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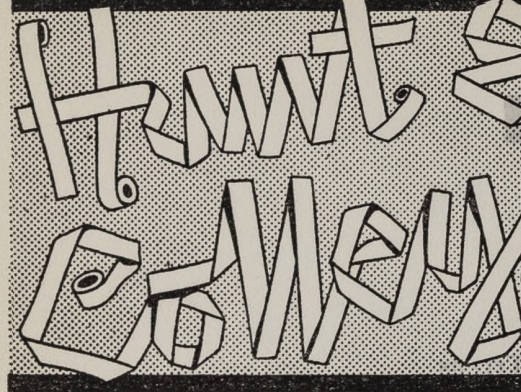
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Overhaul of Collective Bargaining Urged by Royal Commission

A complete overhaul of the system of collective bargaining in Britain is the central recommendation of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations in its report published recently (Cmd 3623, HMSO or through any bookseller, price £1 net).

The commission was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Donovan, in April 1965 "to consider relations between managements and employees and the role of trade unions and employers' associations in promoting the interests of their members and in accelerating the social and economic advance of the nation, with particular reference to the law affecting the activities of these bodies, and report".

It was the fifth such commission in the last hundred years, the first having been appointed in 1871, and the other in 1874, 1891 and 1903.

Discussing the background against which the commission surveyed its problems and reached its conclusions, the report points out that the impact of two world wars and changes associated with developing technology, increasing scale of industrial organisation, growing wealth and greater Government intervention have contributed to a transformation of the social and economic life of the country since the last Royal Commission reported 62 years ago.

Old industries have shrunk and new ones emerged. Processes of production have been revolutionised, old crafts disappearing and new skills emerging. With the continuing growth in the size of industrial units and the amalgamation of companies there has developed a managerial society in which ownership has become divorced from control.

The running of large businesses is in the hands of professional managers, responsible to boards of directors. Trade unions have increased their membership from less than 2½ million in 1906 to more than 10 million in 1966, and the membership has been increasingly concentrated in a comparatively small number of large and powerful unions.

These accessions of strength have resulted in the widespread extension of collective bargaining. Trade unions are also consulted by the Government of the day in a large range of matters and provide representatives who serve on many official bodies, committees and tribunals. Employers' associations are similarly recognised.

The Government's involvement in economic affairs has been extended by the nationalisation of a number of basic industries, and the acceptance of full employment as an objective of Government policy has brought more detailed and continuous central management of the economy. More recently, Governments have accepted

the further responsibility of promoting a prices and incomes policy whereby money prices and incomes should be prevented from running too far ahead of increasing productivity.

Legislation now provides a whole range of services which not only give greater social security than before, but have also helped to modify the class structure of society. This process has, in addition, been fostered by the erosion of some of the distinctions between manual and white-collar employment, and by successive reforms of the educational system.

The total working population of the United Kingdom (mid-1967 figures) is almost 26 million, of whom 23¼ million are employees, 15 million of them male and 8¼ million female. More than 14 million employees are manual workers and more than 9 million white-collar workers.

At the beginning of the present century there were 1,323 trade unions of employees with a membership of 2,022,000 workers. At the end of 1966 there were 574 unions with a total membership of 10,111,000, varying in size from the Jewish Bakers Union with 24 members to the Transport and General Workers' Union with 1,482,000.

The Department of Employment and Productivity lists about 1,350 employers' associations, ranging in size from the Engineering Employers' Federation, which covers 4,600 separate establishments with more than two million employees, to small organisations covering a section of a trade in one locality. Many of these are, however, local associations subordinate to industry-wide federations of which they are members.

TWO SYSTEMS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Britain has two systems of industrial relations. One is the formal system embodied in the official institutions. The other is the informal system created by the actual behaviour of trade unions and employers' associations, of managers, shop stewards and workers.

The keystone of the formal system is the industry-wide collective agreement in which are supposed to be settled pay, hours of work and other conditions of employment appropriate to regulation by agreement. The informal system is often at odds with the formal.

Actual earnings have moved far apart from the rates laid down in industry-wide agreements, and the gap between the two continues to grow. At the same time, disputes procedures laid down in industry-wide agreements have been subjected to strain by the transfer of authority to the factory and workshop.

Bargaining which takes place at factories is largely outside the control of employers' associations and trade

unions. It usually takes place piece-meal and informally, and results in competitive sectional wage adjustments and chaotic pay structures. These developments help to explain why resort to unofficial and unconstitutional strikes and other forms of workshop pressure has been increasing.

The decentralisation of collective bargaining has taken place under the pressure of full employment, which in Britain has had special consequences because of the way industrial organisations have reacted to it. The authority of employers' associations has declined, but despite this decline most individual companies do not have comprehensive and well-ordered agreements for regulating terms and conditions over and above the industry-wide minima. Moreover, many companies have no effective personnel policy to control methods of negotiation and pay structures, and perhaps no conception of one.

MULTI-UNIONISM IN INDUSTRY

Trade unions have, like employers' associations and managers, helped to sustain the facade of industry-wide bargaining, but cannot bear primary responsibility for the decline in its effectiveness. However, certain features of trade union structure and government have helped to inflate the power of work groups and shop stewards. One is the existence of multi-unionism in most British factories and industries.

Most of those who conduct industrial relations in Britain are content with things as they are, because the arrangements are comfortable and flexible and provide a very high degree of self government. Existing arrangements can be condemned only because these important benefits are outweighed by the disadvantages—the tendency of extreme decentralisation to degenerate into indecision and anarchy, the propensity to breed inefficiency and the reluctance to change.

The commission states that any suggestion that conflict between the two systems of industrial relations can be resolved by forcing the informal system to comply with the assumptions of the formal system is unrealistic.

REFORM OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The central defect in British industrial relations is the disorder in factory and workshop relations and pay structures promoted by the conflict between the formal and informal systems. The remedy must seek to introduce greater order into factory and workshop relations.

This cannot be accomplished by employers' associations and trade unions working at industry level or by industry-wide agreements. A factory-wide agreement (or a company agreement), however, can regulate actual pay, constitute a factory (or company) negotiating committee and a grievance procedure which suits the circumstances and deal effectively with other matters (such as the regulation of hours actually worked and work practices) which industry-wide agreements cannot, in most industries, deal with effectively.

If the basis of British industrial relations is to become the company or factory agreement, the change must be accomplished by boards of directors of companies.

The commission recommends that boards of companies should review industrial relations within their undertakings. They should aim

- to develop comprehensive and authoritative collective bargaining machinery at company and/or factory level
- to develop joint procedures for the rapid and equitable settlement of grievances in a manner consistent with the relevant agreements
- to conclude agreements regulating the position of shop stewards
- to conclude agreements covering the handling of redundancies
- to adopt effective rules and procedure governing discipline
- to ensure regular joint discussion of measures to promote safety at work.

In pursuit of these objectives companies should welcome the exercise by employees of their right to join a trade union, develop positive management policies on specified matters, such as recruitment, promotion, training and retraining, and collect systematic information on which to base action, making available to workers' representatives such information as they may reasonably require.

Employers' associations should support and assist companies in conducting their reviews, and should join with trade unions in considering what amendments may be necessary in industry-wide agreements to facilitate effective collective bargaining in the company and the factory.

Industry-wide agreements should be confined to matters which they are capable of regulating. They can provide guidelines for satisfactory company and factory agreements.

AN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

Recent developments show that some companies and employers' associations are moving in the direction indicated, and that trade unions are for the most part willing to move with them, but the pace of change is by no means sufficient to meet the country's needs. Given the need and magnitude of the change it is impossible to be confident that voluntary action alone will achieve what is required in time.

"What is needed first of all", the report says, "is a change in the nature of British collective bargaining, and a more orderly method for workers and their representatives to exercise their influence in the factory; and for this to be accomplished, if possible, without destroying the British tradition of keeping industrial relations out of the courts."

To accomplish this an Industrial Relations Act should be passed under which companies will be obliged to register collective agreements with the Department of Employment and Productivity.

This requirement would have a dual purpose—to emphasise that the primary responsibility for the conduct of industrial relations within a concern, and for the framework of collective agreements within which those relations are conducted, lies with the board of directors, and to draw attention to the aspects of industrial relations which the public interest requires should be covered

wherever possible by clear and firm company and factory agreements.

Initially, only companies with 5,000 or more employees should be covered, but this limit should be progressively reduced. The Act should apply also to nationalised industries and public services other than the civil service.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

The Act should provide for the establishment of an independent Industrial Relations Commission, with a full-time chairman and other full-time and part-time members. This commission would, on a reference from the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, investigate and report on cases and problems arising from the registration of agreements. The Department of Employment and Productivity's industrial relations service would handle queries and problems to the point where reference was made to the commission. The commission should also consider problems referred to it about companies not large enough to be covered by the obligation to register agreements, as well as carrying out inquiries into the general state of industrial relations in a factory or industry.

NOVEL TASK

The report does not set out any detailed rules to which the commission would be expected to work. It would be entrusted with a novel task, and would, therefore, have to develop its own rules and methods in the course of its work. It is suggested what the principles which guide the commission's work might be. Failure by a company to register its agreements, or to report that it has none and why, would render it liable to a penalty.

"The intention of the Act", states the report, "is to promote the reform of industrial relations by establishing a system of registration which will enable society's expectations in the field of industrial relations to be brought home clearly and unambiguously to the boards of companies and to trade unions; and which will make sure that they are given adequate assistance in meeting those expectations. We do not think the shortcomings of our existing industrial relations are due to malice or moral weakness on the part of employers, managers or trade unionists. They are primarily due to widespread ignorance about the most sensible and effective methods of conducting industrial relations, and to the very considerable obstacles to the use of sensible and effective methods contained in our present system of industrial relations."

The change would demand a great deal from companies, employers' associations, trade unions, shop stewards, managers and supervisors. "But", adds the report, "the consequences of failing to reform our system of industrial relations are far more alarming than the consequences of the Act."

AID TO WORKING OF INCOMES POLICY

The results of the Industrial Relations Commission's work would assist the working of incomes policy. The registration of company and factory agreements would provide far more information about the decisions which affect pay than is at present available, and would expose the whole process of pay settlement to the influence of policy.

The proposals in the report for the reform of collective bargaining cannot of themselves put an end to "bidding up" for labour by employers or "leap-frogging" tactics by trade unions, but the present system of bargaining permits both to occur without any possibility of national control because companies themselves cannot exercise control.

"Our proposals", says the report, "are designed to provide effective control of industrial relations, including pay, at the level of the factory and company, by means of properly conducted agreements between companies and trade unions. If the decisions companies and trade unions take accord with incomes policy, then incomes policy will work."

EXTENSION OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

While the first task in the reform of British industrial relations is, the report states, to bring greater order into collective bargaining in the company and plant, the second is to extend the coverage of collective bargaining and the organisation of workers on which it depends. Freedom of association and trade union recognition, Wages Councils and compulsory arbitration all have a bearing on the question, and these are examined by the report.

"We consider that it is contrary to the public interest", says the commission, "that an employer should stipulate in a contract of employment that an employee is not to belong to a trade union: and that any such stipulation should in law be void and of no effect. We except from the scope of this recommendation employment in the police and in the armed forces of the Crown."

The commission also holds that it is foreign to the purposes of a friendly society that it should prescribe in its rules that no one can be a member and draw benefits if he is a trade unionist, and it recommends that it should be provided that no friendly society should have such a rule. The Commission envisages that problems of trade union recognition would be dealt with by the Industrial Relations Commission.

It is recommended that the Wages Councils Act should be amended with the object of encouraging the development of voluntary arrangements. The requirements relating to the abolition of wages councils should be eased and wages inspectors enabled to enforce statutory minimum rates for a limited period after abolition.

UNILATERAL ARBITRATION ON SELECTIVE BASIS

On the question of compulsory arbitration, the commission sees a useful role for unilateral arbitration to support the work of the Industrial Relations Commission, where for example, an employer rejects a recommendation that he should grant recognition to a union or unions.

It is, therefore, recommended that unilateral arbitration should be available for use on a selective basis, its use being confined to circumstances where it can contribute to the growth or maintenance of sound collective bargaining machinery. It envisages that the Industrial Court would be the arbitration body.

Referring to incomes policy and the work of wages councils and arbitrators, the commission says that the only long term solution to the problems of the former is the extension of voluntary collective bargaining to their industries.

In the short run it is for the Government, after reviewing such possibilities as a national minimum wage or the fixing of statutory minimum earnings for broad groups of industries, to formulate and state in clear terms what its policy is in relation to the lowest paid workers and how it is to be pursued.

So far as arbitrators are concerned there should be legislation placing on them an obligation to take incomes policy into account. They should also be encouraged to give reasons for their awards.

EFFICIENT USE OF MANPOWER

Studies made and results achieved in Britain confirm that there is substantial room for improvement in the efficiency with which labour is used, and this represents not only a challenge, but a major opportunity.

Most of the practices which result in serious waste of manpower, it states, can be understood only in relation to particular circumstances in particular undertakings or plants. Many are simply the result of changed circumstances and technological advance, and work groups seek their retention as a means of protection.

But it is totally misleading to suggest that the primary responsibility for the wasteful use of manpower in this country rested either on workers or on trade unions. Even where restrictive labour practices exist their removal is only one element in securing the efficient use of resources, which is the task of management.

The commission rejects the possibility of dealing with restrictive labour practices by means of a tribunal.

The report says that the commission's proposals for the reform of collective bargaining are fundamental to the improved use of manpower. They will get rid of assumptions and attitudes to collective bargaining which have allowed restrictive labour practices to grow and efficiency to languish. They will put in management's hands an instrument—the factory agreement—which, properly used, can contribute to much higher productivity.

The work of the Industrial Relations Commission can give an impetus to change and progress which has been significantly missing hitherto. The direct benefits will be felt not only by employers but also by their employees, and indirectly the community as a whole will gain. That this is so underlines the urgency of the need for reform.

Training, says the commission, is an area in which restrictive traditions have especially deep roots in British industry and where the presence of technological change makes the need for a radical change in outlook particularly urgent.

Certain specific obstacles in the way of access to skilled work must be removed. "Dilution" agreements should be revised, and a revolution in attitudes and practical performance is needed in the training of women.

There is urgent need to secure the rapid and general adoption of systems of training which accord with the social and economic needs of a modern industrial society, with the following basic features: the laying down of objective standards by which to judge qualifications; a person who has attained those standards to be universally accepted as qualified and eligible to do the work in question; apart from introductory training and further

education for young people, the content and duration of training courses to be determined by what is required to enable trainees to reach the set standards; no artificially restrictive barriers to be placed against access to training, for example on grounds of age, sex or colour.

Once objective standards for judging qualifications have been laid down, trade unions should revise their rules to ensure that no qualified worker will be arbitrarily denied admission or the right to use his skills, and any worker alleging that he has been denied admission although qualified should have the right of appeal to an independent review body.

There is a long way to go before the principles and practices in training have been transformed in the way they ought to be. What is required is a sustained attack on outworn ideas and groundless preconceptions at all levels. Aided by the other departments concerned, the Department of Employment and Productivity will have to take the major responsibility for rousing the country to the gravity of the issues and for carrying through the required reforms in time.

STRIKES AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ACTION

Official strikes tend to be much more serious individually than unofficial strikes, but they are relatively infrequent and their number shows no consistent tendency to grow. About 95 per cent. of stoppages are unofficial, and unofficial strikes are becoming more common. About half concern wages and more than 40 per cent. "working arrangements, rules and discipline" and "redundancy, dismissal, suspension etc.", matters usually dealt with at the workplace rather than at industry level. Because of their unpredictability unofficial strikes have a damaging effect on managerial initiative and the economic consequences are obvious and serious.

The possibility of introducing a new procedure for dealing with stoppages "creating grave national loss or widespread hindrance to public health and safety" is rejected by the commission as not being superior to the existing flexible procedures, so also is the possibility of making strike ballots compulsory.

The tendency to appoint inquiries into industrial relations problems which are able to examine long-term problems as well as immediate causes of dispute is welcomed, but in future the resources available to the bodies concerned will need to be increased. The Department of Employment and Productivity should have its own industrial relations research section.

While the Industrial Relations Commission would normally be given responsibility for carrying out inquiries into long-term problems of industrial relations it is desirable that the Secretary of State should still be able to appoint ad hoc inquiries.

The commission proposes that existing powers should be widened to enable the Secretary of State to place on an industrial relations officer the duty of obtaining full facts about unofficial strikes in an industry, region or undertaking where they are causing difficulty.

DEALING WITH THE CAUSES OF UNOFFICIAL STRIKES

"By far the most important part in remedying the problem of unofficial strikes, and other forms of unofficial action,

will", says the commission, "be played by reforming those institutions of whose defects they are a symptom . . . Our proposals for reforming the collective bargaining system are, therefore, fundamental to the solving of this problem also." In addition, a number of the commission's recommendations will have an important effect on certain specific causes of strikes—recognition disputes, for example, and dismissals alleged to be unfair.

ENFORCEMENT OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

The commission examines the implications of making collective agreements into binding legal contracts. That they are not legally binding at present reflects the intention of the parties themselves. If existing agreements were to be made into legal contracts this would have to be done by a statute attaching the force of law to the terms of a bargain contrary to the wishes of the parties. This would be a new departure in the law of contract and a breach with a long tradition in industrial relations.

The case for it might be argued if it could be shown to promise a decisive turn for the better in industrial relations, and in particular a substantial reduction in the number of unofficial strikes. But to make the present inadequate procedure agreements legally enforceable would be irrelevant, and would divert attention from, and hinder, action to remedy the real causes. A measure which had the effect of putting on unions a legal obligation to use their best endeavours to secure the observance of procedure agreements would be more likely to lead to internal union disruption than to less unofficial strikes.

In present circumstances no proposal to impose legal sanctions on individuals who strike in breach of procedure is practicable if it relies on enforcement by the employer. Experience shows that criminal proceedings would not be successful.

An "automatic" sanction such as a loss of statutory rights to notice and redundancy pay would not succeed: it would not in fact be automatic, but would depend on employer enforcement and would be ineffective for other reasons, as well as being unfair.

The reform of collective bargaining will reduce greatly the problem of unconstitutional strikes, which may not, however, disappear. When reform has taken place, it will then be possible to identify any circumstances in which it would be neither unjust nor futile to apply legal sanctions, because satisfactory disputes procedures will be available, and because legal penalties will be appropriate where irresponsibility or ill-will is the root cause of their breach. The Industrial Relations Commission should be instructed to keep the question of legislation for the enforcement of procedure agreements under review in the light of progress made in the reform of industrial relations in general and of disputes procedures in particular.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST UNFAIR DISMISSAL

The commission says that it is desirable that satisfactory voluntary procedures governing dismissals should be developed and extended. With two dissentients, it recommends early legislation to establish statutory machinery to safeguard employees against unfair dismissals. This

would be framed in such a way as to encourage voluntary action.

Any worker who felt himself unfairly dismissed would have a right to appeal to a labour tribunal seeking compensation or (if both parties agree) reinstatement. Satisfactory voluntary procedures would be exempted from the statutory machinery.

LABOUR TRIBUNALS

The commission considers it desirable to improve the present machinery for the judicial determination of disputes between individual workers and employers arising out of individual contracts of employment and of statutory claims. It recommends that the existing industrial tribunals should be renamed "labour tribunals" and their jurisdiction extended to enable them to deal with such disputes.

The labour tribunals would try to promote the amicable settlement of disputes falling within their jurisdiction by means of conciliation wherever possible.

SAFEGUARDS FOR INDIVIDUALS

The commission examined the case for and against the closed shop, and comes to the conclusion that the possibility of prohibiting it must be rejected. It is better, it states, to recognise that under proper safeguards a closed shop can serve a useful purpose and to devise alternative means of overcoming the disadvantages which accompany it.

Research shows that it is unlikely that abuse of power by trade unions in relation to individuals is widespread. It does happen, however, and, because union membership can affect members' livelihoods, safeguards are needed.

The commission recommends that an applicant for trade union membership who considers that his application has been arbitrarily turned down should have a right of complaint, and subsequently if necessary to a new independent review body. This would consist of a lawyer as chairman and two members chosen from a panel of trade unionists.

There should also be a right of complaint to the proposed independent review body if a trade union member feels he has been unjustifiably expelled or has otherwise been penalised in such a way that he has suffered a substantial injustice. A right of complaint about alleged election malpractices should also be granted. The requirements relating to the rules of trade unions should be revised to ensure better safeguards for members; the new requirements suggested relate to admission, discipline, disputes between a union and a member, elections and shop stewards. Accounts of the larger unions should be professionally audited and superannuation schemes for members properly valued.

TRADE UNIONS

The commission examines the changes in union structure which will be required if unions are to play their full share in the reconstruction of industrial relations.

The commission makes recommendations for reducing problems of multi-unionism. Industrial unionism is ruled out. There is scope for many more mergers between unions, particularly in engineering, construction and printing.

The report also recommends the conclusion of inter-union agreements on rights of representation, intensification by the TUC of its efforts to encourage unions to adopt closer working arrangements, and the adoption by the TUC of the principle of "one union for one grade of work within one factory" as a guide for the future development of structure.

Trade unions organising in multi-union situations should provide constitutionally recognised committees to carry out many of the functions now carried out by unofficial shop stewards "combine" committees.

The processes of union government should be altered to accommodate shop stewards and work groups more adequately. It is desirable for union branch organisation to be based on factories and for branch meetings to be held at the place of work. Union rules about shop stewards need to be revised.

More full-time union officials will be required, and unions are urged to develop training courses for junior full-time officials and for shop stewards; in the case of the latter day-release courses with the employer's co-operation offer the best prospects.

Trade unions which do not already collect subscriptions by means of the check-off might usefully consider doing so, and employers should consider requests for it sympathetically.

It is suggested that the TUC should give a lead in all these matters, and that it will need to develop and adapt its organisation to cope satisfactorily with the many new aspects of its work.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

"The central responsibility of employers' associations in the reconstruction of industrial relations is", the commission states, "to promote and support effective and comprehensive agreements in the factory and company." Any rules which obstruct effective collective bargaining should be amended. Attitudes are already changing, but what is needed is a rapid increase in scale and pace of the change.

It is hoped that the CBI and the employers' associations will reconsider their attitudes on union recognition, especially where white-collar unions are concerned, with a view to encouraging the development of collective bargaining.

It is suggested that the Engineering Employers' Federation should establish a national division to which multi-plant companies can affiliate direct. Other major employers' associations may also have to revise their constitutions and procedures to give adequate recognition to individual companies. Organisations which act both as employers' associations and trade associations have advantages which others should carefully consider.

There is a strong case for amalgamations among smaller associations, and the CBI should consider widening its scope to include companies at present excluded from membership.

CHANGES IN THE LAW

The commission recommends that the law relating to labour relations and trade unions and employers' associations should be codified or that if this is considered premature a comprehensive consolidating measure should

be enacted as soon as possible after legislation to implement the report. A special Industrial Law Committee should be attached to the Industrial Relations Commission to keep the law under review.

It is proposed that trade unions and employers' associations should in future have separate legal definitions, and that they should be granted corporate personality and register upon a new Register of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations.

The immunities from criminal prosecutions and civil actions given to persons in respect of acts committed in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute which are contained in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875 and the Trade Disputes Act 1906 should be made expressly applicable for the benefit of trade unions and registered employers' associations. The Trade Disputes Act 1965 should also remain in force.

A majority of the commission recommend that section 3 of the 1906 Act, which prevents an action being brought against any person (or combination) for an act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment, together with the relevant provision of the 1965 Act, should no longer apply to persons and combinations other than trade unions and registered employers' associations. The protection of section 3 of the 1906 Act should however cover inducement of a breach of any contract, including a commercial contract, and not only a contract of employment.

A majority of the commission recommend that section 4 of the Trade Union Act 1871, which precludes the direct legal enforcement of various kinds of trade union agreement, should be repealed.

The provisions about picketing contained in section 2 of the 1906 Act should be amplified to make lawful the peaceful persuasion of customers not to deal with an employer in dispute.

The general immunity enjoyed by trade unions from actions in tort under section 4 of the 1906 Act should in future be confined to torts committed in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

Changes are recommended in section 22 of the National Insurance Act 1965, which concerns the disqualification of persons for receipt of unemployment benefit when there is a trade dispute at their place of employment. A claimant for benefit should no longer have to prove that he is not a member of a "grade or class" of workers, any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute. Nor should a claimant be regarded as "financing" a trade dispute simply because he is a member of a trade union paying strike pay to those on strike.

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

The importance of the question of workers' participation in management for industrial relations is acknowledged, though any changes to encourage such participation should be subsidiary to reforms in collective bargaining. However, a majority of the commission feel unable to recommend the appointment of "workers' directors" to boards of companies. If a profit sharing and co-partnership scheme is to play a part in the wage structure of an undertaking, this should be settled by negotiation.

Earnings in Construction

This article gives the results of the enquiry held in January 1968 into the earnings and hours of adult male workers in various occupational categories in the construction industries (that is, Order XVII of the Standard Industrial Classification). Information relating to engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture was published in the May 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

About 3,690 employers of one or more persons in the construction industries in Great Britain were asked to state against each occupational heading on the enquiry forms the number of men at work in the specified pay-week; the number of hours actually worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the number of hours available for work (not included in hours actually worked) for which payment was made at half-rate for reasons such as inclement weather; the total amount of "make-up" paid under a "guaranteed weekly minimum" rule; the total earnings, including any guarantee "make-up"; and the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings.

A distinction was made between those engaged in constructional engineering and other employers in the construction industries, a separate form being used for each of the two groups. Certain specialist types of employer, such as those engaged in open-cast coalmining and scaffolding contractors, were excluded from the enquiry.

The regional analyses given in table 5 show, for the first time, information for the new standard regions as defined in the article on page 20 of the January 1956 issue of this GAZETTE. Details are given for Scotland, Wales and the standard regions of England.

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the half-yearly enquiries held in April and October. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 100 or more employees, and to a sample of those with 99 or less employees. Of the 3,690 forms sent out more than 3,420 were returned which were suitable for processing. These are analysed in table 1.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men included on returns tabulated
Constructional engineering:		
Firms with 100 or more employees	43	11,542
Firms with 25-99 employees	17	620
Firms with 24 or less employees	2	28
Construction (other than constructional engineering):		
Firms with 100 or more employees	1,099	286,886
Firms with 25-99 employees	1,081	39,300
Firms with 24 or less employees	1,181	10,887

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 13,000 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry and about 474,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 24th January 1968. It is estimated that these numbers represent nearly one-half of all men in the occupations concerned in the construction industries. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries. For example watchmen, cleaners, storekeepers, etc. were excluded.

The information collected about occupational earnings differs in some respects from that collected from the other industries (see, for example, the May 1968 issue of this GAZETTE). Em-

ployers were asked to supply information for the specified pay-week if work was stopped for such reasons as inclement weather, or plant breakdown, so that information could be collected about the special payments made in the industry for time lost due to these causes. Where work was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week for any other reason, however, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

Occupations for which information was sought are given in table 6 on page 469. Building trades craftsmen, other than electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen, were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men who received increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work, or for carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from labourers. In the constructional engineering industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and "other than timeworkers".

The results of the enquiry are given in tables 2-6. For other industries in this series a comparison is usually made with the previous enquiry to show the changes in average earnings between the two enquiries. Because of seasonal factors, such as weather and hours of daylight, which influence the hours of work, and consequently the summer and winter earnings in the construction industries, the comparison given in table 2 has been extended to show not only the changes in earnings between June 1967 and January 1968, but also between January 1967 and January 1968.

The changes between the latter dates are less likely to be affected by seasonal factors. The value of these comparisons is subject to the usual limitations, however, that each enquiry relates to a specified pay-week in the month concerned and the enquiries are not based on matched samples.

The categories of workers shown in table 2 are the same as in table 3 relating to all construction industries covered, where the numbers of workers concerned are given.

Between June 1967 and January 1968 standard hourly rates of wages were increased by 5d. for craftsmen and qualified men and 4d. for labourers in building, civil engineering and other associated industries, and by 6d. for craftsmen and 5d. for adult mates in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering. In the electrical contracting industry, standard hourly rates for journeymen electricians in Scotland were increased by 1s. whilst in England and Wales a new wage structure was introduced from 1st January 1968 which provided for occupations to be regraded. In constructional engineering, there were increases of 1½d. or 1¼d. in hourly rates for certain classes of workers together with increases in minimum earnings levels of 6s. or 5s. 6d. At a later stage, the revised minimum earnings levels were converted into minimum time rates.

As shown in table 2 average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose during the same period, the increases varying from 2.3d. for lorry drivers to 5.2d. for skilled and qualified workers. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, fell for all categories of workers except for skilled and qualified workers, whose earnings increased by 8s. 7d. The decreases ranged from 3s. 0d. for labourers to 8s. 2d. for lorry drivers, mainly attributable to the decrease in hours worked mentioned below. When comparison is made between January 1967 and January 1968, there is an overall increase in the average weekly earnings, including overtime premium for all categories of workers, varying from 28s. 7d. for labourers to 36s. 2d. for "plus-rated" men,

(Continued on page 469)

Table 2 All construction industries covered: Changes in earnings

Classes of workers	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1967—January 1968		January 1967—January 1968	
				Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:							
Skilled and qualified workers	s. d. 393 3	s. d. 420 4	s. d. 428 11	+ 8 7	+ 2.0	+ 35 8	+ 9.1
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	412 0	453 4	448 2	- 5 2	- 1.1	+ 36 2	+ 8.8
Labourers	329 4	360 11	357 11	- 3 0	- 0.8	+ 28 7	+ 8.7
Lorry drivers	375 11	413 11	405 9	- 8 2	- 2.0	+ 29 10	+ 7.9
All workers covered	378 2	408 3	412 2	+ 3 11	+ 1.0	+ 34 0	+ 9.0
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:							
Skilled and qualified workers	d. 99.8	d. 102.8	d. 108.0	+ 5.2	+ 5.1	+ 8.2	+ 8.2
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	93.6	96.5	100.5	+ 4.0	+ 4.2	+ 6.9	+ 7.4
Labourers	83.5	85.9	89.4	+ 3.5	+ 4.0	+ 5.9	+ 7.1
Lorry drivers	84.3	86.9	89.2	+ 2.3	+ 2.7	+ 4.9	+ 5.8
All workers covered	94.0	96.6	101.4	+ 4.8	+ 5.0	+ 7.4	+ 7.9

Table 3 Summary by skill for Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
ALL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES COVERED									
Skilled and qualified workers	275,790	s. d. 428 11	s. d. 408 7	45.4	4.8	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 113.4	d. 108.0
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	67,750	448 2	408 10	48.8	8.7	—	0 1	110.2	100.5
Labourers	128,600	357 11	338 5	45.4	5.4	—	—	94.5	89.4
Lorry drivers	15,280	405 9	374 11	50.4	7.7	—	—	96.6	89.2
Constructional engineering									
Qualified workers	9,010	s. d. 612 7	s. d. 553 6	49.6	10.9	—	s. d. —	d. 148.2	d. 133.9
Helpers, mates and handymen	3,140	503 4	452 4	48.4	10.5	—	—	124.7	112.1
Labourers	770	407 3	359 11	50.2	10.8	—	—	97.4	86.1
Lorry drivers	140	483 5	421 5	55.8	16.2	—	—	104.0	90.7
Construction (other than constructional engineering)									
Skilled workers	266,780	s. d. 422 8	s. d. 403 9	45.2	4.6	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 112.1	d. 107.1
"Plus-rated" men and mates	64,610	445 6	406 8	48.8	8.6	0.1	0 1	109.5	99.9
Labourers	127,830	357 8	338 3	45.4	5.4	—	—	94.5	89.4
Lorry drivers	15,140	405 0	374 6	50.4	7.6	—	—	96.5	89.2

Table 4 Occupational analysis by size of firm: Construction (other than constructional engineering) Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Firms with 24 or less manual employees									
Building trades craftsmen	64,910	s. d. 369 6	s. d. 362 6	44.3	2.0	—	s. d. —	d. 100.0	d. 98.1
Electricians	11,980	436 8	416 2	44.9	4.5	—	—	116.7	111.3
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,660	396 10	384 0	46.3	3.1	—	—	102.9	99.5
Electricians' mates	260	349 3	330 9	44.8	3.9	—	—	93.5	88.6
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	540	339 3	328 11	46.8	3.1	—	—	86.9	84.3
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,000	394 9	376 9	46.7	4.7	—	—	101.4	96.8
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	22,050	317 6	308 9	44.2	2.5	—	—	86.2	83.8
Lorry drivers	3,470	346 7	337 0	46.2	2.5	—	—	90.0	87.5
Firms with 25-99 manual employees									
Building trades craftsmen	40,130	s. d. 396 8	s. d. 383 3	45.2	3.6	—	s. d. —	d. 105.2	d. 101.7
Electricians	5,110	481 8	443 10	47.1	7.4	—	—	122.8	113.2
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,520	468 6	436 0	50.7	9.4	—	—	110.9	103.2
Electricians' mates	460	418 2	369 6	48.5	11.1	—	—	103.4	91.4
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	640	391 4	365 1	51.8	10.6	—	—	90.7	84.6
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	7,500	414 7	385 7	48.2	7.0	—	—	103.2	96.0
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	20,120	330 2	317 2	44.5	3.9	—	—	89.9	85.6
Lorry drivers	3,120	391 7	369 2	49.6	6.4	—	—	94.7	89.3
Firms with 100 or more manual employees									
Building trades craftsmen	122,510	s. d. 442 2	s. d. 420 5	45.0	5.3	0.1	0 1	117.9	112.1
Electricians	14,120	510 10	464 1	48.5	8.6	—	—	126.5	114.9
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	4,830	500 9	451 8	51.2	11.6	—	—	117.3	105.8
Electricians' mates	3,900	377 3	343 4	46.5	7.5	—	—	97.4	88.7
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	2,270	383 11	352 9	49.2	10.0	—	—	93.7	86.1
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	45,040	467 0	423 5	49.3	9.3	0.1	0 1	113.6	103.0
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	85,660	374 5	350 10	45.9	6.4	0.1	0 1	97.8	91.6
Lorry drivers	8,550	433 7	391 8	52.3	10.1	—	—	99.4	89.8

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions. (106615)

Table 5 Regional analysis by occupation: Construction (other than constructional engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
South East										
Building trades craftsmen	73,370	s. d. 415 6	s. d. 401 1	45.6	3.9	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 109.3	d. 105.5	
Electricians	10,460	497 10	459 5	47.6	7.4	—	—	125.5	115.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	3,090	482 1	442 10	51.8	11.1	—	—	111.9	102.8	
Electricians' mates	2,170	396 3	357 2	47.6	8.6	—	—	99.7	89.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	1,500	371 3	345 5	49.4	9.4	—	—	90.1	83.8	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	10,260	458 11	419 7	49.1	8.6	—	—	112.0	102.5	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	36,880	368 4	350 5	46.0	5.0	—	—	95.9	91.2	
Lorry drivers	4,030	392 4	371 1	49.5	5.2	—	—	95.2	90.0	
East Anglia										
Building trades craftsmen	7,680	s. d. 380 0	s. d. 369 5	45.0	3.3	—	s. d. —	d. 101.4	d. 98.6	
Electricians	580	461 11	431 3	45.8	5.9	—	—	121.1	113.1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	240	478 11	404 11	53.9	13.1	—	—	106.6	90.1	
Electricians' mates	120	285 0	274 6	40.0	1.9	—	—	85.4	82.3	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,010	436 4	398 5	49.6	9.2	—	—	105.5	96.4	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	4,190	329 7	316 4	45.5	4.4	—	—	86.9	83.4	
Lorry drivers	480	396 4	368 10	49.6	7.5	—	—	95.8	89.2	
South Western										
Building trades craftsmen	15,340	s. d. 361 8	s. d. 354 2	42.9	2.1	—	s. d. —	d. 101.2	d. 99.1	
Electricians	1,630	413 2	397 1	43.2	3.2	—	—	114.7	110.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	570	399 4	387 2	46.4	2.3	—	—	103.4	100.2	
Electricians' mates	300	317 2	300 6	43.1	3.6	—	—	88.4	83.7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,800	405 0	380 0	46.4	6.2	—	—	104.6	98.2	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,460	307 3	298 5	43.1	2.7	—	—	85.6	83.1	
Lorry drivers	1,080	366 11	348 6	47.7	5.5	—	—	92.3	87.7	
West Midlands										
Building trades craftsmen	15,730	s. d. 417 2	s. d. 405 3	44.6	3.3	—	s. d. —	d. 112.3	d. 109.1	
Electricians	2,390	467 10	439 8	45.7	5.7	—	—	122.9	115.5	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	540	465 5	432 8	49.7	8.0	—	—	112.3	104.4	
Electricians' mates	250	340 11	314 4	45.2	5.8	—	—	90.4	83.4	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	270	367 4	338 9	47.7	9.0	—	—	92.4	85.2	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,940	496 10	453 9	49.1	8.9	—	—	121.3	110.8	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	9,070	356 2	337 1	45.0	5.5	—	—	95.0	89.9	
Lorry drivers	1,240	420 3	387 11	50.9	8.3	—	—	99.0	91.4	
East Midlands										
Building trades craftsmen	12,440	s. d. 400 1	s. d. 387 4	44.8	3.2	—	s. d. —	d. 107.2	d. 103.8	
Electricians	1,480	472 10	441 7	47.4	6.9	—	—	119.6	111.7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	330	418 7	396 8	45.7	4.8	—	—	109.8	104.1	
Electricians' mates	130	370 7	332 6	46.4	8.6	—	—	95.9	86.0	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	170	335 7	317 3	45.6	5.6	—	—	88.3	83.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	3,100	465 7	420 4	53.4	7.0	—	—	104.7	94.5	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	6,880	342 7	328 7	44.9	3.4	—	—	91.5	87.8	
Lorry drivers	940	409 2	376 5	51.9	6.8	—	—	94.6	87.0	
Yorkshire and Humberside										
Building trades craftsmen	18,240	s. d. 395 6	s. d. 381 2	43.6	3.7	0.1	s. d. 0 1	d. 108.6	d. 104.7	
Electricians	3,870	468 0	434 9	46.3	6.5	—	—	121.3	112.7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	730	519 3	470 10	50.7	10.6	—	—	122.9	111.5	
Electricians' mates	510	415 6	369 6	48.8	10.0	—	—	102.1	90.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	380	414 9	370 11	50.4	11.4	—	—	98.8	88.4	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,270	400 5	372 7	46.0	7.4	0.1	—	104.2	97.0	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	10,320	337 5	319 7	43.6	5.2	0.2	0 3	92.5	87.6	
Lorry drivers	1,360	388 9	361 6	48.6	7.0	—	—	95.8	89.1	
North Western										
Building trades craftsmen	24,990	s. d. 405 9	s. d. 392 10	43.9	3.7	—	s. d. —	d. 110.9	d. 107.4	
Electricians	3,470	480 8	444 5	47.4	7.8	—	—	121.7	112.5	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	420	520 3	474 5	48.3	9.0	—	—	129.1	117.8	
Electricians' mates	300	429 0	395 9	48.4	8.8	—	—	106.4	98.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	170	411 4	380 4	47.2	7.2	—	—	104.5	96.6	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,930	441 5	407 3	48.4	8.2	—	—	109.4	100.9	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	14,230	354 7	337 4	44.9	5.3	—	—	94.8	90.2	
Lorry drivers	1,640	419 8	384 9	51.3	9.1	—	—	98.2	90.0	
Northern										
Building trades craftsmen	12,620	s. d. 398 8	s. d. 386 3	43.2	3.3	0.3	s. d. 0 3	d. 110.3	d. 106.9	
Electricians	2,070	449 4	417 11	45.5	6.0	—	—	118.5	110.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	820	495 8	429 6	51.8	12.3	—	—	114.8	99.4	
Electricians' mates	270	319 0	294 9	42.3	5.6	—	—	90.4	83.5	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	160	360 6	337 1	50.3	10.6	—	—	86.1	80.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	3,680	419 4	390 8	45.7	6.3	0.5	0 2	109.4	102.0	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,020	325 3	312 3	42.7	3.4	0.3	0 2	91.1	87.5	
Lorry drivers	660	391 2	364 9	48.8	7.4	—	—	96.3	89.8	

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.

† No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

Table 5 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: Construction (other than constructional engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
Scotland										
Building trades craftsmen	28,870	s. d. 437 4	s. d. 409 5	45.7	5.9	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 114.8	d. 107.5	
Electricians	3,870	474 8	433 6	47.6	7.4	—	—	119.6	109.3	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	850	437 9	415 11	47.8	7.8	—	—	109.9	104.4	
Electricians' mates	250	369 8	338 1	46.5	6.6	—	—	95.4	87.3	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	330	407 11	375 2	52.7	13.4	—	—	92.9	85.4	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	6,890	435 0	393 5	49.4	9.2	—	—	105.6	95.6	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	16,900	365 5	339 7	46.3	6.7	—	—	94.7	88.0	
Lorry drivers	1,950	399 2	364 0	51.1	8.6	—	—	93.7	85.5	
Wales										
Building trades craftsmen	7,060	s. d. 382 9	s. d. 371 1	43.2	3.2	—	s. d. —	d. 106.3	d. 103.1	
Electricians	670	460 9	426 1	47.1	4.3	—	—	117.5	108.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	160	387 10	377 10	45.1	2.5	—	—	103.1	100.4	
Electricians' mates	210	330 7	305 8	44.3	3.4	—	—	89.5	82.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	1,260	409 10	380 5	48.3	7.3	—	—	101.8	94.5	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	4,630	315 4	302 5	42.7	3.5	—	—	88.7	85.0	
Lorry drivers	670	375 2	348 1	48.5	7.3	—	—	92.9	86.2	
Multi-Regional Firms‡										
Building trades craftsmen	11,210	s. d. 523 2	s. d. 485 1	47.2	8.6	—	s. d. —	d. 132.9	d. 123.2	
Electricians	730	531 11	480 8	48.7	10.1	—	—	131.0	118.4	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	260	497 1	468 2	48.3	8.3	—	—	123.4	116.3	
Electricians' mates	110	391 8	357 3	46.2	8.9	—	—	101.7	92.7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	10,410	502 5	448 9	50.4	11.3	0.1	0 3	119.4	106.7	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	10,250	431 7	391 11	49.4	10.5	—	0 1	104.8	95.2	
Lorry drivers	1,100	507 3	439 9	56.1	15.2	—	—	108.6	94.1	

* See footnote on page 468.

† No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

‡ Multi-regional firms are those with contracts in more than one region who are unable to provide a regional analysis.

Table 6 Summary by occupation: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
Constructional engineering										
Timeworkers†										
Qualified workers	3,640	s. d. 589 5	s. d. 518 5	52.5	13.2	—	s. d. —	d. 134.8	d. 118.6	
Helpers, mates and handymen	860	494 3	438 2	50.3	11.8	—	—	117.9	104.5	
Labourers	500	375 9	334 9	48.8	9.5	—	—	92.3	82.2	
Lorry drivers	130	484 5	421 8	55.8	16.2	—	—	104.2	90.7	
Other than timeworkers‡										
Qualified workers	5,380	628 3	577 3	47.7	9.3	—	—	158.0	145.2	
Helpers, mates and handymen	2,290	506 8	457 8	47.7	10.0	—	—	127.4	115.1	
Labourers	270	466 5	407 1	52.7	13.2	—	—	106.2	92.7	
Lorry drivers‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Construction (other than constructional engineering)										
Building trades craftsmen	227,550	s. d. 413 5	s. d. 397 4	44.8	4.1	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 110.6	d. 106.3	
Electricians	31,220	477 7	442 4	46.9	6.9					

Employees in Great Britain Mid-1967

Analysis by Age, Sex, Region and Industry

Estimated total numbers of employees in Great Britain at June 1967 analysed by sex, industry and region were published in the March 1968 issue of the GAZETTE (pages 206 to 212).

This article provides additional information about the age distributions of employees at June 1967, separately for males, married females and other females, and also provides some estimates of the age distributions of employees by industry (SIC Order) and by region. Comparisons are made also with corresponding estimates for previous years.

The corresponding analyses for June 1966 were published in the June 1967 issue of the GAZETTE (pages 466 to 472). The tables in this article have been extended to include more information about changes in the years 1964 to 1967.

As explained in the February 1967 issue of the GAZETTE, the mid-year estimates of employees include the registered unemployed as well as employees in employment. The latter include some persons who were not actually in jobs in June, but had worked at some time during the previous twelve months and have been counted as still in the working population at June (for example, occasional workers, and students who worked during vacation). They also include those in employment who were absent from work in June owing to sickness, holidays and other causes.

The estimates relate to employees, as re-defined in the GAZETTE for March 1966 (page 111) and for May 1966 (page 208). They do not cover other groups of the working population, namely employers and self-employed persons and members of H.M. Forces and Women's Services.

The present analyses of these totals are based mainly on

- (i) information obtained from a one per cent sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Ministry of Social Security, together with information about
- (ii) those civil servants and G.P.O. employees who do not hold national insurance cards and
- (iii) the group of 36,000 wholly unemployed who were registered in June 1967 but had not been in recent employment and so were not covered by the counts of national insurance cards exchanged.

Being based on samples, the estimates are inevitably subject to sampling errors. Because of relatively high standard errors some of the detailed estimates given in the corresponding analyses for June 1966 have been discontinued (for example, age distributions within SIC Minimum List Headings and within certain SIC Orders).

The article in the March 1968 GAZETTE showed that between 1966 and 1967 the total estimated number of employees fell by about 261,000 (167,000 males and 93,000 females), and that within this total the number aged 18 and over fell by 153,000 (116,000 males and 37,000 females) and the number aged under 18 by 108,000 (52,000 males and 56,000 females). The fall of 261,000 between 1966 and 1967 contrasts sharply with increases of 208,000 between 1964 and 1965 and 137,000 between 1965 and 1966.

Age distributions

Table 1 of this article shows by single years of age the estimated numbers of employees in 1966 and 1967 and table 2 shows by age groups the estimated numbers in each sex at June 1967 and the annual changes in numbers of employees in these age groups between 1964 and 1967. Similar information about female employees classified by marital status is given in table 3.

Table 1 Numbers of employees in Great Britain classified by age, 1966 and 1967

THOUSANDS									
Age at June in the year	Males		Females		Age at June in the year	Males		Females	
	1966	1967	1966	1967		1966	1967	1966	1967
15	119	105	128	118	45	351	325	215	199
16	247	234	271	245	46	318	345	222	211
17	328	303	323	303	47	265	335	151	225
18	370	341	354	323	48	232	236	142	151
19	420	377	382	346	49	260	229	165	141
20	325	425	277	359	50	283	255	176	160
21	331	317	260	257	51	298	279	194	169
22	341	325	230	235	52	309	293	178	186
23	320	338	201	207	53	296	305	183	175
24	289	315	165	178	54	295	287	170	178
25	270	284	138	145	55	272	289	163	164
26	298	269	132	123	56	291	278	157	159
27	292	291	130	117	57	283	272	159	150
28	298	289	122	119	58	276	278	144	151
29	291	291	120	114	59	263	266	131	134
30	294	284	116	116	60	246	256	103	100
31	291	284	123	116	61	250	240	84	91
32	277	284	115	120	62	232	234	75	71
33	283	271	119	119	63	224	221	70	63
34	286	278	135	120	64	198	210	53	62
35	293	280	140	136					
36	284	287	146	141	65	100	101	35	40
37	291	279	155	151	66	76	74	36	32
38	297	286	158	161	67	58	61	29	29
39	300	293	162	162	68	50	47	22	23
					69	38	40	20	18
40	302	298	171	166	70 and over	146	139	60	59
41	310	300	176	175					
42	305	305	181	178					
43	311	300	183	181					
44	331	306	199	186					
					Total aged 15 and over	14,903	14,736	8,651	8,558

Note.—Because of roundings numbers may not add to totals shown.

Annual changes in employee age distributions can arise from a variety of factors such as the changing age/sex population structure, changes in the pressure of demand for labour such as occurred between 1966 and 1967, changes in the numbers of persons of working age in full time education and, for females, changes in the age at marriage and in the participation of married women in the labour force.

Table 2 shows that the fall of about 260,000 in the total number of employees between 1966 and 1967 was concentrated mainly in the age groups 15-19 (247,000 almost equally distributed between both sexes), 30-39 (97,000, mainly males) and 50-59 (93,000, also mainly males). These losses were partly offset by a large rise in the age group 20-29 of 168,000 (89,000 males and 79,000 females). The changes in the remaining age groups were much smaller including relatively small changes in the numbers above the normal pensionable ages (65 for males and 60 for females).

Changes between 1966 and 1967 in the numbers of employees in the age groups under 20 and 20-29 can be partly associated with changes over the same period in the mid-year total population estimates in these age groups published in the quarterly returns of the Registrars-General for England and Wales and for Scotland. These show a fall of 196,000 in the total aged 15-19 and a rise of 276,000 in the total aged 20-29.

Table 2 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by age group. Totals at June 1967 and annual changes, 1964 to 1967.

	Total June 1967	Annual changes		
		1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Age 15-19				
Males	1,360	+ 31	+ 17	- 124
Females	1,335	+ 25	- 17	- 123
Total	2,695	+ 56	-	- 247
Age 20-29				
Males	3,144	+ 20	+ 15	+ 89
Females	1,854	+ 15	+ 46	+ 79
Total	4,998	+ 35	+ 61	+ 168
Age 30-39				
Males	2,826	- 1	- 43	- 70
Females	1,342	+ 14	+ 9	- 27
Total	4,168	+ 13	- 39	- 97
Age 40-49				
Males	2,979	- 30	+ 3	- 6
Females	1,813	+ 10	+ 57	+ 8
Total	4,792	- 20	+ 60	+ 2
Age 50-59				
Males	2,802	- 7	- 20	- 64
Females	1,626	+ 45	+ 34	- 29
Total	4,428	+ 38	+ 14	- 93
Age 60-64				
Males	1,161	+ 33	+ 9	+ 11
Females	387	+ 12	+ 28	+ 2
Total	1,548	+ 45	+ 37	+ 13
Age 65 and over				
Males	462	+ 27	+ 4	- 6
Females	201	+ 7	+ 3	- 1
Total	663	+ 34	+ 7	- 7
All ages				
Males	14,736	+ 78	- 26	- 167
Females	8,558	+ 130	+ 163	- 93
Total	23,294	+ 208	+ 137	- 260

See footnote to table 1.

Table 3 shows a relatively small increase of 31,000 between 1966 and 1967 in the total number of married female employees. By comparison the total number of married females in the population is estimated to have increased over the same period by about 78,000 including 25,000 aged under 60.

Table 3. Numbers of female employees in Great Britain, classified by age group and marital status. Totals at June 1967 and annual changes, 1964 to 1967.

	Total at June 1967	Annual changes		
		1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Age 15-19				
Married	68	+ 4	+ 7	+ 3
Other	1,267	+ 21	- 24	- 126
Age 20-29				
Married	787	+ 24	+ 19	+ 4
Other	1,067	- 9	+ 29	+ 75
Age 30-39				
Married	1,066	+ 29	+ 22	- 6
Other	276	- 13	- 12	- 22
Age 40-49				
Married	1,460	+ 28	+ 59	+ 22
Other	353	- 19	- 1	- 15
Age 50-59				
Married	1,126	+ 44	+ 47	- 6
Other	500	+ 1	- 14	- 22
Age 60 and over				
Married	331	+ 23	+ 20	+ 15
Other	257	- 3	+ 11	- 14
All ages				
Married	4,838	+ 153	+ 175	+ 31
Other	3,720	- 23	- 12	- 124

See footnote to table 1.

Annual changes in "birth-date" groups

In table 4 employees are grouped by birth-dates, corresponding to specified ages at June, 1967 and the table shows annual changes from 1964 to 1967 among these groups of employees. The table clearly indicates the pattern of net in-flow to the labour force of persons of both sexes aged under 18, and how for males this net in-flow continued into the 20-24 age group. For females there is, on the other hand, a net out-flow starting at about the age of 18 and continuing into the 30-34 age group. At this point annual changes for females show a net in-flow until about the 50-54 age group, when the annual changes revert to a net out-flow. The apparent pattern of age retirement for males among the 65 and over age group is more sharply indicated than that for females which is more evenly spread from age 60 onwards.

Table 4 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by birth-date. Totals at June 1967 and annual changes, 1964 to 1967.

Date* of birth	Age at June 1967	THOUSANDS							
		MALES			FEMALES				
		Total at June 1967	Annual changes			Total at June 1967	Annual changes		
		1964/65	1965/66	1966/67		1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	
1951/52	15	105			+105	118			+118
1950/51	16	234			+119	245			+117
1949/50	17	303	+124	+123	+56	303	+144	+127	+32
1948/49	18	341	+130	+58	+13	323	+135	+43	-
1947/48	19	377	+66	+21	+7	346	+54	-4	-8
1942/47	20-24	1,720	+47	+20	-17	1,236	-73	-104	-114
1937/42	25-29	1,424	+3	-10	-23	618	-87	-52	-69
1932/37	30-34	1,401	-7	-27	-35	591	-14	+26	-2
1927/32	35-39	1,425	+5	-12	-26	751	+43	+35	+17
1922/27	40-44	1,509	-26	-7	-19	886	+32	+32	+13
1917/22	45-49	1,470	-11	-11	-27	927	+19	+31	-2
1912/17	50-54	1,419	-17	-13	-27	868	+1	+16	-28
1907/12	55-59	1,383	-25	-26	-34	758	-10	-8	-35
1902/07	60-64	1,161	-37	-49	-54	387	-64	-57	-76
Pre 1902	65 and over	462	-179	-206	-204	201	-52	-53	-54

See footnote to table 1.

*Dates of birth refer to persons born June to May inclusive, i.e. 1951/52 means born between June 1951 and May 1952.

Age distributions by industry and sex

Tables 5 and 6 show the estimated percentage age distributions by broad age groups within certain SIC Orders and also provide a column showing the number of employees in each SIC Order as a percentage of employees in all industries and services. Percentage distributions are not given for those SIC Orders with very small numbers in some individual cells corresponding to age groups below the normal pensionable ages.

Table 5 Percentage age distributions within industries (S.I.C. Orders) of male employees in Great Britain, June 1967.

Industry or service (S.I.C. Orders)	Under 20	20-39	40-64	60 and over	Percentage of total in all industries and services
Total—All industries and services	9	41	47	3	100
Index of Production Industries	9	41	48	2	58
Manufacturing Industries	8	41	48	2	41
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	39	42	6	2
Mining and quarrying	6	32	62	1	4
Food, drink and tobacco	9	42	46	3	3
Chemicals and allied industries	5	42	51	1	3
Metal manufacture	7	39	52	2	4
Engineering and electrical goods	8	43	46	2	12
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9	34	53	4	1
Vehicles	5	40	53	1	5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10	40	47	3	3
Textiles	10	36	49	5	2
Leather, leather goods and fur	*				†
Clothing and footwear	13	34	47	6	†
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	9	41	48	3	2
Timber, furniture, etc.	14	40	44	2	2
Paper, printing and publishing	9	45	43	2	1
Other manufacturing industries	9	44	45	2	1
Construction	12	47	39	2	10
Gas, electricity and water	6	39	54	1	3
Transport and communication	5	39	53	3	9
Distributive trades	16	39	41	5	9
Insurance, banking and finance	8	43	45	4	2
Professional and scientific services	5	43	47	5	6
Miscellaneous services	14	40	39	7	6
Public administration	5	34	57	4	7

See footnotes to table 11.
*Age distribution not shown because of small numbers in certain age groups.
†Smaller than 0.5 per cent.

Table 6 Percentage age distributions within industries (S.I.C. Orders) of female employees in Great Britain, June 1967.

Industry or service (S.I.C. Orders)	Under 20	20-39	40-59	60 and over	Percentage of total in all industries and services
Total—All industries and services	16	37	40	7	100
Index of Production Industries	17	38	40	5	34
Manufacturing Industries	17	38	40	5	32
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	34	44	9	1
Mining and quarrying	*				†
Food, drink and tobacco	16	36	44	5	4
Chemicals and allied industries	17	42	37	4	2
Metal manufacture	*				†
Engineering and electrical goods	15	42	39	4	7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*				†
Vehicles	13	42	40	4	†
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	13	36	45	7	2
Textiles	17	33	42	8	4
Leather, leather goods and fur	*				†
Clothing and footwear	23	36	36	6	4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	15	35	43	6	1
Timber, furniture etc.	*				†
Paper, printing and publishing	22	40	34	6	3
Other manufacturing industries	15	38	41	5	2
Construction	19	42	34	5	1
Gas, electricity and water	*				†
Transport and communication	13	42	39	6	3
Distributive trades	24	32	38	7	18
Insurance, banking and finance	27	45	23	5	4
Professional and scientific services	7	40	46	8	21
Miscellaneous services	13	34	42	11	14
Public administration	11	36	45	7	5

See footnotes to table 11.
*Age distribution not shown because of small numbers in certain age groups.
†Smaller than 0.5 per cent.

The tables show how age distributions differ among SIC Orders. Some Orders show markedly high percentages of males in the age groups 40 and over. As expected, the percentages of females aged under 20 are higher than the corresponding figures for males in most Orders, whereas in the older age groups the position is generally reversed. The percentage of females aged 40 and over in insurance, banking and finance is markedly low (under 30 per cent.).

More detailed information about numbers by age and sex within certain SIC Orders is given in tables 11 and 12. Table 7 shows the estimated percentages of married women at June 1967 in total and by industry. In 1967 57 per cent. of the total female employees were married, and the corresponding percentages in individual SIC Orders ranged from under 40 per cent. in insurance, banking and finance to over 60 per cent. in a number of SIC Orders.

Table 7 Numbers of married female employees in Great Britain, classified by industry (S.I.C. Orders), June 1967.

Industry or service (S.I.C. Orders)	Number of married female employees (thousands)	Percentage of total female employees
Total—All industries and services	4,838	57
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47	60
Mining and quarrying	13	58
Food, drink and tobacco	214	60
Chemicals and allied industries	76	53
Metal manufacture	43	58
Engineering and electrical goods	370	59
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6	53
Vehicles	66	59
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	125	65
Textiles	213	59
Leather, leather goods and fur	13	56
Clothing and footwear	194	52
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	50	64
Timber, furniture, etc.	35	59
Paper, printing and publishing	110	51
Other manufacturing industries	85	64
Construction	48	57
Gas, electricity and water	31	55
Transport and communication	153	56
Distributive trades	849	54
Insurance, banking and finance	116	38
Professional and scientific services	1,069	61
Miscellaneous services	738	61
Public administration	232	54

Notes (1) The total includes a small number of married females not classified to specific industries.
(2) See footnote to table 1.

Regional distribution by age and sex

Table 8 shows the estimated numbers of male and female employees by standard regions and age groups. In table 9 these estimates are expressed as percentage regional distributions within age groups, and in table 10 as percentage age distributions within regions.

Inter-regional migration of employees

As announced in the article on page 120 of the February 1968 issue of the GAZETTE, the compilation of these estimates has been discontinued.

Table 8 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by region and age, June 1967

Region	THOUSANDS											
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Males												
South East	411	594	488	471	479	498	480	472	482	395	174	4,944
East Anglia	38	46	35	39	38	41	44	40	37	32	14	404
South Western	84	99	81	78	81	88	86	84	85	70	29	865
West Midlands	142	173	151	155	156	159	148	145	127	104	44	1,504
East Midlands	86	109	87	86	89	96	101	91	84	71	29	930
Yorkshire and Humberside	130	157	125	126	124	141	130	127	123	105	41	1,330
North Western	176	211	176	173	176	189	187	176	175	154	59	1,851
Northern	87	94	80	79	91	89	98	90	81	68	18	875
Scotland	144	154	134	129	128	135	131	129	128	104	40	1,357
Wales	63	78	60	62	63	74	69	65	64	56	14	667
Great Britain	1,360	1,720	1,424	1,401	1,425	1,509	1,470	1,419	1,383	1,161	462	14,736

Females

South East	420	475	235	210	257	307	319	317	277	148	86	3,052
East Anglia	36	32	13	13	18	21	25	22	16	10	5	212
South Western	80	69	30	32	41	48	55	47	43	22	11	478
West Midlands	130	117	60	58	72	91	98	82	72	37	18	835
East Midlands	92	69	35	34	43	57	58	51	42	23	11	515
Yorkshire and Humberside	120	102	50	53	71	75	80	71	68	33	16	738
North Western	172	155	78	77	101	120	130	125	107	49	24	1,138
Northern	85	66	33	33	42	45	46	41	36	18	7	451
Scotland	144	105	58	58	76	88	83	82	70	35	17	817
Wales	55	44	26	23	29	34	33	32	25	13	4	320
Great Britain	1,335	1,236	618	591	751	886	927	868	758	387	201	8,558
Females as percentage of total employees	49.5	41.8	30.3	29.7	34.5	37.0	38.7	38.0	35.4	25.0	30.2	36.7

See footnote to table 1.

Table 9. Percentage regional distributions of employees within age groups, June 1967

Region	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	15 and over
Males					
South East	30	34	34	38	34
East Anglia	3	3	3	3	3
South Western	6	6	6	6	6
West Midlands	10	11	10	10	10
East Midlands	6	6	6	6	6
Yorkshire and Humberside	10	9	9	9	9
North Western	13	12	13	13	13
Northern	6	6	6	4	6
Scotland	11	9	9	9	9
Wales	5	4	5	3	5
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100

Region	15-19	20-39	40-59	60 and over	15 and over
Females					
South East	31	37	36	40	36
East Anglia	3	2	3	3	3
South Western	6	5	6	6	6
West Midlands	10	10	10	10	10
East Midlands	7	6	6	6	6
Yorkshire and Humberside	9	9	8	8	9
North Western	13	13	14	12	13
Northern	6	5	5	4	5
Scotland	11	9	9	9	10
Wales	4	4	4	3	4
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100

See footnote to table 1.
(106615)

Table 10 Percentage age distributions of employees within Standard Regions, June 1967.

Region	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	Regional Total
Males					
South East	8	41	47	4	100
East Anglia	9	39	48	3	100
South Western	10	39	48	3	100
West Midlands	9	42	45	3	100
East Midlands	10	40	48	3	100
Yorkshire and Humberside	10	40	47	3	100
North Western	10	40	48	3	100
Northern	10	39	49	2	100
Scotland	11	40	46	3	100
Wales	10	40	49	2	100
Great Britain	9	41	47	3	100

Region	15-19	20-39	40-59	60 and over	Regional Total
Females					
South East	14	39	40	8	100
East Anglia	17	36	40	7	100
South Western	17	36	41	7	100
West Midlands	16	37	41	7	100
East Midlands	16	37	41	7	100
Yorkshire and Humberside	16	37	40	7	100
North Western	15	36	42	6	100
Northern	19	38	37	6	100
Scotland	18	36	40	6	100
Wales	18	39	39	5	100
Great Britain	16	37	40	7	100

See footnote to table 1.

Table 11 Numbers of male employees in Great Britain, analysed by industry and age group, June 1967

THOUSANDS

Industry or service (S.I.C. Orders)	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	Total all ages
Total—All Industries and services	1,360	3,144	2,826	2,979	2,802	1,161	462	14,736
Index of Production Industries	755	1,822	1,719	1,817	1,603	641	188	8,545
Manufacturing Industry	515	1,269	1,227	1,319	1,151	458	151	6,092
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48	77	65	61	61	31	21	365
Mining and quarrying	32	74	96	136	139	57	4	537
Food, drink and tobacco	43	104	102	99	88	38	13	486
Chemicals and allied industries	20	76	85	89	80	26	4	380
Metal manufacture	37	103	105	124	108	45	9	530
Engineering and electrical goods	146	392	352	384	297	120	39	1,730
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	18	36	30	40	44	19	7	194
Vehicles	39	131	153	180	149	51	11	714
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	40	75	78	83	69	28	13	386
Textiles	37	70	57	69	70	34	17	353
Leather, leather goods and fur	*	26	20	26	25	13	8	135
Clothing and footwear	17	59	55	60	53	19	7	276
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	24	59	55	60	53	19	7	276
Timber, furniture, etc.	35	52	47	44	48	16	6	248
Paper, printing and publishing	39	99	92	76	77	30	10	423
Other manufacturing industries	17	43	47	42	35	16	6	205
Construction	186	408	324	275	231	93	29	1,545
Gas, electricity and water	22	71	72	87	82	33	4	371
Transport and communication	68	261	275	312	288	121	38	1,363
Distributive trades	204	279	219	220	220	89	59	1,290
Insurance, banking and finance	28	83	68	66	66	27	13	350
Professional and scientific services	42	201	174	167	181	63	41	870
Miscellaneous services	131	218	162	147	154	68	62	942
Public administration	48	171	163	213	245	103	42	984

Notes (1) The total includes a small number not classified to specific industries.
 (2)*Indicates that age distribution is not shown because of the very small number of employees in one or more age groups below normal pensionable age (65 for males 60 for females).
 (3) See footnote to table 1.

Table 12 Numbers of female employees in Great Britain, analysed by industry and age group, June 1967

THOUSANDS

Industry or service (S.I.C. Orders)	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Total all ages
Total—All industries and services	1,336	1,855	1,342	1,813	1,626	588	8,558
Index of Production Industries	497	653	459	621	533	155	2,919
Manufacturing Industry	470	610	432	589	505	147	2,753
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10	13	14	20	15	7	79
Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Food, drink and tobacco	56	71	55	83	72	16	354
Chemicals and allied industries	24	38	22	30	23	6	143
Metal manufacture	*	*	*	*	*	*	73
Engineering and electrical goods	93	155	106	142	101	25	622
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Vehicles	14	31	16	25	20	5	112
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	26	37	32	47	39	13	193
Textiles	63	65	55	72	79	28	362
Leather, leather goods and fur	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Clothing and footwear	86	77	55	70	62	22	371
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	12	14	14	19	15	5	79
Timber, furniture, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	60
Paper, printing and publishing	48	56	30	38	35	12	217
Other manufacturing industries	20	27	23	30	25	7	133
Construction	16	23	13	16	13	4	86
Gas, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	57
Transport and communication	35	66	48	64	43	15	271
Distributive trades	369	289	213	313	275	103	1,561
Insurance, banking and finance	84	104	33	37	34	14	306
Professional and scientific services	115	370	335	419	388	136	1,763
Miscellaneous services	154	233	180	256	256	138	1,219
Public administration	47	94	62	100	94	30	429

See footnotes to table 11.

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	21,453	1,475	2,682	25,610
Double day shifts‡	33,113	2,041	2,515	37,669
Long spells	10,029	583	758	11,370
Night shifts	8,237	1,213	—	9,450
Part-time work§	15,715	—	2	15,717
Saturday afternoon work	2,983	108	55	3,146
Sunday work	12,412	846	392	13,650
Miscellaneous	4,974	282	104	5,360
Total	108,916	6,548	6,508	121,972

*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 10,169 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.

Dealing with Redundancies

The continued modernisation of British industry requires the constant introduction of new methods and the grouping of productive resources into more efficient units. The ability to sustain the nation's economic growth and standards of living depend on this continuing process. On occasion it must involve closures of factories, redundancies and redeployment of labour. For those affected, this means at best a change of job: at worst, worry, disruption of an established way of life and unemployment.

Much is being done under existing national and regional economic policies to minimise these consequences by creating opportunities for new employment, developing the placing services provided by the Department of Employment and Productivity, and expanding retraining facilities. In addition, the personal problems facing workers displaced by industrial change have been eased by the minimum periods of notice required under the Contracts of Employment Act, and by the statutory provision for redundancy payments, and for earnings-related unemployment benefit.

Within this wider setting it is primarily the responsibility of management at company level to ensure that, as far as is consistent with efficiency and the nature of the work, stability of employment is maintained. It needs to bring employee representatives fully into consultation both in its general manpower planning, and also in ensuring that, if redundancy does occur, the employees affected are treated fairly and with understanding.

Aid for management

To assist management in dealing with the problems, the Department of Employment and Productivity has, in consultation with the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and the nationalised industries, and with the approval of the National Joint Advisory Council, prepared a booklet DEALING WITH REDUNDANCIES. Copies are available on request at any of the department's employment exchanges. While it is addressed primarily to managements, frequent reference is made to the role of trade union officers and employees' representatives, and it is hoped that the booklet will be circulated widely among trade unions as well as managements.

It does not deal with the broader issues of national and regional manpower planning, nor does it suggest a model redundancy procedure for the individual firm, because different circumstances will dictate different solutions. The guidance given is based on the practice of progressive managements. For the sake of clarity and simplicity the booklet is drafted in terms of manufacturing industry, but the principles can be applied more generally.

Forward planning of manpower requirements

A function of management is to plan the most efficient use of all the resources at its disposal. Forward planning of manpower requirements is an integral part of this process. By careful forecasting of the future demand for labour, together with planned recruitment and training policies, management can use manpower more efficiently and maintain a more stable level of employment.

Planning can also help to distinguish short-term fluctuations in demand from long-term trends and enables corrective action to be taken: for example, by restriction of recruitment, retraining and transfer to other work where appropriate, flexible use of

overtime during the period of adjustment or temporary short-time working. This would often avoid, or at least minimise, the occurrence of redundancies following major changes in organisation and methods of working.

Managements should bring employee representatives into close consultation on manpower planning. This helps to ensure that plans for manpower changes, including measures to improve manpower efficiency, are realistically based and widely understood by those concerned. There are advantages for managements and unions in including provision for meeting redundancies in their joint long-term planning.

There are agreed policies for dealing with redundancies in the nationalised industries and also in certain industries and companies in the private sector. Advance arrangements like this can help to settle the appropriate principles and procedures in a calm and unprejudiced atmosphere and to avoid the risks from hasty decisions at a time of crisis.

Making the decision

A final decision to close a factory or substantially reduce the labour force can only be taken by management, but normally there should be the fullest consultations with the unions before the decision is reached.

Management needs first to satisfy itself that no alternative course is preferable. Moreover, if the goodwill of the employees—which is one of management's most valuable resources—is to be safeguarded consultations with employees should begin as early as possible. This will be a natural development if representatives of the employees have been regularly brought into consultation previously about the firm's prospects, progress and plans. Where this happens, employees will be more ready to understand and accept the need for redundancy.

Decisions involving closure and widespread redundancy have effects beyond the plant itself. Where the redundancy is substantial either in numerical terms or because of its impact on the local community, any Government Department with special responsibility for the industry and the Department of Employment and Productivity should be informed as soon as possible. If the undertaking is in a development area, any proposal likely to result in substantial redundancy should be discussed at the earliest stage with the Board of Trade.

Once a decision leading to redundancies has been taken, the detailed arrangements need to be fully discussed with union officials and employee representatives.

Announcing the decision

It is important to have a carefully phased programme for the release of information about redundancy. The precise order of events will depend upon local circumstances, but the following points apply generally:

(i) Before any public announcement is made, authoritative information setting out the management's plans should be given to employee representatives and also to employees—whether or not they are likely to be directly affected. It may be desirable for employee representatives to see the terms of the proposed public announcements.

(ii) Because large-scale redundancies may have an impact on employment in the area, the chairman of the regional economic council and any local authorities concerned should also be informed before any public announcement is made.
 (iii) It is often useful for a statement of the measures proposed and the reasons for them to be given to the local and, for large redundancies, the national press.

Practical arrangements

Consultation: A small joint committee may help in discussing with trade unions the arrangements to implement the decision and subsequent problems.

Transfers to other establishments: If a company can offer employees work at other establishments, it will obviously wish to do so. Sometimes vacancies are available in the same area and household removals are not involved. Where transfer is beyond daily travelling distance, the provision of special assistance will need to be considered, for example legal and agency fees in connection with house purchase, removal expenses, lodging allowances and the cost of return visits during the interim period. The status and seniority of transferred employees in their new employment will also need to be defined.

Phasing: Where an establishment is being closed or the labour force substantially reduced, the management will often wish to phase the rundown for operational reasons. It may also help employees to find other employment if the rundown can be phased, particularly if the number being discharged is large compared with the employment opportunities in the area.

Selection for and order of discharge: In arrangements for discharges, managements will want to show themselves careful and sympathetic in handling individual cases. It may help to reduce the problem of selecting employees for discharge, or early discharge, if they are given the opportunity to volunteer. Adjustments to pension schemes, to make early retirement possible for older workers, can often reduce the number discharged.

When the problem cannot be solved in this way, length of service will be important in the final choice of those who have to go and the order in which they leave. It may also be appropriate to make special arrangements, depending on the circumstances, for some employees to leave earlier or, alternatively, to stay longer

than otherwise would have been the case. In some circumstances it may help employees deserving particular consideration to be among the last to leave, for example the disabled, those with heavy domestic responsibilities, and long-service employees. Alternatively, it may help them to get other employment if they are able to get early release. Part-time workers are another group it may be desirable to treat as a separate category in deciding the extent and order of discharge.

The decision whether particular volunteers can be released, and the choice of others and the order in which they go, will be influenced by the management's need to maintain a balanced labour force both during the rundown and subsequently. In certain circumstances, for example, where employees volunteer to co-operate in the special difficulties caused by the run down, there may be a case for compensatory payments in excess of those required by the Redundancy Payments Act.

Notice to employees: Minimum periods of notice, according to length of service, are laid down by the Contracts of Employment Act. It is however helpful to employees to receive, in addition to these minimum requirements, as long advance warning of discharge as possible. Where operational requirements permit, managements will wish to meet employees' requests to have their discharge brought forward so they can take up other employment, without losing their entitlement under the Redundancy Payments Act.

Assistance in finding other employment: As early as possible the local employment exchange manager should be informed of the numbers of employees expected to become redundant, their skills or types of occupation and when they will become available for other employment. This should be done at least four weeks before the first discharges take place, so that the exchange can make arrangements to interview employees well before their employment ends. It is helpful for redundant workers to be allowed reasonable time off without loss of pay to attend interviews for other jobs.

Re-engagement: The opportunity of later re-engagement may sometimes arise and managements may wish to make provision for redundant employees to receive priority.

A check list is given in the final section of the publication for reference purposes, together with a list of advisory services, and details of leaflets about particular forms of Government assistance for people affected by redundancy.

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

For every job in industry, however simple, training is necessary. Higher productivity, reduced wastage of manpower and materials, and lower labour turnover are some of the benefits of good training. All training costs money, but efficient training is the least costly and well repays the money spent on it. Instructors, too, need to be trained and the quality of the instructor determines the efficiency of the training he gives. Few instructors are born teachers, and the best of craftsmen may lack the ability to pass on their craft skill to others; this ability has to be acquired through training.

Courses on instructional techniques are available to industry at the Department of Employment and Productivity's Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworth, Herts and Glasgow (Hillington), and, according to local demand, at Instructor Training Units at Cardiff, Killingworth (Newcastle Upon Tyne), Leicester, Liverpool and Perivale, Middlesex. The courses are intensive combining theory and practice.

Each student has six practice periods in which he gives:

- (1) instruction on a manipulative job to a fellow member and to a group, using an example taken from his own trade;
- (2) a trade talk, for example, describing a manufacturing process; and
- (3) two lessons to a class of learners.

The student receives constructive criticism of his efforts from the lecturer and from the other members of his class.

The lecturers are all skilled craftsmen with years of industrial experience; they are familiar with the problems of instructing and have the ability to teach others how to instruct.

More detailed information about the courses can be obtained from your local employment exchange or from Department of Employment and Productivity (T.E.I), Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 23rd April 1968 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 23rd April 1968	Average price 23rd April 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
		d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed			
Chuck	844	70.0	60 - 78
Sirloin (without bone)	865	92.4	78 - 104
Silverside (without bone)*	901	87.7	78 - 96
Back ribs (with bone)*	769	61.5	52 - 72
Fore ribs (with bone)	782	60.5	52 - 72
Brisket (with bone)	784	39.8	32 - 54
Rump steak*	888	117.3	96 - 132
Beef: Imported chilled			
Chuck	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—
Rump steak*	—	—	—
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	720	71.6	60 - 84
Breast*	705	22.4	14 - 30
Best end of neck	682	55.5	38 - 72
Shoulder (with bone)	696	52.8	42 - 66
Leg (with bone)	721	70.2	60 - 80
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	643	53.0	44 - 60
Breast*	610	13.4	8 - 18
Best end of neck	621	42.8	30 - 54
Shoulder (with bone)	647	39.4	34 - 46
Leg (with bone)	649	57.5	52 - 64
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	873	59.6	48 - 72
Belly*	864	38.6	32 - 44
Loin (with bone)	900	70.3	64 - 78
Pork sausages	875	40.4	36 - 44
Beef sausages	805	33.2	28 - 38
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	669	38.9	34 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	440	43.1	36 - 54
Fresh fish			
Cod fillets	616	43.4	36 - 48
Haddock fillets	652	48.5	42 - 56
Haddock, smoked, whole	576	45.2	36 - 52
Plaice, whole	584	40.2	30 - 48
Halibut cuts	411	85.6	72 - 108
Herrings	484	22.6	18 - 26
Kippers, with bone	665	31.8	26 - 36
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	682	3.8	3 - 4½
Red	543	4.5	3½ - 5
Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—
Tomatoes	851	41.2	32 - 54
Cabbage, greens	743	10.3	8 - 14
Cabbage, hearted	349	8.2	5 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	735	18.0	12 - 24

* Or Scottish equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In May, 44 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 53 in April. This total included 23 arising from factory processes, 18 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 13 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 25th May, compared with 15 in the four weeks ended 27th April. These 13 included ten underground coal mine-workers and three in quarries, compared with eight and five a month earlier.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 23rd April 1968	Average price 23rd April 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
		d.	d.
Fresh vegetables (contd.)			
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	—	—	—
Runner beans	—	—	—
Carrots	842	7.3	6 - 10
Onions	854	10.2	8 - 12
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	844	18.4	15 - 21
Apples, dessert	875	20.3	18 - 24
Pears, dessert	802	20.6	18 - 24
Oranges	856	14.7	12 - 18
Bananas	865	16.2	14 - 18
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	833	19.1	18½ - 20
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	710	18.4	18 - 20
White, 14 oz. loaf	778	11.4	10½ - 12½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	714	13.1	12½ - 14
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	877	23.3	18 - 27
Bacon			
Collar*	733	49.3	42 - 56
Gammon*	786	70.7	60 - 78
Middle cut,* smoked	538	62.9	52 - 76
Back, smoked	477	66.8	58 - 74
Back, unsmoked	489	64.5	54 - 72
Streaky, smoked	474	43.3	36 - 50
Ham (not shoulder)	819	114.4	100 - 132
Pork luncheon meat, 12-oz. can	787	31.9	27 - 36
Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can	911	49.9	45 - 54
Milk, ordinary, per pint	595	10.0	—
Butter, New Zealand	868	40.0	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	854	47.7	44 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½-lb.	167	11.3	10 - 12
Margarine, lower priced, per ½-lb.	159	8.3	8 - 9
Lard	913	16.0	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	897	42.8	38 - 48
Eggs, large, per doz.	755	49.3	46 - 54
Eggs, standard, per doz.	804	44.2	42 - 48
Eggs, medium, per doz.	434	38.9	36 - 44
Sugar, granulated, 2-lb.	910	17.0	16 - 18
Coffee extract, per 2-oz.	898	31.4	29 - 36
Tea: per ½-lb.			
Higher priced	389	23.8	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,907	18.8	17 - 21
Lower priced	720	17.3	16 - 18

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1967

First results from the Family Expenditure Survey for 1967 are provided in the penultimate column of the table below, which analyses the average weekly expenditure of all households co-operating in the survey in 1967, together with comparable figures for the two previous years, 1965 and 1966. In 1967 the size of the sample on which the survey is based was somewhat more than doubled (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1967, page 4) and the figures in the table for the total number of households and the number of persons in these households reflect the increase in the sample drawn in 1967. The number of households which co-operated in 1966 was smaller than in 1965 because initial visits to households were suspended for a few weeks prior to the general election in 1966.

The expenditure figures shown are as recorded by the households concerned, and are not adjusted to take account of the under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals

out or confectionery which is known to occur in surveys of this type. The figures, also, are subject to sampling variations. In a particular year these will not normally be more than two or three times the "standard errors" shown in the final column of the table, though the *difference* between two years will, of course, be liable to a larger margin of sampling error than either of the separate years. Approximate standard errors for 1967 are given in the final column of the table. Both individual and total average figures have been independently rounded, and the sums of the separate items, therefore, may not agree exactly with the totals shown.

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 1966 (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 22s. 6d. net). More extensive analyses of the 1967 results will be published in the Report of the Family Expenditure Survey for 1967 later this year. Separate results for Northern Ireland will also be published later this year by the Government of Northern Ireland.

Income and expenditure of all households 1965, 1966 and 1967

	1965	1966	1967	Standard error, 1967
Total number of households	3,392	3,274	7,386	
Total number of persons	10,048	9,908	22,135	
Total number of adults (16 and over)	7,345	7,191	15,967	
Average number of persons per household:				
All persons	2.96	3.03	3.00	
Males	1.41	1.47	1.46	
Females	1.55	1.56	1.53	
Children (under 16)	0.80	0.83	0.84	
Persons 16 and under 65	1.81	1.86	1.85	
Persons 65 and over	0.35	0.33	0.31	
Persons working*	1.33	1.36	1.32	
Persons classed as "retired"†	0.18	0.17	0.16	
All other persons	1.45	1.49	1.52	

* Excluding those who normally work 10 hours a week or less.
† Persons who described themselves as retired and were above the minimum national insurance pensionable age.

Average weekly household income

Source of income	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wages and salaries	366 1	410 0*	428 3	4 1
Self-employment income	36 0	36 1	33 8	2 0
Income from investments	17 2	20 9	21 2	1 6
Income from non-State pensions and annuities	10 7	10 4	11 2	0 7
State retirement, old age and widows' pensions	28 2	28 9	27 11	0 7
Other State benefits	12 5	13 10	16 2	0 6
Income from sub-letting and/or owner occupation	11 3	12 4	12 10	0 3
Income from other sources	11 1	13 4	13 10	0 7
Total, Income	492 9	545 4	565 0	4 4

* The apparent increase in wages and salaries in 1966 over 1965 is thought to be due to sampling variations particularly in the 1965 figure.

Commodity or service	1965	1966	1967
Housing—Number of households			
Households renting unfurnished accommodation	1,807	1,633	3,577
Households renting unfurnished local authority accommodation	1,000	955	2,228
Households renting other unfurnished accommodation	807	678	1,349
Households renting furnished accommodation	104	107	274
Households living rent-free	125	107	206
Households living in their own dwellings	1,356	1,427	3,329
Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier	690	778	1,886
Dwellings owned outright	666	649	1,443

Average weekly household expenditure

Commodity or service	1965	1966	1967	Standard error, 1967
Households renting unfurnished accommodation:				
Payment, by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	38 6	40 10	43 11	0 5
Households renting unfurnished local authority accommodation:				
Payment, as defined above	40 6	43 8	45 8	0 4
Households renting other unfurnished accommodation:				
Payment, as defined above	36 0	36 11	41 0	1 1
Households renting furnished accommodation:				
Payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	73 6	75 2	75 0	3 3
Households living rent-free				
Payment by these households, for rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	1 10	3 0	3 11	0 8
Households living in their own dwellings:				
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	42 7	46 1	46 7	0 6
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	26 10	27 9	27 9	0 3
Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier:				
Payment as defined above	44 3	50 1	49 10	0 7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	28 5	29 10	29 5	0 4
Dwellings owned outright:				
Payment as defined above	40 11	41 4	42 4	0 9
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	25 2	25 2	25 7	0 6
All above households taken together:				
All above payments, and rateable value of owner-occupied dwellings, spread over all the households	39 10	43 0	45 2	0 4
Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all the households	9 10	7 5	8 8	0 7
TOTAL, HOUSING (two preceding lines)	49 9	50 6	53 10	0 9

Average weekly household expenditure

Commodity or service	1965	1966	1967	Standard error, 1967
Fuel, Light and Power				
Fuel, and hire of gas appliances	5 8	5 9	6 9	0 2
Electricity, and hire of electric appliances	10 3	11 1	11 3	0 1
Coal and manufactured fuels	8 2	7 7	7 9	0 2
Coke	1 8	2 1	2 5	0 2
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	1 2	1 1	1 2	0 1
Total, Fuel, Light and Power	26 11	27 8	29 3	0 4
Food				
Bread, rolls, etc.	6 6	6 8	7 0	0 1
Flour	0 8	0 7	0 7	—
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	6 9	7 4	7 3	0 1
Breakfast and other cereals	1 9	1 9	2 0	—
Beef and veal	6 11	7 5	7 7	0 1
Mutton and lamb	4 2	4 5	4 2	0 1
Pork	2 4	2 5	2 2	0 1
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	4 0	4 2	4 1	0 1
Ham, cooked (including canned)	1 3	1 6	1 5	—
Poultry; other and undefined meat	9 6	10 1	10 6	0 1
Fish	3 3	3 4	3 5	0 1
Fish and chips	0 10	1 0	1 0	—
Butter	3 11	3 9	3 10	0 1
Margarine	1 1	1 0	0 11	—
Lard, cooking fat and other fat	0 10	0 11	0 11	—
Milk, fresh	1 6	1 0	1 3	—
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.	2 1	2 2	2 2	—
Cheese	4 0	4 1	3 11	0 1
Eggs	3 7	4 1	4 5	0 1
Potatoes	6 7	7 2	7 4	0 1
Other and undefined vegetables	6 4	6 7	6 11	0 1
Fruit	2 5	2 3	2 2	—
Sugar	0 11	0 11	0 11	—
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	4 0	4 1	4 2	0 1
Sweets and chocolates	3 1	3 1	2 11	—
Tea	1 0	1 0	1 1	—
Coffee	0 4	0 4	0 4	—
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	2 3	2 6	2 7	0 1
Soft drinks	0 8	0 10	0 10	—
Ice cream	4 2	4 8	4 7	0 1
Other foods; food not defined	13 3	14 6	14 11	0 3
Meals bought away from home	—	—	—	—
Total, Food	118 8	125 5	127 5	0 9
Alcoholic Drink				
Beer, cider, etc.	11 2	12 10	13 1	0 3
Wines, spirits, etc.	5 0	5 2	5 11	0 3
Drinks, not defined	0 5	0 11	0 8	0 1
Total, Alcoholic Drink	16 6	19 0	19 8	0 5
Tobacco				
Cigarettes	21 7	23 6	23 4	0 4
Pipe tobacco	1 5	1 9	1 6	0 1
Cigars and snuff*	0 6	0 4	0 5	—
Total, Tobacco*	23 6	25 7	25 2	0 4
Clothing and Footwear				
Men's outer clothing	6 8	6 7	6 7	0 4
Men's underclothing and hosiery	2 10	2 11	3 1	0 1
Women's outer clothing	9 7	10 7	10 0	0 5
Women's underclothing and hosiery	4 4	4 4	4 1	0 1
Boys' clothing	1 10	1 6	1 7	0 1
Girls' clothing	1 11	1 6	1 9	0 1
Infants' clothing	1 4	1 6	1 8	0 1
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.	3 2	3 1	3 1	0 1
Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined	1 2	1 4	1 3	0 1
Footwear	7 11	8 0	8 1	0 2
Total, Clothing and Footwear	40 10	41 5	41 2	0 10
Durable Household Goods				
Furniture, including repairs	6 2	4 10	5 7	0 6
Floor covering	3 7	5 2	4 6	0 5
Soft furnishings and household textiles	2 11	3 8	3 5	0 2
Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs	3 6	4 3	3 11	0 4
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	6 3	6 5	7 2	0 5
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 1
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.	3 7	3 9	4 1	0 2
Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc.	0 7	0 7	0 7	—
Total, Durable Household Goods	26 10	29 1	29 9	1 0

Average weekly household expenditure

Commodity or service	1965	1966	1967	Standard error, 1967
Other Goods				
Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc.*	3 5	3 11	4 2	0 3
Books, magazines and periodicals	6 5	6 8	6 11	0 1
Toys and stationery goods, etc.	3 4	3 8	4 0	0 1
Medicines and surgical goods	2 1	2 1	2 2	0 1
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	4 3	4 6	4 8	0 1
Optical and photographic goods	1 6	1 8	2 2	0 3
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.	4 9	4 11	4 9	0 1
Seeds, plants, flowers	1 9	1 10	2 1	0 1
Animals and pets	2 3	2 5	2 8	0 1
Total, other Goods*	29 9	31 8	33 7	0 5
Transport and Vehicles				
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	20 2	15 0	18 5	1 8
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	19 1	22 5	24 10	0 6
Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 2
Railway fares	2 8	3 5	3 0	0 2
Bus, etc. fares	7 11	8 1	7 11	0 2
Other travel and transport	1 9	2 8	2 11	0 5
Total, Transport and Vehicles	52 8	52 4	58 1	1 11
Services				
Postage, telephone, telegrams	3 1	3 6	3 10	0 1
Cinemas	1 4	1 2	1 3	0 1
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting)	2 7	3 5	3 0	0 2
Radio and television, licences and rental	4 7	5 2	5 1	0 1
Domestic help, etc.	2 6	2 5	2 6	0 2
Hairdressing	3 6	3 8	3 8	0 1
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	1 7	1 8	1 8	0 1
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	2 4	2 6	2 7	0 1
Educational and training expenses	2 1	2 4	2 8	0 2
Medical, dental and nursing fees	1 3	1 0	1 4	0 5
Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	13 2	14 10	19 2	1 1
Total, Services	38 0	41 6	46 10	1 4
Miscellaneous				
Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	1 9	1 7	1 9	0 1
Grand Total, all above Expenditure	425 1	445 7	466 6	3 11
Other Payments Recorded				
Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	45 5	56 8	63 0	1 5
National Insurance contributions	17 7	18 11	19 11	0 2
Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings	21 9	20 11	39 2	12 0
Life assurance; contributions to pension funds	15 10	18 1	19 3	0 4
Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0 11	0 9	0 10	0 1
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	2 4	2 9	2 2	0 1
Purchase of savings certificates; sums deposited in savings banks, etc.	11 8	6 1	10 1	2 7
Betting payments less winnings	3 3	3 7	4 0	—

* From 1966, expenditure on pipes and other smokers' requisites is included with Leather and Fancy Goods, in the OTHER GOODS group. For 1965 pipes and other smokers' requisites are included with Cigars and Snuff in the TOBACCO group. In that year expenditure on pipes and other smokers' requisites amounted to 0s. 2d. —nil or negligible . . . not available.

CORRECTION

The author of the survey on women's employment mentioned on page 360 of the May, 1968 issue of the GAZETTE was Audrey Hunt, not Amelia Hart as published.

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FIRST QUARTER 1968

Between 1st January and 31st March this year 80,448 accidents at work, 160 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 65,012 (95 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 12,161 (60 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,922 (three fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 353 (two fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	12	8,004
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	11	4,678
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	7	6,575
Midlands (Birmingham)	11	6,290
Midlands (Nottingham)	12	5,902
London and Home Counties (North)	14	4,946
London and Home Counties (East)	23	6,760
London and Home Counties (West)	10	5,305
South Western	10	3,580
Wales	11	5,746
North Western (Liverpool)	12	7,890
North Western (Manchester)	8	5,499
Scotland	19	9,273
Total	160	80,448

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	606
Cotton weaving processes	—	346
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	62
Woolen spinning processes	2	315
Worsted spinning processes	1	451
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	1	153
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	317
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	220
Carpet manufacture	—	356
Rope, twine and net making	—	109
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	198
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	412
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	64
Laundries	1	200
Total	7	3,809
Clay, minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	1	938
Pottery	—	399
Other clay products	—	235
Stone and other minerals	1	243
Lime	—	664
Cement	—	78
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	14
Boiler insulation materials	—	23
Tile slabbing	—	7
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	—	305
Total	2	2,906
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	2	299
Iron Conversion	3	1,182
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	129
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	11
Other metals, extraction and refining	2	347
Metal rolling:—		
Iron and steel	3	1,665
Non-ferrous metals	—	294
Tin andterne plate, etc. manufacture	—	68
Metal forging	—	646
Metal drawing and extrusion	1	636
Iron founding	2	2,612
Steel founding	1	539
Die casting	—	208
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	414
Metal plating	—	150
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	128
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	161
Total	14	9,489

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	2	319
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	534
Engine building and repairing	—	800
Boiler making and similar work	1	612
Constructional engineering	1	1,032
Motor vehicle manufacture	3	1,789
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	304
Vehicle repairing	7	2,120
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	5	2,112
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	352
Aircraft building and repairing	1	438
Machine tool manufacture	1	597
Miscellaneous machine making	1	2,753
Tools and implements	1	544
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	3	1,484
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	950
Sheet metal working	2	1,101
Metal pressing	1	519
Other metal machining	1	1,004
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	3	1,262
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,291
Railway running sheds	—	39
Cutlery	—	73
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	1	16
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	239
Wire rope manufacture	—	108
Total	36	22,392
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	890
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	154
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	1	810
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	1	392
Cable manufacture	1	490
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	185
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	750
Total	4	3,671
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling	1	531
Plywood manufacture	1	72
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	61
Wooden box and packing case making	—	142
Coopering	—	75
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	435
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	10
Engineers pattern making	—	41
Joinery	1	980
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	1	319
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	62
Total	4	2,728
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	—	538
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	278
Other chemicals	5	409
Synthetic dyestuffs	1	94
Oil refining	—	237
Explosives	—	138
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1	428
Soap, etc.	—	114
Paint and varnish	—	185
Coal gas	1	553
Coke oven operation	—	349
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	64
Patent fuel manufacture	1	58
Total	9	3,445
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	337
Other clothing	—	261
Hatmaking and millinery	—	15
Footwear manufacture	—	227
Footwear repair	—	10
Total	—	850
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	4	1,176
Paper staining and coating	—	190
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	465
Bag making and stationery	—	309
Printing and bookbinding	—	910
Engraving	—	27
Total	4	3,077

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades			Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Flour milling	—	159	Building operations		
Coarse milling	—	247	Industrial building:—		
Other milling	—	39	Construction	14	2,233
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	1,274	Maintenance	3	346
Sugar confectionery	—	574	Demolition	2	73
Food preserving	1	966	Commercial and public building:—		
Milk processing	—	446	Construction	10	2,404
Edible oils and fats	2	144	Maintenance	5	515
Sugar refining	1	169	Demolition	1	41
Slaughter houses	1	238	Blocks of flats:—		
Other food processing	—	1,356	Construction	5	717
Alcoholic drink	1	932	Maintenance	1	56
Non-alcoholic drink	—	208	Demolition	—	2
Total	6	6,752	Dwelling houses:—		
Miscellaneous			Construction	6	2,069
Electrical stations	3	955	Maintenance	1	572
Plant using atomic reactors	—	45	Demolition	—	59
Other use of radioactive materials	—	30	Other building operations:—		
Tobacco	—	143	Construction	2	492
Tanning	1	156	Maintenance	—	208
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	37	Demolition	2	40
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	102	Total	52	9,827
Rubber	2	1,170	Works of engineering construction operations at		
Linoleum	—	73	Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	—	72
Cloth coating	—	56	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	36
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	828	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	146
Glass	—	1,009	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	—	359
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	233	Docks, harbours and inland navigations	2	148
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	179	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	—	186
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	70	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	68
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	2	182	Sea defence and river works	—	54
Processes associated with agriculture	—	60	Work on roads or airfields	4	975
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	10	Other works	1	290
Water purification	—	28	Total	8	2,334
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	527	Total, all construction processes	60	12,161
Total	9	5,893	Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Total, all factory processes	95	65,012	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	3	2,922
			Work at inland warehouses	2	353
			Total	5	3,275
			Grand Total	160	80,448

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE

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

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

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

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

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 486-487 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

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

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

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	102.2	29.8	Textiles	54.2	15.6
Bread and flour confectionery	22.7	36.7	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	9.1	19.2
Biscuits	15.8	47.4	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	5.6	13.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	13.4	32.1	Woollen and worsted	13.1	17.2
Milk products	2.0	16.3	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.6	13.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	20.3	40.6	Carpets	2.1	11.9
Fruit and vegetable products	10.7	27.2	Narrow fabrics	2.6	21.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	5.1	22.7	Made-up textiles	2.6	14.1
Brewing and malting	2.4	12.5	Textile finishing	2.8	14.4
Other drink industries*	3.3	14.0	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.7	15.7
Tobacco	3.8	17.3	Leather goods	2.3	16.0
Chemicals and allied industries	24.2	17.4	Clothing and footwear	37.2	10.5
Chemicals and dyes	7.3	15.9	Weatherproof outerwear	2.0	10.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7.6	18.2	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.5	10.7
Paint and printing ink	2.3	17.4	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.7	8.7
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.6	21.7	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.9	11.5
Metal manufacture	10.1	14.0	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	9.5	10.5
Iron and steel (general)	2.9	11.7	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.9	16.3
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.5	15.0	Footwear	3.8	7.2
Engineering and electrical goods	103.5	16.6	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9.0	11.7
Metal-working machine tools	2.4	16.6	Pottery	2.6	7.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.9	17.7	Glass	2.7	14.1
Other machinery*	9.8	15.4	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.7	16.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.2	15.5	Timber, furniture, etc.	9.2	15.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	8.5	15.5	Timber	2.5	17.4
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	7.5	15.2	Furniture and upholstery	2.6	12.4
Electrical machinery	6.8	12.5	Paper, printing and publishing	31.5	14.8
Insulated wires and cables	3.8	19.6	Paper and board	2.9	14.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	8.5	21.2	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	4.9	17.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	25.7	18.1	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	6.2	17.7
Domestic electric appliances	3.2	14.5	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	6.0	17.1
Other electrical goods*	14.3	21.0	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	11.5	12.2
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	1.7	14.5	Other manufacturing industries	28.4	21.5
Vehicles	12.3	11.2	Rubber	7.9	21.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.8	11.0	Toys, games and sports equipment	6.0	23.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.3	9.4	Plastics moulding and fabricating	9.2	23.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	41.1	21.8	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.8	17.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.8	24.1			
Cans and metal boxes	6.5	34.9			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	24.7	20.8	Total, all manufacturing industries	468.3	17.4

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

DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on 1st October, 1967 in relation to the total numbers of employees, both non-industrial and industrial. Comparable figures for 1st October, 1966 are shown in brackets.

Total number of employees	Total number of registered disabled persons	Percentage of registered disabled persons in total employed
1,108,336 (1,095,985)	32,705 (32,345)	3.0 (3.0)

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

these Acts. The percentage figure in the above table has been calculated to the nearest one decimal place; the actual percentage was 2.951. This figure for government departments compares favourably with the average percentage of registered disabled persons employed by all other undertakings having 20 or more employees, which is 2.6 per cent.

In addition, 330, or 94 per cent. of a total of 351 staff employed in designated employment, were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment reserved for registered disabled persons under the Act.

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

News and Notes

TRAINING STANDARDS IN COMMON OCCUPATIONS

A procedure for co-ordinating the work of industrial training boards in resolving the problem of setting standards for training in occupations which are common to a number of industries is explained in the latest memorandum published by the Central Training Council (CTC Memorandum No. 7: Training Standards for Occupations Common to a Number of Industries). Copies of the document can be obtained on application to Training Department (TB 3), Department of Employment and Productivity, 168 Regent Street, London W.1.

The council points out in the memorandum that it recognised at an early stage that as boards would cover industries not occupations there would be a need to co-ordinate the preparation of training recommendations for occupations common to several industries which were the concern of more than one board.

For boards to produce different recommendations for such occupations would, the council comments, mean the provision of a needless and wasteful variety of educational courses for what is essentially the same occupation. Moreover, conflicting recommendations would be confusing and would inhibit mobility of labour between one industry and another.

Two ways are being used to avoid these problems. The council has set up committees to advise on the broad training for particular groups of workers in all industries—for example, commercial and clerical workers, training staffs and managers. In these instances the council is recommending action to the training boards.

Other occupations do not lend themselves so readily to this form of treatment. The Department of Employment and Productivity has, therefore, agreed with the training boards a procedure for co-ordinating their activities in this matter, and the education departments have taken parallel action on arrangements for new or revised courses of further action.

Basic to the procedure is the general acceptance of a standard occupational classification and the Department of Employment and Productivity is preparing such a classification. An initial draft has been used to identify the degree to which each training board has an interest in any one of these occupational groups and the extent to which a number of training boards have a common interest in the same group.

The memorandum quotes examples of the procedures for the occupational group which includes welding and flame cutting (106615)

and also for chemical engineers, setting out the major and minor interest of the particular boards concerned.

Where one board has the sole major interest in a particular occupation that board will assume the responsibility for the training recommendations about the further education associated with the training, consulting as necessary other boards with minor interests. Where a board with a minor interest believes the occupation as practised in its industry is different in character or in level of skill, it may submit alternative training recommendations—at the same time clearly demonstrating the need for an alternative scheme—to the Secretary of State.

Where a board with a minor interest prepares recommendations for an occupation before the board with a major interest is ready to do so, these may be published on the understanding that the board will review them when the board with the major interest is ready with its recommendations, and in the meantime no change will be asked for in the further education provisions already available.

In some occupational groups, two or more boards may have a major interest without one holding a predominant position. In these cases boards will consult together to establish common training recommendations. If one board with a major or minor interest, considers it necessary to go ahead without the agreement of other boards, this can be done on condition it has demonstrated the need for such action, that there is no requirement for modification in existing further education provisions and that it will review its requirements in the light of later developments by other major interest boards.

There are some common occupations, for example, work study, computer work, operational research, in which it is difficult to determine which board has a major interest. In these cases, the Department of Employment and Productivity, after consulting the boards concerned, will designate the board or boards to be responsible for the preliminary training recommendations or initiate other arrangements.

For example, the department has requested the Engineering Industry Training Board to prepare training recommendations for all levels of computer staff which could form the basis of training for all industries and commercial organisations using computers. The department will ensure that the views of all boards concerned are obtained before final approval of training recommendations is given.

The department will ensure that the interests of other organisations or industries

not covered by training boards, but employing people in these common occupations, for example, British Rail, National Coal Board, GPO, are taken into account.

In certain cases the recommendations of industrial training boards on associated further education require new or revised courses to match the training programmes they are recommending for particular occupational categories. The Council of Technical Examining Bodies, which includes the City and Guilds of London Institute and the six regional examining bodies, has arranged that, where such cases occur in craft and other courses within the scope of these bodies, it will set up joint advisory committees to devise the matching schemes of further education.

The boards have agreed to take part in the work of these committees and to assist in other ways in giving effect to the arrangements. The main aims are to ensure that the schemes of training and associated further education are worked out as a co-ordinated whole, to avoid duplication by the examining bodies and training boards, and to ensure that colleges are not asked to provide a variety of educational courses for trainees in occupations common to more than one industry.

CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, has appointed Mr. Frank Cousins chairman of the Central Training Council in succession to Sir John Hunter, chairman of the Swan Hunter Group.

Sir John was chairman of the council for the first four years of its existence. His acceptance of reappointment for a second term of office in June 1967 was on the understanding that he would not stay the whole of the three year term. He has asked to be released in order to devote more time to his many other appointments.

Apart from his period of office as Minister of Technology, Mr. Cousins has been a member of the Central Training Council since May 1964.

Two new industrial training boards—covering the printing and publishing and paper and paper products industries—have been set up by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

These boards which came into operation on 29th May bring the total established under the Industrial Training Act to 23. Two further boards, for the distributive industry and the food, drink and tobacco industry, are planned to be set up during July, and a board for the footwear, leather

and fur skin industry later in the year. These will bring the total of workers covered by industrial training boards to about 16 million.

The Printing and Publishing Industry Training Board, which covers about 400,000 workers, exercises responsibilities over the general printing industry, the publication and production of newspapers, magazines and periodicals including allied news agency and editorial activities, book publishing, book binding and certain branches of industry or commerce engaged in photography and reprography. Mr. Norman Fisher has been appointed as chairman.

About 250,000 workers are covered by the Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board, which has within its scope the pulp producing, paper and board making industries and most of those sectors of industry manufacturing products from paper including wallpaper making, the carton and flexible packaging industries and stationery manufacture. It also covers certain trading activities in woodpulp and in paper. Mr. A. H. Bruce is chairman.

PROTECTION AGAINST IONISING RADIATIONS

Protection against ionising radiations from unsealed radioactive substances and from objects contaminated by these substances are provided in new Regulations, IONISING RADIATIONS (UNSEALED RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES) REGULATIONS, 1968 (S.I. No. 780, available from HMSO price 2s. 9d.)

Although aiming to reduce exposure to a minimum, the regulations lay down maximum permissible doses of radiation where some exposure is unavoidable. They require people who work with radioactive substances to be designated as classified workers. Classified workers must be under medical supervision and the radiation dose they receive must be evaluated and recorded.

The Regulations enable the appointed doctor to suspend a person from further work in an area where he is likely to be exposed to radiation. The employment of young persons under 18 on any work which would require designation as a classified worker is prohibited.

Notification of the use of unsealed radioactive substances and the maintenance of registers is required under the Regulations. They include measures to be taken concerning spills and accidental escapes, and for cleansing and decontamination of areas, equipment, and persons. The Chief Inspector of Factories is given powers to require special medical examinations; the monitoring of persons or parts of a factory; the suspension of people from work; as well as powers to grant exemption, subject to appropriate safeguards, from any of the requirements of the Regulations.

The Regulations become operative in two stages, the administrative parts—including notification of the use of radioactive substances—on 29th May 1968, and all other specific requirements on 15th November, 1968.

There are about 1,600 factories using sealed sources of ionising radiations. Work undertaken in these establishments include:

The use of X-ray and gamma ray equipment for the examination of castings, forgings and fabricated metal articles for

cracks, flaws and blowholes. This method is used to examine welded joints in pressure vessels and hulls of nuclear submarines where extremes of pressure are likely to be exerted. The work is usually undertaken by an industrial radiographer.

The fluorescent examination of manufactured articles such as spark plugs and high tension insulators to check for correct alignment and in the tinning and packaging of food to detect the presence of foreign matter.

The use of X-ray diffraction apparatus for the sample analysis of crystalline compounds and for stress analysis in metals and alloys during the course of manufacturing processes.

The use of radioisotopes for the measurement and control of thicknesses of materials such as plastic, paper, rubber, and steel sheets during their manufacture. Depending upon the type of ray used, an operator is able to control thicknesses varying between one-thousandth part of an inch and several inches.

There are approximately 400 factories using unsealed radioactive substances. Their work includes:

The manufacture and use of luminous paint; for example, the application to watch dials, by hand, using a special applicator.

Use as tracers in a number of industries to ensure the proper mixing of food and fertilisers. Application would usually be undertaken by a technician.

The manufacture of alloys containing radioactive substances including the machining of depleted uranium alloys.

The manufacture of various articles such as electronic valves, incandescent mantles, fire alarms and static eliminators requiring the manipulation and insertion of an unsealed source.

The manufacture of thorium or uranium or any of their compounds as laboratory reagents or pigments.

The new Regulations revoke and replace the Factories (Ionising) Special Regulations 1947 and are complementary to the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. As they conform with the International Commission on Radiological Protection's latest recommendations they are in some respects at variance with the Sealed Sources Regulations.

It is expected that the Sealed Sources Regulations will be revised and take effect from 15th November 1968, when the major provisions of the new Regulations come into force.

The main difference in application between the Regulations relates to the varying health hazards arising from the use of the sources. The sealed source is contained in a leakproof container which prevents its escape in either its gaseous or natural state. The main hazard arises from external radiations passing through the container. With unsealed sources, in addition to the risk from external radiation there is also a considerable hazard if the substance enters the body through inhalation, ingestion or contamination of the skin.

HOISTS AND LIFTS IN OFFICES AND SHOPS

Hoists and lifts in offices, shops and railway premises are to have the same safeguards

as those provided for hoists and lifts in factories.

This is the effect of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations (S.I. 1968, No. 849, HMSO or through any bookseller price 1s. 3d.) made by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, which was presented to Parliament on 11th June, and which will come into operation on 28th May 1969.

The safeguards for lifts and hoists used in factories are provided in the Factories Act 1961 and the Hoists Exemption Order 1962 as amended by the Hoists Exemption (Amendment) Order 1967.

It was considered essential that the requirements under both the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 and the Factories Act should be kept in line as many lifts serve both factories and offices, and there would be confusion if different legal requirements applied to the same lift when it was at different floors of a building.

The Regulations impose requirements as to the construction, maintenance and examination of hoists and lifts. They require liftways to be enclosed and the provision of gates fitted with devices for securing the gates so they cannot be opened unless a lift is at the landing and that it cannot be moved away from the landing until the gates are closed.

They also require that every hoist and lift shall be marked with its maximum safe working load. The Regulations exempt, from certain requirements, some hoists and lifts subject to specified conditions and limitations.

Reports of examinations of hoists and lifts must be made in a form prescribed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Reports Order 1968 (S.I. 1968, No. 863, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9d) and it is intended that form F.54, which is at present used under the Factories Act for reports on hoists and lifts in factories will be adapted so it may also be used for the purposes of these Regulations.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 65,350 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 8th April 1968, of whom 57,732 were males and 7,618 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 56,598 (50,042 males and 6,556 females), while there were 8,752 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 3rd April, 5,613 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,683 men, 834 women and 96 young persons. In addition, 132 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

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 11,027,400 in April (8,173,500 males 2,853,900 females). The total included 8,607,900 (5,919,000 males 2,688,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,493,600 (1,408,700 males 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 24,000 lower than that for March 1968 and 248,000 lower than in April 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 11,000 lower than in March 1968 and 153,000 lower than in April 1967. The number in construction was 2,000 lower than in March 1968 and 38,000 lower than in April 1967.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 13th May 1968 in Great Britain was 531,584. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 545,000 representing 2.3 per cent. of employees compared with about 535,000 in April.

In addition, there were 4,029 unemployed school leavers and 13,322 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 548,935, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 29,504 less than in April when the percentage rate was 2.5.

Among those wholly unemployed in May, 205,839 (38.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 232,496 (41.3 per cent.) in April; 85,016 (16.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 101,293 (18.0 per cent.) in April. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 3,901 in May 1968 and 4,065 in April 1968. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 GAZETTE.

Between April and May the number temporarily stopped rose by 1,813 and the number of school leavers unemployed fell by 4,629.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 8th May 1968, was 193,891; 8,240 more than on 3rd April. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 180,500, compared

with about 180,400 in April. The method for seasonal adjustment of these figures is described in the article on pages 391-393 of the May issue. Including 93,528 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 8th May was 287,419; 9,110 more than on 3rd April

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 6th April 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 2,074,900. This is about 35.9 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 33,800 or about 0.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st May 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 168.5 and 185.8 compared with 168.3 and 185.5 at 30th April 1968.

Index of Retail Prices

At 21st May the official retail prices index was 124.9 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 124.8 at 23rd April and 119.4 at 16th May 1967. The index figure for food was 123.6 compared with 123.5 at 23rd April.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment & Productivity, was 206, involving approximately 1,569,300 workers. During the month approximately 1,602,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 1,860,000 working days were lost, including 138,000 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-April 1968, and for the two preceding months and for June 1967.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance

cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	June 1967			February 1968*			March 1968*			April 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,333.5	2,887.2	11,220.7	8,196.2	2,863.7	11,059.9	8,190.9	2,860.8	11,051.7	8,173.5	2,853.9	11,027.4
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,977.5	2,723.0	8,700.5	5,931.3	2,698.8	8,630.1	5,923.2	2,695.7	8,618.9	5,919.0	2,688.9	8,607.9
Mining, etc.	528.2	22.3	550.5	500.4	22.3	522.7	494.5	22.3	516.8	485.7	22.3	508.0
Coal mining	471.0	16.9	487.9	443.2	16.9	460.1	437.3	16.9	454.2	428.5	16.9	445.4
Food, drink and tobacco	475.1	349.1	824.2	467.0	343.3	810.3	466.7	342.8	809.5	466.1	340.8	806.9
Grain milling	30.6	8.2	38.8	30.0	8.3	38.3	29.8	8.2	38.0	29.8	8.2	38.0
Bread and flour confectionery	89.8	64.3	154.1	87.1	61.8	148.9	86.9	61.8	148.7	85.7	61.6	147.3
Biscuits	18.6	32.8	51.4	18.5	33.3	51.8	18.6	33.3	51.9	18.7	33.2	51.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.3	41.1	88.4	48.4	41.9	90.3	48.6	41.8	90.4	49.0	41.7	90.7
Milk products	24.9	13.0	37.9	23.5	12.2	35.7	24.0	12.3	36.3	24.4	12.5	36.9
Sugar	11.6	3.7	15.3	11.4	3.5	14.9	11.5	3.5	15.0	11.4	3.5	14.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.6	52.6	93.2	39.9	50.1	90.0	39.8	50.0	89.8	39.6	49.6	89.2
Fruit and vegetable products	30.3	37.7	68.0	31.4	40.0	71.4	31.3	39.4	70.7	31.0	37.9	68.9
Animal and poultry foods	18.9	5.3	24.2	18.7	5.3	24.0	18.7	5.2	23.9	18.5	5.2	23.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.1	23.3	50.4	27.4	22.4	49.8	27.2	22.5	49.7	27.4	22.6	50.0
Brewing and malting	75.3	20.0	95.3	73.2	19.2	92.4	73.0	19.2	92.2	72.5	19.1	91.6
Other drink industries	42.0	24.5	66.5	39.6	23.3	62.9	39.4	23.6	63.0	39.3	24.3	63.6
Tobacco	18.1	22.6	40.7	17.9	22.0	39.9	17.9	22.0	39.9	17.8	21.8	39.6
Chemicals and allied industries	373.7	141.5	515.2	372.8	139.8	512.6	372.5	139.3	511.8	372.3	139.1	511.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.4	8	23.4	15.2	8	23.2	15.2	8	23.2	15.2	8	23.2
Mineral oil refining	23.0	2.9	25.9	23.1	2.9	26.0	23.1	2.8	25.9	23.1	2.8	25.9
Lubricating oils and greases	7.2	2.4	9.6	7.0	2.4	9.4	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.4	9.5
Chemicals and dyes	178.1	46.8	224.9	177.7	46.0	223.7	177.4	45.9	223.3	177.4	45.8	223.2
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.2	42.3	76.5	34.5	42.0	76.5	34.7	41.8	76.5	34.7	41.9	76.6
Explosives and fireworks	17.6	9.7	27.3	17.6	9.2	26.8	17.5	9.0	26.5	17.4	9.0	26.4
Paint and printing ink	32.6	13.4	46.0	32.1	13.3	45.4	32.1	13.2	45.3	32.3	13.2	45.5
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	24.1	11.7	35.8	23.9	12.0	35.9	23.7	12.0	35.7	23.3	11.9	35.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.8	6.8	38.6	32.0	6.6	38.6	32.0	6.7	38.7	32.1	6.6	38.7
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.9	14.6	9.7	4.8	14.5	9.7	4.9	14.6	9.7	4.9	14.6
Metal manufacture	518.9	72.5	591.4	512.3	72.6	584.9	511.5	72.4	583.9	511.0	72.5	583.5
Iron and steel (general)	258.3	24.6	282.9	255.8	24.7	280.5	255.6	24.7	280.3	255.7	25.3	281.0
Steel tubes	46.0	8.3	54.3	45.2	8.1	53.3	44.8	8.0	52.8	44.9	7.8	52.7
Iron castings, etc.	99.3	13.1	112.4	97.2	13.0	110.2	97.0	12.9	109.9	96.3	12.7	109.0
Light metals	47.5	10.4	57.9	46.4	10.2	56.6	46.6	10.1	56.7	46.6	10.1	56.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.8	16.1	83.9	67.7	16.6	84.3	67.5	16.7	84.2	67.5	16.6	84.1
Engineering and electrical goods	1,704.2	615.4	2,319.6	1,687.5	622.9	2,310.4	1,682.7	622.5	2,305.2	1,677.8	620.4	2,298.2
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	30.0	5.0	35.0	29.8	5.0	34.8	29.9	5.0	34.9	29.9	5.0	34.9
Metal-working machine tools	84.4	14.9	99.3	81.7	14.4	96.1	81.4	14.4	95.8	81.0	14.5	95.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.3	16.6	69.9	52.4	16.4	68.8	52.2	16.4	68.6	51.9	16.3	68.2
Industrial engines	33.9	6.0	39.9	33.7	5.8	39.5	33.7	5.8	39.5	33.6	5.7	39.3
Textile machinery and accessories	41.2	7.7	48.9	38.7	7.3	46.0	38.7	7.3	46.0	38.8	7.2	46.0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34.2	4.4	38.6	34.5	4.4	38.9	34.6	4.4	39.0	34.8	4.4	39.2
Mechanical handling equipment	53.3	8.1	61.4	52.0	7.2	59.2	51.9	7.3	59.2	51.8	7.2	59.0
Office machinery	35.8	14.7	50.5	36.2	14.9	51.1	36.3	15.1	51.4	36.4	15.1	51.5
Other machinery	296.2	65.3	361.5	292.6	64.1	356.7	291.9	63.8	355.7	290.9	63.6	354.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	163.2	21.1	184.3	157.6	20.7	178.3	156.4	20.6	177.0	154.6	20.3	174.9
Ordnance and small arms	19.2	5.3	24.5	18.7	5.1	23.8	18.4	5.0	23.4	18.2	4.9	23.1
Other mechanical engineering	193.8	54.2	248.0	192.5	54.7	247.2	192.3	54.8	247.1	192.5	54.4	246.9
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	89.9	48.5	138.4	90.6	49.2	139.8	90.5	49.3	139.8	90.5	49.1	139.6
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.1	7.6	13.7	6.1	7.6	13.7	6.1	7.7	13.8
Electrical machinery	173.9	55.9	229.8	166.4	54.4	220.8	164.8	54.2	219.0	163.1	53.5	216.6
Insulated wires and cables	41.3	19.5	60.8	40.6	19.5	60.1	40.3	19.4	59.7	40.3	19.3	59.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	55.0	40.3	95.3	55.0	41.3	96.3	54.9	41.1	96.0	54.8	41.0	95.8
Radio and other electronic apparatus	184.8	131.9	316.7	183.2	131.0	314.2	183.5	131.1	314.6	183.7	131.2	314.9
Domestic electric appliances	34.4	21.4	55.8	34.5	22.1	56.6	34.4	22.0	56.4	34.3	21.9	56.2
Other electrical goods	80.3	66.9	147.2	80.7	67.8	148.5	80.5	68.2	148.7	80.6	68.4	149.0

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	June 1967			February 1968*			March 1968*			April 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	185.0	11.8	196.8	182.6	11.6	194.2	182.1	11.7	193.8	182.9	11.6	194.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.8	8.5	152.3	143.6	8.4	152.0	143.2	8.4	151.6	143.6	8.3	151.9
Marine engineering	41.2	3.3	44.5	39.0	3.2	42.2	38.9	3.3	42.2	39.3	3.3	42.6
Vehicles	704.9	110.6	815.5	699.4	109.5	808.9	700.8	109.4	810.2	700.0	109.7	809.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	407.5	62.0	469.5	405.3	61.7	467.0	407.1	62.0	469.1	407.7	62.3	470.0
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	17.0	6.6	23.6	17.4	6.5	23.9	17.6	6.6	24.2	17.7	6.6	24.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	211.1	35.9	247.0	211.2	35.7	246.9	210.4	35.1	245.5	209.0	35.1	244.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	29.6	2.1	31.7	29.0	2.1	31.1	29.0	2.0	31.0	29.0	2.0	31.0
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	36.6	2.1	38.7	35.9	1.9	35.8	34.0	2.0	36.0	33.8	2.0	35.8
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.1	1.9	5.0	2.6	1.6	4.2	2.7	1.7	4.4	2.8	1.7	4.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	375.6	190.2	565.8	371.8	188.7	560.5	370.8	188.6	559.4	370.1	188.4	558.5
Tools and implements	15.2	8.7	23.9	14.4	8.1	22.5	14.3	8.1	22.4	14.2	8.1	22.3
Cutlery	6.6	6.0	12.6	6.4	6.0	12.4	6.3	6.1	12.4	6.3	6.1	12.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.1	16.3	44.4	28.1	15.9	44.0	28.1	15.8	43.9	28.1	15.7	43.8
Wire and wire manufactures	32.5	10.2	42.7	32.2	10.0	42.2	31.9	9.8	41.7	32.0	9.7	41.7
Cans and metal boxes	15.8	19.7	35.5	15.5	18.7	34.2	15.5	18.6	34.1	15.4	18.5	33.9
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.6	11.3	27.9	16.5	11.1	27.6	16.3	11.2	27.5	16.1	11.2	27.3
Other metal industries	260.8	118.0	378.8	258.7	118.9	377.6	258.4	119.0	377.4	258.0	119.1	377.1
Textiles	344.7	357.3	702.0	344.9	349.8	694.7	345.1	348.3	693.4	346.8	347.7	694.5
Production of man-made fibres	34.8	7.7	42.5	34.7	7.7	42.4	34.9	7.7	42.6	35.0	7.7	42.7
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	35.3	48.8	84.1	37.0	47.5	84.5	37.4	47.5	84.9	37.6	47.8	85.4
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	36.6	42.1	78.7									

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 6th April, 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 2,074,900 or about 35.9 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 33,800 or 0.6 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 10 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

The figures relate to operatives other than maintenance workers. Administrative, technical and clerical workers are excluded. The information about short-time relates to that arranged by the employer, and does not include that lost because of sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives stood off by an employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time for 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 6th April, 1968

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME				Total				
	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 week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average	
Food, drink and tobacco	179.8	33.1	1,679	9.3	0.6	23.7	2.3	24.8	10.9	2.8	0.5	48.5	17.1
Bread and flour confectionery	35.9	34.9	314	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	4.5	18.1	20	4.5	—	—	1.5	14.4	9.8	1.5	6.0	14.4	9.8
Chemicals and allied industries	81.9	29.2	846	10.3	—	—	0.1	1.0	11.4	0.1	—	1.0	11.4
Chemicals and dyes	37.1	30.3	418	11.3	—	—	0.1	0.5	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	7.8
Metal manufacture	124.9	29.2	1,157	9.3	0.2	6.9	7.5	64.1	8.5	7.7	1.8	70.9	9.2
Iron and steel (general)	36.6	17.9	369	10.1	—	1.3	3.3	26.9	8.2	3.3	1.6	28.1	8.5
Iron castings, etc.	34.2	40.9	295	8.6	0.1	5.6	3.5	31.2	9.0	3.6	4.3	36.9	10.2
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	648.4	44.1	5,353	8.3	0.2	6.5	2.3	19.5	8.6	2.4	0.2	26.0	10.7
Non-electrical engineering	456.6	50.9	3,860	8.5	0.1	5.6	1.9	16.9	8.9	2.0	0.2	22.5	11.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	191.8	33.5	1,496	7.8	—	1.0	0.3	2.7	9.0	0.4	—	3.7	9.3
Vehicles	257.1	45.9	1,898	7.4	—	0.7	2.7	18.0	6.7	2.7	0.5	18.7	6.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	175.5	48.6	1,252	7.1	—	0.2	2.1	12.8	6.0	2.1	0.6	13.0	6.1
Aircraft manufacturing	62.8	47.8	500	8.0	—	0.5	0.5	4.5	9.8	0.5	0.4	5.0	10.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	158.5	38.9	1,302	8.2	—	1.1	1.2	11.6	10.0	1.2	0.3	12.8	10.7
Textiles	132.4	23.6	1,119	8.5	0.8	35.6	6.4	57.4	9.0	7.2	1.3	93.0	12.8
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	21.1	15.1	173	8.2	—	2.1	0.3	3.1	10.3	0.4	0.3	5.2	13.0
Woollen and worsted	38.2	30.1	343	9.0	0.2	8.1	0.4	4.4	10.3	0.6	0.5	12.5	20.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.3	13.8	91	6.3	0.4	18.8	4.1	35.1	8.6	4.5	4.4	53.9	11.9
Textile finishing	18.9	39.5	169	8.9	—	1.6	1.3	12.0	9.6	1.3	2.7	13.6	10.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.6	30.5	91	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	46.9	12.2	234	5.0	0.2	7.6	7.8	44.8	5.8	7.9	2.1	52.4	6.6
Footwear	10.8	13.3	49	4.5	0.1	2.1	6.4	35.5	5.6	6.4	7.9	37.6	5.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	91.0	35.4	906	10.0	—	0.8	1.0	9.2	8.9	1.1	0.4	10.0	9.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	96.5	44.9	807	8.4	—	0.8	0.4	3.7	9.8	0.4	0.2	4.5	11.4
Timber	36.2	46.6	294	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	30.8	42.4	219	7.1	—	0.3	0.2	1.7	9.5	0.2	0.3	2.0	10.9
Paper, printing and publishing	164.4	40.7	1,429	8.7	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	7.6	0.1	—	0.8	8.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	34.1	47.1	281	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	67.9	42.7	550	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	81.4	33.8	774	9.5	0.1	2.2	0.2	1.5	10.0	0.2	0.1	3.7	18.2
Rubber	31.8	33.3	305	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,074.9	35.9	17,595	8.5	2.1	86.2	31.8	256.2	8.1	33.8	0.6	342.4	10.1

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 13TH MAY 1968

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 13th May 1968 was 531,584; 447,070 males and 84,514 females and was 26,688 lower than on 8th April. The seasonally adjusted figure was 544,500 or 2.3 per cent of employees, compared with 2.3 per cent in April and 2.2 per cent in May 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 9,800 in the five weeks between the April and May counts and by about 13,800 per month on average between February and May.

Between 8th April and 13th May, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 4,629 to 4,029 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 1,813 to 13,322. The total registered unemployed fell by 29,504 to 548,935, representing 2.4 per cent of employees compared with 2.5 per cent in April. The total registered included 36,312 married women and 3,901 casual workers.

Of the 531,712 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 85,016 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 56,029 from 2 to 4 weeks, 64,794 from 4 to 8 weeks and 325,873 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 26.5 per cent of the total of 531,712, compared with 27.7 per cent in April, and those

registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 38.7 per cent, compared with 41.3 per cent in April.

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; 13th May, 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	33,811	3,538	8,285	1,762	47,396
Over 1, up to 2	27,839	2,405	6,180	1,196	37,620
Up to 2	61,650	5,943	14,465	2,958	85,016
Over 2, up to 3	21,270	1,558	4,887	748	28,463
Over 3, up to 4	20,943	1,289	4,722	612	27,566
Over 2, up to 4	42,213	2,847	9,609	1,360	56,029
Over 4, up to 5	9,318	773	2,003	358	12,452
Over 5, up to 8	41,214	1,757	8,513	858	52,342
Over 4, up to 8	50,532	2,530	10,516	1,216	64,794
Over 8	277,619	2,924	43,615	1,715	325,873
Total	432,014	14,244	78,205	7,249	531,712
Up to 8—per cent	35.7	79.5	44.2	76.3	38.7

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 13th May, 1968

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	128,390	70,853	12,351	31,425	50,306	26,305	52,265	71,751	58,671	79,797	37,674	548,935	37,309	586,244	93,032	47,709
Men	108,016	60,517	10,182	25,627	41,718	21,977	43,982	58,385	48,357	59,928	28,915	447,087	26,840	473,927	78,894	39,304
Boys	2,948	1,483	283	568	1,102	652	1,457	1,895	2,029	2,113	1,383	14,430	960	15,390	2,064	1,167
Women	16,143	8,272	1,714	4,834	6,754	3,298	6,126	10,552	7,456	16,645	6,463	79,985	9,154	89,139	11,203	6,654
Married Women	5,854	2,720	742	2,274	2,835	1,257	2,826	4,748	3,481	9,221	3,074	36,312	5,751	42,063	3,794	2,802
Girls	1,283	581	172	396	732	378	700	919	829	1,111	913	7,433	355	7,788	871	584
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.4	4.4	3.7	3.8	2.4	7.3	1.6	1.7	
Males	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.4	3.3	5.8	4.6	4.5	3.1	8.7	2.2	2.3	
Females	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.0	4.9	0.5	0.7	
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,529	981	181	184	4,597	856	2,088	1,206	593	1,945	143	13,322	616	13,938	1,176	534
Males	1,398	882	107	163	4,176	685	1,938	678	556	1,783	129	11,613	259	11,872	1,065	440
Females	131	99	74	21	421	171	150	528	37	162	14	1,709	357	2,066	111	94
Wholly unemployed																
Total	126,861	69,872	12,170	31,241	45,709	25,449	50,177	70,545	58,078	77,852	37,531	535,613	36,693	572,306	91,856	47,175
Males	109,566	61,118	10,358	26,032	38,644	21,944	43,501	59,602	49,830	60,258	30,169	449,904	27,541	477,445	79,893	40,031
Females	17,295	8,754	1,812	5,209	7,065	3,505	6,676	10,943	8,248	17,594	7,362	85,709	9,152	94,861	11,963	7,144
Males wholly unemployed†																
Total Men	106,632	59,636	10,075	25,464	37,561	21,295	42,067	57,711	47,815	58,223	28,790	435,633	26,585	462,218	77,840	38,867
Total Boys	2,934	1,482	283	568	1,083	649	1,434	1,891	2,015	2,035	1,379	14,271	956	15,227	2,053	1,164
Casual workers	930	635	106	262	3	131	94	615	1,226	220	59	3,646	463	4,109	731	305
Under 2 weeks	20,289	11,847	1,582	3,563	5,535	3,280	6,969	9,403	5,530	7,954	3,488	67,593	3,386	70,979	14,879	6,992
2-4 weeks	11,823	6,850	1,007	2,1												

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 13th May, 1968

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	449,904	85,709	11,613	1,709	461,517	87,418	548,935	489,317	96,927	586,244
Total, Index of Production industries	250,978	27,536	9,070	1,393	260,048	28,929	288,977	275,802	33,066	308,868
Total, manufacturing industries	127,469	26,545	8,645	1,392	136,114	27,937	164,051	141,651	31,963	173,614
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11,600	1,232	1,888	101	13,488	1,333	14,821	16,253	1,411	17,664
Agriculture and horticulture	8,629	1,196	130	98	8,759	1,294	10,053	11,153	1,372	12,525
Forestry	485	25	2	3	487	28	515	743	28	771
Fishing	2,486	11	1,756	—	4,242	11	4,253	4,357	11	4,368
Mining and quarrying	19,200	176	12	—	19,212	176	19,388	19,385	184	19,569
Coal mining	17,925	138	2	—	17,927	138	18,065	17,936	140	18,076
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	494	14	9	—	503	14	517	638	16	654
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	268	13	—	—	268	13	281	286	17	303
Other mining and quarrying	513	11	—	—	514	11	525	525	11	536
Food, drink and tobacco	12,756	4,423	61	71	12,817	4,494	17,311	13,597	5,189	18,786
Grain milling	679	74	—	—	679	74	753	738	94	832
Bread and flour confectionery	2,657	658	4	1	2,661	659	3,320	2,868	723	3,591
Biscuits	560	414	2	—	562	414	976	571	423	994
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,281	604	51	26	1,332	630	1,962	1,482	695	2,177
Milk products	566	144	—	—	566	144	710	643	197	840
Sugar	460	57	—	—	460	57	517	461	57	518
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	897	525	—	—	897	525	1,422	920	545	1,465
Fruit and vegetable products	1,014	739	1	37	1,015	776	1,791	1,102	946	2,048
Animal and poultry foods	684	75	—	1	685	76	761	723	83	806
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1,601	277	1	4	1,602	281	2,877	2,086	282	2,368
Brewing and malting	1,191	211	—	—	1,191	211	1,813	1,625	213	1,838
Other drink industries	1,191	479	—	2	1,191	481	1,672	1,249	504	1,753
Tobacco	571	166	—	—	571	166	737	611	427	1,038
Chemicals and allied industries	7,512	1,153	18	3	7,530	1,156	8,686	7,655	1,188	8,843
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	281	3	—	—	281	3	284	283	3	286
Mineral oil refining	1,008	56	1	—	1,009	56	1,065	1,026	60	1,086
Lubricating oils and greases	175	11	—	—	175	11	186	175	11	186
Chemicals and dyes	3,282	300	8	—	3,290	300	3,590	3,375	315	3,690
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	546	266	2	3	548	269	817	555	273	828
Explosives and fireworks	317	259	2	—	319	259	578	320	260	580
Paint and printing ink	707	90	1	—	708	90	798	716	93	809
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	482	85	1	—	483	85	568	488	87	575
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	466	51	1	—	467	51	518	467	52	519
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	248	32	2	—	250	32	282	250	34	284
Metal manufacture	12,010	745	3,431	39	15,441	784	16,225	15,544	798	16,342
Iron and steel (general)	5,764	233	1,336	7	7,100	240	7,340	7,133	240	7,373
Steel tubes	1,022	61	62	7	1,084	68	1,152	1,092	70	1,162
Iron castings, etc.	2,965	197	1,170	17	4,135	214	4,349	4,175	220	4,395
Light metals	848	99	—	—	849	99	948	858	101	959
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,411	155	862	8	2,273	163	2,436	2,286	167	2,453
Engineering and electrical goods	29,976	5,550	1,092	125	31,068	5,675	36,743	32,268	6,144	38,412
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	466	37	—	—	466	37	503	475	38	513
Metal-working machine tools	1,518	134	464	—	1,982	134	2,116	2,013	143	2,156
Engineers' small tools and gauges	863	105	5	—	868	105	973	877	107	984
Industrial engines	531	43	—	—	531	43	574	537	47	584
Textile machinery and accessories	750	74	3	29	753	103	856	795	138	933
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	354	23	1	—	355	23	378	366	25	391
Mechanical handling equipment	952	40	102	—	1,054	40	1,094	1,064	44	1,108
Office machinery	501	139	2	—	503	139	642	514	152	666
Other machinery	6,361	692	57	2	6,418	694	7,112	6,539	706	7,245
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,306	141	88	—	3,394	141	3,535	3,414	144	3,558
Ordnance and small arms	412	4	1	—	413	4	458	418	43	461
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,279	335	146	7	3,425	342	3,767	3,515	366	3,881
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	949	302	7	—	956	302	1,258	969	317	1,286
Watches and clocks	151	153	—	—	151	153	304	152	154	306
Electrical machinery	2,525	553	207	54	2,732	607	3,339	2,798	626	3,424
Insulated wires and cables	917	117	—	—	917	117	1,034	947	144	1,091
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	999	461	1	—	1,000	461	1,461	1,027	582	1,609
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,518	1,197	—	2	2,518	1,199	3,717	3,022	1,337	4,359
Domestic electric appliances	1,209	461	—	18	1,209	479	1,688	1,227	504	1,731
Other electrical goods	1,415	502	12	—	1,427	514	1,934	1,435	531	1,966
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,055	188	259	8	9,314	196	9,510	10,379	212	10,591
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,020	152	256	7	8,276	159	8,435	9,078	174	9,252
Marine engineering	1,035	36	3	1	1,038	37	1,075	1,292	38	1,330
Vehicles	10,097	828	1,490	86	11,587	914	12,501	11,908	949	12,857
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,950	460	998	19	6,948	479	7,427	7,039	485	7,524
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	430	68	2	—	432	68	500	434	71	505
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,337	223	440	65	2,777	288	3,065	2,991	312	3,303
Locomotives and railway track equipment	595	30	2	—	597	30	727	704	30	734
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	990	22	2	—	992	22	614	599	22	621
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	59	25	46	2	141	27	168	141	29	170
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,267	2,098	548	24	11,815	2,122	13,937	11,942	2,163	14,105
Tools and implements	588	100	27	—	615	100	715	625	102	727
Cutlery	231	78	—	2	240	80	320	241	82	323
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	435	129	—	—	435	129	564	436	129	565
Wire and wire manufactures	586	93	9	—	595	93	688	597	93	690
Cans and metal boxes	334	232	—	—	334	232	566	362	237	599
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	263	93	13	2	276	95	371	276	102	378
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,830	1,373	490	20	9,320	1,393	10,713	9,405	1,418	10,823
Textiles	8,515	3,573	539	576	9,054	4,149	13,203	10,004	5,563	15,567
Production of man-made fibres	416	72	—	—	416	72	488	464	101	565
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,260	491	27	44	1,287	535	1,822	1,572	1,004	2,576
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	873	512	37	80	910	592	1,502	1,108	827	1,935
Woolen and worsted	2,151	789	32	32	2,183	821	3,004	2,222	870	3,092
Jute	523	131	3	14	526	145	671	527	148	675
Rope, twine and net	211	170	1	—	212	171	383	238	193	431
Hosiery and other knitted goods	687	574	260	359	947	933	1,880	1,025	1,103	2,128
Lace	62	14	—	—	62	14	76	70	31	101
Carpets	413	202	22	5	435	207	642	525	247	772
Narrow fabrics	176	89	6	10	182	99	281	187	119	306
Made-up textiles	321	241	4	18	325	259	584	378	518	896
Textile finishing	1,044	243	140	12	1,184	255	1,439	1,300	352	1,652
Other textile industries	378	45	7	1	385	46	431	388	50	438

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	909	249	13	7	922	256	1,178	966	276	1,242
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	594	77	9	4	603	81	684	630	93	723
Leather goods	237	149	2	3	239					

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

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

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

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 13th May, 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)						
South East						
Greater London	60,517	8,272	2,064	70,853	981	1.5
†Aldershot	206	51	23	280	—	0.9
Aylesbury	230	28	35	293	—	0.9
†Basildon	1,124	101	37	1,262	3	3.5
Bedford	702	108	30	840	—	1.5
†Bournemouth	2,513	378	49	2,940	3	2.8
†Bracknell	246	28	5	279	—	1.0
Brentwood	346	35	14	395	10	1.4
Brighton and Hove	2,303	354	44	2,701	—	3.0
†Caterham	393	44	21	458	1	1.2
Chatham	1,387	379	145	1,911	6	2.7
Chelmsford	448	87	16	551	—	1.7
†Colchester	746	151	64	961	4	2.2
Crawley	212	29	10	251	1	0.7
Dartford	484	40	12	536	6	1.6
Eastbourne	583	31	3	617	1	2.1
Gravesend	653	114	77	844	20	2.7
†Grays	794	97	76	967	17	2.2
†Guildford	237	78	10	325	—	0.9
Harlow	438	90	62	590	37	2.0
†Hastings	887	116	4	1,007	43	3.5
Hemel Hempstead	287	18	15	320	—	0.9
High Wycombe	381	94	17	492	30	0.8
Luton	991	106	55	1,152	—	1.4
Maidstone	641	119	44	804	—	1.3
Newbury	333	54	27	414	—	1.9
†Newport IOW	825	115	21	961	4	2.9
Oxford	1,186	158	40	1,384	130	1.4
†Portsmouth	3,607	622	140	4,369	27	2.9
†Reading	1,023	185	49	1,257	1	1.4
St. Albans	221	41	3	265	—	0.8
†Slough	902	135	27	1,064	—	1.0
†Southampton	2,182	551	94	2,827	—	2.0
†Southend-on-Sea	1,802	264	62	2,128	7	3.7
Staines	308	39	12	359	1	0.9
Stevage	269	64	23	356	—	1.2
Watford	680	71	43	794	2	1.2
Weybridge	240	52	6	298	—	0.7
†Woking	343	70	43	456	—	1.1
Worthing	770	91	9	870	8	2.7
East Anglia						
Cambridge	470	75	9	554	—	0.8
Great Yarmouth	868	103	39	1,010	—	3.0
Ipswich	1,107	224	38	1,369	6	2.1
†Norwich	1,646	173	71	1,890	—	2.0
Peterborough	671	243	47	961	1	1.6
South Western						
Bath	528	108	30	666	—	1.9
†Bristol	5,186	618	117	5,921	12	2.2
Cheltenham	790	245	39	1,074	—	2.2
Exeter	960	145	21	1,126	—	2.3
Gloucester	815	254	64	1,133	10	1.9
†Plymouth	2,018	474	82	2,574	—	2.8
Salisbury	433	101	47	581	—	1.8
Swindon	1,080	172	63	1,315	—	1.9
†Taunton	555	91	30	676	—	2.2
†Torquay	992	115	30	1,137	13	3.6
†Yeovil	304	85	14	403	—	1.4
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,774	361	99	2,234	5	2.9
Coalville	207	41	32	280	38	0.9
Corby	499	100	32	631	—	2.3
†Derby	1,471	165	38	1,674	12	1.4
Kettering	306	30	15	351	4	1.3
Leicester	2,524	407	80	3,011	102	1.4
Lincoln	1,049	254	85	1,388	—	2.6
Loughborough	251	55	6	312	7	0.8
†Mansfield	1,042	173	68	1,283	38	2.1
Northampton	645	65	25	735	2	1.1
†Nottingham	4,842	483	186	5,511	56	2.2
Sutton-in-Ashfield	655	91	29	775	71	2.4

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	12,167	1,815	422	14,404	744	2.1
Burton-on-Trent	377	61	31	469	—	1.4
Cannock	592	94	56	742	—	2.9
Coventry	5,145	803	222	6,170	1,169	3.0
Dudley	1,078	163	22	1,263	17	3.0
Hereford	713	96	77	886	—	2.9
Kidderminster	287	74	10	371	—	1.3
Leamington and Warwick	502	87	35	624	8	1.4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	577	82	19	678	2	2.3
Nuneaton	1,462	124	104	1,690	180	5.4
Oakengates	441	209	66	716	—	2.7
Redditch	157	21	4	182	—	0.7
Rugby	452	96	38	586	23	2.0
Shrewsbury	502	52	25	579	—	1.4
Stafford	466	118	17	601	227	1.5
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,194	520	95	2,809	153	1.8
Stourbridge	705	103	8	816	107	2.1
†Walsall	1,967	247	103	2,317	282	2.0
†Warley	1,776	87	51	1,914	903	2.1
†West Bromwich	1,607	101	43	1,751	288	1.7
†Wolverhampton	3,081	655	145	3,881	273	2.6
Worcester	719	60	23	802	—	1.7
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,428	285	104	2,817	106	3.7
†Bradford	3,558	395	155	4,108	182	2.4
Dewsbury	646	107	19	772	29	2.4
Doncaster	2,384	440	171	2,995	2	3.4
Grimsby	2,028	161	101	2,290	84	3.4
Halifax	419	76	28	523	8	1.0
Harrrogate	412	148	7	567	—	1.9
Huddersfield	737	197	18	952	24	1.0
†Hull	5,308	527	198	6,033	85	3.5
Keighley	619	174	20	813	51	2.6
†Leeds	5,396	515	196	6,107	71	2.2
†Mexborough	1,153	271	123	1,547	71	4.9
Rotherham	2,050	185	69	2,404	113	2.1
Scunthorpe	898	355	55	1,308	117	2.6
†Sheffield	5,970	633	138	6,741	771	2.4
Wakefield	765	77	22	864	2	1.6
York	935	154	49	1,138	2	1.7
North Western						
Altrincham	560	64	49	673	2	2.0
Ashton-under-Lyne	454	69	11	534	10	1.8
†Barrow-in-Furness	556	267	41	864	42	2.7
†Birkenhead	2,439	438	154	3,031	2	2.9
Blackburn	999	254	27	1,280	60	2.3
Blackpool	1,747	610	36	2,393	19	4.5
Bolton	1,487	200	53	1,740	23	1.9
Burnley	570	201	40	811	1	1.7
Bury	405	103	26	534	16	1.4
Chester	513	116	41	670	—	1.4
Crewe	615	141	41	797	—	2.7
Ellesmere Port	326	86	55	467	—	1.4
Lancaster	614	69	15	698	24	2.3
Leigh	394	114	23	531	—	1.9
†Liverpool	16,293	2,528	1,075	19,896	305	3.8
†Manchester	9,468	894	317	10,679	72	3.3
†Salford	2,050	199	86	2,335	93	3.0
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,220	226	36	1,482	60	1.6
Preston	1,474	418	94	1,986	7	2.4
Rochdale	674	115	11	800	17	1.6
St. Helens	946	285	63	1,294	3	2.2
Southport	906	110	7	1,023	5	2.2
Stockport	1,507	250	81	1,838	57	2.1
Warrington	475	156	40	671	2	1.1
Wigan	1,079	246	19	1,344	6	2.9

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 13th May, 1968 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued						
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	1,727	113	63	1,903	1	6.8
†Carlisle	767	184	24	975	—	2.4
†Chester-le-Street	1,635	248	122	2,005	7	5.5
†Darlington	1,299	228	40	1,567	1	3.0
Durham	1,585	115	34	1,734	3	6.2
†Hartlepool	1,998	363	116	2,477	7	6.4
†Sunderland	5,656	590	328	6,574	10	6.6
†Tees-side	5,988	1,202	411	7,601	43	4.0
†Tyneside	15,479	2,138	978	18,595	192	4.6
†Workington	845	449	86	1,380	9	5.0
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	1,707	249	37	1,993	5	2.0
†Ayr	1,129	331	79	1,539	35	3.9
†Bathgate	713	221	48	982	15	2.9
†Dumbarton	671	280	71	1,022	10	3.9
†Dumfries	904	218	57	1,179	18	4.1
†Dundee	2,105	393	159	2,657	98	2.9
†Dunfermline	1,072	751	71	1,894	7	4.2
†Edinburgh	4,206	648	176	5,030	2	2.1
†Falkirk	1,085	880	29	1,994	16	3.3
†Glasgow	21,002	3,645	977	25,624	191	4.4
†Greenock	1,846	759	154	2,759	23	6.6
†Highlands and Islands	4,576	950	362	5,888	612	6.9
†Inverness	946	484	61	1,491	10	5.1
†Kilmarnock	721	176	26	923	2	2.7
†Kirkcaldy	2,124	716	68	2,908	—	5.4
†North Lanarkshire	5,224	2,666	333	8,223	134	4.7
†Paisley	1,678	436	43	2,157	23	2.7
†Perth	664	110	22	796	—	2.6
†Stirling	777	231	41	1,049	30	2.4
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,407</					

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 136,083 adults in employment in the five weeks ended 8th May, 1968. At that date 193,891 vacancies remained unfilled, 8,240 more than at 3rd April. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 180,500 in May, compared with 180,400 in April and 184,800 in February 1968. (See table 119 on page 519.)

Youth employment offices placed 50,139 young persons in employment in the five weeks ended 8th May. At that date 93,528 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 870 more than at 3rd April.

The figures for men, women, boys and girls are given in table 1 and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 2. Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of placings from 7th December 1967.

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

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

Table 1

	Four weeks ended 3rd April 1968		Five weeks ended 8th May 1968		Total number of placings 7th Dec. 1967 to 8th May 1968 (22 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	83,187	90,386	93,067	94,226	425,469
Women	37,254	95,265	43,016	99,665	197,920
Total Adults	120,441	185,651	136,083	193,891	623,389
Boys	10,713	42,367	26,673	42,950	73,592
Girls	7,069	50,291	23,466	50,578	54,837
Total Young Persons	17,782	92,658	50,139	93,528	128,429
Total	138,223	278,309	186,222	287,419	751,818

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 8th May 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th May 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	93,067	26,673	43,016	23,466	186,222	94,226	42,950	99,665	50,578	287,419
Total, Index of Production industries	62,653	15,899	17,084	11,261	106,897	55,137	22,679	40,599	22,185	140,600
Total, all manufacturing industries	39,620	11,585	16,552	10,972	78,729	42,278	17,852	39,729	21,157	121,016
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,251	847	1,233	94	3,425	1,313	1,698	508	377	3,896
Mining and quarrying	421	265	33	16	735	2,020	798	74	56	2,948
Coal mining	180	237	17	4	438	1,811	656	25	18	2,510
Food, drink and tobacco	3,546	1,031	2,756	1,070	8,403	2,215	877	4,274	1,691	9,057
Chemicals and allied industries	2,006	197	754	476	3,433	2,172	606	1,527	801	5,106
Metal manufacture	3,309	650	361	173	4,493	2,935	1,067	565	406	4,973
Engineering and electrical goods	9,987	2,445	4,077	1,418	17,927	15,929	5,351	9,076	3,030	33,386
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	7,411	1,721	1,677	589	11,398	10,856	3,938	3,276	1,490	19,560
Electrical goods and machinery	2,576	724	2,400	829	6,529	5,073	1,413	5,800	1,540	13,826
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,814	224	54	29	3,121	1,297	187	76	44	1,604
Vehicles	3,691	526	499	163	4,879	4,865	1,505	1,040	419	7,829
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,482	1,643	1,457	537	7,119	3,413	2,324	2,363	1,495	9,595
Textiles	2,257	808	1,531	1,629	6,225	1,994	1,158	5,216	3,469	11,837
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	491	160	320	234	1,205	476	209	1,340	681	2,706
Woolen and worsted	461	164	251	246	1,122	327	320	1,197	829	2,673
Leather, leather goods and fur	309	181	194	121	805	204	246	600	418	1,463
Clothing and footwear	490	551	1,755	3,471	6,267	779	731	9,007	5,540	16,057
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,114	519	453	203	3,289	1,607	681	1,133	546	3,967
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,275	1,610	414	217	4,516	2,057	1,258	752	522	4,589
Paper, printing and publishing	1,341	645	941	931	3,858	1,203	1,205	1,997	1,939	6,344
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	289	582	582	335	2,150	607	411	1,279	767	3,064
Printing and publishing	397	356	359	596	1,708	596	794	718	1,172	3,280
Other manufacturing industries	1,999	555	1,306	534	4,394	1,608	656	2,103	837	5,204
Construction	22,015	3,960	358	223	26,556	10,191	3,555	616	704	15,066
Gas, electricity and water	597	89	141	50	877	648	474	180	268	1,570
Transport and communication	4,741	517	704	274	6,236	9,987	1,280	1,883	716	13,866
Distributive trades	7,502	5,507	6,092	7,980	27,081	6,609	8,697	13,431	13,927	42,664
Insurance, banking and finance	432	96	541	499	1,568	1,621	1,482	1,362	2,275	6,740
Professional and scientific services	1,191	184	2,467	712	4,554	5,583	1,910	16,720	2,665	26,878
Miscellaneous services	10,732	3,199	13,034	2,312	29,277	9,329	3,925	22,192	7,215	42,661
Entertainment, sports, etc.	684	140	437	109	1,370	544	231	1,281	230	2,286
Catering, hotels, etc.	6,523	537	9,620	510	17,190	3,929	812	12,165	1,156	18,062
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	378	329	719	385	1,811	236	273	1,654	925	3,088
Public administration	4,565	424	1,861	334	7,184	4,647	1,279	2,970	1,218	10,114
National government service	1,455	181	1,276	173	3,085	2,612	571	1,946	681	5,810
Local government service	3,110	243	585	161	4,099	2,035	708	1,024	537	4,304

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 8th May 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 8th May 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	35,078	8,186	16,833	5,949	66,046	42,107	15,555	41,646	17,397	116,705
Greater London	19,586	3,835	10,011	2,327	35,759	18,410	7,991	22,804	8,645	57,850
East Anglia	2,665	811	1,009	916	5,401	2,770	1,287	2,953	1,315	8,325
South Western	5,888	1,578	2,681	1,422	11,569	5,339	3,100	7,165	3,574	19,178
West Midlands	5,987	3,105	2,586	2,570	14,248	8,703	6,295	7,262	5,763	28,023
East Midlands	3,449	1,579	1,486	1,929	8,443	7,237	2,979	5,173	3,894	19,283
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,384	2,732	2,884	2,429	14,429	5,756	4,995	8,635	5,338	24,724
North Western	14,004	3,843	6,072	3,114	27,033	9,916	4,027	3,505	5,467	32,915
Northern	6,187	1,722	2,639	2,236	12,784	3,649	1,241	13,660	2,484	11,034
Scotland	8,491	2,008	4,669	1,642	16,810	5,410	2,305	6,676	3,727	18,118
Wales	4,934	1,109	2,157	1,259	9,459	3,339	1,166	2,990	1,619	9,114
Great Britain	93,076	26,673	43,016	23,466	186,222	94,226	42,950	99,665	50,578	287,419
London and South Eastern	25,250	5,339	13,275	3,652	47,516	25,626	11,475	29,887	12,622	79,610
Eastern and Southern	12,493	3,658	4,567	3,213	23,931	19,251	5,367	14,712	6,090	45,420

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Department, was 206. In addition, 45 stoppages which began before May 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 1,602,300. This total includes 33,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 1,569,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 1,560,800 were directly involved and 8,500 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 1,860,000 working days lost in May includes 138,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group†	January to May 1968			January to May 1967		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4	800	3,000	2	200	‡
Coal mining	94	9,500	18,000	186	18,300	44,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	23	5,800	12,000	28	6,600	11,000
Chemicals, etc.	13	3,100	19,000	13	2,200	16,000
Metal manufacture	69	25,400	153,000	59	25,500	101,000
Engineering	158	1,552,300	1,688,000	130	69,200	149,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	43	6,600	33,000	38	13,700	96,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	98	78,800	281,000	96	80,900	205,000
Aircraft	23	7,900	26,000	20	10,700	14,000
Other vehicles	4	900	1,000	4	600	2,000
Other metal goods	42	8,800	49,000	25	4,300	15,000
Textiles	21	4,800	12,000	20	3,300	15,000
Clothing and footwear	8	2,700	5,000	7	1,300	2,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	14	2,500	6,000	18	2,200	8,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	13	3,900	16,000	9	800	7,000
Paper and printing	7	700	2,000	5	800	3,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	24	6,200	45,000	24	10,100	26,000
Construction	120	19,600	95,000	126	19,100	111,000
Gas, electricity and water	3	300	1,000	5	600	1,000
Port and inland water transport	44	22,300	25,000	31	19,700	18,000
All other transport	57	40,000	339,000	31	9,000	21,000
Distributive trades	5	200	‡	12	600	4,000
Administrative, professional, etc., services	20	3,600	7,000	7	700	1,000
Miscellaneous services	7	800	1,000	7	700	1,000
Total	914	1,807,700	2,836,000	897§	300,900	870,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in May 1968		Beginning in the first five months of 1968	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	66	1,521,400	300	1,596,100
—other wage disputes	33	6,000	131	30,800
Hours of work	2	200	12	2,300
Employment of particular classes or persons	52	17,100	212	53,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	42	12,900	202	39,200
Trade union status	8	1,600	48	10,100
Sympathetic action	3	1,600	9	2,600
Total	206	1,560,800	914	1,734,700

Duration of stoppages—ending in May

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved
Not more than 1 day	60	1,522,300	1,518,000
2 days	45	13,400	14,000
3 days	28	6,700	11,000
4-6 days	41	29,800	52,000
Over 6 days	44	14,300	308,000
Total	218	1,586,600	1,904,000

* 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

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 May 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 May	157.5	90.9	173.1	153.7	91.0	168.8
1968 April	168.3	90.7	185.5	166.4	90.6	183.7
1968 May	168.5	90.7	185.8	166.8	90.6	184.1

Note.—The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.

Principal changes during May

Cotton spinning and weaving: Current wage rates for workers on single shifts increased by 10s. a week (pay day in week commencing 27th May).

Wool textile—Yorkshire: Weekly rates increased by 3½ per cent. (pay day in week ending 18th May).

Road haulage (Wages Council)—Northern Ireland: Increases in minimum weekly remuneration ranging from 10s. to 11s. 6d. (21st May).

Button manufacture (Wages Council): Increases in general minimum time rates of 10d. an hour for men and 10d. for women. Piecework basis time rates increased by 10d. and 10d. respectively. Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 (29th May).

Hollow-ware manufacture (Wages Council): Increase of 2½d. an hour for men and women (6th May).

Retail pharmacy trade—Scotland: Introduction of new wages structure for all workers resulting in increases of varying amounts. Normal weekly hours of dispensing and sales assistants reduced from 44 to 43 (1st May).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during the month affected workers engaged in iron and steel and pig iron 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 May indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 465,000 workers were increased by a total of £150,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. About 9,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £150,000, about £110,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers'

associations and trade unions, £18,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £15,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	370,000	260,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	18,000	8,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	240,000	125,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	30,000	35,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Engineering and electrical goods				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,255,000	1,775,000	—	—
Textiles	285,000	115,000	138,000	129,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	2,000	2,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	195,000	80,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	25,000	15,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	105,000	2,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	50,000	20,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	85,000	120,000	17,000	17,000
Construction	1,520,000	320,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	105,000	60,000	—	—
Transport and communication	90,000	80,000	165,000	165,000
Distributive trades	155,000	115,000	53,000	102,000
Public administration and professional services	15,000	5,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	135,000	80,000	—	—
Totals—January–May 1968	4,700,000	3,320,000	375,000	415,000
Totals—January–May 1967	7,105,000	2,940,000	345,000	375,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	increases (000's)	decreases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements (000's)			
1967					
May	2,100	—	1,000	100	120
June	150	—	60	6	2
July	5,830	—	2,465	420	420
August	910	30	375	35	30
September	1,330	160	915	2	2
October	345	30	205	8	4
November	1,990	—	1,230	8	9
December	915	—	755	—	—
1968					
January	1,540	—	2,140	150	140
February*	845	—	435	145	145
March	1,885	—	410	20	20
April	385	—	185	50	98
May	465	—	150	9	9

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 21st May 1968

At 21st May 1968 the official retail prices index was 124.9 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 124.8 at 23rd April and 119.4 at 16th May 1967.

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

The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were 125.1 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 122.3 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 123.2 for other items. The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the prices of carrots, potatoes and fruit were largely offset by reductions in the prices of eggs and tomatoes. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations was 121.5, the same figure as in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole slightly rose to 123.6, compared with 123.5 in April.

Fuel and light

The principal changes in this group were seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and increases in the charges for gas. The index for the fuel and light group as a whole fell by nearly 2 per cent. to 130.8, compared with 133.3 in April.

Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and of costs of repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles, the index for the transport and vehicles group rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 120.1, compared with 119.4 in April.

Miscellaneous goods

There were rises in the average levels of prices for a number of items in this group and the group index figure rose by one-half of one per cent. to 124.8, compared with 124.2 in April.

Services

As a result of rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing and admission to dance halls, the index for the services group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 131.1, compared with 130.4 in April.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home

There was a rise of nearly one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 126.8, compared with 126.3 in April.

Other groups

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	123.6
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	130
Meat and bacon	131
Fish	121
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	109
Milk, cheese and eggs	114
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	108
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	129
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	140
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	108
Other food	117
II Alcoholic drink	127.1
III Tobacco	125.4
IV Housing	140.9
V Fuel and light: Total	130.8
Coal and coke	126
Other fuel and light	133
VI Durable household goods: Total	113.3
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	121
Radio, television and other household appliances	104
Pottery, glassware and hardware	115
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	113.2
Men's outer clothing	118
Men's underclothing	115
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	113
Children's clothing	112
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	109
Footwear	118
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	120.1
Motoring and cycling	113
Fares	134
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	124.8
Books, newspapers and periodicals	158
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	110
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	122
X Services: Total	131.1
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	126
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	138
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	126.8*
All Items	124.9

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

Statistical Series

Tables 101-133 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the department in the form of time series including the latest available figures together with comparable figures for preceding dates and years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which	
									Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	September	22,493	1,669	24,162	291	24,452	464	24,916	16,419	8,497
	December	22,375	1,665	24,040	355	24,395	454	24,849	16,418	8,431
1962	March	22,482	1,663	24,145	411	24,556	446	25,002	16,480	8,522
	June	22,572	1,660	24,232	372	24,604	442	25,046	16,507	8,539
	September	22,601	1,656	24,258	439	24,697	436	25,133	16,542	8,591
	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	1,612	24,937	324	25,261	416	25,677	16,570	9,108
	December	23,016	1,612	24,628	467	25,095	419	25,514	16,524	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,612	24,340	525	24,864	419	25,283	16,321	8,963
	June	22,828	1,612	24,440	466	24,905	417	25,322	16,388	8,935
	September	22,905	1,612	24,517	526	25,043	413	25,456	16,474	8,982
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	September	22,448		24,116				24,890	16,416	8,474
	December	22,388		24,054				24,847	16,387	8,460
1962	March	22,534		24,197				25,011	16,508	8,503
	June	22,552		24,211				25,065	16,514	8,551
	September	22,556		24,212				25,106	16,539	8,568
	December	22,499		24,153				25,094	16,522	8,572
1963	March	22,395		24,046				25,070	16,521	8,549
	June	22,583		24,229				25,157	16,555	8,602
	September	22,625		24,269				25,180	16,534	8,646
	December	22,772		24,414				25,273	16,575	8,698
1964	March	22,764		24,402				25,198	16,522	8,677
	June	22,872		24,507				25,288	16,553	8,734
	September	23,005		24,637				25,414	16,595	8,819
	December	23,091		24,720				25,469	16,614	8,855
1965	March	23,069		24,695				25,419	16,558	8,861
	June	23,127		24,749				25,482	16,611	8,871
	September	23,164		24,783				25,527	16,573	8,954
	December	23,294		24,910				25,634	16,622	9,012
1966	March	23,246		24,860				25,541	16,554	8,987
	June	23,280		24,892				25,603	16,563	9,039
	September	23,280		24,892				25,651	16,566	9,085
	December	23,029		24,641				25,572	16,493	9,019
1967	March	22,780		24,392				25,293	16,349	8,944
	June	22,807		24,419				25,342	16,395	8,947
	September	22,860		24,472				25,430	16,471	8,959

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
		Standard Regions										
1965	June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
	September	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	2,167	991	23,209
	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	2,154	988	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	2,152	975	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	2,178	981	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	2,124	960	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	2,110	948	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	2,100	952	22,828
*September	7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	2,129	962	22,905	

* 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
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)	22,892.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
	(b)†	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966	June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
	(b)	23,301.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
1967	June	22,828.0	11,220.7	8,700.5	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	622.6	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1
1964	July	23,050.0	11,435.8	8,752.8	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	August	23,050.0	11,488.0	8,792.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	October	23,078.0	11,572.2	8,866.3	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	November	23,078.0	11,599.2	8,886.5	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1965	January	23,017.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	February	23,017.0	11,533.9	8,849.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	April	23,147.0	11,513.9	8,827.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	May	23,147.0	11,548.3	8,852.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	July	23,209.0	11,553.8	8,864.4	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	August	23,209.0	11,599.2	8,903.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	October	23,280.0	11,654.6	8,943.8	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	November	23,280.0	11,659.5	8,957.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966	January	23,194.0	11,553.7	8,899.2	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	February	23,194.0	11,548.0	8,893.5	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	April	23,301.0	11,534.6	8,879.0	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	May	23,301.0	11,557.5	8,870.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	(b)	23,301.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	July	23,325.0	11,606.6	8,992.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	August	23,325.0	11,637.3	9,033.2	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	September	23,325.0	11,611.3	9,029.8	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	October	23,016.0	11,586.3	9,007.0	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	November	23,016.0	11,528.1	8,960.5	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	December	23,016.0	11,480.4	8,921.3	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1967	January	22,728.0	11,361.7	8,838.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	February	22,728.0	11,320.6	8,801.2	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	March	22,728.0	11,286.5	8,769.5	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	April	22,828.0	11,275.3	8,761.2	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	May	22,828.0	11,255.5	8,731.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	June	22,828.0	11,220.7	8,700.5	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	July	22,905.0	11,214.5	8,699.3	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	August	22,905.0	11,231.3	8,709.8	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	September	22,905.0	11,228.0	8,709.1	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	October	22,905.0	11,206.6	8,705.3	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	November	22,905.0	11,203.0	8,709.5	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	December	22,905.0	11,173.4	8,700.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1968	January	22,905.0	11,064.0	8,627.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	February	22,905.0	11,059.9	8,630.1	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	March	22,905.0	11,051.7	8,618.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	April	22,905.0	11,027.4	8,607.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4

* 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.
Note: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month		Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
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	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2
Monthly averages								
1964	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
February 10	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
March 16	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
April 13	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
May 11	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
June 15	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
July 13	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
August 10	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
September 14	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
October 12	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
November 9	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
December 7	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2
June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3
July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4
September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4
October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3
1968	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2
February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
April 18	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	554.5	2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	1.7	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8
Monthly averages								
1964	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	255.0	1.5
March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
August 6	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0
November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3
December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	359.4	2.4
1967	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	360.6	2.4
February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	358.2	2.4
March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	369.8	2.5
April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	398.8	2.7
May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	413.4	2.8
June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	429.8	2.9
July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	444.3	3.0
August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	455.5	3.1
September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	461.0	3.1
October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	445.0	3.0
November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	442.5	3.0
December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	444.9	3.0
1968	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	425.2	2.9
February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	412.3	2.8
March 11	492.9	3.3	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	418.2	2.8
April 18	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	449.3	3.0
May 13	461.5							

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		Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.1
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1
Monthly averages								
1964	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2
February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	95.8	1.1
March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	90.4	1.1
April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1
May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1
June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	88.3	1.1
July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1
August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	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	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	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	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	93.6	93.6	1.1
December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
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

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		Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6
Monthly averages								
1964	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..
February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	59.0	..
March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	56.6	..
April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	59.1	..
May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	57.0	..
June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	55.6	..
July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0	..
August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..
September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..
October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..
November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..
1965	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	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	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
April 10	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
May 8	91.1	1.1	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.5
June 12	84.6	1.4	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
September 11	90.3	1.5	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.7
October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
February 12	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.4
March 11	101.4	1.7	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.8	1.5
April 8	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5	92.8	1.6
May 13	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	1.2	91.4	92.8	1.6

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Number (000's)		As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	0.5	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	..
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	..
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	..
Monthly averages								
1964	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
1965	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
1966	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
1967	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
1968	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9	1.6

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Number (000's)		As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5
Monthly averages								
1964	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
1965	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
1966	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
1967	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.4
1968	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5	2.3

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6	..	
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	..	
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9	..	
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1	..	
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4	..	
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5	..	
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1	..	
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8	..	
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8	..	
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6	..	
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8	..	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9	0.8	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2	1.0	
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3	1.6	
Monthly averages								
1964	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	
1964	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8	
1964	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	
1964	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	
1964	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	
1964	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3	
1964	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	
1964	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	
1964	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	
1964	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	
1964	11.8	..	11.5	0.3	0.3	11.4	11.8	
1964	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	
1965	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	
1965	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	
1965	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	
1965	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	
1965	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	
1965	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	
1965	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	
1965	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	
1965	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	
1965	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	
1966	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	
1966	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	
1966	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	
1966	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	
1966	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	
1966	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	
1966	11.4	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	
1966	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	
1966	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	
1966	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	
1966	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	
1966	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	
1967	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	
1967	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	
1967	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	
1967	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	
1967	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	
1967	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	
1967	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	
1967	25.5	1.7	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	
1967	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	
1967	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	
1967	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	
1967	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	
1968	29.5	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	24.1	
1968	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	23.3	
1968	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	23.5	
1968	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	24.8	
1968	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.7	

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	
Monthly averages								
1964	January 13	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2
	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7
	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	22.2	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	43.9	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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	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	2.0	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	1.5	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	2.3	
Monthly averages								
1964	January 13	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9
	February 10	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6
	March 16	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1
	April 13	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1
	May 11	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6
	June 15	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2
	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							

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	
							Adjusted number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
Monthly averages								
1964	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7
February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4
March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	1.1	47.0	42.3	3.2
April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	0.4	44.5	43.3	3.3
May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	0.5	41.6	43.2	3.3
June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	0.4	37.7	42.3	3.2
July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	0.4	35.4	41.8	3.2
August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	0.3	36.6	42.4	3.2
September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	0.3	36.6	40.8	3.1
October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0.4	38.1	39.0	3.0
November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	0.3	39.0	37.1	2.8
December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0.4	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0
December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.0	3.3
February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	43.6	3.3
March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	44.0	3.3
April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6
May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.7	3.7
June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9
July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1
August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3
September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	1.1	50.9	56.8	4.3
October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	53.7	4.0
November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	62.3	4.7	61.1	0.6	1.2	60.5	53.6	4.0
February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	1.2	59.2	51.8	3.9
March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	1.2	58.1	52.2	3.9
April 8	60.0	4.5	59.3	1.3	0.7	58.0	56.7	4.3
May 13	58.7	4.4	58.1	0.6	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.5

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
Monthly averages								
1964	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	3.1	95.6	83.9	3.8
February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	2.0	93.1	80.8	3.7
March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	3.6	87.5	79.3	3.6
April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.0
December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	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	56.6	58.9	2.7
December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
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	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	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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	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	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
Monthly averages								
1964	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
1964	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
1964	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
1964	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
1964	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
1964	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
1964	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
1964	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
1964	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	24.3	2.4
1964	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	24.1	2.4
1964	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
1965	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
1965	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
1965	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
1965	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
1965	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
1965	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
1965	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
1965	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
1965	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
1965	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
1965	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
1966	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
1966	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
1966	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
1966	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
1966	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
1966	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
1966	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
1966	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
1966	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
1966	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.6
1967	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.6
1967	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.7
1967	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.9
1967	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.9
1967	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	4.0
1967	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.1
1967	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	40.6	4.1
1967	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	41.1	4.2
1967	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.8	3.9
1967	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.5	4.0
1967	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	39.4	4.0
1968	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	37.4	3.8
1968	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	35.6	3.6
1968	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	0.2	39.6	36.2	3.7
1968	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.2	39.2	38.1	3.9
1968	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	0.1	37.0	38.1	3.9

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

TABLE 117

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
		II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54	
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1966	February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87
1966	March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84
1966	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81
1966	May	269	118	71	39	8	22	31	13	76
1966	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72
1966	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73
1966	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78
1966	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84
1966	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
1966	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
1966	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
1967	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
1967	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
1967	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
1967	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
1967	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
1967	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
1967	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
1967	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
1967	October	522	263	156	92	12	35	57	29	127
1967	November	548	275	156	101	14	37	59	33	131
1967	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
1968	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
1968	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
1968	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133
1968	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1966	February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79
1966	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78
1966	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78
1966	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	16	77
1966	June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17	81
1966	July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18	84
1966	August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	18	87
1966	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19	90
1966	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95
1966	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102
1966	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109
1967	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
1967	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113
1967	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
1967	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
1967	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
1967	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
1967	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
1967	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
1967	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
1967	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
1967	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
1968	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
1968	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
1968	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129
1968	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

Year	MALES AND FEMALES										
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1954	268.1	77.8	29.0								
1955	210.3	66.2	31.5								
1956	226.7	67.9	30.0								
1957	291.4	74.5	25.6								
1958	404.0	87.5	21.7								
1959	436.7	82.3	18.9								
1960	339.2	68.7	20.3								
1961	306.4	67.9	22.2								
1962	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
1963	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1964	January 13	470.6	91.5	19.5	50.0	10.6	67.7	14.4	130.9	53.4	76.9
	February 10	448.0	77.0	17.2	45.8	10.2	66.4	14.8			
	March 16	408.0	64.6	15.8	39.1	9.6	53.3	13.1			
	April 13	399.1	78.5	19.7	34.9	8.7	50.5	12.7	107.3	54.1	73.7
	May 11	355.3	61.6	17.3	34.4	9.7	42.7	12.0			
	June 15	311.7	54.0	17.3	30.1	9.7	35.3	11.3			
	July 13	308.4	65.7	21.3	30.3	9.8	37.6	12.2	67.4	42.1	65.2
	August 10	360.5	77.6	21.5	60.2	16.7	44.8	12.4			
	September 14	331.8	72.5	21.9	36.7	11.0	47.0	14.2			
	October 12	33.5	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1	63.2
	November 9	337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5			
	December 7	335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0			
1965	January 11	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3			
	March 8	338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0			
	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1			
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1			
	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8			
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5			
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			

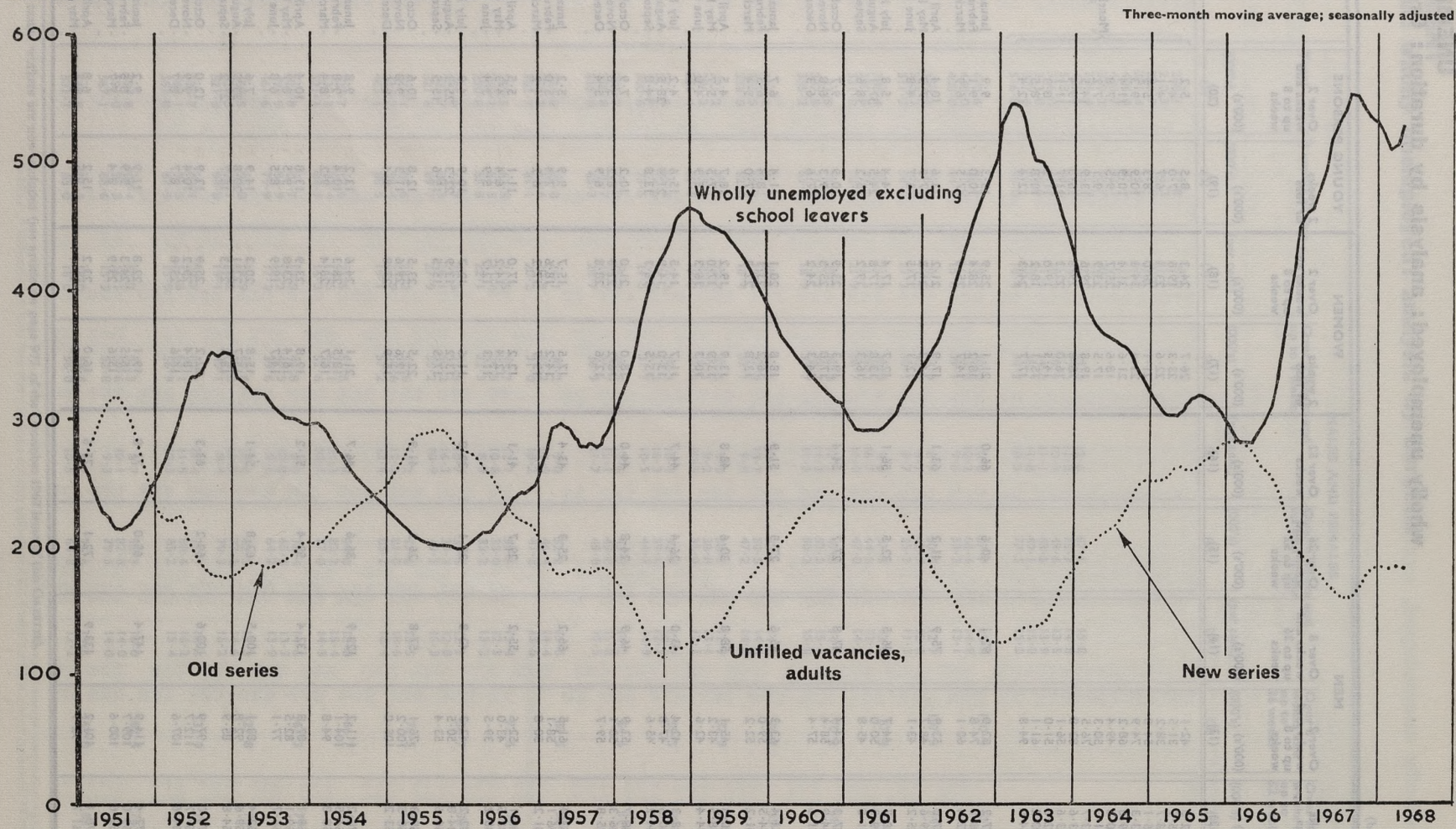
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Year	Total	MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS			
		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)		
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
1954	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	1954	
1955	128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	1955	
1956	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	1956	
1957	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	1957	
1958	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	1958	
1959	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	1959	
1960	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	1960	
1961	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	1961	
1962	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	1962	
1963	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	1963	
1964	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	1964	
1965	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	1965	
1966	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	1966	
1967	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	1967	
1964	337.9	57.2	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.1	25.9	13.3	9.9	January 13	1964
	321.3	48.8	74.8				18.2	28.4	10.0	9.1	February 10	
	294.3	42.4	60.1				14.7	25.4	7.5	6.9	March 16	
	281.1	47.0	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	17.9	21.2	13.6	10.4	April 13	
	254.0	39.6	48.7				14.2	21.2	7.9	7.3	May 11	
	225.7	35.2	43.1				12.1	17.5	6.7	4.8	June 15	
	218.5	38.7	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.7	17.4	14.4	5.8	July 13	
	225.1	39.3	50.0				13.8	17.8	24.5	37.1	August 10	
	220.6	41.0	45.8				16.3	19.2	15.2	18.6	September 14	
	231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7	October 12	
	238.1	44.9	58.4				17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8	November 9	
	239.7	41.6	57.4				14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3	December 7	
1965	260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7	January 11	1965
	254.3	44.5	59.0				16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3	February 8	
	244.8	41.2	52.2				13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4	March 8	
	223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5	April 12	
	212.9	38.5	43.2				13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7	May 10	
	196.5	34.4	42.6				10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0	June 14	
	194.8	38.3	42.4	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2	July 12	
	205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	2			

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

		TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
			Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted			
			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*		223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
1960*		313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*		320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*		213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	Monthly averages	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
1963	July 10	232.9	78.9	80.8	159.6	69.6	70.8	140.1	73.3
	August 7	219.7	76.8	76.7	153.5	70.3	71.2	141.2	66.2
	September 4	213.9	78.7	79.5	158.2	73.5	73.6	146.9	55.8
	October 9	215.2	81.4	78.6	160.0	81.7	79.4	161.0	55.2
	November 6	214.4	80.5	76.7	157.2	87.5	84.3	171.8	57.2
	December 4	213.5	79.0	76.2	155.2	89.7	89.5	179.0	58.3
1964	January 8	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	January 6	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	January 5	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
	February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
	September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
	November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
	December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
	February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
	March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5

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

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

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

TABLE I20

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME‡				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked (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
1959 May 30 . . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . . (a)	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26 . . . (b)	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18 . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1964 March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19 . . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	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§ (a) . . .	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
July 16§ . . .	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
August 13§ . . .	1,805	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
September 17§ . . .	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	—	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
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	8	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

* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. From 1959 to 1961 (a) they relate only to those establishments which rendered returns in the month concerned. From May 1961 (b) onwards they are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns. † Figures from May 1960 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). ‡ Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each until November 1960 and 42 hours each thereafter.

§ 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. The estimates from July 1966 onwards have also been revised to take account of information obtained from the June 1967 count of National Insurance cards.

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

TABLE I21

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	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8	
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	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	103.0	102.5	102.5	
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2	
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5	
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	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	
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.7	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	98.4	100.4	
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	99.4	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	81.7	95.2	97.8	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.6	
1967	92.5	96.8	86.1	84.4	93.1	99.0	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	
1964 July 18* . . .	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	
August 15* . . .	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	
September 19 . . .	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	101.2	
October 17 . . .	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	
November 14 . . .	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	101.4	
December 12 . . .	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	101.2	
1965 January 16 . . .	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	
February 13 . . .	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	
March 13 . . .	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	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	
May 15 . . .	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	
June 19 . . .	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	
July 17* . . .	95.7	97.3	85.6	89.3	98.3	100.2	99.5	98.2	99.3	100.6	99.8	
August 14* . . .	83.4	84.0	81.9	77.6	90.0	86.0	99.2	98.2	95.7	100.3	100.5	
September 18 . . .	101.8	103.										

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 16	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 19
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	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	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	45.2	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1967	April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
	Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 6.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 2.3	6 8.0	6 8.4
	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 6.4	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7
1967	April	8 5.8	9 5.5	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8
	Oct.	8 9.3	9 9.6	9 11.6	9 6.1	9 7.7	11 3.0	9 4.1	8 7.2	8 4.4	8 11.7	9 1.7

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.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	8 1	7 19	8 3	8 13	7 18	9 15	7 17	8 0	7 14	7 17	7 15
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 11	8 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
1967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
	Oct.	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	38.7	38.5	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	38.5	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	38.2	37.8	38.2	37.5	37.5	38.1
	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	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 2.1	4 3.6	3 10.7	4 10.1	4 0.1	4 0.7	4 1.3	4 1.3	4 0.2
	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 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
1967	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5
	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	5 6.2	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5.3	5 5.9	5 5.5	5 3.0	5 5.9	5 6.1

* Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

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

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
1964	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 7	13 11	17 12
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
1965	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
1966	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
	Oct.	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
1967	April	19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
	Oct.	20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
	Oct.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
1964	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	48.3	50.7	45.1	44.9	47.5
	Oct.	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	47.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
1966	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	48.5	48.5	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0
	Oct.	45.3	45.3	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	48.5	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0
1967	April	44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	51.5	48.2	43.9	50.1	44.7	43.9	46.1
	Oct.	45.9	45.8	45.9	45.3	50.9	48.3	43.7	50.0			

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 6	19 14 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	19 19 3
1962	21 15 3	22 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 0	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9
Females											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1961	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 5	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†
Males									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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	25 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
							No. covered		No. covered
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6

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

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

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

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

TABLE 124

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

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

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

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

TABLE 125

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

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

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

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

TABLE 126

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1954 April	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6
October	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.7
1955 April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956 April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957 April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.8	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3

Note:— The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the 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.

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

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

TABLE 127

TABLE 127 (continued)

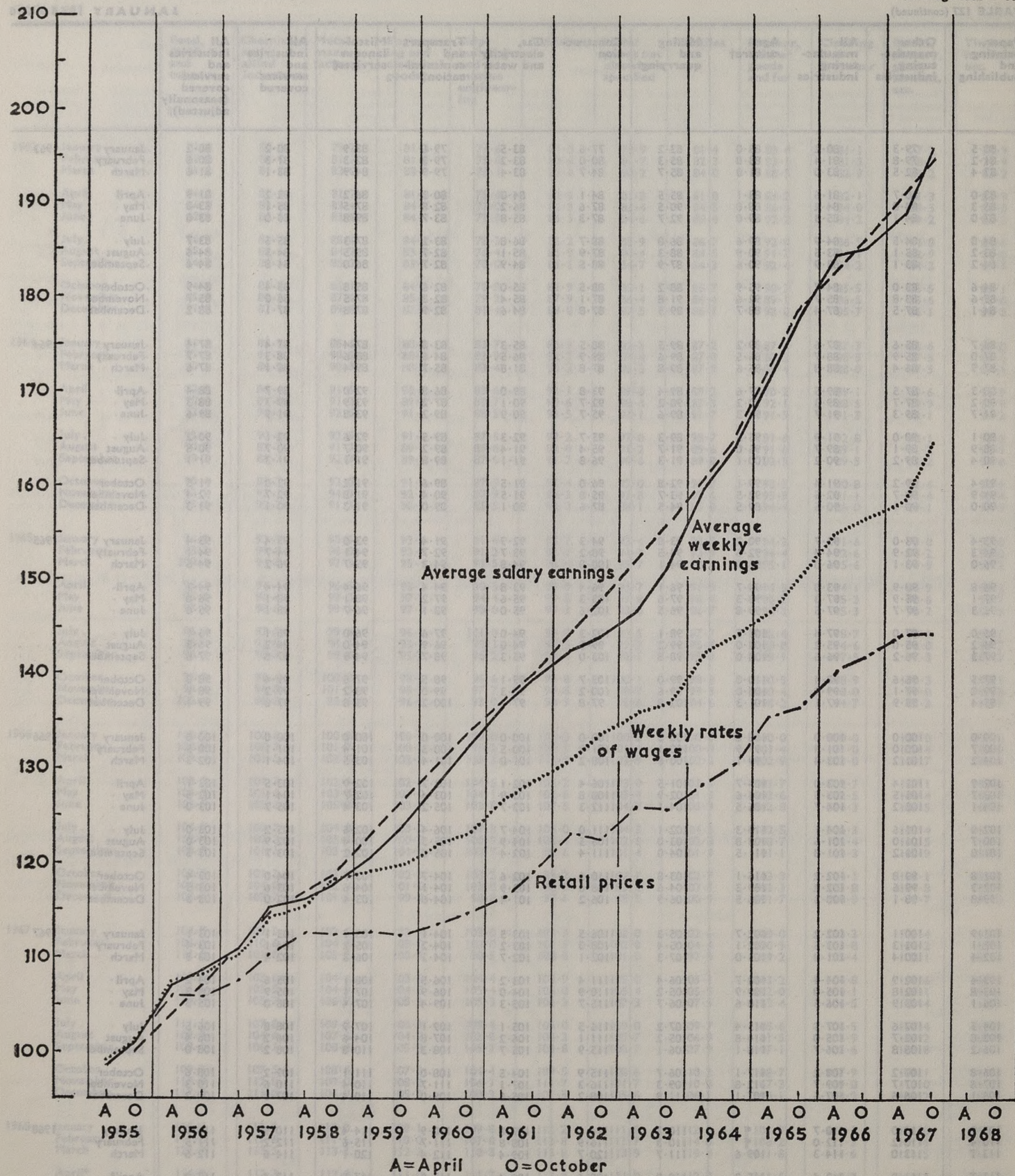
JANUARY 1966 = 100

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963 January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.1	83.5	86.0
June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	86.5	85.6	90.0
December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964 January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.2	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	89.2	89.1	89.9	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	89.1	91.2	91.2	92.9
September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965 January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
December	98.5	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966 January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
December	103.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967 January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2	109.2
September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
1968 January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
April*	114.2	112.3	113.9	111.0	111.7	113.8	111.9	112.7	111.6	110.2	113.4	116.2

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)||		
80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January	1963
81.2	79.8	81.4	83.0	85.3	80.0	83.2	79.3	82.3	81.3	80.8	February	
83.4	82.5	83.0	81.0	85.7	84.7	83.4	79.9	84.9	83.1	81.6	March	
83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9	April	
85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.8	May	
87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.8	June	
84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.7	July	
83.2	83.1	83.5	88.3	90.5	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.6	August	
84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.6	September	
84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	84.9	October	
85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.7	November	
84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.2	December	
86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January	1964
87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7	February	
87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	87.6	March	
88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April	
90.2	87.7	89.2	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	May	
91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June	
90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July	
88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	90.8	August	
90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.1	September	

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

Average 1955 = 100



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

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

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification: † 271-272; 276. * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. ‡ 370-1. § 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(47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	113.0	114.0	114.8	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1960 January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
1960 April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
1960 July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
1960 October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 February	160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 March	161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 May	162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 June	162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 August	165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 September	166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1967 November	168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 December	168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—	—
1968 January	172.3	189.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 March	173.3	191.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 April	173.5	191.3	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 May	173.7	191.5	90.7	—	—	—	—

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.
 * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
 † Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.
 ‡ Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.7	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1967 May	156.0	161.8	168.6	157.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.7	185.5	173.1
1967 June	156.0	162.1	168.8	157.6	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	178.2	185.7	173.3
1967 July	159.0	164.8	171.5	160.4	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.1	181.3	189.0	176.7
1967 August	159.3	165.7	172.0	160.8	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.5	182.3	189.5	177.2
1967 September	160.2	166.3	172.3	161.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	176.5	183.0	189.8	178.1
1967 October	161.1	166.6	173.3	162.5	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	177.5	183.3	191.0	179.0
1967 November	161.9	167.1	174.1	163.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.0	184.0	191.8	179.8
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	165.9	170.3	177.7	167.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.9	187.7	195.9	184.2
1968 February	166.4	170.8	178.7	167.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	183.5	188.2	196.9	184.8
1968 March	166.9	171.0	179.1	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.0	188.5	197.4	185.3
1968 April	167.1	171.6	179.5	168.3	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.2	189.0	197.9	185.5
1968 May	167.2	172.1	180.1	168.5	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.4	189.6	198.6	185.8
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1967 May	151.7	159.9	165.2	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.1	181.8	168.8
1967 June	151.7	160.0	165.4	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.8	91.0	166.4	176.4	182.1	168.9
1967 July	155.6	163.7	169.2	157.6	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.3	180.9	186.7	173.7
1967 August	156.0	164.1	169.7	158.0	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.8	181.3	187.2	174.1
1967 September	156.1	164.2	169.7	158.1	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.9	181.4	187.3	174.2
1967 October	156.7	164.7	170.4	158.7	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.6	182.0	188.0	174.9
1967 November	157.0	164.9	170.5	158.9	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.8	182.2	188.1	175.1
1967 December	157.3	165.1	170.8	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173.2	182.4	188.5	175.5
1968 January	164.1	170.6	176.4	165.8	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	164.6	171.9	177.7	166.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.4	190.3	196.2	183.7
1968 May	164.9	172.8	178.1	166.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.7	191.3	196.7	184.1

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
 Notes.—
 1. These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours of work and hourly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other			
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100								
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71	80
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3	103.5
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3	106.1
1958	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8	107.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	108.2	108.2	110.4	100.0	107.9
1960	110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2	111.9
1961	114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5	117.7
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2	123.6
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100								
Weights 1962	1,000	319	84-85½	37½	197½-196	681	64	79
1963	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63	77
1964	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63	74
1965	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194½	689	65	76
1966	1,000	298	74-75½	35½	188½-187	702	67	77
1967	1,000	293	74-75	33	185-186	707	67	72
1968	1,000	289				711	65	68
Weights 1968	1,000	263	64½-65½			737	63	66
17th January 1956 = 100								
1962	119.3	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.0
1963	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3	100.0
1964	107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.0	107.9	105.8
1965	112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1	118.0
1966	116.5	115.6	114.7	121.6	115.0	116.9	121.7	120.8
1967	119.4	118.5	119.4	123.1	117.5	119.8	125.3	120.8
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	100.0
July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	103.6	101.5	100.0
October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	103.6	101.9	100.0
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	100.9	100.0
April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0	100.0
July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0	100.0
October 15	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2	100.0
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	103.2	100.0
April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5	100.0
July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2	107.2
October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0	109.5
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	110.9	109.5
April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.2	112.2	118.7	120.8
July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	119.0	120.8
October 12	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1	120.8
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	119.0	120.8
April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0	120.8
July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.1	120.8
October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6	120.8
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4	120.7
February	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4	120.8
March 21	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3	120.8
April 18	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4	120.8
May 16	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4	120.8
June 20	119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	125.4	120.8
July 18	119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	125.4	120.8
August 22	118.9	117.3	116.6	122.4	116.8	119.6	125.4	120.8
September 19	118.8	116.7	113.7	122.9	117.0	119.8	125.4	120.8
October 17	119.7	117.0	114.2	123.2	117.1	120.8	125.3	120.8
November 14	120.4	118.2	122.9	122.9	117.5	121.4	125.2	120.8
December 12	121.2	120.1	120.6	125.8	119.1	121.7	125.0	120.8
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	120.7	124.8	120.6	121.9	125.0	120.8
February 20	122.2	121.8	120.7	124.6	121.8	122.4	125.1	120.8
March 19	122.6	122.1	122.1	123.0	122.0	122.8	125.0	120.8
April 23	124.8	123.5	125.1	123.0	122.9	123.3	127.0	125.4
May 21	124.9	123.6	125.1	122.3	123.2	125.5	127.1	125.4

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

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

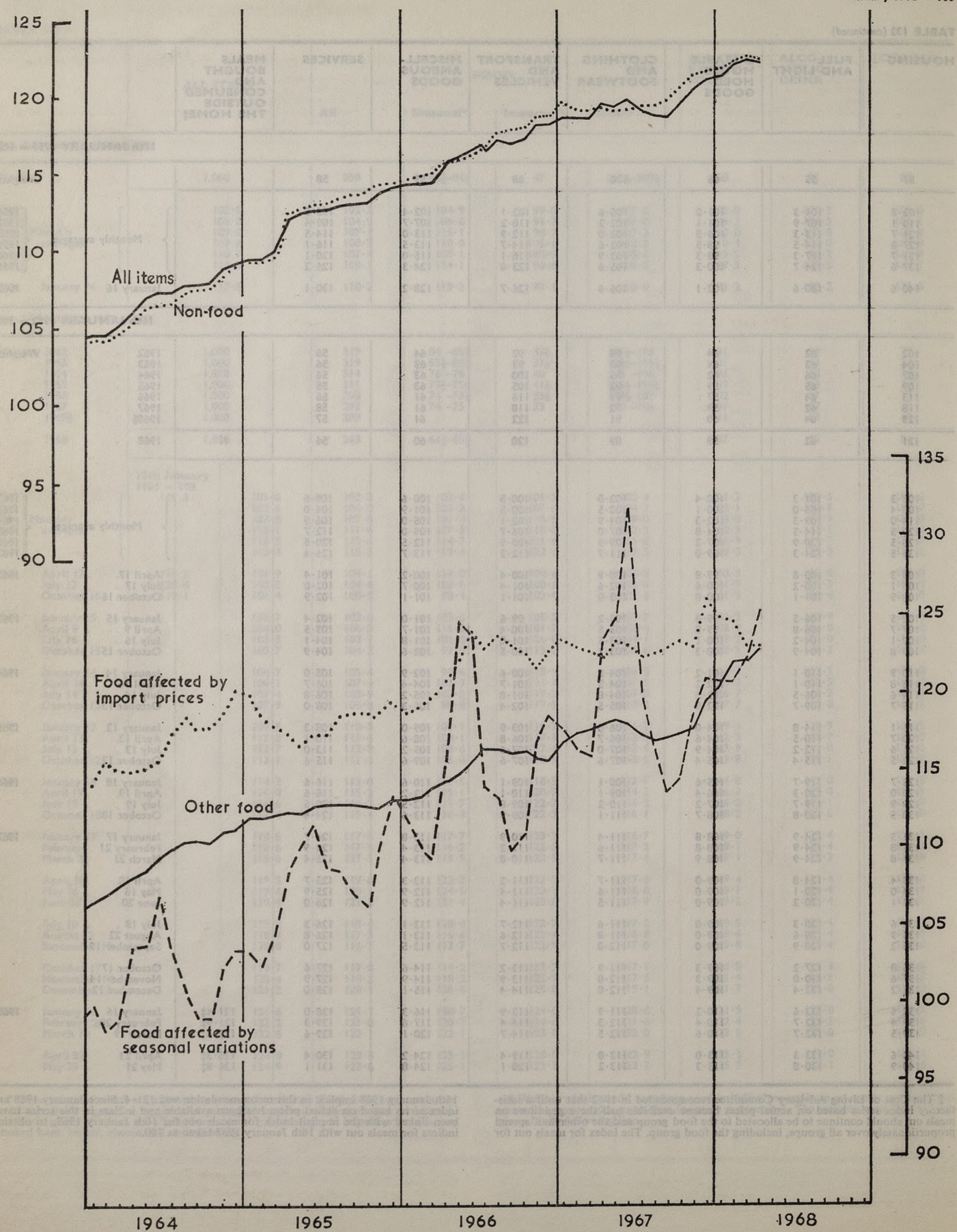
RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

HOUSING	FUEL AND LIGHT	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES	MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME‡	
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100								
Weights	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	
1956	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	
1957	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4	
1958	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5	
1959	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1	
1960	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1	
1961	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2	
1962 January 16	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100								
Weights	102	62	64	98	92	64	56	
1963	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	
1964	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	
1965	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	
1966	113	64	57	91	116	61	56	
1967	118	62	59	92	118	61	58	
1968	123	64	60	91	122	61	57	
Weights 1968	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41
17th January 1956 = 100								
1962	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6	
1963	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	
1964	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	
1965	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	
1966	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	
1967	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	
1962 April 17	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4	
July 17	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0	
October 16	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	100.7	102.9	
1963 January 15	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	
April 9	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5	
July 16	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1	
October 15	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	
1964 January 14	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	
April 14	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7	
July 14	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8	
October 13	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0	
1965 January 12	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	
April 13	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1	
July 13	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0	
October 12	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6	
1966 January 18	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	
April 19	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	118.6	
July 19	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	109.8	112.5	120.5	
October 18	130.5	120.8	108.7	111.1	109.9	113.6	124.4	
1967 January 17	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	
February	131.8	124.9	108.8	111.6	111.2	113.4	124.9	
March 21	131.8	124.9	108.9	111.7	110.8	113.4	125.4	
April 18	133.4	124.8	109.0	111.7	111.2	113.3	125.7	
May 16	134.0	120.1	109.0	111.6	111.4	112.9	125.9	
June 20	134.1	120.2	109.0	111.5	111.4	112.9	126.0	
July 18	134.6	120.3	109.0	111.6	112.7	113.1	126.3	
August 22	134.9	120.6	109.0	111.8	112.6	113.1	126.8	
September 19	135.2	120.9	109.0	112.0	112.7	113.5	127.0	
October 17	136.8	127.2	109.3	111.9	113.2	114.6	127.6	
November 14	137.6	130.0	109.3	112.0	113.9	114.9	127.9	
December 12	138.2	132.4	109.4	112.0	114.4	115.1	128.0	
1968 January 16	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	
February 20	139.4	132.7	110.4	112.3	114.4	117.6	129.3	
March 19	139.5	132.7	110.6	112.5				

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)
1955	2,419	2,426	(000's) 659	(000's) 671	(000's) 3,781	(000's) 1,112	(000's) 669	(000's) 23	(000's) 71	(000's) 1,687	(000's) 219
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202
1964 April	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
September	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965 January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967 January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968 January	171	183	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
March	180	218	52	71	292	2	126	—	12	129	22
April	189	221	61	74	260	5	110	3	12	120	10
May	206	251	1,586	1,602	1,860	3	1,678	8	36	106	29

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1968 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

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

DEFINITIONS


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

<p>WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.</p> <p>HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.</p> <p>CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.</p> <p>TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.</p> <p>EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>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).</p> <p>WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.</p>	<p>MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.</p> <p>WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.</p> <p>ADULTS Men and women.</p> <p>BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.</p> <p>GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.</p> <p>YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.</p> <p>YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).</p> <p>OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.</p> <p>MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.</p> <p>PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.</p> <p>NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.</p> <p>WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.</p> <p>OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.</p> <p>SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.</p> <p>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.</p>
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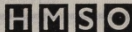
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