	266	72	338
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,337	1,090	90	21	7,427	1,111	8,538	7,548	1,134	8,682
<b>Textiles</b>	7,408	2,717	275	204	7,683	2,921	10,604	8,850	3,923	12,773
Production of man-made fibres	408	67			408	67	475	467	84	551
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,054	356	17	10	1,071	366	1,437	1,364	623	1,987
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	702	289	9	10	711	299	1,010	927	454	1,381
Woolen and worsted	1,795	602	98	105	1,893	707	2,600	1,944	773	2,717
Jute	415	94	2		417	95	512	417	98	515
Rope, twine and net	187	94	10	1	197	95	292	231	114	345
Hosiery and other knitted goods	643	526	59	66	702	592	1,294	765	696	1,461
Lace	35	18			35	18	73	51	15	66
Carpets	395	143			395	144	539	663	208	871
Narrow fabrics	187	90			187	91	278	201	102	303
Made-up textiles	296	214			296	219	515	337	412	749
Textile finishing	917	185	80	4	997	189	1,186	1,112	265	1,377
Other textile industries	354	39			354	39	393	358	43	401

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	827	189	50	12	877	201	1,078	925	219	1,144
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	524	63	47	9	571	72	643	606	78	684
Leather goods	207	101			207	104	311	218	115	333
Fur	96	25	3		99	25	124	101	26	127
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	2,282	2,837	104	101	2,386	2,938	5,324	2,474	3,677	6,151
Weatherproof outerwear	154	141	4		158	141	299	164	170	334
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	421	640	7	6	428	646	1,074	439	770	1,209
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	369	255	35	12	404	267	671	406	272	678
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	135	297			135	303	438	169	618	787
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	361	830	10	22	371	852	1,223	379	950	1,329
Hats, caps and millinery	68	46	8	7	76	53	129	85	88	173
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	172	283			172	284	456	185	380	565
Footwear	602	345	40	47	642	392	1,034	647	429	1,076
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	6,376	594	67	39	6,443	633	7,076	6,684	663	7,347
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,90									



AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 9th December 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>						
South Western . . . . .	5,567	1,839	305	7,711	33	5.7
Merseyside . . . . .	21,665	2,714	1,073	25,452	105	3.2
Northern . . . . .	54,584	7,800	2,946	65,330	922	4.8
Scottish . . . . .	56,328	15,144	2,801	74,273	1,007	3.8
Welsh . . . . .	22,441	5,194	1,683	29,318	125	4.6
<b>Total all Development Areas . . . . .</b>	<b>160,585</b>	<b>32,691</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>202,084</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Northern Ireland . . . . .</b>	<b>28,897</b>	<b>8,216</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>38,576</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)</b>						
<b>South Eastern</b>						
Greater London . . . . .	56,876	7,284	1,664	65,824	3,508	1.4
†Aldershot . . . . .	275	40	23	338	—	1.1
†Aylesbury . . . . .	226	43	24	293	—	0.9
†Basingstoke . . . . .	180	55	15	250	—	0.9
†Bedford . . . . .	549	70	37	656	—	1.2
†Bournemouth . . . . .	3,171	490	86	3,747	41	3.3
†Braintree . . . . .	400	99	17	516	—	1.8
†Brentwood . . . . .	312	39	6	357	—	1.3
†Brighton . . . . .	3,453	740	105	4,298	20	3.6
†Chatham . . . . .	1,311	321	119	1,751	—	2.4
†Chelmsford . . . . .	889	116	16	1,021	—	1.8
†Chichester . . . . .	855	143	21	1,019	—	2.5
†Colchester . . . . .	764	169	34	967	7	2.1
†Crawley . . . . .	997	190	37	1,224	2	1.1
†Eastbourne . . . . .	963	84	9	1,056	—	3.0
†Gravesend . . . . .	1,156	149	56	1,361	3	2.1
†Guildford . . . . .	462	133	29	624	—	1.2
†Harlow . . . . .	808	121	53	982	5	1.8
†Hastings . . . . .	1,274	137	26	1,437	21	4.0
†High Wycombe . . . . .	632	142	10	784	156	1.1
†Letchworth . . . . .	216	67	6	289	—	0.7
†Luton . . . . .	1,034	140	50	1,224	—	1.1
†Maidstone . . . . .	666	101	50	817	—	1.4
†Newport I.O.W. . . . .	1,041	217	43	1,301	10	4.0
†Oxford . . . . .	1,659	315	89	2,063	160	1.4
†Portsmouth . . . . .	3,500	540	198	4,238	29	2.9
†Ramsgate . . . . .	1,033	218	49	1,300	—	5.1
†Reading . . . . .	1,235	203	46	1,484	—	1.1
†St. Albans . . . . .	614	104	16	734	—	0.8
†Slough . . . . .	899	127	25	1,051	—	1.0
†Southampton . . . . .	3,010	489	146	3,645	2	2.4
†Southend-on-Sea . . . . .	4,528	460	138	5,126	478	3.3
†Stevenage . . . . .	257	55	18	330	—	1.1
†Tunbridge Wells . . . . .	835	129	33	997	—	1.5
†Watford . . . . .	1,024	114	51	1,189	—	1.1
†Weybridge . . . . .	625	127	59	811	—	1.0
†Worthing . . . . .	1,131	140	15	1,286	18	2.9
<b>East Anglia</b>						
Cambridge . . . . .	464	67	10	541	—	0.8
Great Yarmouth . . . . .	967	140	51	1,158	—	3.5
†Ipswich . . . . .	1,429	250	55	1,734	—	2.1
Lowestoft . . . . .	596	47	15	658	—	2.5
†Norwich . . . . .	1,798	150	48	1,996	—	1.9
Peterborough . . . . .	543	184	56	783	—	1.5
<b>West Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham . . . . .	11,584	1,574	356	13,514	1,872	2.0
†Burton-on-Trent . . . . .	458	57	18	533	—	1.6
†Cannock . . . . .	521	57	28	606	—	2.3
†Coventry . . . . .	4,031	869	226	5,126	420	2.5
†Dudley . . . . .	903	138	17	1,058	6	2.5
†Hereford . . . . .	634	100	43	777	—	2.5
†Kidderminster . . . . .	350	83	10	443	4	1.2
†Leamington . . . . .	494	84	30	608	4	1.5
†Nuneaton . . . . .	997	82	72	1,151	33	3.7
†Oakengates . . . . .	755	372	61	1,188	—	3.0
†Redditch . . . . .	189	20	7	216	2	0.8
†Rugby . . . . .	525	97	40	662	33	2.3
†Shrewsbury . . . . .	368	47	41	456	—	1.7
†Stafford . . . . .	416	130	19	565	1	1.2
†Stoke-on-Trent . . . . .	3,407	467	102	3,976	138	1.9
†Stourbridge . . . . .	730	74	7	811	84	2.1
†Walsall . . . . .	1,681	216	55	1,952	66	1.6
†Warley . . . . .	732	49	31	812	118	0.9
†West Bromwich . . . . .	1,125	77	18	1,290	44	1.3
†Wolverhampton . . . . .	2,420	371	64	2,855	15	2.0
†Worcester . . . . .	860	66	34	960	214	2.0
<b>East Midlands</b>						
†Chesterfield . . . . .	1,954	339	90	2,383	2	3.0
†Coalville . . . . .	318	45	8	371	—	1.2
†Corby . . . . .	476	69	37	582	—	2.1
†Derby . . . . .	1,522	138	31	1,691	—	1.4
†Kettering . . . . .	344	34	5	383	—	1.4
†Leicester . . . . .	2,124	344	43	2,511	55	1.2
†Lincoln . . . . .	1,192	274	77	1,543	—	2.9
†Loughborough . . . . .	252	58	7	317	2	0.8
†Mansfield . . . . .	1,215	197	71	1,483	20	2.5
†Northampton . . . . .	775	85	23	883	11	1.2
†Nottingham . . . . .	5,365	539	168	6,072	30	2.3
†Sutton-in-Ashfield . . . . .	1,069	57	37	1,163	75	3.7
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>						
†Barnsley . . . . .	2,752	218	94	3,064	22	4.2
†Bradford . . . . .	3,045	318	99	3,462	30	2.0
†Castleford . . . . .	1,926	193	88	2,207	4	3.7
†Dewsbury . . . . .	1,300	157	41	1,498	14	2.1
†Doncaster . . . . .	3,767	509	284	4,560	4	4.5
†Grimsby . . . . .	1,827	112	94	2,033	—	3.1
†Halifax . . . . .	423	75	28	526	6	0.8
†Harrogate . . . . .	442	106	15	563	—	2.0
†Huddersfield . . . . .	706	211	23	940	101	1.0
†Hull . . . . .	5,395	489	220	6,104	54	3.5
†Keighley . . . . .	448	90	16	554	8	1.8
†Leeds . . . . .	5,632	506	153	6,291	130	2.1
†Mexborough . . . . .	1,442	259	104	1,805	3	5.7
†Rotherham . . . . .	2,008	276	72	2,356	71	4.1
†Scunthorpe . . . . .	729	245	69	1,043	2	1.9
†Sheffield . . . . .	5,668	840	139	6,647	236	2.4
†Wakefield . . . . .	1,042	56	27	1,125	4	2.2
†York . . . . .	1,002	167	36	1,205	3	1.8

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 9th December, 1968 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>North Western</b>						
†Accrington . . . . .	432	127	11	570	—	1.9
†Ashton-under-Lyne . . . . .	1,101	162	34	1,297	17	1.6
†Barrow-in-Furness . . . . .	962	258	47	1,267	283	3.8
†Blackburn . . . . .	939	177	26	1,142	14	1.7
†Blackpool . . . . .	3,279	923	96	4,298	55	4.7
†Bolton . . . . .	1,656	178	70	1,904	7	1.8
†Burnley . . . . .	446	124	25	595	3	1.2
†Bury . . . . .	741	176	17	934	12	1.6
†Chester . . . . .	741	120	32	893	—	1.9
†Crewe . . . . .	799	198	35	1,032	1	2.4
†Lancaster . . . . .	1,071	145	34	1,250	5	2.9
†Leigh . . . . .	728	136	16	880	3	2.0
†Liverpool . . . . .	19,953	2,351	990	23,294	104	3.5
†Manchester . . . . .	13,781	1,527	474	15,782	136	2.2
†Nelson . . . . .	379	105	14	498	57	1.9
†Northwich . . . . .	676	107	35	818	7	2.5
†Oldham . . . . .	1,055	163	24	1,242	7	1.7
†Preston . . . . .	1,818	409	73	2,300	7	1.7
†Rochdale . . . . .	666	88	12	766	6	1.5
†St. Helens . . . . .	795	198	34	1,027	—	1.8
†Southport . . . . .	898	98	14	1,010	7	3.4
†Warrington . . . . .	639	189	51	879	1	1.1
†Widnes . . . . .	917	165	49	1,131	1	2.6
†Wigan . . . . .	1,454	261	21	1,736	10	2.6
<b>Northern</b>						
†Bishop Auckland . . . . .	2,929	175	143	3,247	3	7.6
†Carlisle . . . . .	947	187	32	1,166	—	2.7
†Chester-le-Street . . . . .	1,925	272	115	2,312	9	6.1
†Consett . . . . .	1,679	257	57	1,993	—	6.2
†Darlington . . . . .	1,288	205	45	1,538	1	3.0
†Durham . . . . .	1,311	134	39	1,484	—	5.6
†Hartlepool . . . . .	2,005	390	155	2,550	14	6.5
†Peterlee . . . . .	1,461	155	69	1,685	—	6.5
†Sunderland . . . . .	6,358	615	368	7,341	—	6.4
†Teesside . . . . .	6,173	1,219	483	7,875	41	3.9
†Tyneside . . . . .	17,143	2,052	823	20,018	149	4.9
†Workington . . . . .	1,204	453	83	1,740	66	6.2
<b>Wales</b>						
†Bargoed . . . . .	1,359	294	93	1,746	—	6.5
†Cardiff . . . . .	4,168	417	185	4,770	—	3.1
†Ebbw Vale . . . . .	1,045	282	155	1,482	—	4.8
†Llanelli . . . . .	680	227	32	939	—	3.0
†Neath . . . . .	618	176	47	841	—	2.9
†Newport . . . . .	2,169	284	210	2,663	3	3.5
†Pontypool .						



## PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 118,682 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 4th December 1968. At that date 195,264 vacancies remained unfilled, 2,346 more than at 6th November. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 224,500 in December, compared with 211,200 in November and 186,100 in September 1968. (See table 119 on page 87.)

Youth employment offices placed 19,788 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 4th December. At that date 71,524 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 1,724 less than at 6th November.

The figures for men, women, boys and girls are given in table 1 and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 3. Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of placings from 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 6th November 1968		Four weeks ended 4th December 1968		Total number of placings 7th Dec. 1967 to 4th December 1968 (52 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	85,072	97,993	82,093	100,257	1,030,898
Women	39,984	94,925	36,589	95,007	488,256
Total Adults	125,056	192,918	118,682	195,264	1,519,154
Boys	15,123	31,504	12,291	30,779	215,797
Girls	9,504	41,744	7,497	40,745	160,278
Total Young Persons	24,627	73,248	19,788	71,524	376,075
Total	149,683	266,166	138,470	266,788	1,895,229

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 4th December 1968					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4th December 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	82,093	12,291	36,589	7,497	138,470	100,257	30,779	95,007	40,745	266,788
Total, Index of Production industries	57,015	6,928	15,104	2,914	81,961	56,542	15,464	41,955	18,495	132,456
Total, all manufacturing industries	38,425	5,398	14,601	2,793	61,217	44,548	12,117	41,176	17,720	115,561
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	765	285	945	32	2,027	1,031	1,214	424	271	2,940
Mining and quarrying	561	72	32	8	673	2,896	680	63	39	3,678
Coal mining	351	62	13	2	428	2,685	652	27	9	3,373
Food, drink and tobacco	2,915	577	2,682	374	6,548	1,562	641	3,946	1,207	7,356
Chemicals and allied industries	1,891	122	635	115	2,763	1,918	451	1,379	583	4,331
Metal manufacture	3,301	416	364	65	4,146	3,331	903	738	295	5,267
Engineering and electrical goods	10,074	1,081	3,535	440	15,130	17,401	2,990	9,198	2,720	32,309
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	7,221	745	1,439	197	9,602	12,323	3,229	1,257	1,925	19,025
Electrical goods and machinery	2,853	336	2,096	243	5,528	5,078	774	5,969	1,463	13,284
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,959	105	83	8	3,155	1,288	144	72	39	1,543
Vehicles	3,631	190	460	62	4,343	5,259	617	1,390	284	7,550
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,745	808	1,289	184	6,026	3,963	1,544	2,890	1,075	9,472
Textiles	2,284	382	1,407	360	4,433	2,545	987	5,748	3,022	12,302
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	602	69	263	54	988	712	168	1,460	570	2,910
Woollen and worsted	402	84	226	70	782	397	294	1,065	686	2,442
Leather, leather goods and fur	277	88	136	36	537	215	230	459	378	1,282
Clothing and footwear	509	221	1,568	585	2,883	819	676	9,629	4,902	16,026
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,688	264	329	64	2,345	1,638	533	1,358	574	4,103
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,913	622	303	74	2,912	1,726	1,005	715	451	3,897
Paper, printing and publishing	1,398	275	805	246	2,724	1,240	854	1,705	1,561	5,360
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	919	145	485	105	1,654	698	275	1,038	609	2,620
Printing and publishing	479	130	320	141	1,070	542	579	667	952	2,740
Other manufacturing industries	1,840	247	1,005	180	3,272	1,643	542	1,949	629	4,763
Construction	17,239	1,414	322	89	19,064	8,253	2,499	481	576	11,809
Gas, electricity and water	790	44	149	24	1,007	845	168	235	160	1,408
Transport and communication	4,471	223	687	81	5,462	19,469	772	6,265	539	27,045
Distributive trades	7,657	3,240	6,659	2,827	20,383	6,078	6,981	12,178	10,896	36,133
Insurance, banking and finance	400	88	415	256	1,159	1,503	1,147	1,004	1,815	5,469
Professional and scientific services	1,139	138	2,252	305	3,834	5,274	1,557	15,743	2,128	24,702
Miscellaneous services	7,612	1,158	8,924	757	18,451	6,176	2,895	14,810	5,767	29,648
Entertainments, sports, etc.	324	58	238	39	659	312	209	750	174	1,445
Catering, hotels, etc.	4,880	193	6,398	157	11,628	1,849	527	6,544	726	9,646
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	283	184	458	169	1,094	155	188	1,297	638	2,278
Public administration	3,034	231	1,603	325	5,193	4,184	749	2,628	834	8,395
National government service	1,294	121	1,121	214	2,750	2,552	317	1,532	456	4,857
Local government service	1,740	110	482	111	2,443	1,632	432	1,096	378	3,538

Table 3

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 4th December 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 4th December 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	30,793	3,797	14,082	1,846	50,518	38,814	12,869	36,540	14,995	103,218
Greater London	18,556	1,944	8,640	763	29,903	16,965	7,398	20,268	8,388	53,019
East Anglia	1,924	297	849	177	3,247	2,723	764	2,451	1,024	6,962
South Western	4,491	626	2,038	490	7,645	7,487	1,837	7,271	2,229	18,824
Midland	9,610	1,853	3,594	1,011	16,068	16,032	5,759	13,792	7,358	42,941
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,692	1,116	2,851	762	10,421	6,892	2,798	7,901	3,861	21,452
North Western	12,155	1,708	5,087	962	19,912	11,843	2,875	13,686	4,891	33,295
Northern	6,140	929	2,292	800	10,161	3,700	977	3,215	1,652	9,544
Wales	4,471	660	1,912	511	7,554	2,951	760	2,415	1,078	7,204
Scotland	6,817	1,305	3,884	938	12,944	9,815	2,140	7,736	3,657	23,348
Great Britain	82,093	12,291	36,589	7,497	138,470	100,257	30,779	95,007	40,745	266,788
London and South Eastern	22,806	2,592	11,269	1,205	37,872	23,515	9,876	25,913	11,311	70,615
Eastern and Southern	9,911	1,502	3,662	818	15,893	18,022	3,757	13,078	4,708	39,565

Note: Industries analysed according to Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Department, was 89. In addition, 47 stoppages which began before December 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 23,400. This total includes 8,700 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 14,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 13,800 were directly involved and 900 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 107,000 working days lost in December includes 72,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Statistics for the year 1968

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work in 1968 with comparative figures for 1967 is given in an article on pages 44 to 46 of this GAZETTE.

## 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 December, 1968 according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

## Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in December 1968		Beginning in the year 1968	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	31	2,700	911	1,743,600
—other wage disputes	15	3,700	307	62,900
Hours of work	1	100	28	5,400
Employment of particular classes or persons	17	1,700	474	131,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	16	3,900	490	95,100
Trade union status	9	1,700	108	21,000
Sympathetic action	—	—	32	11,300
Total	89	13,800	2,350	2,071,000

## Duration of stoppages—ending in December

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	28	5,500	4,000
2 days	17	2,300	4,000
3 days	17	2,300	5,000
4-6 days	20	3,100	11,000
Over 6 days	30	4,800	113,000
Total	112	17,900	136,000

\* 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.

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†	38,575	1,821	3,737	44,133
Double day shifts‡	35,427	2,272	2,339	40,038
Long spells	10,037	608	672	11,317
Night shifts	10,045	1,053	—	11,098
Part-time work§	17,209	—	2	17,211
Saturday afternoon work	5,070	144	98	5,312
Sunday work	14,257	928	590	15,775
Miscellaneous	4,592	251	61	4,904
Total	135,212	7,077	7,499	149,788

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

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

‡ Includes 10,871 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.



### 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 December 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 December	163.7	90.8	180.3	159.2	90.7	175.5
1968 November	172.7	90.7	190.4	168.3	90.6	185.8
1968 December*	175.1	90.7	193.1	173.3	90.6	191.3

#### Notes:—

- The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
  - The November figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.
- \* See note relating to the effect of the December 1968 engineering agreement on page 41 of this Gazette.

#### Principal changes reported in December

Some of the changes reported during December were effective from dates in earlier months. Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are given below:

**Engineering:** General wage increases of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women and introduction of new national minimum earnings levels (16th December). This change is the first stage of a long term agreement which provides for the conversion of minimum earnings levels into minimum time rates from 20th January 1969, general wage increases from 1st December 1969 and increases in minimum time rates from 1st December 1969, 7th December 1970 and 6th December 1971.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING RESEARCH

The Department of Employment and Productivity and industrial training boards will make grants for approved research projects of an applied nature into problems connected with industrial training. Grants for projects of more fundamental research into the nature and acquisition of skill are the responsibility of the Social Science Research Council.

Grants for research in connection with industrial training falling solely within the scope of operations of a particular industrial training board are made by the board. Grants for projects which would fall within the scope of operations of a

**Coal mining:** Increase of 2s. 6d. a shift in national standard shift rates for day-wage men (1st November). Full details of this change will be published in the February issue of "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

**Building, civil engineering:** Decrease of 1d. an hour (30th December). This decrease was in effect a re-negotiation of the increase of 4th November. It followed the report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes on 28th November which stated that the increase should be modified and the Standstill Order (placed on the increase by the First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity on 13th December) withdrawn on 17th December.

**Agriculture—Scotland:** Reduction in the current average working week of 1½ hours except for shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock) and grieves who continue to work customary hours but receive an increase in pay of 7s. 6d. a week (9th December).

**Electricity supply:** Increases in annual salaries of amounts ranging from £37 to £48 a year, according to occupation, and consolidation of the standard weekly productivity allowance of 10s. 6d. (23rd September).

**Hairdressing undertakings:** Increases ranging from 7s. to 10s. 6d. a week for male and female operative hairdressers with proportional amounts for apprentices (9th December).

**Local authorities' services—Scotland:** Increases for full-time manual workers 20 and over (with certain exceptions) of 13s. 4d. a week for men and 11s. 8d. for women (1st December).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments affected workers in wholesale newspaper distribution (London) and in mechanical cloth manufacture.

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 December indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of 3,285,000 workers were increased by £2,810,000 and for 1,190,000 workers were decreased by £195,000 but, as stated earlier, these changes do not necessarily imply corresponding changes in "market" rates or actual earnings. About 40,000 workers had their normal working week reduced by 1½ hours. Of the total net increase of £2,615,000 about £2,370,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £140,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements and £105,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

The various tables analysing the changes between January and December 1968 appear in the article "RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1968" on pages 41 to 43 of this issue.

#### Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

**Engineering industry—**An extra day in 1968, an extra day in 1969 and an extra day in 1970 making a total of 21 days inclusive of public holidays. The above details of change also apply in other industries which normally have the same arrangements as the engineering industry. Similar holiday entitlements are provided for under the terms of the recent agreement for ship-building workers. **Vehicle building—**Increased to 3 weeks (1969): **Toy manufacture—**An extra day in 1968, and an extra day in 1969: **Slaughtering (England and Wales)—**Three extra days after five years' service, and five extra days after 10 years' service.

board not yet set up, or where the subject is of a general nature and not proper to a single board, are made by the department.

In deciding whether to approve projects for grant aid the Secretary of State is guided by the recommendations of the Research Committee of the Central Training Council.

Forms of application for a departmental grant and an explanatory memorandum may be obtained on request from the Department of Employment and Productivity (T.B.3), 168, Regent Street, London, W.1.

#### RETAIL PRICES 10th December 1968

At 10th December 1968 the official retail prices index was 128.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 126.7 at 12th November and 121.2 at 12th December 1967.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco, alcoholic drink, petrol and eggs.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 125.7 and that for all other items of food was 125.6.

The principal changes in the month were:

**Food:** Rises in the average levels of prices of eggs, tomatoes, apples and bacon were mainly responsible for a rise of rather more than one per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by about 5½ per cent. to 125.7, compared with 119.0 in November. The index for the food group as a whole was 125.4, compared with 123.9 in November.

**Alcoholic drink:** Prices of beer, wines and spirits were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 22nd November 1968. The average level of prices for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by rather less than 4½ per cent. to 132.7, compared with 127.2 in November.

**Tobacco:** Prices of cigarettes and tobacco were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 22nd November 1968. The group index figure rose by about 7 per cent. to 134.8, compared with 125.9 in November.

**Durable household goods:** There were rises in the average levels of prices for a number of items in this group. The group index figure rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 115.4, compared with 114.9 in November.

**Transport and vehicles:** Increases in the prices of petrol following an increase in the rate of duty were partly offset by a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. As a result of these and some smaller changes the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by about one per cent. to 122.5, compared with 121.1 in November.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>125.4</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	131
Meat and bacon	133
Fish	125
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	108
Milk, cheese and eggs	127
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	108
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	134
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	124
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	112
Other food	119

Indices for "old" sub-divisions of the food group

Indices for new sub-divisions of the food group for the period January 1962 to July 1968 were given on pages 644 and 645 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. These indices have been incorporated in table 132 in place of those for the sub-divisions previously used.

Publication of indices in the former series terminates at the end of 1968. The figures for 10th December 1968 were:

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)	126.6
Items whose prices are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef)	124.7
Other items of food	125.0

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>132.7</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>134.8</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>143.6</b>
Rent	149
Rates and water charges	147
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	121
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>138.2</b>
Coal and coke	142
Gas	127
Electricity	145
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>115.4</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	123
Radio, television and other household appliances	106
Pottery, glassware and hardware	117
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>114.7</b>
Men's outer clothing	120
Men's underclothing	118
Women's outer clothing	111
Women's underclothing	115
Children's clothing	113
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	110
Footwear	118
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>122.5</b>
Motoring and cycling	114
Fares	139
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>128.0</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	160
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	115
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	113
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	123
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>137.7</b>
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	132
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	143
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>130.3*</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>128.4</b>

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



# Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Hours worked.** This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked by men and by women wage earners in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by half-yearly earnings enquiries.

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

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

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

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

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	
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
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
	December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
1963	March	22,343	1,651	23,993	636	24,629	431	25,060	16,492	8,568
	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	24,973	413	25,325	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	25,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†</b>										
1962	March			24,189				25,012	16,504	8,508
	June			24,221				25,084	16,523	8,561
	September			24,212				25,104	16,546	8,558
	December			24,149				25,078	16,511	8,568
1963	March			24,055				25,090	16,528	8,562
	June			24,239				25,174	16,561	8,614
	September			24,263				25,169	16,537	8,632
	December			24,399				25,245	16,559	8,686
1964	March			24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698
	June			24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747
	September			24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
	December			24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
1965	March			24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June			24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
	September			24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
	December			24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
1966	March			24,922				25,615	16,602	9,013
	June			24,897				25,618	16,563	9,055
	September			24,876				25,626	16,566	9,060
	December			24,641				25,500	16,497	9,003
1967	March			24,510				25,424	16,453	8,971
	June			24,495				25,427	16,465	8,962
	September			24,502				25,449	16,517	8,932
	December			24,395				25,337	16,402	8,936
1968	March			24,362				25,311	16,351	8,961

\* From January 1969 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) have been included in the appropriate series from September 1966 to date.

† A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure are published for the first time in this issue.

## 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	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
<b>Standard Regions</b>												
1965	September	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	991	2,167	23,209
	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	*September	7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	962	2,129	22,905
	*December	7,883	608	1,278	2,279	1,416	2,049	2,891	1,272	954	2,093	22,733
1968	*March	7,834	603	1,275	2,260	1,406	2,024	2,869	1,256	938	2,086	22,561

\* Regional estimates are provisional.



**EMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964 June(a)	22,375.9	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
1965 June (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
1966 June(a)	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966 June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
1967 June (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
1965 January	23,017.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	642.6	797.2	804.6	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5
1965 February		11,533.9	8,849.6	640.2	794.9	803.4	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4
1965 March		11,523.5	8,841.0	637.5	793.2	803.4	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3
1965 April		11,513.9	8,827.9	633.8	795.3	803.4	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1
1965 May		11,548.3	8,852.7	630.2	802.6	803.4	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9
1965 June		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
1965 July		11,553.8	8,864.4	620.1	827.4	803.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1
1965 August		11,599.2	8,903.9	616.9	833.4	803.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3
1965 September		11,656.3	8,932.0	613.3	825.3	803.4	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3
1965 October		11,654.6	8,943.8	609.1	828.0	803.4	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3
1965 November		11,659.5	8,957.7	605.3	829.7	803.4	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4
1965 December		11,633.5	8,961.9	602.4	826.0	803.4	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3
1966 January		11,553.7	8,899.2	598.8	806.3	803.4	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5
1966 February		11,548.0	8,893.5	594.5	802.4	803.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6
1966 March		11,532.8	8,872.2	590.0	799.0	803.4	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6
1966 April		11,534.6	8,879.0	584.9	799.2	803.4	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9
1966 May		11,557.5	8,870.9	580.4	803.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6
1966 June(a)		11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
1966 June (b)		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
1966 July		11,607.5	8,993.7	570.6	850.4	803.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7	59.0
1966 August		11,637.6	9,033.4	568.3	856.4	803.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1	59.4
1966 September		11,611.1	9,029.4	566.2	844.6	803.4	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5	59.0
1966 October		11,587.2	9,007.7	564.9	847.5	803.4	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8	57.9
1966 November		11,529.2	8,961.5	564.2	846.9	803.4	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3	57.7
1966 December		11,480.7	8,921.6	562.7	841.3	803.4	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4	57.1
1967 January		11,363.9	8,840.9	561.0	825.4	803.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0	56.7
1967 February		11,320.9	8,801.4	559.7	818.9	803.4	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9	56.3
1967 March		11,287.2	8,770.1	557.8	817.8	803.4	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3	56.3
1967 April		11,276.3	8,762.1	556.1	818.0	803.4	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1	56.8
1967 May		11,256.4	8,732.5	553.9	820.0	803.4	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8	56.3
1967 June		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
1967 July§		11,214.5	8,699.3	546.7	841.6	803.4	515.9	589.6	2,315.5	196.5	813.2	563.0	698.4	55.8
1967 August§		11,231.3	8,709.8	544.1	843.9	803.4	517.4	589.4	2,319.5	195.5	810.6	563.0	698.3	56.1
1967 September§		11,228.0	8,709.1	541.3	835.7	803.4	515.8	590.5	2,330.0	194.9	810.9	562.7	694.2	55.7
1967 October§		11,206.6	8,705.3	537.2	838.4	803.4	514.2	588.2	2,331.7	194.8	810.2	562.2	692.4	55.4
1967 November§		11,203.0	8,709.5	532.8	839.3	803.4	515.3	587.6	2,332.7	195.9	809.0	563.4	692.8	56.0
1967 December§		11,173.4	8,700.6	529.5	834.4	803.4	514.9	587.5	2,329.0	195.6	810.9	563.7	695.0	55.4
1968 January§		11,064.0	8,627.7	526.4	815.2	803.4	512.5	585.3	2,312.3	193.7	807.9	559.2	690.9	55.1
1968 February§		11,059.9	8,630.1	522.7	810.3	803.4	512.6	584.9	2,310.4	194.2	808.9	560.5	694.7	55.2
1968 March§		11,051.7	8,618.9	516.8	809.5	803.4	511.8	583.9	2,305.2	193.8	810.2	559.4	693.4	55.5
1968 April§		11,027.4	8,607.9	508.0	806.9	803.4	511.4	583.5	2,298.2	194.5	809.7	558.5	694.5	55.1
1968 May§		11,061.8	8,625.0	502.8	811.2	803.4	512.2	583.2	2,295.5	194.3	809.9	559.8	696.9	55.9
1968 June§		11,041.0	8,619.0	496.6	815.9	803.4	511.1	582.2	2,294.3	191.9	809.2	558.8	697.3	55.8
1968 July§		11,047.0	8,644.6	491.7	835.0	803.4	513.2	584.1	2,296.1	191.8	808.6	560.1	697.4	55.8
1968 August§		11,086.3	8,683.5	486.2	840.2	803.4	517.8	586.3	2,301.9	191.6	808.4	562.2	702.0	56.2
1968 September§		11,091.2	8,686.9	481.7	829.4	803.4	515.8	587.8	2,308.0	191.8	813.8	563.6	703.4	56.2
1968 October§		11,093.6	8,702.5	477.7	832.8	803.4	515.5	587.2	2,310.3	189.4	817.3	567.2	704.8	56.1
1968 November§		11,110.1	8,715.6	474.9	834.8	803.4	516.0	588.1	2,313.0	188.2	818.2	569.3	708.5	56.4

\* 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.

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

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



**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
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.5	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
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	503.0	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
1968	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	585.0	2.5
1968	547.4	2.3	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	574.5	2.5
1968	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	551.1	2.4
1968	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	528.8	2.3
1968	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	520.1	2.2

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.6
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		3.1
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
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	225.0	1.5
1965	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	230.2	257.8	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	243.4	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
1968	492.9	3.3	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	418.2	2.8
1968	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	449.3	3.0
1968	461.5	3.1	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	466.0	3.2
1968	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	488.1	3.3
1968	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	497.0	3.4



**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		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
						Actual number			
						(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	119.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
Monthly averages									
1964	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
	November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.8	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	88.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	91.9	1.1
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	95.0	1.1
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	87.3	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.8	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	85.0	79.1	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	77.4	0.9

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
						Actual number			
						(000's) <td>(000's) <td>per cent.</td> </td>	(000's) <td>per cent.</td>	per cent.	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9	
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6	
1968	93.5	1.6	92.3	1.0	1.2	91.3		1.6	
Monthly averages									
1964	July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0	..
	August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..
	September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..
	October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..
	November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
	December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..
1965	January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9		



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8	1.7	
Monthly averages								
1964	July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2
	August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8
	September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5
	October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	43.2
	March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	43.0
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	45.5
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	48.2
	June 10	43.6	1.6	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	53.8
	July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	53.7
	August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	53.8
	September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	51.3
	October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	48.0
	November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0	47.0
	December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	46.2

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	2.5	
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	2.5	
Monthly averages								
1964	July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9
	August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3
	September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1
	October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2
	October 10	31.7	2.3	31.7	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	34.3
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	35.3
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	34.2
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.1
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	32.9
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	32.6
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	30.5
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	31.0
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	32.7
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	33.0
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	35.9
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	36.4
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	35.8
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	34.6
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.0
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.1
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	31.9

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	
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1964	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	18.4	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	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	14.9	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	2.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	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	January 8	64.3	2.7	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.8
	February 12	61.8	2.6	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	42.3	1.8
	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
	August 12	52.3	2.2	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	47.9	2.0
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	46.3	2.0
	October 14	47.5	2.0	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	44.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	43.0	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	41.4	1.8

**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	..	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..	
1959	..	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..	
1960	..	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..	
1961	..	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..	
1962	..	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..	
1963	..	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..	
1964	..	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..	
1965	..	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8	
1966	..	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0	
1967	..	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6	
1968	..	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1964	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1						



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	1.0
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	1.1
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	1.9
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.4	2.4
Monthly averages								
1964	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0
	August 10	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5
	October 12	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1
1965	January 11	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2
	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	52.1
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1
	July 8	48.5	2.3	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	54.2
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	54.6
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	53.6
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	52.8
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	50.3
	December 9	52.5	2.5	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	48.8

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	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
1968	72.7	2.4	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4
Monthly averages								
1964	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0
	October 12	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0
	March 11	75.4						



**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	1.1	30.2		2.3	
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3	
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3	
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2	
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4	
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4	
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8	
1968	61.4	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5	
Monthly averages									
1964	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	35.4	41.8	3.2	
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	36.6	42.4	3.2	
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	36.6	40.8	3.1	
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	38.1	39.0	3.0	
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	39.0	37.1	2.8	
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	38.8	36.1	2.7	
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	39.9	34.6	2.6	
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	38.5	33.5	2.5	
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	36.2	32.8	2.5	
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	32.8	31.6	2.4	
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	30.3	31.2	2.3	
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3	
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	27.0	32.2	2.4	
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	28.9	33.5	2.5	
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	29.6	32.9	2.5	
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	31.1	31.8	2.4	
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	31.6	30.1	2.3	
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	34.3	32.1	2.4	
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6	29.9	2.2	
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2	29.7	2.2	
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7	28.8	2.2	
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0	28.8	2.2	
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7	28.4	2.1	
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9	29.1	2.2	
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9	30.9	2.3	
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	29.0	33.7	2.5	
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3	34.8	2.6	
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8	36.6	2.7	
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6	39.5	3.0	
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8	41.4	3.1	
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0	44.0	3.3	
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9	43.6	3.3	
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8	44.0	3.3	
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.1	3.6	
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7	49.7	3.7	
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4	52.0	3.9	
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	54.4	4.1	
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8	57.5	4.3	
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9	56.8	4.3	
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	53.7	4.0	
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9	
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	52.4	4.0	
1968	January 8	62.3	4.7	61.1	0.6	60.5	53.6	4.0	
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	51.8	3.9	
	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	
	August 12	65.6	4.9	65.1	6.0	59.1	68.1	5.1	
	September 9	63.9	4.8	63.2	3.5	59.7	66.6	5.0	
	October 14	63.6	4.8	62.6	1.3	61.4	62.8	4.7	
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0	59.5	4.5	
	December 9	63.8	4.8	63.2	0.5	62.7	57.4	4.3	

**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	26.0	2.7	25.0	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4	
1960	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	0.9	24.3		2.5	
1961	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	3.0	21.4		2.2	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5	
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7	
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9	
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9	
Monthly averages									
1964	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	25.6	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	23.4	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	4.1	
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1	41.1	4.2	
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4	38.8	3.9	
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2	39.5	4.0	
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9	39.4	4.0	
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3	37.4	3.8	
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0				



### 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	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8	
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7	
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7	
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7	
Monthly averages									
1964	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	3.1
	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	52.1	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	79.0	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
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	85.7	3.9
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	82.0	3.8
	October 14	79.2	3.6	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	81.5	3.7
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	76.9	3.5
	December 9	79.2	3.6	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	75.1	3.5

### 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
	All									
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	35	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	27	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1966	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	33	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	143	92	11	31	52	18	123
	August	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130
	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130
	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133
	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1966	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19	90
	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95
	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102
	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109
	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129
	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129
	June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132
	July	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136
	August	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139
	September	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138
	October	551	293	153	110	15	33	57	25	131</



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES										
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1954		268.1	77.8	29.0								
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5								
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0								
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6								
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7								
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9								
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3								
1961	Monthly averages	306.4	67.9	22.2								
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1964		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	
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8				
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4				
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4	
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6				
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8				

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

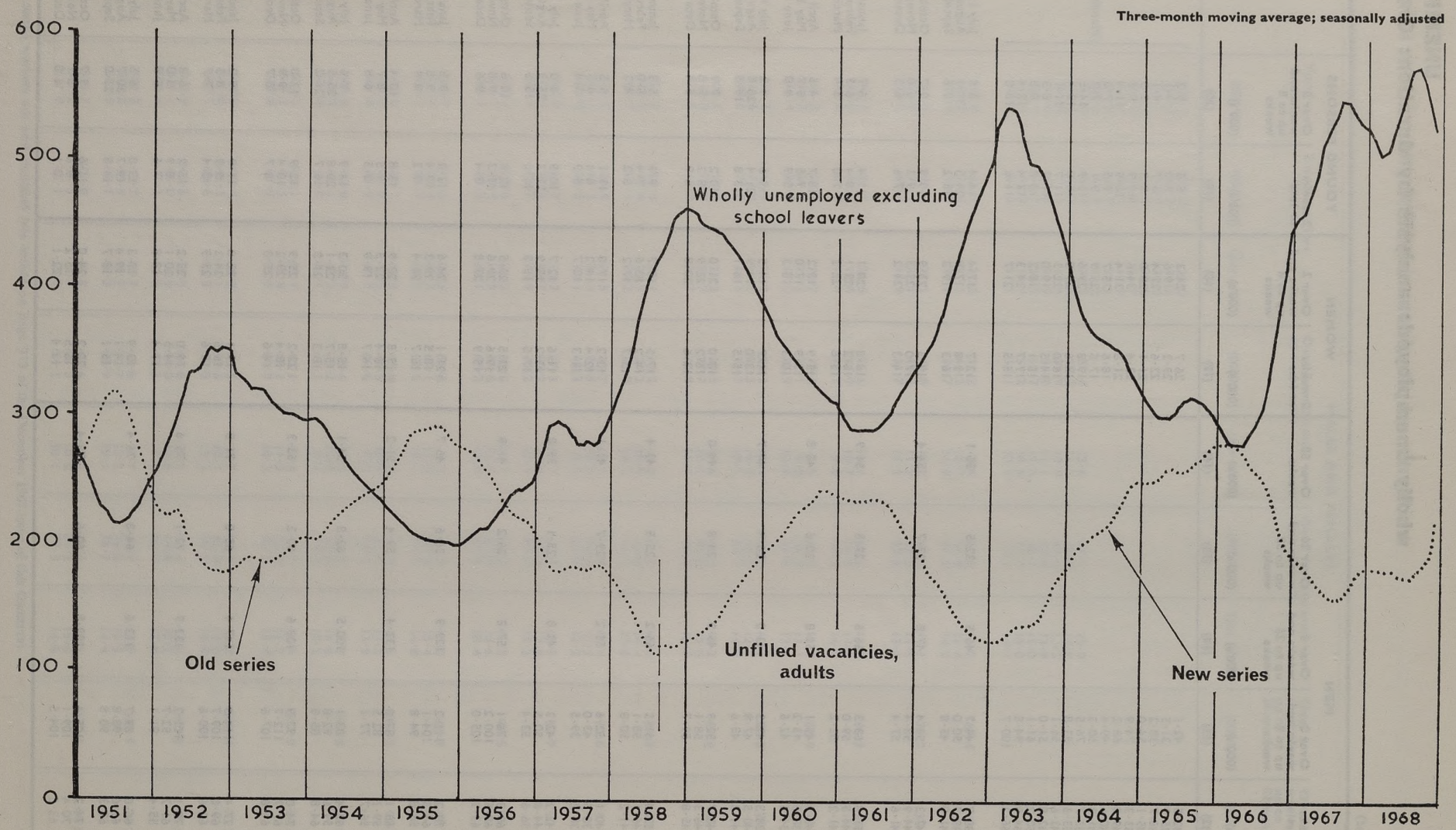
**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS			
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1954		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	
1955		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
1956		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
1957		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
1958		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
1959		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
1960		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
1961	Monthly averages	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
1962		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
1963		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
1964		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
1965		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
1966		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
1967		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
1968		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	
1964		July 13	218.5	38.7	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	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	54.4	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7	
	November 9	238.1	44.9	58.4				17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8	
	December 7	239.7	41.6	57.4				14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3	
1965	January 11	260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7	
	February 8	254.3	44.5	59.0				16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3	
	March 8	244.8	41.2	52.2				13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4	
	April 12	321.2	72.9	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5	
	May 10	296.2	59.9	43.2				13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7	
	June 14	266.4	50.5	42.6				10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0	
	July 12	271.5	65.6	42.3	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2	
	August 9	311.6	74.9	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5	
	September 13	300.6	73.5	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8	
	October 11	305.7	77.0	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9	
	November 8	310.8	70.7	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8	
	December 6	315.6	65.3	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4	
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3	
	February 14	322.9	67.6	58.1				14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0	
	March 14	302.7	61.1	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2	
	April 18	295.5	63.5	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5	
	May 16	268.1	57.3	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3	
	June 13	250.8	55.5	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4	
	July 11	255.9	64.7	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	
	August 8	307.7	80.3	50.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3	
	September 12	321.6	89.7	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5	
	October 10	371.1	104.6	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6	
	November 14	434.7	99.4	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8	
	December 12	463.1	88.5	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6	
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	
	February 13	533.3	93.4	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8	
	March 13	521.1	84.7	94.8								



### Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain





VACANCIES  
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
Monthly averages								
1964	228.8	83.3	82.8	166.0	97.0	94.1	191.0	62.8
February 5	250.4	90.0	87.9	177.9	100.8	97.7	198.5	72.6
March 11	297.0	104.0	98.5	202.5	107.4	102.8	210.1	94.5
April 8	307.5	108.3	104.1	212.4	104.6	101.1	205.8	95.1
May 6	326.6	116.3	110.8	227.1	107.3	102.8	210.3	99.6
June 10	368.4	128.4	122.5	250.8	113.3	105.8	219.1	117.5
July 8	380.5	127.5	122.6	250.2	113.7	106.3	220.3	130.3
August 5	357.3	123.2	115.4	238.6	115.2	107.9	223.2	118.7
September 9	334.8	124.9	113.6	238.5	121.2	109.5	230.8	96.2
October 7	324.8	123.9	109.5	233.4	126.9	113.1	240.1	91.4
November 4	319.1	125.2	105.0	230.2	135.6	116.7	252.4	88.9
December 2	311.4	120.5	101.6	222.1	136.0	118.5	254.8	89.3
1965	311.3	118.1	103.1	221.1	136.2	117.6	253.6	90.1
February 3	325.6	124.2	105.2	229.4	135.7	116.2	251.8	96.3
March 3	358.2	137.0	112.1	249.2	139.9	117.1	256.9	109.1
April 7	407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3
May 5	420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3
June 9	449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9
July 7	452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	141.6	119.6	261.3	156.0
August 4	421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	143.9	121.2	265.2	139.4
September 8	391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	144.9	123.8	268.9	116.5
October 6	372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3
November 3	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1
December 1	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
1966	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.1	91.2	177.5	100.4
July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	87.1	92.8	180.3	107.8
August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	87.5	91.6	179.1	93.5
September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	90.5	95.7	186.1	81.3
October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	95.1	100.1	194.9	76.4
November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	106.4	105.1	211.2	73.2
December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	113.5	111.0	224.5	71.5

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

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



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

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME†				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked (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	5	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1962 May 26	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	4	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 April 18	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(a)													
(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	—	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½
October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½
November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½
December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967 January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
July 15†	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
August 19†	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
September 16†	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
October 14†	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18†	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
December 16†	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13†	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17†	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16†	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6†	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18†	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15†	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 13†	2,023	34.8	17,607	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17†	1,865	31.9	15,875	8½	1	59	18	147	8	19	0.3	206	11
September 14†	2,051	35.1	17,668	8½	9	359	20	175	9	28	0.5	534	19
October 19†	2,125	36.3	18,489	8½	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	206	10
November†	2,188	37.3	18,739	8½	1	58	21	182	9	22	0.4	240	11

\* 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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE=100

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.3	100.6	101.1	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	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.6	100.0	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	93.0	95.0	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
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	100.3	100.5	100.6
September 18	101.8	103.3	97.2	97.7	99.8	105.1	99.8	98.2	96.5	100.2	98.8	100.0
October 16	101.8	103.8	97.3	97.4	99.7	104.8	98.9	98.2	96.8	100.0	98.4	



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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ 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 9	17 0	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9
1968	April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
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	46.0	46.7	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
1966	April	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
	Oct.	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
1967	April	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
	Oct.	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	44.5	41.9	47.7
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1963	Oct.	7 2-2	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 6-5	9 4-2	7 8-6	7 0-2	7 2-7	7 6-4	7 6-4
1965	April	7 4-8	8 3-9	8 8-5	8 2-4	8 1-0	9 11-4	8 1-4	7 2-6	7 6-4	7 6-4	7 9-6
	Oct.	7 10-0	8 10-3	9 2-4	8 7-3	8 7-0	10 3-4	8 6-3	7 7-8	8 0-2	8 2-7	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 7-2	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.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ 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 2	8 11	8 9	8 9
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	8 18	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 11	8 11	8 11
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 13	9 13	10 10	8 17	8 17	8 14	8 11	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 17	11 3	9 17	9 0	9 0	9 3	9 7	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 8	9 11	9 18	10 0	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	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
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
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	39.4	39.4	39.8	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	37.0	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
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>		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 6-5	4 9-7	4 10-9	4 9-5	5 7-8	4 7-5	4 7-1	4 6-2	4 7-9	4 7-9
	Oct.	4 9-5	4 9-7	5 0-8	5 1-7	5 0-7	5 9-9	4 10-5	4 9-1	4 9-1	4 11-3	4 10-2
1966	April	4 11-9	5 0-1	5 2-7	5 4-9	5 4-6	6 2-3	5 0-9	5 0-6	4 10-7	5 2-1	5 1-8
	Oct.	5 0-7	5 1-0	5 3-6	5 5-7	5 5-7	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 6-7	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 9-1	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**  
manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom

TABLE 122 (continued) MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>										
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 8
19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
21 9	26 2	22 17	22 17	21 14	22 6	20 4	22 19	19 2	17 7	22 5
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>										
47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
46.9	46.4	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
45.2	46.3	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	49.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.1	44.7	43.7	46.0
45.9	45.8	45.9	45.3	50.9	48.3	43.7	50.0	44.5	43.7	46.2
45.6	46.0	46.5	45.6	51.0	47.6	43.4	49.6	44.8	43.8	46.2
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>										
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
7 0-0	8 4-9	7 3-0	7 4-7	6 4-6	6 8-1	6 7-4	6 6-9	6 2-3	5 9-0	7 0-4
7 3-4	8 8-7	7 5-4	7 8-8	6 7-5	7					



**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.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Males</b>											
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 13 6	21 9 11	22 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	26 5 3
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9
<b>Females</b>											
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 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10

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†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Males</b>									
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
<b>Females</b>									
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

1959 = 100

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

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

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	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9	
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	October	84.5	83.5	85.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
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
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	94.5	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	99.2	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
1966	January	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	99.0	99.8	101.3
	February	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	April	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	May	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	June	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	July	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	August	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	September	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.8	106.3	103.4	107.1
	October	102.4	100.3	103.5	102.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
1967	January	103.3	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	February	104.5	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.8	104.8	103.5	103.5
	March	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
	April	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	May	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	June	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
	July	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	August	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	September	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	October	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
1968	January	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2	109.2
	February	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
	March	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	April	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.7	115.2
	May	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
	June	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
	July	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	August	121.7	113.5	112.3	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
	September	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4
	October	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	114.4	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.7	118.0
1968	January	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	118.4
	February	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	119.0
	March	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4	116.5
	April	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	118.8
	May	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7	119.8
	June	118.9	117.9	117.7	115.8	119.6	120.7	119.9	120.0	118.2	116.9	119.4	121.0
	July												
	August												
	September												
	October												

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)

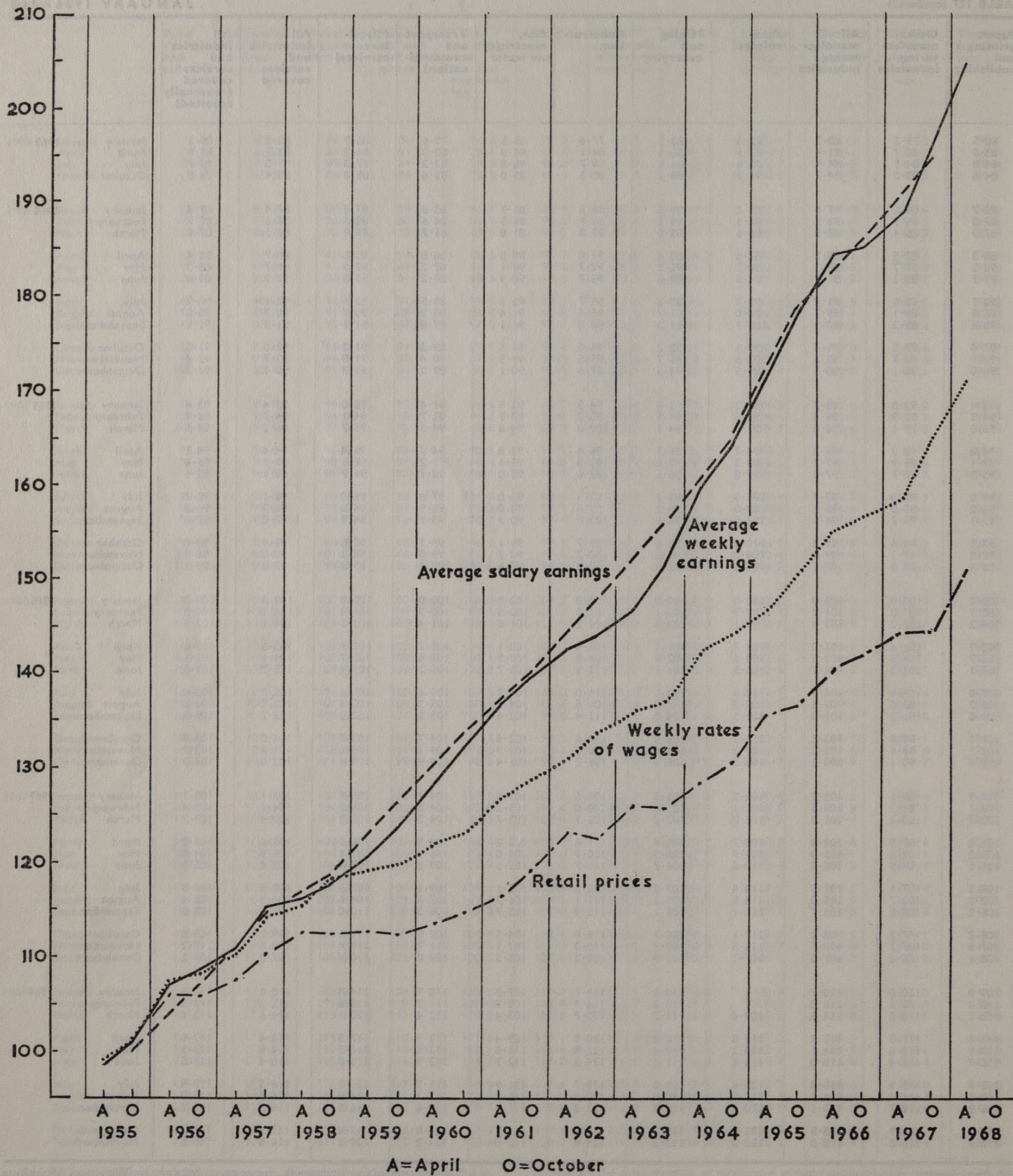
JANUARY 1966 = 100

		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)
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.7
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	84.9
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	88.4	88.1	87.6
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	90.1	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	90.8
	September	90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.1
	October	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.5
1965	January	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4
	February	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	93.7	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1
	March	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.5
	April	94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.1
	May	97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.6
	June	95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.6
	July	96.0	97.0	97.4	1							



**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**

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

TABLE 128

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

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:  
 \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.  
 † 370.1.  
 ‡ 271-272; 276.  
 § 311-312.



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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS‡
	Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0(44.6)	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	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	155.8	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	—
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1968	175.1¶	193.0¶	90.7	—	—	—	—
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1967 November	168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 December	168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—	—
1968 January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 March	173.3	191.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
1968 May	173.8	191.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 August	175.4	193.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 September	175.9	194.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.3	194.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 November	178.0	196.3	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 December	180.5¶	199.1¶	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).  
 † See footnotes to table 130.  
 ‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.  
 § Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.  
 ¶ Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.  
 ¶ See note relating to the effect of the December 1968 engineering agreement on page 41 of this GAZETTE.

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968†	168.5	173.1	181.4	169.8	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.8	190.7	200.0	187.2
1967 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	166.0	170.3	177.7	167.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.9	187.7	195.9	184.3
1968 February	166.5	170.8	178.7	167.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	183.6	188.3	196.9	184.9
1968 March	166.9	171.0	179.1	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.1	188.5	197.4	185.3
1968 April	167.1	171.6	179.5	168.4	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.3	189.0	197.9	185.6
1968 May	167.2	172.1	180.1	168.6	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.4	189.6	198.6	185.8
1968 June	167.4	172.3	180.4	168.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.6	189.9	198.9	186.0
1968 July	168.3	173.2	181.6	169.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	185.6	190.8	200.2	187.0
1968 August	168.9	173.3	181.8	170.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.2	190.9	200.5	187.6
1968 September	169.4	174.0	182.4	170.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.8	191.7	201.1	188.2
1968 October	169.6	174.8	183.1	171.0	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	187.0	192.7	201.8	188.5
1968 November	171.3	176.2	184.9	172.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	188.9	194.1	203.8	190.4
1968 December†	173.9	177.4	188.0	175.1	90.6	90.7	90.7	90.7	191.8	195.5	207.3	193.1
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.2	95.2	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.8	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
1968†	165.7	173.2	178.9	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.5	191.8	197.6	184.9
1967 December	157.3	165.1	170.8	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173.2	182.4	188.5	175.5
1968 January	164.1	170.6	176.4	165.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	180.8	188.9	194.8	182.9
1968 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
1968 March	164.4	171.0	176.9	166.1	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.1	189.4	195.4	183.3
1968 April	164.7	171.9	177.7	166.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.4	190.3	196.2	183.7
1968 May	164.9	172.8	178.1	166.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.7	191.4	196.7	184.1
1968 June	165.0	172.8	178.2	166.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.8	191.4	196.8	184.2
1968 July	165.5	173.7	178.8	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.4	197.4	184.8
1968 August	165.5	173.8	178.8	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.5	197.5	184.8
1968 September	165.7	174.5	179.4	167.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.6	193.2	198.1	185.2
1968 October	165.9	174.6	179.5	167.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.8	193.4	198.3	185.3
1968 November	166.2	175.0	179.9	168.3	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.2	193.8	198.7	185.8
1968 December†	171.7	177.0	186.2	173.3	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	189.3	196.1	205.7	191.3



**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, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	135	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	160
1968	173	163	169	158	170*	152	157	167	172
1968	January	164	161	165	157	150	169	162	176
	February	174	161	166	157	150	169	162	169
	March	174	161	166	158	150	169	163	169
	April	174	161	169	158	150	154	167	170
	May	174	161	169	158	153	154	167	170
	June	174	161	169	158	153	154	167	170
	July	174	162	171	158	154	158	167	173
	August	174	162	171	158	154	158	167	173
	September	174	162	171	158	154	158	167	173
	October	174	162	171	158	154	164	170	174
	November	174	169	171	160	154	164	170	177
	December	174	169	172	160	154	164	170	177
<b>Normal weekly hours†</b>									
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	96.8	96.4	99.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	99.2
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	97.5	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	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1968	January	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5
	February	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5
	March	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5
	April	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5
	May	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5
	June	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5
	July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5
	December	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.6
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	120
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	135	137	142	145	145
1964	150	147	155	145	141	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	172	174	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187*	169	175	184	189
1968	January	176	172	185	171	186	171	178	186
	February	186	172	186	171	186	171	178	186
	March	186	172	187	172	186	171	180	186
	April	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	186
	May	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	187
	June	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	187
	July	186	172	191	172	186	176	184	190
	August	186	172	191	172	186	176	184	190
	September	186	172	192	172	186	176	188	191
	October	186	172	192	172	186	176	188	191
	November	186	181	192	174	186	182	188	196
	December	187	181	193	175	171	182	188	196

\* See note relating to the effect of the December 1968 engineering agreement on page 41 of this GAZETTE.  
† 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
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	132
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	150
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170
1968	170	169	177	172	175	177	171	179
1968	January	170	154	162	170	171	168	170
	February	170	168	176	170	171	168	171
	March	170	169	176	172	172	168	171
	April	170	169	176	172	172	169	171
	May	170	169	176	172	172	169	171
	June	170	169	176	172	172	170	171
	July	171	169	176	172	173	178	171
	August	171	169	176	172	173	183	171
	September	171	169	176	172	178	183	172
	October	171	170	177	178	178	183	173
	November	171	170	177	178	178	183	175
	December	171	170	178	176	178	183	175
<b>Normal weekly hours†</b>								
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	97.7
1961	98.0	96.9	96.7	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	93.5	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	94.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9
1968	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8
1968	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	October	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	November	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
	December	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	118
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159
1965	161	163	159	163	164	166	162	168
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182
1967	176	176	174	182	187	184	180	192
1968	187	184	199	194	193	199	187	202
196								



**RETAIL PRICES**  
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

ALL ITEMS	FOOD*										All items except food
	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All		
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials						
<b>17th JANUARY 1956 = 100</b>											
Weights	1,000	350									650
1956	102.0	102.2									102.0
1957	105.8	104.9									106.3
1958	109.0	107.1									110.0
1959	109.6	108.2									110.4
1960	110.7	107.4									112.5
1961	114.5	109.1									117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2
<b>16th JANUARY 1962 = 100</b>											
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	
1968	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-47.8 (provisional)	215.2-216.6 (provisional)	39.8-40.7 (provisional)	64.4-64.9 (provisional)	104.2-105.6 (provisional)			737	
<b>17th January 1956 = 100</b>											
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.0	
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	119.3	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0	
July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	112.3	102.6	102.9	106.1	104.9	100.1	101.5	
October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	88.6	103.5	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.9	
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	
April 9	104.0	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	102.9	102.9	
July 16	103.7	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	106.2	106.2	99.6	102.1	103.2	
October 15	103.7	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6	103.5	
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	
April 14	106.1	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	109.8	107.8	105.3	
July 14	107.4	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.1	106.7	
October 13	107.9	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	110.7	107.7	
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	
April 13	112.0	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.4	113.0	111.0	112.2	
July 13	112.7	112.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4	112.6	
October 12	113.1	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1	113.8	
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	
April 19	116.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8	116.3	
July 19	116.6	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7	116.8	
October 18	117.4	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5	118.2	
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	
April 18	119.5	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1	119.4	
July 18	119.2	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8	119.5	
October 17	119.7	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4	120.8	
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	
February 20	122.2	121.8	121.2	122.2	116.4	123.9	121.2	127.7	119.3	122.4	
March 19	122.6	122.1	122.9	122.2	116.5	124.7	121.7	127.5	118.5	122.8	
April 23	124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4	125.3	
May 21	124.9	123.6	126.0	123.4	119.2	126.1	123.6	129.0	118.0	125.5	
June 18	125.4	124.1	127.4	123.7	119.2	126.5	123.8	129.3	118.6	125.9	
July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7	126.1	
August 20	125.7	123.2	117.5	124.7	120.6	127.1	124.8	131.5	118.8	126.6	
September 17	125.8	122.6	113.9	124.8	120.3	127.1	124.7	132.0	119.0	127.0	
October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	102.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6	
November 12	126.7	123.9	119.0	125.2	120.3	127.9	125.1	131.8	119.6	127.9	
December 10	128.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	120.5	128.3	125.5	132.2	120.0	129.5	

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

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

**RETAIL PRICES**  
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

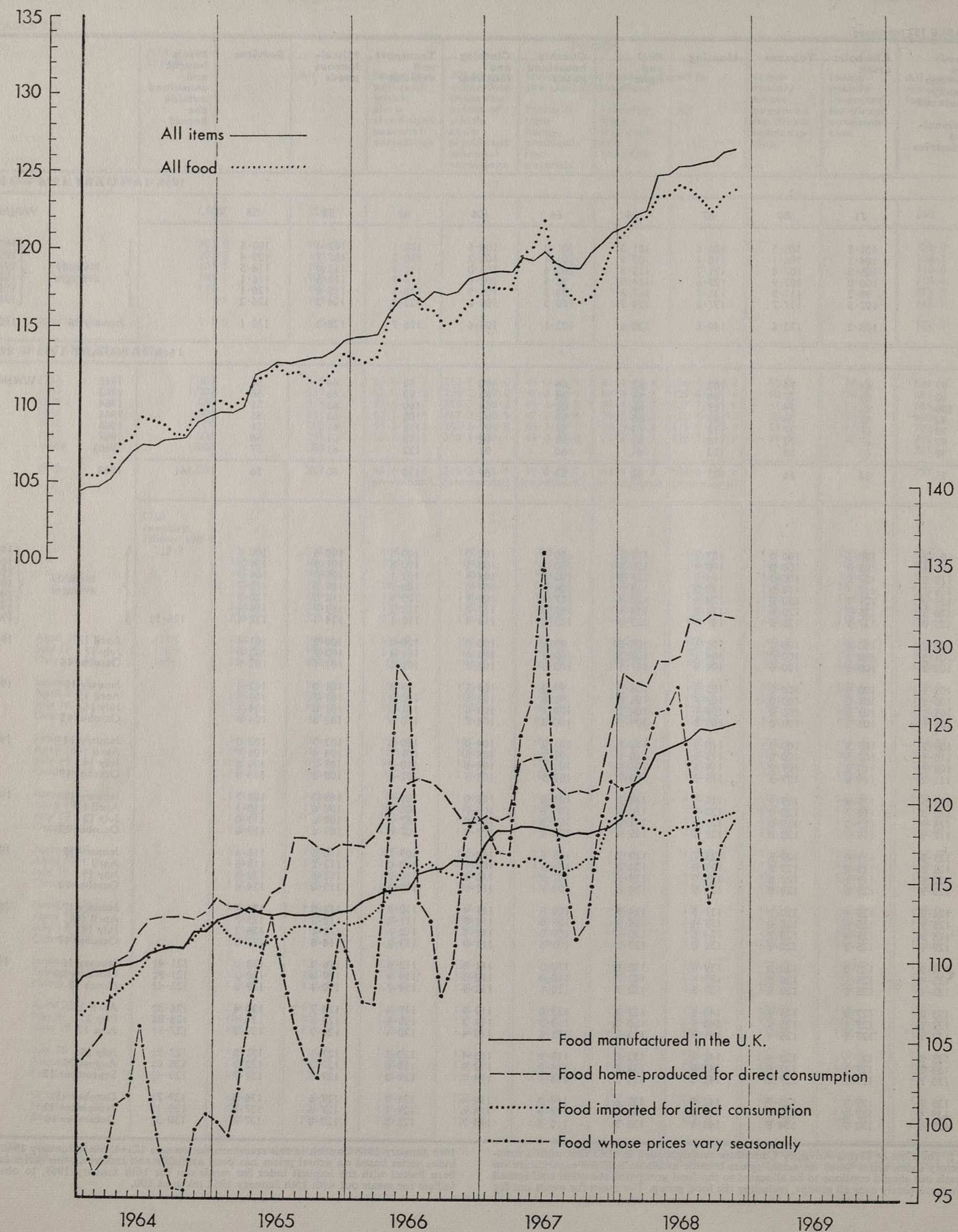
TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†		
<b>17th JANUARY 1956 = 100</b>												
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		Weights	
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		Monthly averages	
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		1962	
<b>16th JANUARY 1962 = 100</b>												
97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		Weights	
98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		Monthly averages	
99	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56			
100	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55			
98	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56			
99	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58			
98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57			
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	
<b>17th January 1956 = 100</b>												
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6	Monthly averages	
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	101.9	101.9	104.0		
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9		
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4		
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	112.4	124.5	132.4		
1962 April 17	100.7	100.0	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4	April 17	
July 17	101.3	100.3	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0		July 17
October 16	102.3	100.6	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	100.7	102.9		
1963 January 15	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	January 15	
April 9	106.1	101.0	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5		April 9
July 16	105.2	103.0	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1		
October 15	106.1	103.2	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	October 15	
1964 January 14	109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	January 14	
April 14	110.1	103.5	100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7		April 14
July 14	108.2	110.2	107.2	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	110.8	105.2	106.8		
October 13	111.2	110.0	109.5	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5					



Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \*  
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
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	160	
1964	2,524	2,535	87	883	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,350	2,362	2,249**	2,250**	4,692	56	3,371	40	231	558	436	
1964	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	18	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	3	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	75	92	378	10	208	5	27	52	77
	November	246	318	75	95	299	7	209	5	13	33	33
	December	89	136	15	23	107	1	75	1	10	9	11

\* 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.  
 \*\* This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1968 in stoppages which began in 1967.



### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134 (1960=100)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>I WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
1a	90.8	94.9	100.0	101.8	103.2	106.6	113.0	116.0	117.7	119.4
1b	97.6	98.3	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.5	102.9	103.8	104.0	102.5
1c	93.1	96.6	100.0	100.8	101.8	105.0	109.8	111.8	113.2	116.5
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
1d	96.8	98.4	100.0	103.2	106.8	108.8	110.9	115.0	118.7	122.5
1e	98.7	99.4	100.0	105.2	109.6	110.0	112.3	116.4	122.6	125.3
1f	98.8	99.5	100.0	105.5	110.1	110.8	113.0	117.6	125.7	128.6
<b>2 ALL PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
2a	—	—	100.0	101.2	102.3	105.8	114.0	117.2	118.6	118.5
2b	—	—	100.0	101.3	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.4	99.5
2c	—	—	100.0	99.9	101.2	105.8	112.1	114.0	115.8	119.1
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
2d	100.6	99.3	100.0	105.2	107.8	107.7	109.4	115.4	120.4	122.1
2e	100.7	99.4	100.0	105.6	108.5	108.8	110.5	116.9	123.9	122.9
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
3a	—	—	100.0	100.2	100.6	104.7	113.0	116.8	118.3	117.2
3b	—	—	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.5	100.8	102.1	102.1	99.2
3c	—	—	100.0	98.9	99.9	105.2	112.1	114.4	115.9	118.1
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
3d	100.7	100.2	100.0	106.3	108.7	107.4	108.7	114.8	120.3	123.3
3e	100.8	100.4	100.0	106.8	109.5	108.6	109.9	116.3	123.9	122.1
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
4a	—	—	100.0	98.6	101.3	101.2	101.5	97.8	92.1	91.1
4b	—	—	100.0	95.7	92.9	89.1	85.6	81.2	75.3	71.6
4c	—	—	100.0	103.0	109.0	113.6	118.6	120.4	122.3	127.2
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
4d	103.8	100.1	100.0	102.4	100.0	99.7	99.6	102.4	106.9	107.7
4e	103.0	99.6	100.0	102.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	104.4	110.3	111.6
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
5a	—	—	100.0	94.1	88.9	93.1	105.5	110.2	103.5	97.2
5b	—	—	100.0	101.8	97.1	96.3	100.6	102.3	100.1	95.3
5c	—	—	100.0	92.4	91.6	96.7	104.9	107.7	103.4	102.0
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
5d	103.6	103.3	100.0	111.5	115.3	112.9	113.8	119.7	129.8	135.3
5e	103.7	103.4	100.0	112.2	116.6	115.0	115.8	122.0	134.2	135.1
<b>6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
6a	—	—	100.0	106.6	108.4	110.9	120.7	126.7	133.8	134.7
6b	—	—	100.0	104.4	105.9	105.0	107.8	111.2	113.5	112.5
6c	—	—	100.0	102.1	102.4	105.6	112.0	113.9	117.9	119.7
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
6d	98.6	98.1	100.0	102.9	105.1	104.5	106.1	112.6	114.9	118.0
6e	98.7	98.3	100.0	103.3	106.0	105.8	107.4	114.2	118.6	117.0
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
7a	—	—	100.0	93.1	94.9	102.5	107.1	109.6	111.2	102.7
7b	—	—	100.0	98.1	96.7	95.6	95.9	95.1	93.6	90.5
7c	—	—	100.0	94.9	98.1	107.2	111.7	115.2	118.8	113.5
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
7d	101.7	99.6	100.0	110.8	109.7	106.0	110.9	115.1	115.3	125.4
7e	101.8	99.5	100.0	111.2	110.5	106.9	111.8	116.4	118.6	124.3
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
8a	—	—	100.0	96.6	94.7	99.3	105.3	107.0	106.3	103.2
8b	—	—	100.0	99.1	95.2	93.1	92.8	91.4	89.7	83.7
8c	—	—	100.0	97.5	99.5	106.7	113.5	117.1	118.5	123.3
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
8d	102.3	97.9	100.0	109.1	110.0	108.1	108.6	112.8	120.0	120.3
8e	102.5	98.0	100.0	109.2	111.0	109.1	109.9	114.6	124.2	119.2
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
9a	—	—	100.0	104.6	112.9	120.4	124.3	131.5	136.9	141.4
9b	—	—	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.9	108.5	110.3	113.6	113.9
9c	—	—	100.0	102.4	108.6	112.6	114.6	119.2	120.5	124.1
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
9d	99.1	100.1	100.0	102.7	103.0	103.9	109.0	115.9	116.7	116.6
9e	98.9	100.4	100.0	103.4	103.5	104.9	109.8	116.9	118.7	119.1

\*Civil Employment and H.M. Forces.

†These indices have been revised in this issue to take account of improved estimates of GDP, of employers and the self-employed, and of seasonal adjustment factors [see notes \* and † at table 101 for the latter two improvements.]

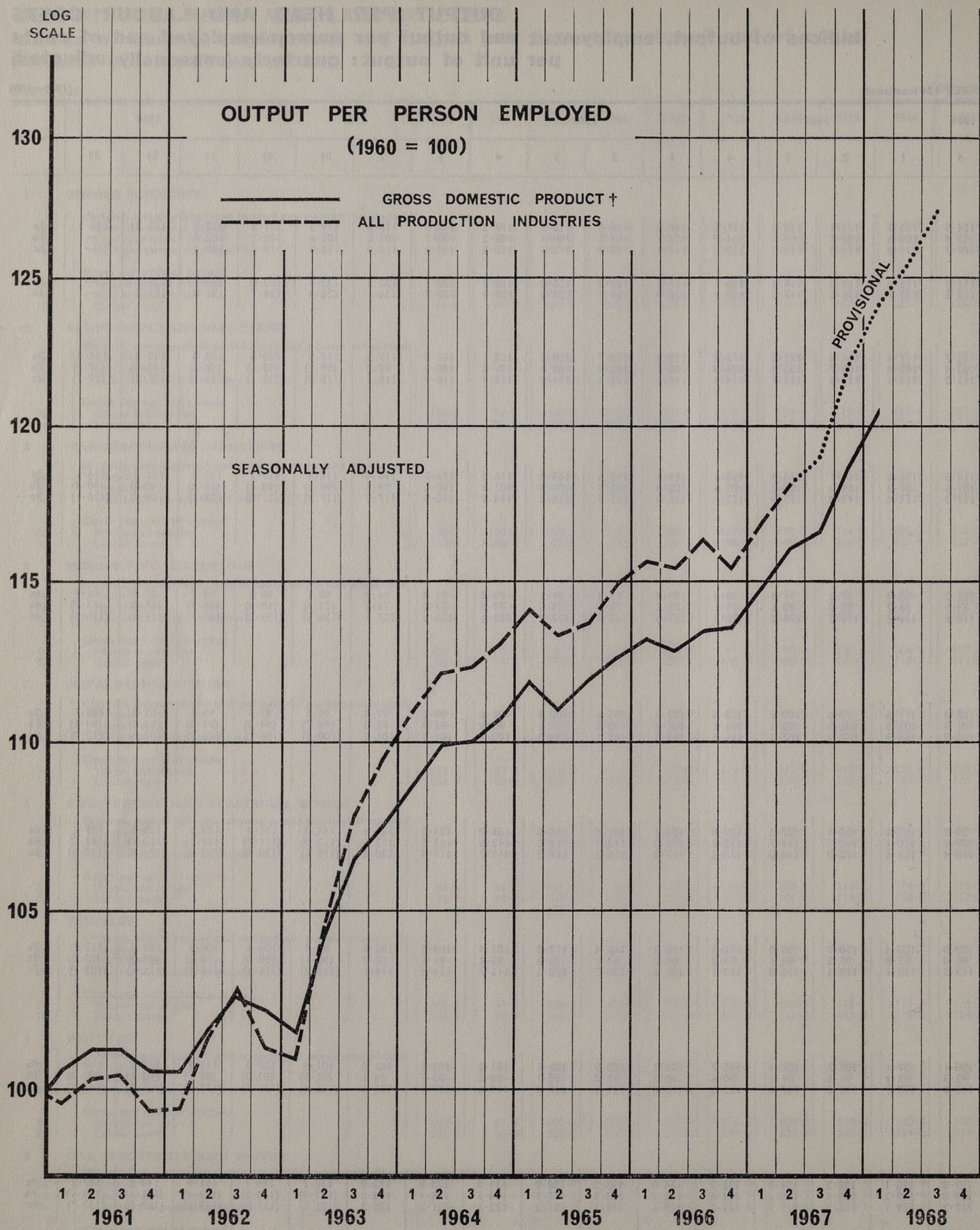
### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

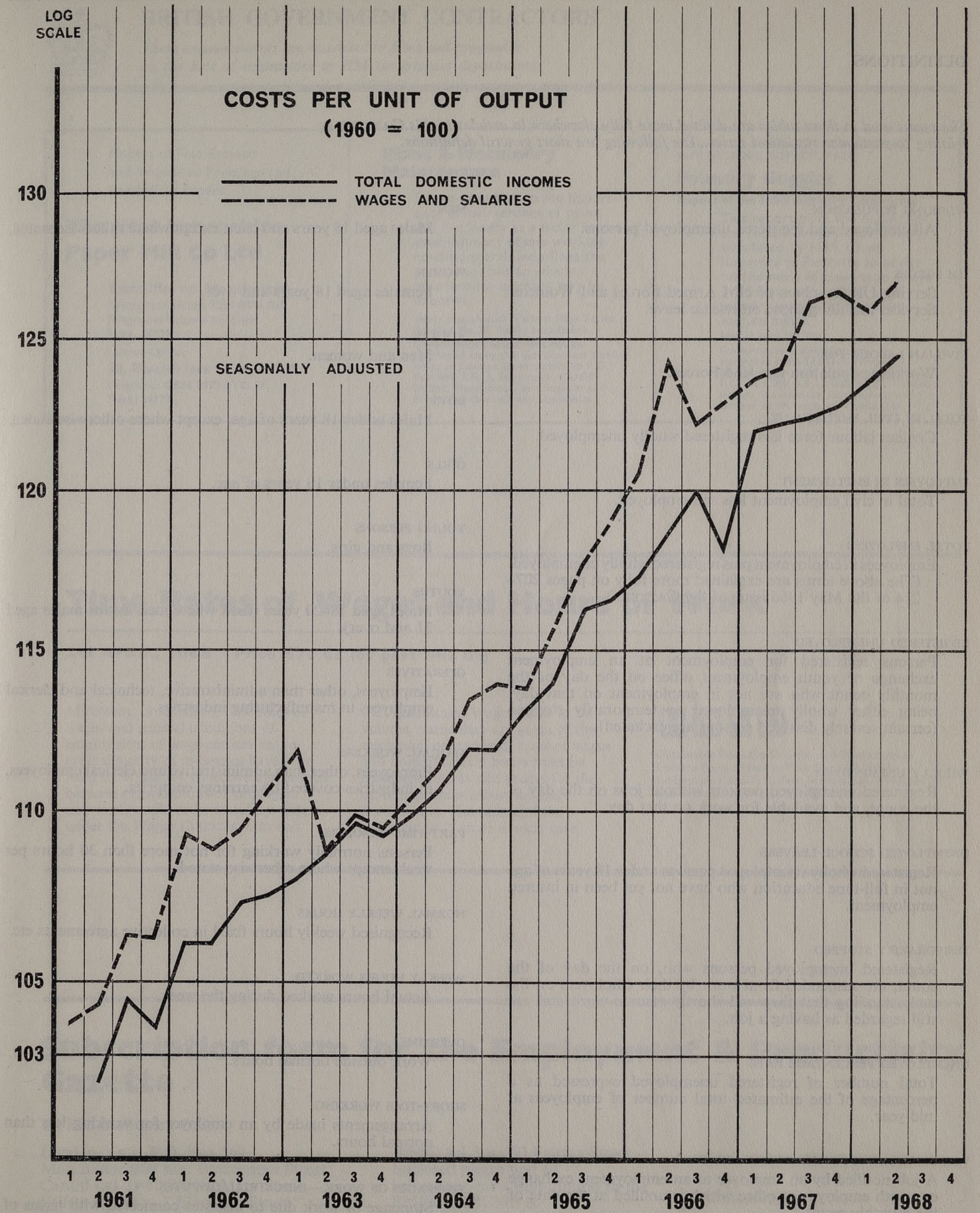
TABLE 134 (continued) (1960=100)

	1964				1965				1966				1967				1968			
	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†				
1a	114.5	115.9	115.1	116.0	117.2	118.0	117.6	118.1	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.5	121.2	122.9	122.3	124.3	1a			
1b	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.2	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.2	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.2	102.0	—	—	1b			
1c	110.7	111.8	111.0	111.9	112.5	113.1	112.8	113.4	113.5	114.8	116.0	116.5	118.6	120.4	—	—	1c			
1d	111.8	113.0	114.0	116.4	116.7	117.5	118.8	120.0	118.3	122.1	122.3	122.7	122.8	123.7	124.7	—	1d			
1e	113.8	113.7	115.5	117.6	118.9	120.9	124.3	122.2	122.9	123.7	124.1	126.4	126.7	126.0	127.2	—	1e			
2a	115.7	117.3	116.4	117.0	118.3	119.2	118.7	119.2	117.1	117.6	117.9	117.9	120.4	122.0	122.8	124.4	2a			
2b	102.4	102.8	102.7	102.9	103.0	103.1	102.9	102.5	101.5	100.6	99.8	(99.2)	(98.6)	(98.3)	(98.0)	(97.9)	2b			
2c	113.0	114.1	113.3	113.7	114.9	115.6	115.4	116.3	115.4	116.9	118.1	(118.9)	(122.1)	(124.1)	(125.3)	(127.1)	2c			
3a	114.8	116.6	116.1	116.4	118.1	119.6	118.6	118.9	116.0	116.7	116.4	116.4	119.1	120.9	122.3	124.1	3a			
3b	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.2	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.3	101.3	100.2	99.5	(98.8)	(98.4)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(98.4)	3b			
3c	113.0	114.4	113.8	113.9	115.3	116.8	115.9	116.2	114.5	116.5	117.0	(117.8)	(121.0)	(123.1)	(124.5)	(126.1)	3c			
4a	101.2	100.9	97.2	97.4	95.4	93.9	93.3	91.1	90.2	91.8	91.9	90.1	90.3	89.7	87.8	86.4	4a			
4b	84.5	83.2	82.0	80.6	79.1	77.3	75.6	74.5	73.9	73.0	72.3	(71.4)	(69.9)	(68.1)	(65.7)	(63.8)	4b			
4c	119.8	121.3	118.5	120.8	120.6	121.5	123.4	122.3	122.1	125.8	127.1	(126.2)	(129.2)	(131.7)	(133.6)	(135.4)	4c			
5a	108.9	111.6	110.6	109.9	108.8	107.1	105.6	102.4	98.8	98.2	97.4	95.2	97.9	99.6	102.8	105.7	5a			
5b	101.9	102.5	102.5	102.2	102.1	101.4	100.5	100.1	98.6	96.9	95.6	(94.7)	(94.0)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(94.1)	5b			
5c	106.9	108.9	107.9	107.5	106.6	105.6	105.1	102.3	100.2	101.3	101.9	(100.5)	(104.1)	(106.2)	(109.6)	(112.3)	5c			
6a	123.8	125.1	125.1	127.3	129.8	133.1	131.8	134.0	136.0	134.3	135.4	134.0	135.0	135.5	138.3	139.4	6a			
6b	109.2	110.1	110.7	111.7	112.3	113.0	113.3	114.0	113.6	112.9	112.6	(112.0)	(111.7)	(111.1)	(110.8)	(111.0)	6b			
6c	113.4	113.6	113.0	114.0	115.6	117.8	116.3	117.5	119.7	119.0	120.2	(119.6)	(120.9)	(122.0)	(124.8)	(125.6)	6c			
7a	109.0	107.4	110.7	106.8	112.9	114.2	113.4	112.8	103.4	104.2	103.6	99.3	104.5	106.9	107.5	113.1	7a			
7b	96.0	95.8	95.2	94.7	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.5	92.1	91.1	90.8	(90.1)	(90.0)	(89.9)	(89.9)	(90.0)	7b			
7c	113.5	112.1	116.3	112.8	119.1	120.6	120.5	120.6	112.3	114.4	114.1	(110.2)	(116.1)	(118.8)	(119.6)	(125.7)	7c			
8a	106.1	107.1	106.7	107.4	106.7	108.2	109.9	106.1	101.2	102.1	102.0	101.5	107.2	113.2	117.5	118.0	8a			
8b	92.3	92.1	91.6	91.2	90.6	90.3	90.2	90.1	88.3	85.7	84.1	(82.9)	(82.0)	(82.1)	(82.8)	(83.4)	8b			
8c	115.0	116.3	116.5	117.8	117.8	119.8	121.8	117.8	114.6	119.1	121.3	(122.4)	(130.7)	(137.9)	(141.9)	(141.5)	8c			
9a	127.8	130.1	128.2	131.9	135.3	134.8	135.2	138.0	139.8	138.8	142.8	138.7	144.7	151.9	144.6	147.2	9a			
9b	1																			





† See footnote † to table 134.





**DEFINITIONS**

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

**WORKING POPULATION**

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

**HM FORCES**

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

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE**

Working population less HM Forces.

**TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT**

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

**EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

**TOTAL EMPLOYEES**

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE.)

**REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED**

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

**WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED**

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

**UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS**

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

**TEMPORARILY STOPPED**

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

**UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE**

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

**VACANCY**

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

**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

**MEN**

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

**WOMEN**

Females aged 18 years and over.

**ADULTS**

Men and women.

**BOYS**

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

**GIRLS**

Females under 18 years of age.

**YOUNG PERSONS**

Boys and girls.

**YOUTHS**

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

**OPERATIVES**

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

**MANUAL WORKERS**

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

**PART-TIME WORKERS**

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

**NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS**

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

**WEEKLY HOURS WORKED**

Actual hours worked during the week.

**OVERTIME**

Work outside normal hours.

**SHORT-TIME WORKING**

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

**STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**

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



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